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ETYMOLOGICAL AND PRONOUNCING

DICTIONARY

OF

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

INCLUDING

A VERY COPIOUS SELECTION OF SCIENTIFIC TERMS

FOR USE IN SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

BOOK OF GENERAL REFERENCE

BY

THE REV. JAMES STORMONTH

AUTHOR OF 'SCHOOL ETYMOLOGICAL DICTIONARY AND WORD-BOOK'

'THE HANDY SCHOOL DICTIONARY.' ETC.

THE PRONUNCIATION CAREFULLY REVISED BY

THE REV. P. H. PHELP

SEP 1879

FIFTH EDITION, REVISED

WITH A NEW AND ENLARGED SUPPLEMENT

WILLIAM BLACKWOOD AND SONS EDINBURGH AND LONDON MDCCCLXXIX

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PREFACE.

result of the labours of many and to supply a full and comsing, etymological, and explanry of the English Language, unusual number of scientific, other terms, in a handy form rence, and at such a price as in the reach of persons of the means. Many new and imwill be found in the work.

ay Words.—These are printed k type, and in single letters, rm in which words are usually reader. Capital letters begin as proper names, and others ys so printed. This distinconsiderable use to the learner. familiar colloquialisms, and terms useful for reference by er, have been freely inserted the addition of participial terfound a useful feature.

of Words.—The Dictionary d under a leading word, from be presumed naturally to fall timply follow in alphabetical wever, are they so grouped rived from the same leading heir alphabetical order may y disturbed. When words to out of their alphabetical lso be found in their place wence to the heading under unped. Care has been taken than extent as to create diffi-

culty in consulting the work, but the alphabetical order of words in respect of their terminal letters is in no case attended to in the grouping. The plan of grouping will be found to have important advantages. The words the most nearly related are immediately presented to the eye in a bold, black type, and not senttered over several pages, morely because their terminal letters are different.

The Pronunciation.—The Dictionary word for pronunciation, are respelt phonetically with italic letters, and divided into syllables by dots instead of hyphens, and accented. The pronunciation has been carefully revised, in conformity with the best modern usage, by the Rev. P. H. Phelp, M.A. Cantab., to whom the Author has also to acknowledge his great obligations for very valuable assistance he has afforded in other departments of the work. The scheme of phonotypes or sound-symbols is fully detailed in a Table at the beginning of the work, and again briefly repeated, for the convenience of reference, at the bottom of each two consecutive pages. The leading word of each group is uniformly respelt and marked in full; but the succeeding ones, especially when the seat of the accent is the same, have, generally, only the terminal parts respelt, the full respelling of the leading word being sufficient to indicate the first part.

out of their alphabetical lso be found in their place or the supposed roots, enclosed within brack-rence to the heading under ets, the works of the best and most recent under the words given as derived from the non-classic

sical languages—that is, not from the Latin and Greek - Wedgwood, Latham, and Max Müller have been generally followed. When a Latin or Greek noun is given as a root-word. the genitive case is frequently added in order to exhibit the literal elements more prominently to the learner. For the same reason, in Latin verbs, the supine in um is often preferred to the infinitive in re. It must not be supposed that all the root-words given within the brackets indicate really the ultimate sources of the English words. In a very large class of English words they really are so, as in scientific terms, and words directly derived from the Latin or Greek, or in the case of that large class which are merely imitative of natural sounds or natural appearances. The root-words are meant to show-(1) the probable origin of the English words; (2) their primary meanings; or, (3) their equivalents in other languages. The root-words may be considered as a core for a group of related English words. Apart from this their chief use in an educational point of view, their meanings will be found highly useful in enabling the general reader to ascertain, in most cases, without difficulty, the primary significations of the English words. When no meaning is attached to a root-word, it is to be considered as an analogue—that is, it has the same sense as the leading Dictionary word. In regard to a numerous class of English words usually considered as derived from the literary Latin, or from the Latin through the French, Italian, or Spanish, the best authorities now teach precisely the opposite. Such words are really derived from some one of that large class of related European languages called the ROMANCE, including the French, Italian, and Spanish: or from a source common not only to them, but also to English and literary Latin. Literary or classical Latin had its origin in the unwritten languages and dialects of Italy. When the former ceased to be a living tongue, the latter still survived. In the same way, the present substratum of literary English has not sprung from the Anglo-Saxon of Wessex only, but from it and the languages and dialects, however derived, spoken in every While these facts part of Great Britain. must be distinctly borne in mind by the student, it is convenient to retain the fiction of derivation from or through the literary Latin in regard to the classes of words referred to. In this view, the exact equivalents of English words in Italian, French, or Spanish, will be found highly aseful and significant.

It will be observed in numerous instathat successive entries occur of words a precisely in the same way, and that they so entered because they are derived from ferent roots, and have, of course, different nifications. This fact of itself will affor striking example of the advantage of har related words grouped under their com root-words, instead of the usual plan of I lish Dictionaries of having the most cor dictory senses placed under the same which itself, in two, three, or more of the senses, has quite a different origin, tho spelt in the same way.

The Meanings. - The meanings of words are those usually given, but they h been simplified as much as possible. In way of definition there will be found, howe a vast quantity of entirely new matter. separate entries made, in works of the se kind, to indicate distinctions in the signif tions of verbs, when used transitively and transitively, have been abandoned, as coni ing to the learner, and as practically usele at the same time, however, the distincti themselves have generally been retained. attempt has been made to render the def tions exhaustive; yet in these the work very full. Very frequently words in a gro ending in nes, ble, and bly, especially last, are not followed by definitions. so found, the meanings are easily forme Thus, distinctness, state of being distinct distinctly, in a distinct manner; bleakne state of being bleak; bleakly, in a ble manner; improvable, that may be improve improvably, in an improvable manner; is provableness, state of being improvabl Thus, ble, meaning "that may be;" bl manner; and ness, state of being.

The Appendices.—They are—a note in 1 gard to prefixes being placed first—(1) A ft list of postfixes in alphabetical order, havit their origin indicated, and followed by exar ples of their use; (2) A list of common abbrruictions, with their meanings, and their fu uncontracted forms, when not English, withibrackets; (3) A very full list of Latin, Frencl and other phrases, the name of the language and their signification in English.

Concluding Remarks. — Such is a brioutline of the nature and contents of the
present work. In a work necessitating separat an amount of research, and the elaboration of so great a mass of matter from suc

ources during the unremitting y years, there cannot but occur rrangement that may call for am, or at least call forth differm. Where, too, there is such a , symbols, and marks employed, elaborate details, errors may oclieved, however, that these will few in number, and of little imsides the Rev. Mr Phelp, already ighly-qualified gentlemen were e revision of the proof-sheets as ssing through the press. The o acknowledge his obligations to en for their important services. easor of Geology in the Durham Physical Science, Newcastle, well-known works on Geology Geography, specially attended to the correctness of the numerous scientific terms introduced into the work.

To give a list of authorities used in compiling the present work would serve no good end. Suffice it to say that numerous works have been diligently consulted and compared, including the best and most recent authorities. While the Author's field of review has been a very extensive one, and while he has of necessity trodden a path common to authors of works of the same kind, it is hoped that no undue use of materials from other works has been made. The most laborious care has been employed, and considerable expense incurred, in securing accuracy. The Author trusts that this work will secure public approbation, and fulfil, in the opinion of those best able to judge, the objects for which it is chiefly designed.

gH, October 1871.

NOTE TO THE SECOND EDITION

ections have been introduced of the work. A Supplement roper Names have also been applement contains about 450 s—chiefly such new scientific as are now becoming current terature. Several emendations body of the work, and new ex-, have also been inserted in

The List of Proper Names cripture proper names taken authorised version. (2) all the ound in the Apocrypha, (8) ul names, and (4) common ther names all respelt for ecording to the method emstionary. In placing the acity of Smart and Dr Smith d-chiefly the latter. In re-

on a considerable number of spelling the proper names, and employing the sound-symbols used in the Dictionary, a distinctness and precision have been given to the pronunciation of them never before attempted. Dr Page and the Rev. Mr Phelp have carefully read over the Supplement. Mr Phelp. and two other gentlemen well known in the literary world, kindly took the trouble carefully to go over the List of Proper Names, and adapt their pronunciation to English usage. It will be observed, however, that though the pronunciation according to English idiom and usage has been preferred, the strictly classical has been sufficiently often indicated. It is hoped that, with these improvements and additions, this work will not only maintain the high position which it has already attained, but find increasing favour with the general public.

September 1874.

NOTE TO THE FIFTH EDITION.

THE sale of three large impressions of the 'Etymological and Pronouncing Dictionary of the English Language,' in the course of about four years, is sure evidence that the public have appreciated the present work; and that neither the Author nor the Publishers were mistaken in their opinion that there was a place and a use for such a book in our current literature. The Dictionary has now found its way to every part of the world where the English language is spoken or taught; and is extensively used in Universities, Colleges, and in the Higher Class Schools. And not only this, but in every sense it has proved a highly popular work, admirably adapted for reference in the Household. the Counting-room, and the Club. Its usefulness has been the more appreciated, in that the work contains not only a very extensive selection of scientific and commercial terms, but also the class of words found every day in the newspapers and other periodicals. A very important feature is, that the definitions of the words are given, not in mere synonyms as in most other works of the class, but in simple and extended meanings. Numerous notes and remarks have been introduced for explanation and illustration. giving thus a cyclopedia character to the work; while it is of a handy portable size for daily reference, and of a very moderate price, if the mass of its contents be taken into account.

In the Fifth Edition, a considerable number of corrections have been made in the body of the Dictionary; and the former Supplement has been replaced by another containing about four times more words and matter the supplementary words now numbering

in all over 1500. During the past few years, many new scientific and other terms have taken their place in our current literature. and obsolete words have been revived. These have been carefully noted and introduced into the present Supplement. Useful Law, Slang, and Provincial names have also been inserted. Such words as agnostic, amortissement, arles, atavism, avizandum, block-system, bogey-engine, camerlengo, chauvinism, clerical error, clientele, coccyx, contango, coxswain, creche, and curia, taken at random from the first pages, will sufficiently indicate the importance of the extensive new Supplement added to the Fifth Edition. Finality in a Dictionary is impossible. Language is constantly undergoing changes: and a Dictionary, to maintain its value, must faithfully record such mutations. It is accordingly the duty of a Lexicographer to note these changes, and where they are likely to be useful, and retain their place in the language even for a time, to introduce them, for the information of others, into his work. Such has been carefully, and it is hoped successfully, done in the present Edition, and at no little expenditure of labour and money. The Author has full confidence that the general public, and the heads of schools and colleges, will continue to show their appreciation of the present work, especially in its improved form; and that its already extensive circulation will be greatly increased. He has again to acknowledge the deep obligations under which he lies to many literary and other gentlemen who so ungrudgingly gave him their advice and assistance in the preparation of the Supplement. These services it would be invidious to particularise.

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SCHEME OF PHONOTYPES OR SOUND-SYMBOLS

FOR THE

PRONUNCIATION OF WORDS.

Note.—(·) is the mark dividing words respect phonetically into syllables; ('), the accent indicating on which syllable or syllables the accent or stress of the voice is to be placed. The marks (') and (') above the vowels are to be understood as having relation to the character of the sound alone, not to the prolongation, or the reverse, of the sound—that is determined in ordinary cases by the accentuation of the word. The mark (') above the symbols alo, alo, and alo, designates these as diphthongal sounds.

lound-symbols employed in Kespelling.	Representing the Sounds as exemplified in the Words.	Words respelt with Sound-symbols and Marks for Pronunciation.
a	mate, fate, fail, aye, there	mat, fat, fal, a, thar.
ā	mat, fat	mät, fät.
đ	far, calm, father	får, kåm, fåth'er.
aw	fall, laud, law	fawl, lawd, law.
đ	mete, meat, feet, free	mêt, mêt, fêt, frê.
ě	met, bed	mět, běd.
ė	her, stir, heard, cur	hėr, stėr, hėrd, kėr.
5	pine, ply, height	pin, pli, hit.
	pin, nymph, ability	
	note, toll, soul	
	not, plot	
	move, smooth	
	noun, bough, cow	
	boy, boil	
-	woman, foot	•••
	pure, due, few	
	bud, come, tough	
ch	chair, match	chār, mặch.
g	game, gone, gun	gām, gŏn, yūn.
j	judge, gem, gin	jūj, jēm, jīn.
k	king, cat, cot, cut	king, kāt, köt, küt.
8	sit, scene, cell, city, cypress	sit, sėn, sėl, siti, stiprė
sh	shun, ambition	shün, äm bish'ün.
th	thing, breath	thing, brith.
4	there, breathe	thar, breth.
2	zeal, maze, muse	zēl, mās, mūs.
	azure, vision	

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.

a. or adjadjective	geoggeography	palmonpalmontology
adadverb	geolgeology	pathpathology
agriagriculture	geom geometry	persperson
algalgebra	gramgrammar	pertpertaining
anatanatomy	herheraldry	philphilosophy
ancancient	histhistory	phrenphrenology
archarchitecture	horthorticulture	physphysiology or physical
archæolarchæology	impimperfect participle	pluplural
aritharithmetic	imperaimperative	posspossessive
astrolastrology	infininfinitive	ppperfect participle
astronastronomy	instrinstrument	prefprefix
botbotany	intinterjection	preppreposition
chemchemistry	interroginterrogative pronoun	prespresent
chronchronology	litliterature	pronpronoun
comcommon	mascmasculine	provprovincial
comcommerce	mathmathematics	ptpast tense
compcomparative	mechmechanics	rel relative pronoun
conchconchology	medmedicine	rhetrhetoric
conjconjunction	metametaphysics	R. Nroyal navy
contrcontraction	milmilitary affairs	R. Cath. Ch. Roman Catholic Church
dimdiminutive	minmineralogy	8south
dyndynamics	modmodern	ScripScripture
Eeast	mythmythology	sculpsculpture
E. IEast Indies	Nnorth	singsingular
ecclesecclesiastical affairs	nnoun	superlsuperlative
Eng. histEnglish history	nat. histnatural history	surgsurgery
enginengineering	nav { navigation or naval af-	survsurveying
entomentomology	fairs	theoltheology
etymetymology	neutneuter	trigtrigonometry .
Fahr Fahrenheit	nomnominative	U. SUnited States
far farriery	objobjective	vverb
femfeminine	optoptics	Wwest
fortfortification	ornithornithology	W. IWest Indies
gengender; genitive	Laurent	zoolzoology
	paintpainting	. zoorzooroga

AlbAlbanian
AmerAmerican or Ameri
ArArabio
ASAnglo-Saxon
BavBavarian
BengBengalee
BohemBohemian
BretBreton
CeltCeltic
ChaldChaldee
ChinChinese
DanDanish
DutDutch
Eng English
EsthonEsthonian
FFrench
FinFinnish
FlemFlemish
FrisFrisian
GaelGaelic
GenoGenoese
GerGerman
GothGothic
GrGreek
GrisGrisons

HebHebrew
Hind Hindustani
HungHungarian
IcelIcelandic
IndIndia or Indies
IrIrish
ItItalian
LLatin
LangLanguedoc
Lap Lapland
LimLimousin
LithLithuanian
MalMalayan
Manxlanguage of Isle of Mar
mid, L { Latin of the middle ages, or late Latin
mid. L ages, or late Latin
MilanMilanese
NormNorman
Norm. FNorman French
N. Fris North Frisian
old Engold English
old Fold French
old Frisold Frisian
old H. Ger old High German
PersPersian

PiedmPiedmontese
PolPolish
PortPortuguese
Prov Provencal
prov. Eng. provincial English
RomRoman
RussRussian
SamSamaritan
SansSanscrit
ScandScandinavian
ScotScotland or Scotch
ServServian
Sic Sicilian
SlavSlavonic
SpSpanish
SwSwedish
SwabSwabian
SyrSyriac
TeutTeutonic
TurkTurkish
VenetVenetian
WWelsh
WalWalachian
WallWalloon
Westph Westphalian

ETYMOLOGICAL DICTIONARY

OF

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE,

AND REFERENCE BOOK.

A, a, the first letter of the alphabet in most languages; an adjective of number, signifying one; the indefinite article—used before adjectives or nouns that begin with a consonant or with the sound of a consonant; an Anglo-Saxon prefix signifying at, to, a, or or; a Greek prefix, also its form an, signifying vithout, not; a Latin prefix, with its forms ab and abs, signifying from or away.

A 1, a one, a mark to denote a ship of the first class as to newness and being seaworthy.

Aaronic, a a-rōn-ik; also aaronical, a.a-rōn-ik-kd, of or pert. to Aaron or his priesthood.

ab, db, a Latin prefix; also a and abs, signifying from or away.

ab, ab, a Latin prefix; also a and acc, signifing from or away.

A. B., first letters of Artium Baccalcarens—drish; win, of arts; bakk-ladieri-tis, bachelor — meaning Bachelor of Arts, an academic title, aback, ad d-bak (AS on-bacc), on the back; backwards, as used by sailors; by surprise; unexpectedly, absens. n. db'd-kid. (L., from Gr. dabakos, a board for calculations), a counting frame; in arch., the crowning table of a column.

Abaddon, n. d-bdd'dfm (Heb. abad, to be lost or destroyed), the destroying angel of the bottomicss pit.

destroyed), the destroying angel of the bottomicss pit abaft, ad., prep. d-bdf* (AS. aftan, after, behind), a seaman's term; at or towards the stern or hinder part of a ship; behind, a bandon, v. d-bdn*ddn* (F. abandonner, to desert), to give up; to desert; to forsake entirely; aban doning, imp.; aband doned, pp.; add,, wholly forsaken; given up; extremely profligate or corrupt; aband donment, a giving up wholly; a total desertion; abandonner, in the person who gives up, a total desertion; abandoner, in the person who gives up, a based, the foot additional to the desertion abandoner, in the person who gives up, a based, the foot additional to the desertion abandoner, in the act of humbling or bringing low, abash, v. d-bath* (old F. abah*, to see agape, to confound) to confuse with guilt; to make abaned; abah*ing, imp.; abashed, pp. d-bdsh*, confounded; put to silence; abah*ment, n. confusion from shame, abate, v. d-bat* (F. abattre, to beat down: It, abbat-q, to overthrow), to lessen; to lower in price; to grow less; to subside: aba*ting, imp.; aba*ted, pp.; aba*ted; aba*ter, n. the person or thing that abates.

B. deserter, to beat down, piles of trees or their larger ranches, with sharpened points outward, laid down for the protection of troops.

ABEL

remering; as cueant, n. **kant, also ab dica'tor, **kat' for, one who : abdicative, a. db'dick' da'th; causing or implying abdication.

**abdomen, n. db'do'men (L., from abdo, I conceal) the lower part of the belly: abdominal, a. db'dom's nick, belonging to the lower belly: abdominal, a. db'dom's nick, having a large belly: abdominal, action of the abdom's nick, having a large belly: abdom's nick, having a large belly: abdom's nick, abdom's nick,

aberration, n. db-ér-rd:shán (L. ab; erro, I wander), a wandering from the right way, as from truth; moral perversity; mental weakness; an apparent motion of the fixed stars: aberrant, a. ab-ér-ran; differing widely; aber ring, a. wandering; aberrance, n. db-ér-rans; also aberrancy, n. db-ér-rans, a wandering from the right way.

abet, v. d-béf (AS: old F. abetter, to incite; abouta, to set dogs on), to aid; to incite; to encourage, chiefly in a bad sense: abet ting, imp:: abet ted, pr. abet too, no one who abota or encourages, usually in a bad sense:

n. one who abets or encourages, usually in a bad sense: abet'ment, n. abe'd'ans (F. abayer, to gape at, to pant after), state of being held back for a time; state of expectancy; temporary suppression. abhor, v. do. hoir (L. ab.) horren, is hake or look terrible), to hate very much; to despise; to detest; aborring, inp.; abhorred, p. db. hoir's abhorrence, n. db. hoir's ns, very great hatred; abhorren, r. the person who abhors: abhorrent, a. db. hoir's ns, terrible, the distribution of the distribution

person who abhors: abhorrent, a. db-hor-rent, hating; odious; repugnant to: abhorrently, ad-tl.

Abib, n. d'bib (Heb. ab, swelling, protuberant), the first month of the Jewish year; also called Nisan.

abide, v. d-bit (As, abidan: cloth, beidan, to expect, to resmin; to continue; to rest; to be limit, abide, v. d-bit (As, abidan: cloth, beidan, to expect, to remain; to continue; to rest; to be limit, abide, v. de limit, abide, v. de limit, abide, v. de limit, abide, v. de limit, abide, abideit, abide abideit, abide abid

away or taking irom are signined: ablaston, 40-43-shin, a taking away.

able, a. 45b (see under ability), having sufficient power to do; qualified; skilful; fitted for: ably, ad. 45bi: ableness, n. 45bi-n8s: able-bodfed, 4d, hav-ing a sound strong body; able to work, ablution, n. 45bi-65shin (L. 45; liso, I wash), a wash, ing, cleansing, or purification by water: abluent or 45bi-65t, cleansing by liquids: n. an attenuant or

dolid-int, cleansing by liquids: n. an attenuant or purifier.

abnegate, v. db:nā-qdt (L. db; nego, I deny, to deny; to renounce: abnegating, imp.: abnegated, pp.: abnegated, pp.: abnegated, pp.: abnegated, n. one who denies.
abnormal, a. db:nō-nō-ndi; also abnormous, a-mis (L. db; norma, a rule), irregular; anything out of the usual or natural course; without rule or order: abnormally, n. db-nō-ndit, incellularity; deformity, aboard, and or in a ship or book; lock bord, the side abode, n. or in a ship or book; lock bord, the side abode, n. db:ndits, book of the ship or book; lock book of the ship or book; lock book of the ship or book; lock of the ship or book of the ship or book of the ship or book of the ship of the ship or book of the ship of t

abomasus, n. d-bo-ma'zus (L. ab; omasum, tripe),

the fourth stomach of ruminating animals; the par

the fourth stomach of ruminating animals; the par of the paunch nearest the intestines. abominate, v. d-bōmi-nat (L. abominor, I wish away, I detest—from ab; omen, a portent), to hate excessively; to abhor; to detest abom'nating, imp, abom'na'ted, pp.; abominable, a. a-bōmi-na'ba, very hateful; detestable; abom'nably, ad. d. abomination, n. d-bōmi-na'ba, thu, no object of extreme hated or detestation; evil doctrines or practices.

aboriginal, a. abo-ri-fil-nat (L. ab; origo, gen. original inhabitant of a country; aborigines, n. abi-original inhabitant of a country; aborigines, n. abi-original stock, flora or fauna, of a geographical area.

abortion, 1. abort-khin (L. abortio, a miscarriage—from orior, I arisel, anything that does not come to mought; abortive, abond'in, mp; abound of, pp: abundance, n. a-būn-idans, great store; overflowing quantity; abound'ant, a plentiful; fully sufficient; abun'dant, abount, prec. d-bōict' (AS, abutan—from ymb, about, prec. d-bōict' (AS, abutan—from ymb,

ad. -11.

abun'dant, a. plentiful; fully sufficient: abun'dantly, add. H. about, prep. d.bōūet (AS. abudan—from ymb, around; utan, outward), enetreling; near to; concerning: ad. nearly; here and there.
above, ad. a-būet (AS. abufan—from a, on, be, by; ufa, high: Dut. boven), overhead; in a higher position: prep. higher in place, rank, power, or excellence; in excess: above-board, openly: above all, preference to all other things: above cited or above mentioned, taken notice of in the preceding part of a book: above-ground, alive; not buried.
abracadabra, n. dbirdied.ddbird, an Assyrian delty; a word used in incantations, or as a charm. abrade, v. d-brdd' (L. ab; rado, I serape), to rub or scrape off; to waste by friction: abra'ding, imp.: abra'ded, pp.: abrasion, n. dbirdiedin, the operation of wearing away by rubbibg or friction; a superficial injury from friction.
Abrahamic, a. dbirdiedin, delta (Abraham or his age. abranchiata, n. pln. d-bringist-did (Gr. a, without; branched, the gellu of a fish), apple for a, without; branched, the gellu of a fish), apple and the abreast, ad. a breat' (AS. a, and breast), side by side; keeping equally forward.
abreast, ad. a breat' (AS. a, and breast), side by side; abranchian n. abbreakhu. H. db. rustum, to

tion, as the leech, earthworm, &c.: abran; chiate, a-abreast, ad. abreit/AS. a, and breast), side by side; keeping equally forward.
abreption, n. ab-rép-shin (L. ab; raptum, to snatch, a carrying away, abridge, v. abrif (F. abreger: L. ab, brevio, I shorten), to shorten by using fewer words; to make anything shorter or less; to epitomise: abridging, imp.: abridged, pp. ab-rifd; abridges, n. one who abridges or makes less; abridgment, n. d-b-fy-ment, the thing made less in the corectent; an epitome, the thing made less in the corectent; an epitome, the thing made less in the corectent; an epitome, the thing made less in the corectent; an epitome, the thing made less in the corectent; an epitome, the thing made less in the corectent; an epitome, the thing made less in the corectent; an epitome, as house; in a foreign country; widely.
abrogate, v. db-rapt (L. ab; ruptus, brook n. labrod, ad. d-brod' (AS.), in brood.
abrupt, a. db-rapt (L. ab; ruptus, broken), broken; steep; unconnected; sudden: abruptiny, ad. dt. abruptino, n. db-set (L. ab; cessus, gone: F. absces), a sheese, n. db-set (L. ab; cessus, gone: F. absces), a sheese, n. db-set (L. ab; cessus, gone: F. absces), a sheep v. db-stud (L. ab; cessus, gone: F. absces), a sheep v. db-stud (L. ab; cessus, gone: F. absces), a sheep v. db-stud (L. ab; cessus, gone: Country of the abscind v. db-stud (L. ab; cessus, gone: C. abruptus, v. db-stud (L. ab; cessus, gone: C. abruptu

absent, v. db.sent (L. abs; ens, gen. entis, being), to keep away; to withdraw or retire from: absenting, imp.: absent'ed, pp.: absent'er, n. one who takes him-

self away: absentee, n. db'sên-tê', one who goes away from his country, his office, or his estate: ab'sentee; isan, n. -tax, the practice of residing or stopping away from one's office or estate: absence, n. db'sêns, the being away, or at a distance; want; institution to things present: ab'sent, a. not present; at a distance

tance.

abainthian a db-sinithi-dn (L absinthium, wormwood), of or like wormwood; abain'thiai'ed, a .the, n
db-sinith (F.), a well-known French liqueur; wine impregnated with the qualities of absinthium or wormwood: abain'thic, a .thik, pert. to absinthium, or to
an acid obtained from it; abain'thin, n. the bitter
principle found in absinthium.

absolves, v. db.zčiv', (L. ab; solvo, I loose, I set free), to set free; to release from some burden or penalty; to acquit: absolving, imp: absolved, pp. db.zčivd. absolver, n. one who: absolvatory, a. db.zčivd. db.zčiv.

absomant, a. db'so-ndnt (L. ab; sonus, sound), dis-cordant; deviating from the true sound, tone, or har-

absonant, a db'so-ndut (L. ab; sonus, sound), discriminy; absurd.

absorb. v. db-sörb' (L. ab; sorbeo, I drink up or suck in), to drink in, as a sponge; wholly to engage; to engrous: absorbing, imp: absorbed, pp. db-sörbd'; absorbest, n. that which sucks up or imbibes, or a vessel which imbibes or takes up: absorpative, a db-sörpå db, what may be sucked up: absorpative, a db-sörpå db, what may be sucked up: absorpative, a db-sörpå db, what may be sucked up: absorpative, a db-sörpå db, what may be sucked up: absorpative, a db-sörpå db, db'stift, state or quality of being absorbable.

abstains, v. db-sidn' (L. abs; tenco, I hold), to keep or refrain from; to forbear: abstain'ing, imp: abstained, pp. db-sidnid: abstain'ing, imp: abstained, pp. db-sidnid: abstain'ing, imp: abstained; as db'sin-sens, the practice of keeping from, of one's own free will: ab'stiment, a refraining from, especially in the use of food or drink; temperate: ab'stimant'ly, ad. dt.
abstanious, a db-sidmids (L. abstemius, temperate or sober), sparing in the use of food or strong drink; temperate: abstemiously, ad. dt. abstemious, a db-sidmids (L. abstemius, temperate).

abstergent, a. āb-stēr'jēnt (L. abstergeo, I wipe dry.-from abs; tergeo, I rub off), having a cleansing pro-erty—thus fuller's earth is an abstergent: abster-

sive, a ab-ster'stv, cleansing.
abstract, a ab-strakt (L. abs; tractus, drawn), disabstract, a districted 1. dos; tractus, drawn), distinct or separate from something else; existing in the mind only; difficult, abstruser, a summary or epiceme and bright difficult, abstruser, a summary or epiceme and bright difficult of the summary of the summ

struse 19, ad. -H: abstruseness, n. ab-stros-nes, dark-ness in meaning; obscurity, absurd, a -b-serd (L. ab); surdus, that will not hear), not fit to be heard; what is plainly opposite to the truth; contemptibly foolish: absurd's, ad.; absurd'ty, n. -di-fi, what is absurd; absurdness, n. abundance, abundant, and abundantly, (see abound.)

abuse, v. d.búz' (F. abuser: L. ab; usus, used), to treat wrongly or ill; to misuse anything; to violate; to revile; to impose on: n. d-bús', ill use of any-thing; rude reproach; misapplication: abuse'ful, a

using abuse: abu'sing, imp.: abused', pp. a-būsd': abu'ser, n. one who: abusive, a. a-bū-ste, carrying on had language or ill treatment; reviling; contain-ing abuse: abu'sively, ad. 4:: abu siveness, n. abut, v. d-bid' (F. dooutri, to meet at the end; butt,

abut, v. a-bar (r. account, to meet at the end; our, to strike with the head, as a goat), to border upon; to touch: abutting, imp.; abutted, pp.; abutment, n, a-battment, what supports the end of a bridge; that which borders upon.

abyss, n. 4-bts (Gr. abussos, without a bottom; a, without; bussos, a bottom), a very deep place; that which is bottomless; a deep mass of waters.

Abyssinian, a. 4b-i-sin-i-an, of or pert. to Abys-

sinia, ac, dk, a Latin prefix, a form of ad, meaning to; the forms of ad, meaning to, are, a, ac, af, ag, al, an, ag, ar, as, af, and is so varied for the sake of euphony, according to the commencing letter of the part of the word of which it forms the prefix.

Radacia. n. d-kd-ski-d (L a thorn), the Egyptian

thorn; gum-arabic.

academy, n. d.kdd:d-mt (L. and Gr. academia, name of an ancient school where Plato taught), a public or private school; a society of learned men: academic, private school; a society of learned men: academic, or academical, a.ak-definik, or dk-d-démid-kdl, pert to a college or university; ac'ademically, ad. dl; academician, n. d-kdd-ê-mish-dn; also ac'ademian, n. a member of a university or learned society; also

na member of a university or learned society; also academiat, n. d-haid-t-miss-int; anso ac and mind, Acadia, n. d-haid-t-d (F. Acadie), the original and now the poetic mame of Nova Scotia.

Acadia, n. d-haid-t-d (F. Acadie), the original and now the poetic mame of Nova Scotia. The poetic mame of Nova Scotia, the poetic mame applied to the soft gelatinous radiata known as medusae, sea-nettles, jelly-flab, &c. cacanthodes, n. pln. d-hain-thod-te (Gr. akamha, a spine), a genera of fossil ganoid fishes having thorishike fin-spines—the type of the family acanthodis, a kdm-thodi-l-dz: acanthaceous, a. d-hdn-thd-i-hdz-klas; acanthus, n. d-kdn-thus, the herb bear's-breech; lar crch, an ormament resembling the foliage or leaves of the acanthus: acanthine, a. d-kdn-thus, prt. to or like the acanthus: acanthine, a. d-kdn-thus, prt. to or like the acanthus: acanthine, a. d-kdn-thus, prt. to or like the acanthus: acanthine, a. d-kdn-thus, prt. to or fin), a term applied to fishes having the back or dorsal fin composed of spiny rays, as the perch gurnard, &c. nard, &c.

acanthoteuthis, n. a-kan'tho-ta'thts (Gr. akantha, a thorn; teuthis, a cuttle-fish), a genus of fossil cuttle-

also, acceleratory, a. dk-self-r-d-tiv-t, quickening; hastening the self-r-d-tiv-t, quickening; hastening the self-r-d-tiv-t, quickening; hastening the self-red-tiv-t, quickening; hastening the self-red-tiv-the self-red-tiv-the self-red-tiv-the self-red-tiv-the self-red-tiv-the self-red-tiv-the self-red-tiv-the mark indicating the same; manner of speaking; accent, v. dk-self; or accentuate, v. dk-self-tiv-the pp: accentuate, v. dk-self-tiv-the pp: accentuating, inp.; accentuating, inp.; accentuating, inp.; accentuating, inp.; accentuation, n. dk-self-tiv-d-shum, the placing accentuation, n. dk-self-tiv-d-shum, to receive—from a dc-captur-d-tiv-the self-red-tiv-the se

pleasing or gratifying to a receiver; agreeable in person or by acruces; welcome: acceptability ad 4k-april-bil: acceptableness, n.: acceptability, n. -bil-bil: acceptance, n. de-spriless, the receiving with approval; a written promine to pay manay; accept or, n the person who gives a written promise to pay money; acceptation, n. die elp-dielon, reception, the meaning or some in which a word or expection,

tion, the meaning of sense in which a word of expres-sion is generally understood.

access, in divelor or divelor it, occasses, a coming to, administration to; approach, or means of approach; accessible, in divelorable, leave of approach; affable; accessibly, in divelorable, leave of approach; affable; accessibly, in divelorable (ii. ad.; cesse, a yielding or cession, n. di-dabi-da il. ad; ccisio, a yielding of giving up), an increase; an addition; an arriving at; that which is added; accessional, a. di-abi-da-di, additional; accessorial, a. di-abi-da-di-di, relating to an accessary; accessary, a. di-cet-da-di-di, sales spelit -bory, -do-fi, adding in deling accessing, or privy to it; additional; a. saything additional; one who adde-tit or gives connectance to a crime: accessary, ad

or the constrained to a trime; at cenar ily, at 4-th; are constrained, in accidentaria, in able able 40-40-40 (it. accidental), in music, a praco-note, accident, in able 40-40-40 (it. accidental), accidental, accidental, a special constituing taking place unexpectedly; an event not foresoen; a quality not essential; accidental, a able-debet A, happening to ychano; casual; it anything non-essential; accidental, a slit-debet, happening to principle, and all the second accidence, in all the second accidence, a debet accidence, a configuration as they full from or succeed each other; accidental accidence and the second accidence and the second accidence accidence accidence and the second accidence accidence and the second accidence accidence accidence accidence and the second accidence acc

large size.

of ganold fishes; the emisting species are caseny or large size.

accipitres, n. pin. dk-stpi-t-rès (L. occipiter, a lawyk-from occipio, i seine), in orath, a term applied to the rapacious lartea, as eagles, falcona, hawin, dc.: accipitrina, a. dk-stpi-frie, hawk-fille; rapacious, accipitrina, a. dk-stpi-frie, hawk-fille; rapacious, accipitrina, a. dk-stpi-frie, hawk-fille; rapacious, accipitation, a. dk-std-stor, doy; accidina fing, imp.; as applicated a. declared by day, accidination, accidination, accipitation, accidination, accidination, accidination, v. dk-stf-md; also accilimation, to accusion the body to live in a foreign country in a state of health; to insure a plant or animal to a climation to natural to it; accilimating, imp.; accilimation, in dk-stf-md-fish-saccilimation, accilimation, in the dk-stf-md-fish-saccilimation, accilimation, in the dk-stf-md-fish-saccilimation, accilimation, in dk-stf-md-fish-saccilimation, accilimation, n. dk-stf-md-fish-saccilimation, n. dk-stf-md-fish-saccilimation,

bil'me' f'est' shin.

activity. n. de le'isc'. N' (I. od ; c'irea, a slope), a

slope; n' alor promot; the face of a hill in going up:
defrivity, the face of a hill in coming down; accitivens,
de le'isc'est, pissag as a hill.

accession, a de' de' (I. od; colleum, the neck), a

word formerly used to designate the ceremony of conferring knightshood by a gentle blow of a sword on the

neck or shoulder.

serring anignation of a gentle now of a sword on the neck or shoulder.

accommodate, v. &k.kim.md-det (L. od.: con, to-gether; modas, a measure, a limiti, to make suitable for; to sdapt to; to supply; to help; to lend: accommodation; human, accommodation; being suitable convenience; what is furnished to supply suitable convenience.

They are defined a suitable convenience of the convenience of the companience of the convenience of the companience of the convenience of the c

panies. n. dk-kém-přie (L. ad: con: přice, I fold: P. compřice, a companion in doing something wynn; a comfederate, usually in an ill sense. accomplish, v. dk-kém-přish (L. ad: compleo, I fill completely), to complete; to finish entirely; to bring to pan: accomplishing, imp.: accomplished, pp. -plish: ad; rich in acquired qualities and manners; clagant; refind: accomplishment, n. the finishing

ntirely; attainment; fulfilment; completion; pellih namers or education: accomplisher, n. one who nocomplishable, a. dk-letm-piluk-d-ld; accomplish

accounting the control of the contro

accessing, mm: section up.p., sectio

stated on a slate or paper; a narrative or statement; regard; explanation a statement of prices, expenses, de.; v. to judge; to esteem; to value; to give reasors; to explain; to be liable; accounting, imp.: accounted, pp.: accountable, a division of difficult to answer for one's conduct; account able to answer for one's conduct; account ably, ad. -bit: account ableness, n.: account ably, ad. -bit: account ableness, n.: account ableness. ship, n. the office of an accountant: accountancy, n. dk-holont-dn-st.

accretion, n. de-arc-dum (L. dd; creen.); grow, or crebus, to grow, increase by external addition of new matter; accretive, s. de-br-file, growing by external additions; accreasemen, n. de-br-file, grow, accres, v. de-dro' (L. dd; creen, I grow), to arise from; to proceed; to come to; to be added as increase or profit; accruting, imp.; accrusel, pp. de-drof; accrument, n.

or profit: accuring, imp.: accurad, pp. ak-bród: accurinant, n.
accumbent, a. di-brin-ben (i. accumbe.) I hy myself down upon—from acl; cabe, I lie down; leaning upon; reclining at meals: accum bency, n. -d.
accumalata, v. dk-brin-si-def (i. ad.; cussalus, a heap), to heap or pile up; to collect or gather together; to increase greatity: adj. heaped; collected: accuranta ting, imp.: accuranta led, pp:: accuranta-ting, imp.: accuranta led, pp:: accuranta ting, imp.: accuranta led, pp:: accuranta tive, a taken as a whole or in the mass: accuranta tively, ad. de'ttr-li: accuranta lev, n. one who gathers or amasses.

telly, ad. 4t.

Accurse, v. di-leirs' (L. ad: AS. corsian, to execusite
by the sign of the cross), to devote to destruction; to
call down evil or misery upon: accursed, pp. dileirs': add, di-leir-feld, doumed; wicked; execusite,
accuse, v. di-leis' (L. dorsso, I. blame—from ad;

accuse, v. db-keif (L. accuse, I blame—from of; to couse, a cause), to charge with a crime of fault; to blame: accuraing, imp.; accused, pp. db-keinf: accusation, a dk-kei-ad-skein, being declared guilty of a crime or fault; the charge brought against any once accurate, none who blames or charges some one with a fault or crime: accurable, a -d-bl, charge-shle with a crime: accuratory, a -db-kei-al-te, that blames; tending to accure: accusative, a -db-kei-al-te, the name for the case in Latin which is called in English the objective; consuring: accuratively, ad -th-cl.
accustom, v. db-kei-frie (L. od: F. costome, custom, habit, to make familiar with by habit or use; to inure to: accuratuming, imp.; accurates, pp.

fwmd: adj. frequent; usual: accus tomar'y, a. dr'i, usual; customary: accus tomar'lly, ad. drli. acc, n. ds [L. as, a unit or pound: F. as: It. asso, a single point of cards or dice), a unit; a trifie; a mark on a card.

on a card.

accords, d'shûs (L.), a postfix signifying resemblance
to, or partaking of the qualities of a substance—as carbonaccous, partaking of the qualities or appearance of

carbon.

acadiama, n. d-sil-dd-md or -kil- (Ch. akel, a field;
dama, blood), a field of blood.

acaphala, a. d-sil-dd-dd-(Gr. a, without; kephale,
the head), applied to those molluses that have no distinct head—as the oyster, the scallop, &c.: acaphaloss, a. d-sil-dd, headless.

acarb, a. d-sil-dd, cerbus, unripe, sour), sour;
bitter: acarbity, n. d-sil-dd-(ti, also acarbitude, n.
a-sil-dd-(tid, ourness with bitterness; sharpness of
temper and manuers.

semper and manners.

aceric, a d-servic (L. acer, a maple-tree), of the
maple-tree-as aceric acid, an acid found in its juice.

acerose, a detr-oz; also acerous, dstr-ze (L. acus,
a needle, or chaff; acer, sharp), in bot, linear and
sharp-pointed, applied to the leaves of the fir tribe;
chaffy.

chady.

accervate, v. d. etrivati (L. accrvus, a heap), in heaps:
accervate, v. d. etrivati, to heap up: accervating, imp.:
accervate, n. d. etrivati, to heap up: accervating, imp.:
accervation, n. d. etrivating, according to provide the acceptance of the acceptan

starula.

actarious, a. ds:d-td:rt-ds (L. acetum, vinegar),
applied to plants used as salads: acetary, n. ds:dari, the acid pulp of certain fruits: acetate, n. ds:d-tds; also acetic, n. ds:d-tds; also acetic, n. ds:d-tds; also acetic acid; acetatacid, a. combined with vinegar; acetic acid; ad-stittle, of vinegar; sour: acetic acid, the pure acid of vinegar; acetic acid, the pure acid of vinegar; acetic acid, the pure acid of vinegar; acetic acid, the pure acid

a settle, or vinegar; sour; aces as acid, the pure acid or vinegar.

acestify, v. d-sēt'-fi (L. acctum; facto, I make), to convert or change into acetic acid or vinegar; acet-ifying, imp: acetifacton, n. d-sēt'-fi-fi-fad-shān; acetifacton, n. d-sēt-fi-fi-fad-shān; acetifacton, or acetons, n. dsēt-fon, pyro-acetic spirit; acetons, dsē-toz; also acetons, a. d-sētus, sour; sharp; acetons-tity, n. dsēt-fdat-fit.

try, n. &c.d.d.d.c.':

ache, n. &c.d.d.c.':

ache, n. &c.d. (Gr. aches, grief, pain either in body or

mind: Ger. ach, alas, applied to grief), a continued

pain in a moderate degree; also aching, n. : v. to

be in continued bodily pain; to suffer grief: aching,

imp.: aches, pp. &c.d.

achieve, v. &c.dev (F. achever, to perfect, to

complete—from & to, b.c.f. head: 1. ac. ; capred, the

bead, to finish or complete successfully; to carry on

progressively to an end: achieving, imp.: achieved,

pp. &c.devd': achievement, n. an escutcheon; some
thing done by continued exertion: achiever, no

who: achiev'able, a. &c.dev'.d.bl: achiev'ance, n.

das, performance.

wno: acmes vanes, a d-che'd-dd: achievance, n. das, performance.
achantte, n. didmit (Gr. alme, a sharp point or edge), one of the hormblende family, found in long greenish-black crystals, terminating in sharp points.
achrotte, n. ak'rott (Gr. a, without; chroa, cocur), applied to the colouriess varieties of tourma-

scher, a liker (Gr. achor, a soreness of the head), a species of scald-head with soft and scaly eruptions. achrematike, a likero-matike (Gr. a, without; chroducing colours, when rays of light pass through them, are termed achromatic lenses: achromatism, n. d. krómid-fism; also achromatic lenses: achromatism, n. d. being achromatic.

actemiar, a less like lider (L. acus, a needle; actual, a little needle) formed like a needle applied to min-

being achromatic.

acticular, a d-sik-û-lâr (I. acus, a needle; actcular, a little needle), formed like a needle, applied to min-eral crystals which occur in slender needle-like prisms or pricties: acteularly, ad-dd-id: actualite, n. d-dk-id.; needle-ore; an ore of bismuth found imbedded in quarts in long, thin, steel-grey crystals: activers, a ds-i-fator, acus; forma, shape), needle-ore; activers, a ds-i-fator in caus; forma, shape, needle-ore

acid, n. de'id (L. acidus, sharp to the taste-from

acus, a needle), something which causes sourness to the taste: add, sour; sharp; biting to the taste: add-ty, n. d.-sid-ti; also acidness, n. dsid-tes, the quality of being sour: acidiferous, a. dsid-tje-es, the quality of being sour: acidiferous, a. dsid-tje-es, the quality of being sour: acidiferous, a. dsid-tje-es, the acidife acidify, v. d-sid-tje-es, the acidife acidife, to make a body sour; to change into an acid: acidifying, imp.: acidified, pp. -fid: acidification, n. d-sid-tje-ed-sisten, the act or process of changing into an into an acid: acidifiable, a. d-sid-tje-td-bl, that may be converted into an acid: acidifieder, n. dsi-dtai-tie-tier (L. acidus: Gr. metron, a measure), an instrument used in testing the strength of acids.

of contened most actar scalanaeses, in assemble contened most actar metron, a measure), an instrument in district metron, a measure), an instrument in district metron, a measure), an instrument actualst y. d-sdis-left [L. acidules, a little sour),
to make alightly sour; to make moderately acid;
caid latting, imp.; acid valeted, pp.; acid valet,
aspinty sour; acidules, n plu. d-sdid-left, mineral
aprings rich in carbonic acid.
acidaspis, n. dsi-dsis-pis (Gr. akis, a spear-point;
aspis, a buckler), certain fossil crustaceans, so called
from the central lobe of the head-plate projecting over
the body in the form of a pointed stomacher,
acinaceous, a. dsi-d-siskis (L. acinus, a stone or
seed in aberry), full of kernels; acenose, a. dsi-d-noz,
applied to mineral textures and surfaces which have
a granulated appearance like the raspberry,
acinaciform, a. dsi-d-sis-fistorm (L. acinaces, a
straight sword or sabre), in bol., shaped like a Turkish
sword or scinitar.

d or scimitar.

sword or scimitar.

acknowledge, v. dk-nöl'éj (L. ad, to; and knowledge), to own; to confess; to admit to be true; to
assent to: acknowledging, imp.; acknowledged,
pp. dk-nöl'éjd: acknowledgment, n. dk-nöl'éj-ment,
the owning to be true; confession; the expression
of thanks for a benefit received; a receipt; acknowledger, n. one who.

acme, n. ak'me (Gr. akme, the point), the highest point; the top; maturity or perfection; the height or

crisis of a disease.

acne, n. ak-ne (Gr. contr. from akmai, pimples on the face), a small hard pimple, chiefly affecting the forehead

forehead, acolyte, n. ak-6-lit (Gr. akcloutheo, I follow as a servant), in the Rom. Cath. Ch., one whose duty it is everywher, in the Rom. Cath. Ch., one whose duty it is to prepare the elements for the offices, to light the church, &c., and to attend on the officiating priest. aconite, n. ak-6-nit (L. aconitum: Gr. akoniton), the herb wolf's-bane, or monk's-hood; a deadly poison extracted from it: aconitine, n. ak-6ni-tin, the alka-

acorn, n. a'katern (AS. acern: Icel, akarn: Dut. aker), the fruit of the oak-tree, formerly used as human food. acorus, n. ak'o-rus (L., from Gr. akoron), the sweet

out a intite.

acquiesce, v. åk/krel-ēs' (L. ad; qviesco, I am quiet),
to agree in; to rest satisfied with; to assent quietly;
to agree (mg. imp.; acquiesced, pp. åk/krel-ēs';
ac quies cence, n. -ēs-ēsns, agreement in; satisfaction
with; also ac quies cency, n. -ēr-sh: ac quies cent, a.

with; also acquies cency, h. -èn-st. acquies cent, a.
-ėnt, easy; submitting.
acquire, v. dk-keir' (L. ad; quarro, I seek), to gain
possession of something as one's own, as money or
knowledge; to earn or attain: acquiring, imp.; acquired, pp. dk-keird'; ad], gained; not natural; acquirement, n. something gained by study—as grammar, arithmetic, dc.; acquirable, a. -d-bi.
acquisition, n. dk-keot-sisk-dn (L. acquistions, on the gramsought), something gained, acquisitive, a. dk-keit-fifiv, desiring possession: acquisitive, a. dk-keit-fifiv, desiring possession: acquisitive, a. dk-keit-fidesire of the mind to gain or possess.

acquait, v. & hard. T. acquaites, to set free, to clear with an in ad graction, it keep quiet, to town from history acquait, to town from history acquait to distinguish acquait to distinguish acquait to acquait town a settling free. The benefit town to acquait to party acquait town a settling free. The tenue from a acta, the writing or receipt to show this acquait acquait and of the first town acquait to acquait to the first of the first town acquait a special to the first town acquait a special to the first town acquait acquait to a present of thank acquait a first to a present of thank acquait a first property of thank acquait a first property of thank acquait acquait

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filon on a letter; skill; manner or mode : plu. addresses, dal-dresses, courtship

tion on a letter; skill; manner or mode;
plu, addresser, di-drei-da, courtainj
man; addres ser, n. one who.
dd-dist (L. adj deco, I head or bring),
oring forward; to cite; to mane; addreaddressed, pp. di-drei-drift; addrer, n. one
blie, a. -st-b; adduction, n. dd-dds-labar,
dd-dds-lette (L. adj das-tas, led);
i: adductively, ad-tis-bit addrestor, in:
uscle that contracts parts;
n. dd-d-dist-fit (L. adj das-tas, led);
i: adductively, n. d-tis-bit addrestor, in:
ossal, the dockrine of the glands; their
heir uses; adenose, a dd-c-raig; also adddis, gland-libe; adenography, n. dd-enaden; grapho, I write, a breatles on the

d-depf (L. adeptus, gos, obtained), one in anything; adj. skillul. a. dd-keedl (L. adj. expertus, made equal. p sufficient for; equal to: adequatelly, tacy, n. dd-keedl-ri, the being equal to; r a particular end: ad equate mess. n. s. dd-jkt-fed (L. adj. jectus, done), in ug of different powers of the unknown o affect de.

and of different powers of the unknown of affect ed.

do hold (L. ad.) harveo, I stick), to stick to to hold to an opinion adhering,
d. pp. do hold to an opinion adhering,
of sticking or adhering to adhesion, n.
opiled to matter—the act of alleking to;
is of any body by means of sement, glue,
steady attachment: adhesive, A. do holders;
to far any body by means of sement, glue,
steady attachment: adhesive, A. do holders;
adherently, ad. di.
de hib-ff (L. adhebitum, to add to—from
two or hold, to put to; to use of apply;
up.: adhibited, pp.: adhibition, a.
application; use.

we of merup. a dibblied, pp. 1 sample still post of the pp. 1

lantum or noticion hair.

Interf. shell: If a to: Dies, Gotl, appression of regard or kind wishes.

odd-ph-ser' (L. adeps, Int; cera, wax), or fatty substance, of a whitlsh-grey chammal flesh is changed when buried often found in burial-grounds—hence wax."—In peat-bag, &c.: adipocerous, a, pert. to: adipocertie, n. adi-posity waxy matter found in certain peat-rer mineral, a fatty waxy substance i coal-formations.

off-pos; also ad ipous, a. ddl-pis (L.—from odeps, Int), full of fist; Intiy.

(L. aditius, an approach or enfrance),

(L. aditus, an approach or entrance), id gallery or tunnel into a mine for

er or for extracting the ore, ad-jaisent (L. ad jacco, I ad-ja'sent (L. ad ; jacco, I lie), lying upon: adjacently, ad. -ii: adjacen-

st.

ett' (L. ad: jacius, cast), to add or put
imp: adjected, pp. ad.jekt'ed: adjecthins: adjectitions, a daljek-tio-ka,
adjectiva, m. adjek-tio, a word put
sodiry its meaning: adj. qualifying;
unother: adjectival,
atjectival,
atjectival,
official adjectival, of the meaning of the adjectival,
to: adjectival, pp. to the next
to: adjoining, imp.: adjeined, pp.

'jern' (L. ad: F. jour, a day), to put to another; to delay: adjourn'ing, i, pp. ad-journ': adjourn'ment, u. ther day; the time or interval during as is superaided

where day; the time of interval during set is suspended.

List (L. ad; judico, I judge: F. adine; to decide; to award sentence: : adjudged, pp. ddjikjd': adjudged.

dd-f6-dt-kdt (L. adjudico, I give if of-from fudico, I judge), to pro-te upon; to try or determine as ting, imp.: adjudica ted, pp.: ad-dd-f6-dt-kd-shin, the pronouncing the decision or award of a court.

adjunct, n. defjeleds (L. adr. junctus, joined) as thing added to another, generally to modify or que fyr adj. another, generally to modify or que defjeled another adjunctive, a. dir. joining tends defjeled another adjunctive, a. dir. joining adjunctively, ad-adjure, v. defjel' (L. adjure, I swear solemni); to be ad jure, I swear, to charge solemni); to be out jure I swear, to charge solemni; to be out jure I swear, to charge solemni; to be can jure I swear, to charge solemni; to be can adjuring, imp.: adjured, pp. defjele? juration, n. defjeled-shear, the act of sole charging on outh; a solemn clarge on oath; adjur b. one who.

one who.

adjust, v. dd just (L. od ; justus, just or proper
tion in make to correspond; to put in order
tion adjusting, impossibly adjust of pp., adjusts
dd just ment, the net of settling; a settlement

settles adjusting, impassadjustied, pp. adjustement; asjustive, a. 40.

adjustanted, the act of settling is a settlement; asjustive, a. 40.

adjustant, one who assists the union; and next in rank
to him: adjustancy, in delyio-dose it, the office of the
adjustant adjustency, adjust-dose, the office of the
adjustant adjustency, adjust-dose, the office of the
adjustant adjustency, adjust-dose, any one who assists;
adjustics, in delyio-free, a woman-believe; adjustent,
a belong remained, and it in read, a remove,
adjustics, in consume, adjustment of proportions; and or
practice of measuring according to rule.

administer, v. do-dose's left lead windstre, it serve
or assist, to direct the application of laws, as a king or
or assist, to direct the application of laws, as a king or
or assist, to direct the application of laws, as a king or
or administering, imp. do-doshi-teving; administertered, pp. dol-mylistered; administration, a comtion; the government of a country administrable,
a do-ministerial; administrable, a. do-ministerial;
a. do-ministerial; of a country; administrable,
administerial; administerial;
a. do-ministerial; administrable,
administerial; administerial;
before administrable;
administerial;
before administrable;
administrable,
administ, n. do-ministrable, the officer of directs; administrable,
administ, n. do-ministerial; (f. emerge); Arab. con'r or

americ, a hoole or chief in commando. De commander

woman who carries into effect of directs; as many stra forship, a.

Admirai, n. dd/mi-rdi (F. améroi: Arab. emér en carair, n. hoble or chief in command), the commundue of a flect or navy; a flag officer; admiraity, n. dd-mi-rdi-ft, the supreme court in naval affairs; the building in which the court sits.

admira, v. dd-mir (i. ed; miror, I wonder), to look upon with pleasure; to regard with wonder or surprise; to love or exteen greatily admirail, imp.; admired, pp. dd-mird', admirable, a. dd-mirdi-grise; to love or exteen greatily admirable, a. dd-mirdi-grise; to love or exteen greatily admirable, a. dd-mirdi-grise; to love or exteen greatily admirable, a. dd-mirdi-grise; to mirability, u. dd-mird-bitt-ft; admiration; with admiration; ad mirabitensas, n.; admirabide, wonder mingled with pleasure or slight surprise; admirer, n. dd-mirdy, one who admires, admit, v. dd-mir' (i. od; witte, I send), to permit be enter; to receive a true; to allow; admir bing.

aumit, v. au mit (i. ad ; misso, i send), to permit to enter; to receive as true; to allow; admit ting, lmp.; admit ted, pp.; admit table, a. bl; admit ter, n. one who; admittance, n. ad-mid-dms, permission to enter; admission, n. ad-mish-in (i. missus, sent).

to onter: adminision, n. do-mini-in (i. missus, senticutrance; power or permission to enter: administic,
entrance; power or permission to enter: administic,
administic, and the sent of the sent of the desired administic administic administic administic;
administic, obting administic.

administ, v. doi-mike (ii. ad.; mistum, to mingle, to
mingle with something else: admixing, imp.; admined, pp. -mikes'; admixing, n. ad-mixis-ine, a
mined, pp. -mikes'; admixing, n. ad-mixis-ine, a
administic, pp. -mikes'; admixing, n. admixis-ine, administic, n. ad-mixis-ine, administic,
administic, v. doi-mixis-ine, moneo. I warn;
monitus, warned), to warn; to reprove gently; to advise: admon liking, imp.; admonished, pp. doministic, warned, to warn; to reprove gently; to administic admonistic, n. doi-monitor, one who admonishes; admonistic, n. doi-monitor, one who admonishes; admonistic, n. doi-monitor, one who admonishes', the corresponding or warning; admon'tively, ad. disil.

admacent, a. doi-moi-ine (i. ad; vasceus, growling),
growing to or upon; also admate, a. do-note (i. ad;
note, born, grown to.

growing to or upon; also admate, a dd-ndf (L ag; natus, born), grown to.

ado, n. d-df (A8. a, and do), tus; bustle; difficulty, adolescence, n. dd-d-dis-fav; adolescency, dd-d-lit-fav; adolescency, add-lit-fav, at (L adolesco, I increase or grow), in a growing state; youth up to manhood; adolescent, a dd-dis-lit-fav, growing; pertaining to youth.

Adonic, a d-dis-lit (from Add-nis--in anc. mpth., a youth, the favourite of Venus, the goddess of love), pert. to a certain kind of verse: n. a poetical vurse consisting of a dactyl and a spondee or trochor.

cow, boy, fobt; pure, bud; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, seal.

adopt, v. d. döpt' (L. ad; opto, I wish, I choose), to take or receive as one's own what is not naturally some as a person, a thing, an opinion; to choose: adopt'ing, imp.: adopt'ed, pp.: adoption, n. d. döp', shin, the taking as one's own that which is not so naturally: adopt tree, a. -iv, that adopts: adopt'er, n. one who: adopt'edly, ad. -iv.
adors: v. d. dor' (L. ad; ore, I pray to, entreat), to

a propagation of plants by inserting one part of a plant into another.

adown, prep. â-dōion' (AS. adáne), downward; from a higher to a lower situation.

adrift, a. or ad. â-drif' (AS. adrifun, to drive away, to expel, floating about at random; driven.

adroit, a. â-droj' (F. a; droit, to the right), clever in the use of the hands; ready-witted; dexterous: adroit'ly, ad. -it; in a ready, skilful manner: adroit-ness, n. readiness; dexterity.

adry, a. â-dr' (AS. a; drig, dry), thirsty: ad. athirsts adstriction, n. â-â-driv-shini, l. ad; strictus, drawn together), a binding fast; constipation.

adularia, n. â-drâ-la-dr-â-d (G. adularos, sweetly fair—from (hadus, sweet; laros, pleasant), a transparent variety of potash felspar.

adulation, n. â-drâ-la-shini (I. adulatio, fawning like a dog), mean flatterty; praise in excess: adulator, n. â-drâ-la-dr, one who: adulatory, a. â-drâ-la-dr-ir, containing excessive praise.

ous intercourse.

ous intercourse.

adumbrate, v. dd-dm-brat (L. ad; umbra, a sindow), to give a finit shadow or sketch; to describe:
adum brating, imp.: adum brated, pp.: adum brant,
a. giving a faint shadow: adumbration, n. dd-dmbrd-shan, the act of making a shadow or faint resemblanca.

lous, a. adventus, coming or adventual, a. adventus, forming an essential part: adventual, a. adventitiously, ad, relating to the season of advent: adventitiously, ad. -li; adventitiousness, n.

adventure, n. dd-vênitûr (L. ad; ventum, to come a bold undertaking; a chance enterprise; a strikin event: v. to risk on chance; to attempt or dare; ad venturing, imp.: adventured, pp. -tārd: adves turer, n. dd-vēnitār-rē, one who risks everthing or chance; adventuresome, n. dd-vēnitār-sēnitār

be done; prudent; open to advice; advisable*ness, n. advisable*ness, n. advisably, ad. bli.
advocate, n. advockat (L. advocatus, one who pleads—from ad; voco, I call), one who pleads the cause of another in a court of law; one who defends: v. to plead the cause of another; advocating, imp.: advocate, pp.: advocacy, n. advocating, imp.: advocate, advocate, n. advocate

m, \$\epsilon\$: many words formerly beginning with \$\epsilon\$ are now spelt with \$\epsilon\$. When the word in \$\epsilon\$ is not found, turn to \$\epsilon\$. Such as \$\epsilon\$ is not found, turn to \$\epsilon\$. Such as \$\epsilon\$ is not found, turn to \$\epsilon\$. Such as \$\epsilon\$ is not found, turn to \$\epsilon\$. Such as \$\epsilon\$ is not found, and the care of public buildings, as \$\epsilon\$ is not found, and the care of public buildings, as \$\epsilon\$ is \$\epsilon\$ is not had the care of public buildings, as \$\epsilon\$ is \$\epsilon\$ is a \$\epsilon\$ if \$\epsilon\$ is a \$\epsilon\$ of the wind; belonging to the wind \$\epsilon\$ is a \$\epsilon\$ of the wind \$\epsilon\$ is an \$\epsilon\$ of the wind \$\epsilon\$ is a \$\epsilon\$ of \$\epsilon\$ in the ancient Eastern philosophy neons were supposed emanations from the one self-origin whet \$\epsilon\$ only-begotten; pleroma, fulness, septornia, \$\epsilon\$ of \$\epsilon\$ is a from the one self-origin whet \$\epsilon\$ is a \$\epsilon\$ of \$\epsilon\$ is a \$\epsilon\$ of \$\epsilon\$ in \$\epsilon\$ of \$\epsilon\$ do \$\epsilon\$ in \$\epsilon\$ in \$\epsilon\$ in \$\epsilon\$ of \$\epsilon\$ in \$\epsilon\$ in

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tern into air; to combine with air: aerifying, imp.: aerifed, pp. aris/id: aerification, n. aris/ikai skin, the changing solid or liquid bodies into air or gas: the act of combining with air: aeriform, a.

gas; the act of combining with air; aeriform, a set-i-fairm [i. aer, air; forma, a shape), having the nature or form of air; not solid, aerolits, n. ar-6-itt (Gr. aer, air; lithos, a stone), a stone that falls from the atmosphere to the earth, dis-playing, when broken, a semi-metallic, ash-grey col-our; also aerolith, n. ar-6-ith. aerology, n. ar-6-ith, ar-gr. it is nature and user; aerology, n. ar-6-ith-sit (Gr. aer, mantica, divi- nation), divination by means of the air and winds: aerologist, n. ar-6-ith-sit, one who studies the nature and effects of the air or atmosphere; aerological, a dr-6-16-it-kall, pert. to.

effects of the air or admosphere, according, 1-16/4-kal, pert. to.
rometer, n. dr'om'é-tér (Gr. aer, air; metron, a
sure), an instrument for ascertaining the weight seron

measure), an instrument for ascertaining the weight of the atmosphere or of gases, aeronaut, n. ar-o-noiot (Gr. aer, air; nautes, a sail-or-from naus, a ship), one who sails or floats in the air in a balloon: aeronautic, a. ar-o-noi-tik, pert. to sailing in the air; aer onau tics, n. the science or art of sailing in the air.

art of sailing in the sir. on a tics, it the science of art of sailing in the sir. on a trophytes, it plut drib-fits' (Gr. der: phuton, a plant), plants which live exclusively in the air—hydrophytes, those living under water, acrost sails, a translang state, a drib-state (Gr. der; states, a standing states, and services, and plut driber acrost sails, and aronautics, acreal navigation.

sarcainous, a &-rdj'i-nis (L. drugo, gen. druginis, rust of copper—rous, verdigris.

saccain, n. &-si-k-i-in (L. drugo, pen. druginis, neckin, n. &-si-k-i-in (L. druginis, the horse-chest-nut), an alkaline principle discovered in the horse-chestnut; also spelt excluse.

sathetics, n. plu. &-th-divike (Gr. disthesis, the act of perceiving), the science which treats of the beautiful in nature, in the fine arts, and in literature; the philosophy of taste: sathetic, a &-th-divik; also sathetical, a -k-di, pert. to the perception of the beautiful.

beautiful.

sthices in the control of the control o

amar, i. d., are it against ownsides—from i. defected to make), a matter of any kind; posiness; plutramactions in general.

affect, v. di-field (i. affectum, to influence—from od., factors to do), to act upon or influence in any way; affecting, imp.: affected, pp. di-field-discussion; affecting, imp.: affected, pp. di-field-discussion; affection, n., one who: affectation, n. di-field-shim, the assuming or pretending to what is not real or natural: affect edness. n., the quality of being affected: affectingly, ad. di: affection, n. di-field-shim, love for; attachment to; kindly feeling towards: affectionate, a. di-field-shim-di, warmly attached to; fond; having great love: affect tionate ness, n.: affectionately, ad. di: affections, d. di-field-tion-do-field, in muss, tenderly. affection, d. di-field

affi ancer, n. .eer.
affi ance ent made on oath before a justice of the peace, which

ment made on eath before a justice of the peace, which is afterwards signed by him.

alliate, v. d./wii-di (L. ad; filius, a son; filia, a daughter), to adopt; to receive as a son or daughter; to unite as one; to receive as an associate or member; to assign a child to a father: alli'is ting, imp: alli'a'ted, pp.: alli'a'tion, n. chish, the act of uniting or adopting.

alliatity, n. diffin'tif (L. affinis, bordering on or

related to-from ad: finis, an end), relation; agree-ment; relationship by marriage; in chem., the combining power of bodies.

related to—from ad; finis, an end), relation; agreement; relationship by marriage; in chem, the combining power of bodies.

affirm, v. di-ferm' (L. ad; firmo, I make firm), to assert with confidence; to maintain confidently as true; to declare solemity; affirming, inp.: affirmed, pp. di-fermd': affirm'able, a. d-b; that may be stated or affirmed as true; affirm'ably, ad. bit: affirm and, n. also affirm'er, n. one who: affirmation, n. di-fermation, affirm'able, a. d-b; that may be stated or affirmed as true; affirm'ably, ad. bit: affirm and, n. also affirm'er, n. one who: affirmation, n. di-fermation, and affirm'er, n. one who: affirm'er, a solemn declaration, a word that says no.

affix, n. affire's (L. ad; fixes, fastened), a syllable or letter put to the end of a word; affix, v. affire's, to join to; to unite; to fix or fasten at the end; to subjoin; affiring, imp.; affixed, pp. di-fites'; affixture, n. di-fites'it, that which is affixed, as breathing, a breath; a breathing into by divine power; inspiration: affiation, n. di-fite (L. ad; fiteus, a striking), to distress in some way; to give pain to, either in body or mind: afficting, imp.; affiited, pp. di-fitel'del: affinence, n. one who: affiction, n. di-fitel'del: affinence of worldy riches; also affiuence, n. affificience, a affired, pp. di-fitel's him, alphed to any stream that flows directly into another. affind, n. di-fitel's afficiency, a directly into another. affired, n. afford (F. afforer, to set a price on a hing—from L. ad; forum, a market), to yield or produce; to be able to bear expenses; to grant; afford n. affired, n. afford, n. affired, a directly not another. afford, n. affired, a directly not another. afford in, imp. affired, d. p. affired to not a second or affirm of the produce; to be able to bear expenses; to grant; afford in, n. affired, a directly not another. afford in, n. affired (A. p. affired to not another afford in, n. affired (A. p. affired to not another afford in, n. affired (A. p. affired to not another afford in, n. affired

brawl or petty fight; a disturbance; formerly used as verb.

affright, v. df.frtt' (AS. affrightan), to terrify by sudden fear: n. sudden dread; great fear: affrighting, imp.; affrighted, pp.

affront, v. df.frint (R. affronter—from L. ad; frons, gen. frontis, the front, the forehead), to give cause of offence to; to insuit slightly: n. anything done to offend; an outrage; open insuit: affronting, imp.; affronted, pp.; affrontingly, ad. -tic. affrontive, a. df.fruntite, tending to affront; abusive; affrontively, ad. -tic. d. ad; fusus, poured), to sprinkle as with a liquid; to pour upon: affusing, imp.; affused, pp. df.fazd; affusion, n. df.fuzkin, the act of pouring upon.

afield, ad. d.fide' (AS. a and foot), on the water. afoot, ad. d.fide' (AS. a and foot), on foot superfor to; sooner: afore hand, ad, in time pice by; well provided: afore mentioned, mentioned before: afore-mamed, named before: afore-faired, a. d.frad, (AS. pp. of affray, which see), filled with fear; terrified.

afreah, ad. d.freit' (AS. a, ferce, pure, sweet), again; anew; recently.

African, a. d/rt-kdn; also Afric, a. df-rik, pert. to

aftesh, ad. dyrésh' (AS. a. ferse, pure, sweet), again; anew; recently.

African, a dyrt-kdn; also Afric, a. dyrk, pert. to Africa: n. a native of Africa.

African, a dyrt-kdn; also Afric, a. dyrk, pert. to Africa: n. a native of Africa.

att, a. or ad. dyf (AS., from after, which see), a term used by seamen to mean the stern of a ship, or to point to what lies in the direction of the stern; behind, after, a. dyrker (Goth. dyar, behind). Ater in time—as, it is an after thought: prep. behind; later as, he went home after thought: prep. behind; later as, he went home after dinner; conj. when—as, you will come to me after he has seen your after-act, an act following: after-ages, succeeding times; posterity: after all, when all has been said, weighed, or done: after-trop, a second crop in the same year: after-damp, the choke damp or carbonic acid occurring in coal-mines after an explosion of fire-damp after-guard, in a ship, the seames staten and peopot to attend to the after-asis; a feet-hours of the same destination of more, a second crop of grass in the same owns. jon. shun, thing, there, seal.

season: aftermost, hindmost; nearest the stern of a ship: aftermoon, df-ter-now, the part of the day after 12 ol-tok: afterpains, n. pln.-pdns, those following child-birth: after-piace, a piece performed after a play: after-sails, the sails on the mizen-mast and stays: after-state, the future life: after-thought, reflections after an act; later thoughts, afterward or afterwards, ad. df-ter-words (AS. of/ter: and court, direction), later in time. Aga, n. d-od, in Turkey, a military commander or chief officer.

again, ad. d-gën' (AS. ongean or agen, opposite: Sw

again, ad. d-gén (AS. oneen or agen, opposite: Sw. gen. Bret. gin, opposite, again), one more; a second time: against, prep. d-géns!, in opposition to. againstabite, n. d-géns!, in opposition to. gamachite, n. del-imadio-it. (Gr. agaima, an image; lithos, a stone), a variety of clay-slate altered by heat, usually brought from China carred into grotesque figures and chimney ornaments. agamous, a d'gé-mai (Gr. a, without; primos, marriage), in bot, applied to plants without visible organis a space and death (AS. a, and gone, ranhe, ranhe, as with

agape, ad. d.gap' (AS. a, and gape), gaping as with

woulder, agarie, n. dg-dr-ik (Gr. agarikos, a certain fungus), a genus of fungt; adj. pert. to fungt; agarie minar-al, a soft variety of carbonate of line, found in clefts of rocks, resembling a fungus in texture and colour. agate, n. dg-de (from the river Achaesis in Sicily, or the Phenician word nakadi, spotted), a variegated variety of chalcedony quartz, the colours being arranged in clouds, spots, or bands; a tool used by gold-wire drawers and gilders: agatine, a. dg-d-tin, of agate: agatised, a. dg-d-tizd, marked like an agate; converted into agate.

agatised, a dg-d-fizd, marked like an agate; converted into agate.

agave, n. dg-dw (Gr. agavos, admirable), the American aloe, from the juice of which the alcoholic liquor pulque is prepared.

age, n. dj (R. age: L. acias, an age), a period of time; the whole life of man, or any particular part of it: a particular period of time: aged, a. dj-jeh, old; advanced in years: n. old persons—as the aged: a ged-law ad zji. ly, ad. -/L

advanced in years: n. old persons—as the aged: a 'god.'

agency, n. dijen.st [L. agens, acting, doing), the exerting of power; action; the business or office of an agent: agent, n. dijen.st he person or thing that excrts power; one intrusted with the business of another. agenda, n. dijen.dt [L. things to be done), transactions; things done and recorded.

agglomerate, v. dijen.dt [L. things to be done), transactions; things done and recorded.

agglomerate, v. dijen.dt [L. things to be done), transactions; things done and recorded.

agglomerate, v. dijen.dt [L. things to be done), transactions; things done and recorded.

agglomerate, v. dijen.dt [L. things to be done), transactions; n. in good, a term employed to designate accumulations of anxyliar fragments of rocks thrown up by volcanic eruptions: agglomeration, n. agglomeration, the state of being gathered into a mass or bail.

agglotinate, v. dijen.dt [L. di], diffice, I. dijen. agglotinate, v. dijen.dt [L. di], diffice, I. dijen. agglotinate, v. dijen.dt [L. di], diffice, I. dijen. agglotinate, aggloti

ag-gran-dt-za-bt.

digratu-di-di-di.

aggravate, v. digrat-edt (L. ad.: gravis, heavy), to
make anything worse or less endurable: aggravating, inp: aggrava-ted, pp.: aggravation, n. diggrat-ed-shin, a making worse; what excites anger.
aggregate, v. digrat-git (L. aggrayo, I gather together as a fock-from grav, a flock), to collect into one
sum, mass, or body; to accumulate: adj. formed by
activation of many naticulary a, the sum total; by
activation of many naticulary a, the sum total; by a collection of many particulars: a, the sum total; the result of many particulars: aggregation, in ... aggregation, p. : a gregation, d. ... aggregation, in ... aggregation, in ... aggregation, in ... aggregation, and aggregation aggregation, a ... aggregation, a ... aggregation, a ... and aggregation aggregation and aggregation aggregation and aggregation aggregation and aggregation aggregation aggregation and aggregation aggregatio ag gregat ively, ad. /t.

aggress, v. dy-grés [L. ad; gressus, walked or gone), to begin a quarrel or controversy; to commence an attack: aggression, mn., aggressed, pp. dy-grési-aggression, n. dy-grési-in, the first act l'eading to a aggression and dispute: aggres sor, n. one who first attacks or begins a quarrel: aggressive, a. dg-gres'tv, tending to or relating to the first attack: aggres siveness, n. aggrieve, v. dg-grev' (L. ad; gravis, heavy: F. grees to wrong), to afflict; to pain or injure any one; to in jure in one's right: aggriev ing, imp.: aggrieved pp. dg-grevd': aggrievance, in. dg-grev-dns, injury

pp. us/yeter: aggressance, in dy-yeterans, intry wrong; oppression. aghast, a or ad. d-gdst (AS. a, at, or on: It. guasto. F. guster or giter, to lay waste: Scot. gousty, waste, dreary), struck with horror; stupefied with sudden frigh

dreary, struck with horror; supened with sudden agile, a dita (F. from L. agilis, quick), nimble; not slow; active: agilely, ad. dita: agility, n. dita: agile, n.

of mixes agreement, agreement agreement and agreement agreement and agreement and agreement and agreement and agreement agreem

agnall, n. dg and (AS. a; nacyel, a nail), a sore under the nail; a whitlow, agnate, n. <math>dg and (L. ad; natus, bern), paternally related; related in the male line; n. any descendantrelated; related in the male line; n. any descendants by the father's side: agnation, n. dep-nd-shan; agnation, n. dep-nd-shan; agnation, n. dep-nd-shan (l. agnitio, a knowing-from ad; notum, to know), acknowledgment. agnomen, n. dep-nd-nd-n (l. ad; nomen, a name), a name added in praise or dispraise.

Agnar-Del, dep-nd-del's (l. the Lamb of God), the fig-nd-del's (l. the Lamb of God), the fig-

Agnus-Dei, og'snis-de'i (f. the Lamb of God), the figure of the Saviour under the form of a lamb, bearing a staff head with a Greek cross, and having the head surrounded by a nimbus; certain oval medallions.

ago, ad. d-go' (old E. ygo or ygon, gone away, passed by-y being the augment of the pp.), time gone by; past: agoing, ad. d-go'sing, in or into action: agone, ad. d-go's, past and gone.

agog, ad. d-go's (feel. d: gegium, on the watch or look-out), excited with expectation; ready to start or jog in pursuit of an object of desire.

agonie. v. do'g'six' (Gr. agonio, a. contest, an-

look-outh, excited with expectation; ready to start or log in pursuit of an object of desire.

agonise, v. do'ont (Gr. agonia, a contest, angulas of mind), to suffer the contest and the contest agony, n. do'ont, extreme pain or angulas either of body or mind: agonist, n. do'ontsit; also agonists, n. do'ontsit; also agonists, n. do'ontsit; also agonists, n. do'ontsit; also agonists, agonistically, ad. di. agonistically agonistically, ad. di. agonismon, n. agonis

ad. d. agrimony, n. dg/rl·món'i (L. agrimonia), a medi-cinal plant. aground, ad. d-groïond' (AS. a, and ground), on the ground: among seimen, stranded; run sahore. agus, v. d-yō (L. octus, sharp; F. aigu, sharp, keen), to cause to shiver: n. intermittents fever, attend-ed with cold this and shivering: agging, imp. d'yō-

ing: agued, pp. d'gdd: aguish, a. somewhat cold and shivering.

aguilla, n. d-gwilld (F. aiguille, a needle), an obeliak, or the spire of a church-tower.

ak, int. d, an exclamatory word denoting surprise, pit, dislike, &c.: aba, int. d. hd; expressing triumph, surprise, or contempt: aboy, int. d. hdy, attend yo—a salloge all a star.

ahead, ad. d-hēd' (AS. a, and head), in advance; further forward than another.

further forward than snother.

ahull, ad. d.Ad (AS. a., and hull), the condition of a vessel with her sails furied and helm lashed a-lee.

add, n. dd (F. adder, to help—from 1. adjudare, to casisti, help; relief; assistance v. to help; to support; to relieve: adding, imp.: added, pp.; aid ar, n. one who: aidisses, a. dd:dd: sailsance.

add-de-camp, n. dd:dd:kdng, plu. aids'-de-camp (F. adde, an assistant; du camp, of the camp), in acrymy, an officer whose duty it is to receive and convey the orders of a general.

algret, n. d:gret; also egret, n. e:gret (F. aigrette), the little white heron; in bot., the feathery down of the thistle.

the thistle.

the tinste. aigre. n. 4'per—see eagre. aigre. n. 4'per—see eagre. aigrelie, n. 4'poe' (F. needle), applied to the sharp serrated peaks of lofty mountains; an instr. for pieroing holes for the lodgment of powder when blasting: adgulet, n. 4'pa-lett, or alignet, apiets, a point or tage:

fringes.

all, v. al (AS. egitan, to pain; egic, troublesome:
Goth. ago, affliction), to be sick; to trouble; to be in
pain: alling, inp.: adJ, unwell; full of sickness,
alled, pp. ddl: alliment, n. sickness; trouble; slight

diama

alled, pp. &\(& \): all ment, n. sickness; trouble; slight sliv-ase.

aim, v. & & (old F. esmer, to estimate—from L. & estimo. I value), to throw at an object; to direct a weapon to; to endeavour; to purpose or design: n. the object or point intended to be struck; purpose; intention: aim ing, hup-riese.

aim ing, hup-riese.

air, n. & (F. from & fr. or L. & dr. aim er, n. one who air, n. dr. (F. from & fr. or L. & dr. air, the atmosphere; agas; a light breeze; a tune or melody; look or mien; affected manner: v. to dry; to expose to the air; air-ing, imp.: aired, pp. & dr. airy, a. & dr. air, high in air; light like air; trifling; vain: airly, ad. & dr. air; air-ing, n. a ride or walk in the open air: air-less, a wanting fresh air: airmess, n. & dr. air, air-less, a wanting fresh air: airmess, n. & dr. air, air-less, a griety: air-tight, so close and compact as to prevent the passage of air: air-bed, a large air-tight bug filled with air for the repose of ailing persons; air-cells, cavities in vegetable and animal structures filled with air air air, an amsket or gun in which compressed air. cavities in vegetable and animal structures filled with sir: air-gan, a musket or gun in which compressed air, instead of powder, is made the propelling agent; air-hole, an opening to admit air: air-pipe, a pipe for the escape or supply of air: air-plants, plants rooted on others, and suspended, as it were, in the air: air-pump, a machine for exhausting or pumping out the air from vessels: air-shaft, a passage made into mines for the admission of air: air-vessels or air-sacs, spiral ucts in plants containing air, analogous to lungs in animals

aisle, n. il (L. ala, a wing; F. aisle or aile, a wing), wing of a house; the side passages of a church—the middle passage is called the nave: aisled, a. ild, having aisl

ing aisles.

at, 4t (a contr. of eyot, from eye, an island), a small flat island in a river.

Aix-beds, 4ts, the finits or sides of a deep valley in which the town of Aix, in France, is situated, composed of a thick fresh water tertiary formation, being a perfect storehouse of fossil fishes, plants, and insects. ajar, 4d. 4j4r (AS. corran, to turn: Swiss, achar, ajar, a little opened.

ake, n. 4t, another spelling of ache, which see.

akimbe, achimbe (AS. a, at: It. sphembo, crooked, serial: Gr. skumbos, crooked), arched; crooked;

hent.

akis, a. d.kin' (AS. a; and cyn, family), related to
by blood; having the same properties.

al (L.) a prefix, being another form of ad, signifying to; in Ar. al signifies the.

alabandies, n. di'd-bin-dist (L. alabandicus), a stone
mentioned by Pliny, and so called from Alabanda,
where it was cut and polished. It is a sulphuret of
manganese, and usually occurs in massive granular
crystals of an iron-black colour and semi-metallic lustre, found in Saxony and South America.

alabaster, n. ali-d-bds-ter (Gr. alabastron), a kind of soft semi-transparent marble: add, pert. to. alack, int. d-tdk' (corrupted from alas), an exclama-tion expressive of sorrow: alack-a-day, an exclama-

tion to express regret or sorrow alacritas, liveliness, ardour: F. alacrité, cheerfulness; gaiety; a smart willingness or readiness.

willingness or readment of the factor of the short of the

alas, int. a-las' (L. lassus, wearied: Fr. las, weary), an exclamation of sorrow or pity.

an excammation or sorrow or pivy.

alb, n. db (L. abins, white), a vestment of white linen worn by the Roman Catholic clergy, albatross, n. dtbd.tbs, a large South-Sea bird, albett, conj. dtbd-tb (AS. all, be, and ii), although; notwithstanding.

Albert coal or albertite, dibertit, a bituminous mineral found in Albert county, in the province of

numeral found in Albert county, in the province of New Brunswick, North America.

albescent, a. al-bes'eint (h. albesco, I grow white; growing white; moderately white; in bot., having a pale tinge or heary appearance.

Albigenses, n. plu. al'bl-jēn'sēz, a sect or party who separated from the Church of Rome in the twelfth

century, so called from Albigeois in Languedoc, France, where they first arose,—not to be confounded with the Waldenses, who were a different sect, and arose at a different time.

albino, n. al-bi'no (L. albus, white), a person, or any animal, with white hair and red eyes; a white negro: albinism, n. al'bin-izm, state of being an

allow.

Albion, albion, albion is albus, white), an anc. name of England, frequently used in poetry—so called from the appearance of the white chalk cliffs on its coast to persons coming from the Continent.

albite, n albid, a variety of felspar of a greyishwhite or milky-white colour.

album, n albidin is albidin, a scrap-book; a memorial book: album graeum, n. albidin gréknim, the whitish hardened excrements of dogs, wolves, &c. albumen. n albidined is from the colour.

the whitish hardened excrements of dogs, wolves, &c. albumen. n. di-bū-mēn (l. from albus, white), the white of an egg; white matter: albuminous, a. di-bū-mīnu, k. having the nature of albumen, a. di-bū-mīnu (l., from albus, white), the soft white part of a tree next to the bark; the sapwood: albugineous, a. di-bū-mīnu (l., from albus, white), the soft white part of a tree next to the bark; the sapwood: albugineous, a. di-bū-mīnu'ia, like the white of an egg: albugo, n. di-bū-gō (l. a white spot), the white of the eye. alcahest, n. di-kū-mīnu'ia, like the white of the eye. alcahest, n. di-kū-mīnu'ia, like the white of the eye. alcahest, n. di-kū-mīnu'ia, relating to Alcœus or to the verse invented by him: n. a Greek metre. alcaid, n. di-kū-mūnu'ia, n. di-kū-

al-balide (Sp.)
alcado, n. di-seido (L.), the king-fisher,
alchemy, n. di-ke-mi (Ar. di kimia, the secret art;
probably Ar. dl, and Gr. chuma, a melting or fusion), the professed art of changing the other metals
into gold; the art that professed to find a universal
remedy and other impossible things: alchemic, aldi-ke-mix; also alchemical, a di-ke-mix di, relating
to alchemy; alchemist, n. di-ke-mix*, one who practiess alchemy; al'chemistical, a: alchemistically,
ad. dl. The above are also spelt with y for e, as al-

ad. 4. The above are also spelt wint y tore, as ar-daymy, alcohol, n. alkohol (Ar. alkohol, the impalpable powder of antimony with which the Orientals sain their eyelids; a pure extract), spits of wine; alia-titled spirits highly rectific the intoxicating prin-ciple in all produced the contracted liquors; alco-cible in all produced the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract attacholds, a sait containing alcohol; alcoholise, v. 4Fkb-holts, to convert into alcohol; alcoholisring,

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imp.: al'coholised', pp.: alcoholisation, n. -hōl't-ad'
shûn: alcoholmeter, n. dl'kô-hōl'mê-ter (Ar. al kohol:
Gr. metron, a measure), an instrument for ascertaining the strength of spirits.
Alcoran, n. dl'kô-rdn' (Ar.), the book containing the
Mohammedan law, precepts, and doctrines—now more
commonly spelt koron.
Alcore, h. dl-kôv' (Sp. alcoba, a part of a room railed
off to hold a bed of state), a recess in a room for a bed
off to hold a bed of state), a recess in a room for a bed
off to hold a bed of state), a recess in a room for a bed
off to hold a bed of state), a recess in a room for a bed
off to hold a bed of state), a recess in a room for a bed
of the hold a bed of state), a recess in a room for a bed
of the sponential in the sea, and was changed into the
bird king-fisher: Gr. halkuone), a general term applied
to the spongiform fossils so common in the chalkformation.
alder, n. dl'der (AS. alr: Ger. eller: Sw. al. T.

alder, n. al'der (AS. alr: Ger. eller: Sw. al: L. alnus), a tree resembling the hazel: al'dern, a. made

canus, a tree resembling the hazel: Aldern, a made of aider.
aldernan, n. di'der-mdn, plu. Al'dermen (AS. cald, old; calder, an eider, a chiefl, a senior or superior; a civic dignitary next in rank to the mayor: Al'derman's, a. -4%.

ale, n. di (AS. cale: Icel. di: Lith. alus—from Gael. ol, to drink), beer; a drink made from malt: ale-berry, n. diberri, a beverage made by boiling ale with spice, sugar, and sops of bread: ale-cost, an her: als-hoof, ground ivy: alegar, n. diberda (ale, ale, al. d. did (AS. Albec, shelter), a term used to denote the position of a ships helm when put in a direction opposite to that from which the wind blows. alembic, n. d-lim-bit (Ar. d., the; anbig, a chemical vessel in the shape of a gourd: Sp. adambique), gourd-like vessel with a lid, for chemical purposes.

alength, ad. d-limyth' (a and length), stretched to the full extent.

alert, a. d-lift (F. clerte, dilligent: It. a lerta, on

alength, ad. a-length' (a and length), stretched to the full extent.

alert, a. d-length' (F. alerte, diligent: It. a Terta, on one's guard, watchful; on one's guard; sprightly; nimble: alert'mess, n. watchfulness; nimbleness, aletthelogy, n. d-leith-d'le'-jt (Gr. alethes, true; lo-gos, word, doctrine), doctrine or principle of truth, alethopters, n. d'le-thôp-le'-ti. (Gr. alethes, true; lo-gos, word, doctrine), doctrine or principle of truth, alethopters, n. d'le-thôp-le'-ti. (Gr. alethes, true; lo-gos, word, doctrine), doctrine or principle of truth.

alethopters, n. d'le'-thôp-le'-ti. (Gr. alethes, truly; pieris, fern), a genus of fosail ferns abounding in the lower coal-formations.

Alexandrine, a. d'lega-dn'dr'in (cty of Alexandria, n. dr'-t.dn, port, to.
alexipharmic, a. d'leka': fdr'mit (Gr. alexo, I keep off; pharmakon, poison), having the effect of expelling poison or infection by sweat: n. the medicine that expels poison: alexiteric, a. d-leka': tdr'-tti. (Gr. alexo, d'electrion, poison), resisting poison: n. the medicine which does so.

algae, n. dil-je (L. alga, sea-weed), sea or aquatic plantia; algous, a. d'gig, pert, to sea-weed; algout, a. d'leja', creft, a. d'le', n. d'le (L. alga; Gr. edos, a form), like sea-weed, algout, a. d'leja', pert, to sea-weed; algout, a. d'l

Algerine, a. al'je-rin, of or belonging to Algiers: n. an inhabitant.

n. an inhabitant.

algor, n. di'gòr (L. from algor, I feel cold), the salgud;

of coldness experienced at the onset of fever: algid,

a di'jd, chilled with cold; become cold.

alguazil, n. di'gd-zdi' (Sp.), an inferior officer of

justice in Spain.

alias.con/diff.of/

augusta, h. ar press (sp.), an interior oncer or justice in Spain.

alias, conj. att. ds. (L. alius, another, otherwise: n. a second writ of execution when the first has failed. alibl, n. att. bt. c. alius term, being elsewhere; being with another person in another place.

alien, n. att. bt. (L. alienus, of another country), a foreigner; a stranger; one born in or belonging to another country; adj. foreign; strange: alienage, n. att. bt. c. alienus, of another; to misapily; to withdraw love or affection from: alienating, imp.; alienated, pp.; alienable, a divienability, n. divienabilitis, in this withdraw love or affection from alienating, imp.; alienated, pp.; alienable, a divienability, n. divienabilitis, the being able to be transferred; alienation, n. divienability, n. di

one who transfers anything: alience, n. dl'yén-one to whom a thing is transferred. aliferous. a d.l'f-ris (l. dla, a wing; fero, carry), having wings: aliform, dl'1-faïorm (l. ali forma, shape), wing-shaped. alight, v. d.ll' (AS. alihion, to light on anythin

alight, v. d-lif (AS. aliMan, to light on anythin, especially on the ground), to get or come down; i settle on, as birds; alight'ing, imp.: alight'ed, pp. alignement, n. d-lin-ment (F. arow, a level—frof F. lique, a line: L. linea, a line), in mil., the positio of a body of men in a straight line; a supposed line preserve a fleet, or part of one, in its just direction. alike, a. ad. d-lib. (AS.—see like), the same fappearance; not different; in the same manner of

alike, a. ad. d-uk (AS.—See may, we some appearance; not different; in the same manner of degree.

aliment, v. di'umént (L. alimentum, food), t maintain: n. food; nourishment; support: al'iment ing, imp.; al'iment'ad, pp.; alimentat, a supply ing food that can nourish: al'iment'ad, a d'iment'ad, a d'iment'ad, a d'iment'ad, a des and al'iment'ad, a nourishment; the state of being nourishmed; alimony, n. di'd-môn-t, the state of being nourishmed; alimony, n. di'd-môn-t, the state of being nourishmed; alimony, n. di'd-môn-t, the state of being nourishmed; a discourish which gives a desire for food and drine. It organ which gives a desire for food and drine, a double good, an anima, such as the bat; yes, gen, pedic, a double, a di'i-kwot (L. aliquantum, a little), that does not divide exactly, aliquot, a di'i-kwot (L. some—from alius, another; quot, how many), that measures or divides exactly; an aliquot part of a number is a part contained in it exactly—thus 3 is an aliquot part of 6, 9, 12.

alive, a d-liv' (AS, a: Goth, liban, to live), endued with life; not dead; sprightly; active; easily impressed.

alizarina. n. d-liv'd-rin (alizari, anc. name for the

with life; not dead; sprightly; active; easily inpressed.

alizarine, n. diltidarin (alizari, anc. name for the plant madder), a colouring principle in madder.

alkala, n. dilidal, best—see alcahest.

alkali, n. dilidal, plu. alkalies, dilidalkz (Ar. algali, the salt of ashes), a substance, such as soda or potash, which neutralises the action of an acid, and changes vegetable blues into green, yellows into rown: alkaline, a. dilidaline, arthing the properties of an alkali; the alkaline earths are time, magnesic, baryda, and strontici alkalining, n. -tit. alkalisation, n. dilidali-zaishin, the making a body to have the properties of an alkali; alkalisable, a. dilidalisable, a. dilidalisab al kalimetry, n. 4rt, the art of finding the strength of alkalies; alkaloid, n. 4t/kd-loj/d (alkali; Gr. cidos, form, resemblance), a substance having alkaline properties in a slight degree; the alkaline principle of a

perties in a signt degree; the auxanine principle of a vegetable.

alkanet, n. dl/kd-nêt' (Ar. dlkanah, a reed), a plant whose root yields a red dye.

alkermes, n. dl-kér'-mêz (Ar. dl; kermes, reddish grains of certain oaks), a confection; a compound cordial.

Alkoran, n. (see alcoran), the spelling with k should be preferred: alkoran'ic, a. pert. to: alkoran'ist, n.

all, a old (AS, cell; Goth, clls; Icel, clls—from d or et, are, ever), the whole; every one; a, the whole number the cutre thing; ad, wholly; when used in number the cutre words, all generally denotes whole, completely, or perfectly; all along, continually, requ-larly; all that, collection of similar things or occur-rences; et cetera; all in all, everything; all-fools' day, the first of April; all-fours, a game at cards; moving on the legs and arms; all-gracious, perfectly gracious; all-hail, a phrase of salutation expressive of a wish for health; all-heal, name of a plant; all-just, perfectly just; all-meriful, of perfect mercy; all-hallow, n. all-saints'-day, ist November; all-saints'-day, ist day of November, also named all-hallow; tile, souis'-day, 2d of November; all-spice, n. Jamaica pepper or pimento, the fruit of a tree. all, a. awt (AS. call: Goth. alls: Icel. allr-from 4 13

Allah, n. di-la (Ar.), the Arabic name for God. allantoic, a. di-dn-to-ik (Gr. allas, a sausage; eidos, form), name of an acid found in the liquor of the al-

form), name of an acid found in the liquor of the ac-ismotics—a membrane enveloping the footus. allay, v. at-ta' (old E. allegge; AS. alecam, to lay down; old F. alleger; it, allegviare; to lighten, to mitigate), to set at rest; to make quiet; to make less in pain or grief: allaying, imp.; allay-ed, pp. d-ta's; allayment, n. al-ta'ment, state of which the disturbance: allayer, n. one who or that

which, allege, v. dl·lėj (F. alleguer, to produce reasons: L. ad, to; tego, I send, I intrusto), to plead as an excuse; to affirm; to declare: alleging, imp.: alleged, pp. allegid: alleged, a. al-lėjid-lėl, capable of being alleged: alleger, n. one who: allegation, n. allegid: alleger, n. one who: allegation, n. allegid-lebis, something offered as a plea or an excuse; an assertion.

garana, sometaing onered as a piea or an excuse; an affirmation; an assertion.

allegiance, n. di-léjdns (L. dd, to; mid. L. littgan-tio, the duty of a subject to his lord—from litus, a man owing services to his lord—see liege), the tie or duty that binds any one to obedience to the government and laws under which he lives; an oath, called the orthogonal control of the orthogonal control orthogon

man owing services to his lord—see Hegel, the the or duty that binds any one to obedience to the government and laws under which he lives; an oath, called the oath of allegiance.

allegory, n. dillegor4 (Gr. allos, another, different; agorato, I harangue), figurative speech; language that has another meaning than the literal one; the Jews compared to a vine in the 50th Psalm is an allegory; allegories, v. dillegoris, to form into an allegory; to use figurative speech; allegorising, imp.: allegories, v. dillegoris, to form into an allegory allegories, v. dillegoris, to use figurative speech; allegorising, imp.: allegorised, risd, pp.; allegoris, a. dillegorism, v. dillegorism, v. dillegorism, v. dillegorism, v. dillegorism, v. dillegorism, v. dillegorism, allegorism, a. dillegorism, allegorism, alleg

teri, in poetry, commencing two or more words in the same line or verse with the same letter; alliterative,

same line or verse with the same letter: alliferative,
allochroite, n. dl-lökr-ö-tl (Gr. allos, different;
chrea, colour), a fine-grained, massive variety of irongarnet, exhibiting a variety of colours when melted
with phosphate of sodo before the blow-pipe.
allocate, v. dl-lo-kd (L. dz, locus, a place), to give
each one his share or part; to set apart for any purpose; to distribute: allocating, imp.: allocated,
pp.: allocation, n. dl-lo-kd-kin, the act of setting
apart for the sessiming a place for.
apart for the sessiming a place for.
apart for the solution of the dl-locustum, spokas formal address, written or moles.

allocution, n. ditlo-keishan (L. ad.; locutus, spoken), a formal address, written or spoken, a formal address, written or spoken, a allodium, n. ditlo-di-lim (Dan. odel, a patrimonial estate: Icel. odol.; goods abandoned), land not held from a superior; unconditional free tenure: allodial, a. di-li-di-di, free of rent; independent, allogathy, n. di-li-pi-d-lit (Gr. allos, another; pathos, disease), that mode of medical practice which consists in the use of drugs to produce in the body a condition opposite to the disease to be cured. It is opposed to homeopathy (hôm-d-pi-d-lit), which attempts to cure disease by medicine which, in a state of health, would have produced a similar disease, allopathic, a. di-lip-pi-di-lit, pertaining to allopathy; allopathically, ad. -lix allopathist, n. one who practises allopathy.

allophane, n. ôl'iō-fān (Gr. allos, different; phaino, I appear), a mineral, generally of a pale-blue colour—occurs lining small cavities, and in veins. allot, v. d-lof (L. ad. iccl. hiufr, lot: F. allotir—see lot), to assign to; to divide and parcel out; to apportion: allot ten, n. one who: allot ting, imp.: allot ted, pp.: allot ment, n. that which has been parcelled out; a share; the part assigned, allotropy, n. d-lof'rō-pi (Gr. allos, another; trope, a conversion or change), a term employed to denote the fact that the same body may exist in more than one usual condition, and with different physical characteristics: allotropic, a dl'io-trōp'lc, pert. to. allow, v. d-loir (L. da; laudare, to praise, in one sense; locare, to place or to let, in another: F. allouer, to assign), to daffit; to grant; to permit; to own; to

sense; locare, to place or to let, in another: F. allouer, to assign, to admit; to grant; to permit; to own; to deduct: allowing, inp.: allowed, pp. dt-loied; allowable, a. dt-loied-bl, that may be permitted; not improper or unlawful; allowable, ad. blit: allowable, and the loied-bl-nes, lawfulness; fitness: allowable, ad. blit: allowable, and the lowable permission; a settled rate; a salary.
alloy, v. dl-loif (F. loi or dole; It. lega; L. ad, lex, the law or rule: Sp. ley, the proportion of silver found in ore, to mix any metal with another, generally with one less valuable; to reduce or lessen by mixture; a a baser netal inixed with a finer; a mixture of two or more metals; a mixture of a metal with mercury is called an analgam; will mixed with good; alloying, imp.: alloyed, pp. dl-loied; alloyage, n. dl-loi/dt, the act of mixing metals; a mixture of different metals.

or different metals.

allspice, n. dicl'spis (all and spice), plmento, so called from its mixed aromatic flavour.

allude, v. di-lod' (I. ad; hudo, I play), to refer to something not particularly mentioned; to hint at:
allu'ding, imp: allu'ded, pp: allu'doin, n. di-lo'-hūn, a reference to something not mentioned particularly; a hint; allusive, a. di-lo'-lot, having reference to something but vaguely noticed before: allu'srely,

ad. *f., allure, v. di-lor' (L. ad.; F. leurre, a bait: Ger. luders, to entice, to tempt by the offer of something good; to entice, in a good or bad sense: alluring, inp.: allured, pp. di-lord: allurement, n. di-lor ment, some real or supposed good that attracts; temptation; enticement to pleasure: allurer, n. one

tempuaton; enacement to passure: anu rer, n. one who; allu'ringly, ad. M.
alluvium, n. di-lovi-i-im, plu. allu'via (L. ad; lavo
or luo, I wash), earth and other matter deposited anywhere by the ordinary operations of water; also
allu'vion; alluvial, a. di-lovi-di, deposited or laid
down by means of water.

down by means of water.

ally, v. d.lw (F. allier, to mix; L. ad; ligo, I bind),

to unite, as families by marriage; to bind together

in friendship, as states with states; n. one that is allied; a confederate; plu. allies, dl.lt., countries or

persons united by treaty or agreement; confederates;

ally ing, imp.; allied, pp. dl.ldl; alliance, n. dl.lt.

dns, union; confederacy; association.

alma-mater, dl.md-md.ter (L. fostering mother),

a name applied to any university by those who have

studied in it.

almanae, allied, ml.lt. (a supposed corrupted form

studied in it.

almanac, n. Al'mā-nāk (a supposed corrupted form of AS. all-moon-heed or allmonaght, a rude tracing or representation of the course of the moonh, a small book containing the days of the month, with remarkable events, the tides, &c; a calendar.

almandine, n. al'mān-nīth (Allabanda, a city of Caria), a lapidary's term for the violet or violet-red varieties of spinel, ruby, &c.

Almighty, a. āvil-mīth (AS: all and mighty), possessing all power; omnipotent: n. the omnipotent God: almight lly, ad. di: almight liners, n. almond, n. ārmānd (F. omnande: Sp. almendra: Gr. amugdalon: L. amugdala), the kernel of the nut of the almond-tree: plu, two glands situated on each side of the mouth near the base of the tongue: almond-oil, an oil obtained from almonds.

side of the mouth near the base of the tongue: Al-mond-oil, an oil obtained from almond, alms: F. au-monier, the officer for dispensing alms: Gr. elemos-une, pity, alms), a person appointed by a king or queen, or a monastery, to dispense their alms or charity to the poor: Almonry, n. d'mor-ri, hie residence of the almoner; the house where alms are

almost, ad. all'most (AS.: all and most), nearly; for the greatest part.

alms, n. dmz (AS. ælmesse, alms), anything given

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to the poor in charity to relieve their wants; almashouses, houses for the reception and relief of the poor; almas-deed, an act of charity, almag, in dimdy (list), dimay), a tree mentioned in Scripture, probably sandal-wood, aboten di-0 (if, and it, aloc, a bitter herb), name of a bitter plant used in medicine; aloes, di-0; the juice of the aloes aloes, a di-0 dit, st, is as a devical, a -t-l-dit, of or containing aloes.

-t-l-dit, of or containing aloes, a di-0-dit, since aloethed, a -t-l-dit, if the air; among seamen, up among the righting; aloes, ad-di-0f (ali and one), by theelf; singly: aloes, ad-di-0f (ali and one), by theelf; singly: ad, single; without company, along, prep. d-long-discounts, up and d-long-discounts, along-time, centaing: the tange), by the length; lengthwise; forward: ad, in company with; along-side, by the side of, as d-sign, along-on-long-deed, and d-long-deed, on-long-with, out of danger: Dut. loof, an along-ey, n. di-0-peed, p. aloe, alloge (a., s-hi-d. (gr., long-ex, along, alloge (a., s-hi-d. (gr., long-ex, along, alloge (a., s-hi-d. (gr., long-ex, along, alloge (a., d-li-deed, alloge (d., a., d-li-deed, alloge, along, alloge (d., a., d-li-deed, alloge, all

noss, aloud, ad. d-loved (AS. a. on; Ger. laut, sound), with a high tone of voice; with much noise.

alpaca, n. di-pdk-d, or paco, pdk-o, a ruminating animal of the mountainous districts of S. Amer., al-

animal of the mountainous districts of S. Amer., allied to the camel, but of smaller size, and having long
woolly hair; a fabric or cloth made from its hair.

Alpha, n. diffi (6r.), the first letter of the Greek
alphabet; the first or beginning: alphabet, n. diffabit (6r. alpha, a.) beta, b), the letters of any language
arranged in a fixed order: alphabetic, a. diffa-bit'k;
also al phabet'ical, a. 4 bit, arranged in the order of
the alphabet; alphabetically, ad. 4f.

Alphae, a. difpin (h. alpes, the Alps; deel, dlp, a
height, a mountain, from or like the Alps; very elevated; belonging to elevated regions, as alpine flora;
alpenstock (Ger.), staff used for ascending the Alps,
alquifou, n. diffal-fo, an ore of lead called potter'sore.

aiready, ad. awd-redit (all and ready), now; at this me; at some time past.
also, ad. clef so (AS. calles see, all so) likewise; in

Alstonite, n. distanti, a mineral of a snow-white

also, ad addid (AS. calles sees, all so) likewise; in like manner.

Alstoaite, n. distanti, a mineral of a snow-white or greyish; yellow colour, so called from occurring in the lead-mines of Abstone Moor, Cumberland, alto a slate, high, the highest note that can be sung with the natural voice by men; alto-rilder (I. calles, high), the highest note that can be sung with the natural voice by men; alto-rilder (I. calles, and It.), ruised figures on a flat surface, so as to show one side of them: bas-reliev is where the figures are not so much raised from the flat (It. basso, low); also called basa-relief, altar, n. distiler (I. ditar, an altar for sacrifice-altar, n. distiler (I. ditar, another: P. diterre, to burnet, the cloth over a silear at bar-cloth, in a caller, v. distiler (I. ditar, another: P. diterre, to alter, to change; to vary; to make different in some way; altaring, imp.; altared, pp. distributions, altaring, the distribution of habit of body, altarishes, a wraying in some way; a change; altarative, a solicion-distribution or habit of body, alternative, a distribution or habit of body, alternative, and present altarative, a continuity of habits of body, alternative, and the sacrifice altarative, alternative, a wranging.

alternative, an article of the gradually changes the constitution or habit of body, alternative, and distribution of habit of body alternative, and distribution of habit of body, alternative,

one and leave the other; often used, of more than two: alter native jy, ad. -4: alter native ness, n: alter nate generation, a mode of reproduction among the lowest animal types, in which the young do not resemble the parent, but the grand-parent.

although on although the definition of the definition of the marsh-mallow-from of: although clump, a genus of although, conf. old-the (all and though), nowth-standing.

AMAR

plants, some of which possess medicinal qualities.

although, conj. aki-thô' (all and though), notwithstanding;
altimeter, n. al.tim-8-ter (L. altus, high: Gr. metron, a measure), an instrument for taking heights: altim-try, n. -tri, art of measuring heights: altim-try, n. -tri, art of measuring heights.

altitude, n. altit-tidd (L. altus, high: It. alto), height, as of a mountain; extension upwards; highest point: altitude of a celestial body, the angular distance of the body from the horizon.

alto, a. altis (it. — from L. altus, high), in music, high, also in sculp—basse, low, its opposite: altitude of in sculp—basse, low, its opposite: altitude of in sculp—basse, low, its opposite: altitude of in sculp—basse, low, its opposite: altitude, a. altim (L. altumen: Gr. (hals, sait), a white saline substance used in medicine and dyeing: altumed, a. altimid, illusion of mixed with alumn: altument, or altitude, illusion, or other substance from which alumn is obtained; pure altuming consists of oxygen and the new metal now called altuminum: altuminiform, a. a.tio-miniform, a. altiminiform, a. altimi prepared to a considerance extent: a tank accept, a mineral of a white, greyish, or reddish colour, from which much of the best alum is procured.

alumnus, n. d-dam-nus it. alumnus, a pupil—from alere, to nourish), a pupil or scholar of a school or

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university.

alunite, n. dl-50n-tl (F. alun, alum), alumstone; a
mineral containing alum, found in minute shining
crystals of a white, greysh, or reddsh colour: alunogene, n. d-150n-5-jén (F. alun; Gr. gennae, I produce,
an ore of alumina, known as hair-sold or feather-alum
—is a frequent efflorescence on the walls of quarries
or mines. or mines.

or mines.

alvasry, n. devel-dr'i (L. divearium, a beehive—from alvas, the belly), in anal., the hollow of the external cur: alvoslar, a. dr-el-dr'i, also alvo'dary, a. -dr'i, containing sockets: alve'olare, a. -dat, divided into cells or plis: alveole, n. dr-el-dr, the socket of a tooth: alveolus, n. dr-el-dis (L. a small hollow or cavity), in mat. hist., a. little trough or hollow channel: alveolities, n. pln. dr-el-dis, a genus of corals composed of concentrally-arranged tables of short tubes, argu-dr'in the bowels.

alvasra, al, dicitore, also, alway al, dicitor (AS.

or from the bowels, alway ad. o'fel'ud (AS. calle verya, the whole way), continually; for ever. A.M., mitial letters of ante meridiem (L. before midday)—opposed to P.M., for post meridiem (L. after midday); nitial letters of Magister Artium (L. Master of Aris), an academic degree higher than B.A. am., v. dm (Mosso-Gothic im; Icel, em; AS. com; Gr. cimi), 1st sing, pres. tense of the verb be; I AM, one of God's titles.

God's titles.

cimil, let sing, pres. tense of the verb or; I AM, one or God's titles.

amadou, n. dmid-dd (F.), Ger. tinder; a substance resembling decakin leather, prepared from a dry leathery fungus found on old ash and other trees.

amain, a.d. d-mide (AS, a; and Goth, suagen, to be ablel, with energy or force.

I marry: or orme: mologono, that which softens—from more than a sulver of with mercury forms a constituent part: amalgamate, v. d-mid-pd-mid-sit, to blend; to incorporate: amalgamate, v. d-mid-pd-mid-sit, o compound or mix mercury with another metal; to blend; to incorporate: amalgamation, n. d-mid-pd-mid-sit, n. amily to to incorporate: amalgamation, n. d-mid-pd-mid-site, a mixing together different bodies; a union of two or more bodies into one, as of mid-tog companies.

amazamatia, n. d-mid-sid-mids (L.—from ob, and monus, the hand), one who writes down the words of another; a writer to dictation.

amazamatha, n. d-mid-riest, also amazamathus (L. ormanustus; Gr. omazumate, unfading), a flower in-here rises mix amile and impless the subservators.

clined to a purple colour; in poetry, a flower which never fades: am aran thine, a .thin, pert. to. amarylis, n. dm.-dwl.tis (name of a country girl in Virgil), a family of plants esteemed for their beauty;

in virgit, a namely of plants esteemed for their result; the lily-asphodel.

amass, v. d. mds' (F. amasser, to heap up: L. masse, a mass), to gather into a heap; to collect many things together: amassing, imp.: amassed, pp. d. mds':

amas ment, n.
amasthenic, a. dm'ds thën'tk (Gr. ama, together;
sthenos, force), uniting the chemical rays of light into
one focus, as a certain kind of lens.

one focus, as a certain mind of iens.

amaster, n. dm'd-ttr' (F.; L. amator, a lover), one
who loves and cultivates any art or science, but does
not follow the one preferred as a profession.

amastweness, n. dm'd-ttr'-nês (L. amo, I love; amatick loved), a representate to love in allower. The name

amativeness, n. dm'd-fto-nes (L. amo, I love; ama-ns, loved), a propensity to love; in phren, the name of an organ of the brain, the supposed seat of the sexual passion: amatory, a. dm'd-fo-ft, relating to love; causing love: amatorial, a. dm'd-fo-ft-dl: am'-storially, ad. dd-ft. amasurosis, n. dm'dto-fo-fts (Gr. from amauros, obscure), decay or loss of sight without visible defect

**Masca n. n. dm'd-zōn (Gr. a, without; mazos, a breast), a race of female warriors; a river in S. America: amazonias, a dm'd-zō-ni-dn, pert. to; of bold, masculine manners: am azon-stone, a bluishgreen ornamental variety of felipar from the river

green ornamental variety of felipar from the river America.

Ameri

ambient, a. dmibi-ent (L. ambiens, going about), surrounding on all sides.

amblent, a dmbl-did (L. ambiens, going about), surrounding on all sides.

ambiguity, n. dm-bl-pit-li (L. ambigus, doubt-ful-from ambi, around, and ago, I go: F. ambigu: It. ambiguol, uncertainty as to meaning; doubtfulness; state of doubt ambiguous, a dm-bl-pit-li, doubtfulness; state of doubt ambiguous, a dm-bl-pit-li, doubtfulness; state of doubt ambiguous, a dm-bl-pit-li, liaming more meanings than one: ambiguously, ad-li: amale, ambiguously, and discourse; ambiguously, and discourse; ambiguously, and characteristic ambiguously, and a troit, a canter: ambiguously, and ambiguously, and ambiguously, and ambiguously, and ambiguously, ambiguousl

AMIA amblypterus, n. dm-blip'ler-us (Gr. amblus, blunt; pteron, a fin), a genus of fossil fishes, distinguished by their very large and wide fins, composed of numerous rays.

ambreine, n. am'bre in (see amber), the active prin-

ciple of ambergris: am breic, a. -tk. pert. to.
ambrosia, n. am-bro: zht-a (Gr. -from a, not; brotos,
mortal), said by the ancients to have been the food of mortal), said by the ancients to have been the food of the gods; whatever is pleasant to the taste or smell: ambrovial, a. -ahi-al, pert. to the food of the gods; pleasing to the taste or smell: ambrovially, ad. -at. Ambro sian, a. -ahi-an, of St Ambrose; ambrosial. ambry, n. -ambri, also amnry, n. -awmrie (F. ar-moire: Sp. armario; Ger. almer, a chest or cupboard), a place where alms are deposited for distribution to the poor, a cupboard or pantry. ambrace or ames-ace, n. amz-as (F. ambrostat: L. ambo, both, and ace), a double ace; two aces turned up at the same time.

up at the same time.

Lambo, both, and ace), a double ace; two aces turned up at the same time.

ambulacra, n. Amba-lakrd (L. ambulacrum, a walking-place), the perforated series of plates in the crusts of the sea-urchins through which the walking feet are protruded: ambulacral, a. krdl, pert. to.

ambulant, a. dm-bù-dant (L. ambulans, walking), walking; moving from place to place: ambulance, n. dm-bù-dans, the movable hospital of an army; ambula tion, n. a walking about; the act of moving about: ambulatory, a. dm-bù-da-de-4, that has the power of walking: n. a place for walking: ambusade, n. dm-bù-da-de-4 (F. embuscade: It. 4m-boscars, to hide in a wood, a lying in concealment to attack an enemy by surprise; the place where troops lie in wait: wit: v. to lie in wait: am busca'ding, imp.: ambush, n. dm-bò-da-f(F. embuscade: It. im, in, and-bosca, a wood or thicket), a lying in wait; soldiers concealed in order to attack an enemy by surprise; cancealed in order to attack an enemy by surprise; cancealed in order to attack an enemy by surprise; cancealed in order to attack an enemy by surprise; cancealed in order to attack an enemy by surprise; cancealed in order to attack an enemy by surprise; cancealed in order to attack an enemy by surprise; cancealed in order to walking and base of the prover ameliorate, v. d-melly-ford (L. ad; meliorate, to improve), to make better; to improve: amellorator, n. d-mell'y-ord-skin, a making better; improvement, amen. v. d-mell' of alm-mell' (Ed. Gr.), so let it be:

yō-rā'shūn, a making better; improvement. amen, v. a'mēn' or a'mēn' (Heb., Gr.), so let it be:

yo-ra-saun, a managa men (Heb., Gr.), so let it be:
a men, v. a'men' of a'men' (Heb., Gr.), so let it be:
a stability: firmness; truth.
amenable, a d-me'n-bl (F. amener, to bring or
lead into), liable to answer. liable to be called to account: ame'nably, ad. -bli: ame'nabl'ity, n. -bli,
liablity: a answer. liability to answer.

amend, v. a.-mēnd' (F. amender: L. a, from, and

amend, v. u-mena (r. umenaer: 11. a. irom, and menda, an error), to correct; to make or grow better; to improve: amend ing, imp.; amend'ad, pp.: amend-able, a. d-mend'a-bi; amend'ator'y, a. -i, corrective: amend'ment, n. a change for the better; improve-ment: amends, n. d-mentz', satisfaction; a recom-ment: amends, n. d-mentz', satisfaction; a recompense.

amende, n. d-möngd' (F. a fine or penalty), repara-tion: amende-honorable, d-möngd'-ön'ö-ra'bl, a full apology for insult or injury. amenty, n. d-men'd' it. (L. amænitas, delightful-ness: F. aménité), pleasantness; that which delights

amentia, n. d. měníshi d (L.—from Gr. a, without; and L. mens, gen. mentis, the mind), imbecility of mind; idiotism.

mind; idiotism.

amentum, n. d-mēn-l-tim; also ament, n. dm'ēnt
(L. a leathern thong), a catkin or imperfect flower
hanging somewhat like a rope or cat's tail: amentaceous, dm'ēn-ld:shūs, producing catkins.

amerce, v. d-m'ers' [F. a, at; merci, mercy-contr.
from L. misericordia, mercy), to cause to pay a sum
of money by way of punishment; amerc'ing, imp.:
amerced, pp. d-m'ers'; amercement, n. d-m'ers'm'ent,
noney paid by way of punishment or fine at the mercy
of the court: amer'cer, n. -sêr, one who: amerceable,
a d-mercable, a. a.mersia.bl.

American, a. d.měr'd-kán, of or from America: Americanism, -tem, an American peculiarity of speech

speech.

amethyst, n. dm/s-thist (Gr. amethustos, without intoxication), a precious stone of various colours—generally of a purple or violet-blue colour, like wine mixed with water: amethystine, a. dm/s-this/tin, having the violet-blue tinge peculiar to the amethyst; pert. to: amethystoline, dm/s-this/tin, a name applied to the volatile fluid found in the minute cavities of the amethyst.

amiable, a. dm/s-bl, (L. amablis, lovely: F. aimable), worthy or deserving of love or affection;

pleasing: amiability, n. d'mi-d-bl'i-fi, swectness of disposition: a miable ness, n. loveliness; agreeable-ness; a miable, a.c., d. bit. amianth, n. dmi-d-diff, also amianthus, n. dmi-d-ni-hus (iir. a, without; miaino, i soil or pollute), that variety of anbestos which is found in delicate and regular silky fibres: amianthibrem, (iir. a, miaino, i. firma, a shape); amianthed, -lobjed (or. miaino; etdos, form), having the form or likeness of amianthus.

in forme, a shape); am'har theel. Meijel (Gr. et al. in et al. in

ammonite, in discious-ir, a varied family of fossit chambered shells, colled in a plane spiral, so called from a resemblance to the horse of the status of the action Repythan god Jupiter-Ammoni ammonifidize, in plu, discious-ir fold, the family of fossit shells of manifest the property of the status of the spiral status of the temperature of the status of the foreign in the spiral status of the foreign ammonificial status of the pasts, a general parties of past offerent by a government; an act of oblivion, amission, in discipling a state of oblivion, amission, in discipling and the state of the spiral status of the pasts, a general parties of past offerent by a government; an act of oblivion, amission, in discipling a state of the spiral state of the state of the spiral state of the spiral state of the state of the spiral state of the

affair of initiges.

Ampellia, a divirgid il (för, orapelos, a vize), a manna
applica to admi-abber, an earth med by the ancienta
to kill insects on vizes.

amphi, divirgit (för.), a profix, signifying on beild
nides, about, two, med to imply don't; accurations
changed into amph.

changed (who amb).

supplifying a mention of the many diffusion, 5 dear

(for emplie) from 100, entireds that can live entires in

whete or on hand—as the soot, waters, frog to 1 am
plifying or a supplifying, a post to 1 amplifying, a

strong to 1 amplifying on hand on it water: amplifying

tously, 40, 40, amplifying on hand or it water: amplifying

tously, 40, 40, amplifying man, and of the water.

amphiliscustics, n. pln. dm://bbi/nstr (fir. cample bta, animals that can live on land or under water (cknox, a footstep), in good, a generic term apple to those footstept in good, a generic term apple to those footprints of extinct reptiles that seem that we been impressed by their feet as they passed we the soft yielding beach to and from the water. ampilbole, n. dm:/bbi-lt; also amphilbolits, dm:/bbi-lt/ (fir. camphibolos, ambiguous or equivocal), name applied by P. good, to hornblende and her blende rock, from the difficulty of distinguishing thet from auxile.

blende rock, from the difficulty of distinguishing and from angule.

amphibrach, a dmift-brdk' (Gr. amphi, on bot's ides; brachs, shorth, in poetry, a foot of three syl-lables—a short, a long, and a short, • • •; in Eng-poet, used as the last foot of a line.

amphigh, a dmiftid (Gr. amphi, both; eides, a form) consisting of acid and a base.

amphighon, n. dmiftid-on (Gr. amphi, implying doubt; kuon, a dog), a fossil carnivorous quadruped, amphigens, n. dmiftighen (Gr. amphi; penos, birth) plants that increase in size by their growth on all sides, like the lichens. sides, like the lichens.

amphisarca, n. dm:ft-sdr/kd (Gr. amphi, on both sides; sarz, gen. sarkos, flesh), in both, a particular kind of fruit with a hard exterior, and pulp round the seeds, as in the Baobab.

kind of fruit with a nard exterior, and pulp rouns use
seeds, as in the Baobab.

amphisbaens, i. dmi/fts-bë/nd (Gr. amphisbainafrom amphi; baino, I go), a kind of serpent, supposed,
from the thickness of the tail, to have two heads, and
to be able in consequence to move forwards with either.

amphiscil, i. piu. dmi/tak-l-t, (Gr. amphi, on both
sides; skin, a shadow; also amphiscians, dmi/tak-l-t-dmi
dows fail both ways—that is, northward one half of
the year, and southward during the other.

amphitheatre, i. dmi/thk-d-t-fr (Gr. amphi, on
both sides; theutron, a place for seeding, a theutrel, a
large direutar building, where plays and games were
publicly exhibited, with seats gradually rising one
behind the other; ground rising on more than one
side from a level; am phitheatrical, a the-direk-dir,
pertaining to an amphitheatre.

amphitropal, a dmi-fire-field (Gr. amphi, around;
frope, it turn), in bel. applied to an embryo as much
curved that both each are brought close together an
burned lowarts the billum.

amplexican, a. dm-pible4-leath (L. amplector, I embrace; coulds, the stem), in bot, embracing the stem over a large part of its circumference, as the base

stem over a large part of its circumference, as the basis of a leaf.

ampulla, n. &mpulla (i.), among the ancients a fask or bottle swelling out in the middle; in loc., a holiow leaf: ampullaceous, a. &mpullacia in loc., a holiow leaf: ampullaceous, a. &mpullacia, cut of ..., swelling out in the middle; in loc., a holiow leaf: ampullaceous, a. &mpullacia, cut off., amputatia, v. &mpullacia, pada, i prunch; accur off., afron one, round about, pada, i prunch; accur off. a leaf, pr. ampulla theor, n. John, the act of cutting off a leg, or a part of a body, the act of cutting off a leg, or a part of a body, the act of cutting off a leg, or a part of a body, the new part of a maley; attained discrimination, the the manner of a Maley; amulet, n. &mbullacia, after the manner of a Maley; amulet, n. &mbullacia, after the manner of a Maley; amulet, n. &mbullacia, after the manner of a Maley; amulet, n. &mbullacia, after the manner of a Maley; amulet, n. &mbullacia, after the manner of a Maley; amulet, n. &mpullacia, after the manner of a Maley; amulet, n. &mbullacia, after the manner of a Maley; amulet, n. &mbullacia, after the manner, and the male after the manner, and the

ama'sive, a. entertaining: amused, pp. d'miled':
ama'ser, n. one who: amuse ment, n. that which
diverts; that which entertains pleasantly: amu'singly, ad. 41: amu'sively, ad. 40: 41:
amygdaloid, n. d-miy'dd-loigd (Gr. omugdalon, an
almond; etdos, appearance), applied to certain igneous
rocks containing small simond-shaped cavities filled
with agate, jasper, and other minerals, having the
appearance of almonds in a cake: amyg'daloid al, a
pert. to: amygdalais, a. d-miy'dd-loi, made of almonds: a. milk of almonds: amygdalic, a. dm'ipdd'itk, pert. to: amyg'daline, n. 4d-lin, a crystalline
substance obtained from almonds: adj. pert. to; also
amyg'dalin'ic, a. 4in: ic. amyg'dalin'ic, a. -lin'ik.
amyline. n. dm'i-lin (L. amylum: Gr. amulon

amyline, n. dm't-lin (L. amylum: Gr. amulon, starch), the insoluble part of starch: amylic, a. d.mti-it, of or from starch: amylaceous, a. dm't-id-shis, of

sk, or from sarrar: ampuseeous, a cm-14-25us, or starch; rarchy, m: Dut. en), noting a single individual, but less emphatic than one; the indefinite article, put before nouns or adja. in the sing, beginning with a vowel or the sound of a vowel—as, on egg, on hon-

a vowel of the sound as a vower—so, an egg, or non-corable man.

ana, dn-d; also sometimes contr. an (Gr. ana), a profit, signifying up, through, among, back, again; in composition, similar to; according to: as a posting, signifying a collection of memorable sayings or lose thoughts—as Johnsonlana: in med., prescriptions de-

signifying a collection of memorable sayings or loose thoughts—as Johnsoniana: in med., prescriptions denoting a repetition, or, of each.

anabaptists, in. dn'd-dp'itst (Gr. ana; baptizo, I dip under water), one who rejects infant baptism: anabaptists, a religious sect: an abaptist ite, a. Att: anabaptists, a religious sect: an abaptist ite, a. Att: anabaptists, a religious sect: an abaptist ite, a. Att: anabaptists, a religious sect: an abaptist ite, a. Att: anabaptists, a religious sect: an abaptist ite, a. Att: anabaptists, a bendi, the doctrine of reflected light or assessmentium, in dn'd-kdrifte (Gr. ana, insilar to; kurda, the beart), the name of a genus of ornamentai trees, one of which yields the cashew or marking nut. assesshartie, a dn'd-kd-itd-'tk' (Gr. ana, upward; kalkarsis, purging), exciting discharges from the mouth and nose: a a medicine which does so; opposite of eathartic.

anachartis, n. dn-dk'd-ris, a troublesome plant, remarkable for the rapidity with which it has recently naturalised itself in the cannis and rivers of England.

anachartism, n. dn-dk'd-ris, a troublesome plant, remarkable for the rapidity with which it has recently naturalised itself in the cannis and rivers of England.

anachartism, n. dn-dk'd-ris, a troublesome plant, remarkable for the rapidity with which it has recently naturalised itself in the cannis and rivers of England.

anachartism, n. dn-dk'd-ris, a troublesome plant, remarkable or the rapid of more anachartism, n. dn-k'd-ris, a troublesome plant, remarkable or the rapid of more anachartism, n. dn-k'd-ris, a troublesome plant, remarkable or the rapid of more anachartism, n. dn-k'd-ris, a troublesome plant, remarkable or the rapid of more anachartism, n. dn-k'd-ris, a troublesome plant, remarkable or the rapid of more anachartism, n. dn-k'd-ris, a troublesome plant, remarkable or the rapid of more anachartism, n. dn-k'd-ris, a troublesome plant, remarkable or the rapid of more anachartism, n. dn-k'd-ris, a troublesome plant or the rapid of the rapid of the rapid

anaclastics, n. plu. dn'd.klds'itks (Gr. ana, back; klasis, a breaking), that part of optics which treats of the refraction of light—now called dioptrics: an'aclas'-

tie, a. -fix, pert. to.

anaconda, n. dn'd.kön'dd, the largest of serpents;
a species of boa belonging exclusively to the Amer.
continent.

continent, a. dn-ak-rè-ön:lik, after the manner of the Greek poet Amacreon; Joyous. anadem. n. dn-d-d-dm (i. anadema—from Gr. ana, up; dein, to bind), a garland or fillet, anadipsis, n. dn-d-d-pid-sis (Gr. ana, again; diploss, double), in poet, and rhet, a repetition of the last word or words in a line or clause in the beginning last word or words in a line or clause in the beginning of the next.

anadromous, a. dn.dd'rô-mūs (Gr. ana, up; dromos, a running, a race), in zool, applied to those fish, as the salmon and sturgeon, which periodically visit fresh-

salmon and sturgeon, which periodically visit fresh-mater lakes and rivers.

anaglyph, n. dn-d-glif (Gr. ana, up; glupho, I en-grave), an engraved or sculptured ornament in relief:

an aglyph ic, a. -4k, pert. to: an aglyp tic, a. -4k, pert.

to the arts of chasing, engraving, sculpture, &c.

anagogical, a. dn-d-gd-l-kdl (Gr. ana, up; agoge,

teatly, ad. -4k.

anagom, n. dn-d-grim (Gr. ana, back: gramma, a

anagom, n. dn-d-grim (Gr. ana, back: gramma, a

and the second of the second o

analects, n. plu. dn'd-lèlts (L. analecta, a slave who gathered up the crumbs left at meal-time; Gr. ana, up; legein, to gather), collected fragments of authors; analectia, a shid-lèltés, selecting; collected, analectia, a shid-lèltés, selecting; collected, analemma, n. dn'd-lèmimd (L.—from Gr. ana, up; lambano, 1 take), in peem, a projection of a sphere on the plane of the meridian.
analepsis, n. dn'd-lèp-sis (Gr. a recovery), in med., recovery; convalescence: analep bic, a. tik, restorative: n. a medicine which gives strength.
analogy, n. dn'dl-dj'i (Gr. ana, similar to; logos, ratio, proportion), resemblance between one thing and another in some points; similarity or likeness between things in their properties or qualities: analogus, a doctor of the share of

regards similarity of function, homologue, identity of parts: analogous ly, ad. 4i.
analysis, n. d-ndi-l-sis Gr. ana, again; lusis, a lossing), the separation of a compound into its elements; the tracing of things to their source; the opposite of synthesis: analyse, lyn. 4-sez: analyse, v. dn-d-lis, to separate a compound into its elements; to trace a thing to its first principles or motives; analyse, imp.: analysed, pp. 4-sed: analyst, n. dn-d-tist, one who analyses: analysier, n. one who; analysie, a. dl: analytical, a. 4-kdl, pert. to analysis; that separates a compound into its elements: analyticals, a. d-kdl-i; analytical, n. plu. dn-d-tit-iks, the science of analysis. anamnestic.

a. dn'dm-nës'tik (Gr. ana, again ;

anamnessic, a an-am-nessiw (cr. ana, agail; muesis, remembrance), that aids the memory.

anamorphosis, n. an-a-nor-fo-sis (Gr. ana, agail; morphe, a form or shape), in perspec, an image or picture on a plane or curved surface, which appears distorted or deformed from one point of view, and in just to torted or deformed from one point of view, and in just

proportion from another.

ananchytes, n. an'an-k4'lèz, (Gr. ana; chute, a mound), a subdivision of fossil sea-urchins, distinguished by their elevated helmet-like or meund-like form—known as "shepheris' crowns" or "fairy loaves."

loaves."

anapest, n. dn'd-pēst (Gr. ana; paio, I beat), a foot in poetry, consisting of three syllables—the first two short, the third long or accented—thus, u w -: anapest ic, a. tik, pertaining to an anapest; also \(\varphi\) for a marchly, n. \(dn'd\varphi\) dried, (Gr. d. without; \(arch_0\) government), want of government; a state of lawless confusion in a country; anarchlet, \(n. \) \(dn'd\varphi\) dried, dried, on \(dn'd\varphi\) dried, on \(dn'd\varphi\) dried, on a country: anarchlet, \(a. \) \(dn'd\varphi\) dried, a \(dn'd\varphi\) dried

who attempts to introduce disorder or confusion into a country: anarchic, a d-n-d-r-kir, also anar-chical, a-ki-kid, lawless; confused. anasarca, n. dn-d-sdr-kid (Gr. ana, throughout; sarks, fiesh), general dropsy throughout the surface of the body: anasarcous, a. dn-d-sdr-kis, dropsical, anastatic, a. dn-d-sdr-kir, dropsical, stands), a term applied to a method of printing from

zinc plates. v. dn-ds-th-mos (Gr. ana, through; stoma, a mouth), to unite the mouth of one vessel to another, so one vein to another; to inosculate; anas-tomo sing, imp.: anas-tomosed, pp. -most. anas-tomo is, n. -sis, in bot., union of vessels; union of the final ramifications of the veins of a leaf; anas-tomote, a pert. to: n. a medicine having the power to open

ie, a pert. to: n. a medicine having the power to open the mouths of vessels.

anatase, n. dnid-da: (Gr. anatasis, a stretching forth), a name for pyramidal titanism ore, of a dark indigo blue, hyacinth-red, or yellowish-brown colour.

anathema, n. d-nath-s-ma (Gr. and L. anything devoted, especially to evil—from ana. up; tithems, I put or place), a curse; a separation for destruction: anathematise, v. d-nath-s-ma-fix-, to pronounce a curse against; to excommunicate: anath-ematiseing, imp: anath-ematised, pp. -tixd': anath-ematiser, n. one who: anath-ematised iton, n. 4t-xi-shin.

anatomy, n. d-nath-s-mi (Gr. ona, up; tome, a cutting), the art of separating the different parts of a plant or of an animal; the art of dissection: in dramatic language, a thin, meagre person; a skeleton: anatomise,

guage, a thin, meagre person; a skeleton; anatomise, v. a.ndf.o.mis', to separate the parts of an animal body: anatomising, imp.; anatomised', pp.-miso'.

anatomist, n. one who is skilled in dissecting bodies: anatomical, a. da/d-t/omit-kdl, pert. to anat.: an atomically, ad. dir anatomisation, n. a-nationis-definition anatomisation, n. a-nationis-definition anatomisation, n. a-nationis-definition anatomist.

anatomist. a. da/d-t/opel; a per al turn), in bot, an inverted ovale, the fillum and micropyle being near ach other, and the chalaza at the opposite end, ancestor, n. dn/seb-ter (L. antecessor, he that goes before—from ante, before; cessom, to go: F. dn/cstre), a forefather; a progenitor; a woman is called an ancestration ancestral, a dn-seb-tral, relating to or descending from ancestors: ancestry, n. dn/seb-tri, birth; descent; a series of ancestors.

anchor, n. dn/s/or (L. anchora: Gr. angkuro), an iron grappling instrument which, when dropped on the sea-bottom by means of a cable or chain, keeps a ship from drifting; any firm support: v. to stop at; to

incompanies of the control of the co

smeid of stars, sand to nave staten from neaven.

ancillary, a. divisultar's (L. ancilla, a maid-servant),
subservient; subordinate, as a handmaid,
ancipital, a. divisy't-tild (L. anceps, gen. ancipitis,
doubful—from an, on both sides; caput, the head,
doubful—from decided; double-formed; double-faced; in bot., two-

ancyloceras, n. dn:st-los:er-ds (Gr. ankulos, crooked or curved; keras, a horn), a genus of fossil chambered shells curved like a horn. and, conj. dnd (Icel. enn: old Sw. æn: Dan. end), a

and, coul. and (see. etn.: olu aw. etn.: ban. etn.), a joining work.

and alunte, n. dn. dd. lo. st. (Andalusia, in Sp., where first found), one of the garnet family, of varied colours —grey to green, violet, blue, &c.—found in crystals in mica-schiet.

andante, a. dn.ddn:ta (It.), in music, moderately slow; expressive. Andean, a. dn.de:dn. of or pert. to the Andes, dn: dez, a great chain of mountains running through S.

der, a great chain of mountains running through 8. America: andesite, n. dride-sit, a mineral found in the Andes containing the felspar called andesine, dni destine, of a white, grey, greenish, or yellowish colour, andrivan, mineral founds in anders. Firm. veridiser—from veenden, to turn), in ancient kitchens, the iron bar which supported the logs used as fuel, or the spit—now applied to movable fire-irons. androceum, n. dni-dro-sētum (Gr. amer, gen. andros, a man), in bot., the male organs of the flowers. androgymus, n. dn.-dro-fit-inds (Gr. amer, a man; gune, a woman), an hermaphrodite: androgymal, also androgymus, a. -nis, of both sexes; having mala and female florets on the same footstalk: androgymal'ly, ad. -fit.

android, n. dn'droyd (Gr. aner, a man; eidos, form), an automaton in human form; androides, plu. dn. droy'

dez.

anecdote, n. dn'ék-dôt (Gr. anekdoton, not giving
out—from a, without; ek, out; doton, given), originally, secret history—nou, a short story; a matter
teresting in a man's life or conduct; anecdotal, a. dn'ék-dôt'dl; also an'eodot'ical, a. -k'dl, pert to.
ansuncia, n. d-nèm'd-nd, also spett anem'ony (Gr.,

from anemos wind), the wind-flower: anemonins, a -nin, a substance obtained from the anemone: anemonecope, n. (Gr. anemos, wind; slope, l. View), an in strument to show the course of the wind; anemone etc. n. dn-i-moni-l-if (Gr. anemos; metron, a mea sure), an instrument for determining the course, the force, and velocity of winds: an emometry, n. -fri

sure), an instrument for determining the course, in force, and velocity of winds; an emom fetry, n. -fri sea-anem'one, see actinia.

anent, proj. d-neuf [An. onjeun, opposite: Sw. on anent, proj. d-neuf [An. onjeun, opposite: Sw. on anent, proj. or single seasons of the state o

windings.

surrang or bending round), wavy or simous, as the anthers of gourds and encumbers; full of turnings or windings.

angel, n. anifel (Gr. anggelos, a messenger; L. angelus), a heavenly being; angelic, a. anifelik; also angelical, a. 4-kd, partaking of the nature of angelis; angelically, ad. 4: angelicity, n. anifelik; also angelically, ad. 4: angelicity, n. anifelik; anifelicity, n. anifelik; anifelicity, n. anifelik; anifelicity, n. anifelik; anifelik; anger, n. angifer, (L. angor, sorrow; Icel. angr, pain), rage; displeasure; v. to provoke; to enrage; angering, imp.: angered, p. anifelicity, alimpist, anifelik; angelicity, ad. anifelik; anifelik; angelicity, anifelik; anif

Line corners of boilers, &c.
Angles, n. plu. dnyglz [L. anglt], a German tribe
on the Elbe, of the race of the Suevi, who afterwards
passed over with the Saxons into Britain and gave
their name to that country: Angle-land, dnyg-jl-dnd,
England: Anglo, dnyg-jlc), prefixed to a proper name—
as Saxon, Norman, &c., denotes partly English: AngloSaxon, solds-on, partly English and partly Saxon, or
derived through both.
Anglican, a, dnyg-lik-kdn (AS, Jankes the Fredista

Saxon, **sdas*ón, partly English and partly Saxon, or derived through both.

Anglican, a. dny-gli-kdn (AS. Angles, the English: L. angis), English; pertaining to England: n. a member of the Church of England: anglice, n. ad. dny-gli-kd, in the English language or manner: anglicism, n. dny-gli-stam, a way of speaking or writing peculiar to the English language; an English idiom: anglicise, v. dny-gli-stat, to render any form of expression in another language into the English idiom: anglicise, v. dny-gli-stat, angulicism, a. dny-gli-stat, angulicism, a. dny-gli-stat, angulicism, a. dny-gli-di-d, of or like a snake, referring to the writing or twisting of the animal body when in pain: F. angulises: Cr. angus, a funeral urn), intense pain of body or mind; excessive grief: v. to inflict angulish: anguline, n. dn/hc-ld-shim (L. anhelo, I breathe, with difficulty—from Cr. ana, up: L. halo, I breathe), bate of being out of breath; a panting.

anhydrous, a dn-ht-drds (Gr. an, without; hudor, water), not having any water; dry; applied to minerals and gases not having water as an ingredient anhydrite, n. dn-ht-drd, a transparent sulphate of interestable of trace; stalline form without the usan and, n. dn-ld (F.; Arab, annd), the indige plant, and, n. dn-ld (F.; Arab, annd), the indige plant, and, n. dn-ld (F.; Arab, anne, and), n. dn-ld-ler, and woman; pert. to an old woman; aged; imbedle: anility, n. dn-lf-i-dl, dotage.

animadvert, v. dn-i-mdd-verf (L. animus, the mind, or anima, the soul or principle of life; ad, to; verfo, I turn), to turn the mind to; to consider; to remark upon: an imadverting, imp.; animadverted, np.; an imadverted, no who: an imadverted, nn. ner-shisa, severe reproof; censure.

animal, n. dn-i-mdl (L. animal, a living creature), a body possessed of life, sensation, and power of motion; ad), pertabling to a living creature; gross; opposite

abody possessed of life, sensation, and power of motion; adj. pertaining to a living creature; gross; opposite of spiritual; animalise, v. dn/-mdid-l, to give animal life to; animalise, n. dn/-mdid-ldishn, the act of endowing with life; animalism', n. -trm', sensual indulgence; mere life without intellectual activity; animality, n. -th, state of animal existence. animalcule, n. dn/-mdl/kil (l. animalculum), a creature very small or very minute, generally invisible to the maked eye; pin, animalcula, slas animalcules, -kula; animalcular, a.; also animal culine, a.-lin, pert. to,

ne, a. -lin, pert. to.
animate, v. dn'i-mat (L. anima, the animal life), to animate, v. dni-mdt (L. dnima, the animal life), to give life to; to enliven; to invigorate; to inspirit; adj. alive; animating, imp.: animated, pp.: adj. lively; vigorous: animatior, n. one who: animation, n. dni-mdi-shūn, the state of being animated; possessing life or spirit; animatingly, ad. -li: animative, a. dni-md-thu, capable of giving life. animat. In dsi:md (Sp.), a white resinous drug animate, n. dsi:md (Sp.), a white resinous drug

anime, n. dnime

brought from America.

animosity, n. dn:l-môsl-ti (F.: L. animus, mind;

animosity, n. dn:l-môsl-ti (F.: L. animus, mind;

animosity, n. dn:l-môsl-ti (F.: L. animus, mind;

degree of enmity: animus, n. dn:l-mds, the feeling

that prompts; purpose; temper.

anion, n. dn:l-i dn: (Gr. ano, up; tenai, to go), an elec
anion, n. dn:l-i dn: (Gr. ano, up; tenai, to go), an elec-

tro-negative body.

tro-negative body, anise, n. dn⁴s (L. anisum: Gr. anison), an annual plant whose seeds have an aromatic smell, and pleas-ant warm taste: anise-seed or aniseed, dn⁴-sed, the seed of the plant: anisette, dn⁴-set', aniseed cor-

anisostemonous, a. dn:1-sōs-thm:5-nds (Gr. dnisos, unequal; stemon, L. stamen, a thread, a fibre), in bot., stamens not equal in number to the floral envelopes, nor a multiple of them.

nor a munappe of them.
anker, n. dayleer, a Dutch liquid measure.
ankle, n. daylee (AS. ancleour, Ger. enkel, an ankle;
c. angluke, a loop, the bending of the leg), the joint
that connects the foot with the leg; anklet, n. daylet,
def, an ornament for the ankle; ankled, a. daylet,
def, an ornament for the ankle; ankled, a. daylet,
def, and ornament for the ankle; ankled, a. daylet,
def. and ornament for the ankle; ankled, a. daylet,
def. and ornament for the ankle; ankled, a. daylet,
def. and ornament for the ankle; ankled, a. daylet,
def. and ornament for the ankle; ankled, a. daylet,
def. and ornament for the ankle ankled, and daylet. having or pert. to ankles.

anna, n. dn'nd, in the East Indies, a coin, value

adma, h. divinds, in the East Indice, a com, validad, annals, n. divinds (L. canus, a, vear), a brief narrative of events divided into periods, each period continuous of events divided into periods, each period continuous annals, n. plu, divided a gran's income of a spiritual living; in Eag., applied to the augmentation of poor livings; in Eag., applied to the augmentation of poor livings; in Scot., a half-year's stipend paid to the heirs of a deceased clergyman.

anneal, v. du-nelf (AS. an, on: It. niello, a kind of hack enamel on gold or silver: F. neller, to enamel), to temper; to heat glass or metal, and then to cool slowly, in order to render less brittle: annealing, imp.: annealed, pp. dn-neld; annealing furnace, a transcript of sunealing, a medida, n. dn-nelf-dd; also an'nellds (L. annellas, a little ring: Gr. cidon, form), those creatures that have their bodies formed of a great number of small rings, as the earth-worm.

rings, as the earth-worm.
annex, v. an-neks' (L. ad, to; nexus, tied), to unite; to annex, v. dn.neks' (i. ad. to; nexus, tied), to unite; to join to the end; to affix; annex ing, imp.: annexed, pp. dn.neks': annexible, a dn.neks't-bl, that may be annexed: annexation, n. dn.neks't-bl, that may be annexed: annexation, n. dn.neks't-bl, that may nexe, n. dn.neks', a wing to a building, or an out-building communicating with the main of, annihilate, v. dn.neks't with the main of, nothing, annihilate, v. dn.neks't with the main of, nothing, becaliar properties of a body: annihila'ting, imp.:

annihilated, pp.: annihilator, n. that which: an-nihilation, n. hi-hi/shin, the act of reducing to no-thing: a total destruction. anniversary, n. dn'ni-ver'sdr-t (h. annus, a year; versus, turned), the day on which an event is annually celebrated; the yearly return of any event: adj. at a stated time: returning with the wor.

celebrated; the yearly return of any event; add, at a stated time; returning with the year.

annotate, v. du-no-ful (L. annoto, I. set down in writing—from ad, to or at; nota, a mark), to make written remarks on a book; an nota-ting, imp; an-tota-led, pp; annota-tion, n. du-hain, a writien remarks on some passage of a book; a note; generally mod-ta-tota-ful annotation; also arnot to, which see.

annotto, non-who writes notes on a bowlesse, announce, n. da-nolors (F. annoncer: It annuncer: announce, n. da-nolors) (F. annoncer: It annuncer: announced) (F. da) (

notons-ment, a necentation; the act of gruing notice; publication; announcer, n. du-noïen-ser, one who, annoy, v. du-noÿ (It. annotare, F. ennuger, to an-noy or vex—from L. ad; noceo, I hurt or injure; Sp. enoyo, anger, offence), to vex; to tease or molest; to harass; annoyance, n. du-noÿ-dus; something that teases; a matter that harasses or molests: annoyer,

leases; a matter that harasses or molests: annoyer, no no who: annoying, imp: annoyed, pp. no)d.
annual, a disinal di L. annus, a year: F. annuel:
L. annuels, yearly; that returns every year: n. a flower or plant that grows and dies within a year; a flower or plant that grows and dies within a year; a flower or plant that grows and dies within a year; a book published every year: annually, ad. dt. annuels, and the distribution of money paid every year; annualitant, n. dm-mid-tint, one who receives

book published every year: an'mal'ny, ad. -li: annuty, n. dn-nai-l-l, a fixed sum of money paid every year: annuitant, n. dn-nai-l-l and oney paid every year: annuitant, n. dn-nai-l-l and oney percey as money oney year for maintenance.

annul, v. dn-nail (l. ad. to; nullue, none, no: F. onnuler), to make of melicit; to make woid; to abolish: annui ling, inp.: annuled, pp. dn-nail d': an nul ment, n. the act of making void.

anulment, n. the act of making void.

dis's ll. annules, a ring; having the form of a ring: annularly, ad. -li: annules, a ring; having the form of a ring: annularly, ad. -li: annules, a ring; having the form of a ring: annularly, ad. -li: annules, a ring; having the form of a ring: annules, n. a little ring; annularla, n. dn-nai-l-d-r-d, a genus of fossil herbaceous plants, having whorls on the same plane with their stems, supposed to have been aquatic; annulosa, n. dn-nai-lo-sd, a term applied to the articulata, in allusion to their ringed bodies.

annunciate, v. dn-nain-sh-d tl. ad, to; muncio, 1 tell), to declare; to bring tidings: annunciating, imp: annunciated, pp: annunciating, imp: annunciation, n. sh-d-d-sh-d, the act of announcing. annunciation, and distribution, n. sh-d-d-sh-d, the act of announcing. annunciation, m. sh-d-d-sh-d, the act of announcing. annunciation, m. sh-d-d-sh-d, the river mussel.

anodyne, n. da-sh-d-sh-d, the river mussel.
anodyne, n. da-sh-d-d-t (Gr. an, without; oduse, gen. do-sh-d, a tooth, the river numsel.
anodyne, n. da-sh-d-d-t (Gr. an, mushe); anouncing, anomaly, n. d-non-d-t (Gr. anomalos, rough, uneven-from L. in, in, and ungo, I anoint, to rub or smear with oil; to consecrate: anoint'er, n. one who: anoint-eq, pp: n. the Messiah: adj. consecrated: anointing, imp: n. the act of smearing with oil; adj. rubbing with oil; anoint ment, n. the act of anointing, anomaly, n. d-noind-d-t (Gr. anomalos, rough, uneven-from an, not (homalos, like to, or stuniar).

reven-from an, not (homalos, like to, or stuniar).

, a. -fi-kal.

anomopteris, n. dn'd-môp'tér-Is (Gr. anomos, with-out rule; pteris, fern), fossil ferns, differing from all recent ones, having the leaves very large and deeply

pinnate.

anomoura or anomura. n. dnio-moi-rd (Gr. anomos, irregular, without rule; oura, a tail), a family of crustaceans characterised by their irregular tails, as the hermit-crab; an omou'ral, a pert. to.

anon, ad. d-non'(AS, on an, in one), soon; quickly, anonymous, a d-non'-mas (L. anonymous, without a name—from Gr. a, without; onoma, a name: Fanonyme), having no name; without the name of the author or writer: anonymous ly, ad. -H.

anoplotherium, h. and-plot-heft-tim (Gr. a, without; (h)oplon, a weapon; therion, a wild beast), a genus of fossil quadrupeds destitute of any organs of defence, as tusks, claws, or horns.

colo, boy, foot; pure, bud; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, seal.

anorthite, n. a.northi (Gr. a, without; orthos, upright), one of the felspar family whose cleavages are without right angles.

another, a. a.nakh-tr (one and other), not the same;

One more

anours, n. d-noird (Gr. a, without; oura, a tall), a class of reptiles without tails, as the frog, toad, dc.: anourous, a. -ris, destitute of a tall. anserine, a. d-noird, (L. anser, a goose), of the goose tribe; uneven.

answer, v. dn-ser (AS. andswarian—from and, against, and swerian: Goth. swaran, to swear Icel. swara, to answer, to reply; to be accountable for; to suit: n. something said in reply to a question: an'swerian; imp: answered, pp. dn-serid: an'sweren, n. one who: answerable, a. dn-ser-d-bi, what may be replied to; accountable; suitable: an'swerably, ad-bi: an'swerableness, n.: an'sweriess, a. that cannot be answered be answered.

replied to; accountable; suitable; answerably, ad.

-thi: an'swerablenes, n: an'swerable, a cannot be answered.

ant, dni; or an'ti, dn'ti (Gr.), a prefix meaning against, opposite ant, dni; or an'ti, dn'ti (Gr.), a prefix meaning against, opposite ant, n. dni (AS. cmet), a small insect; an emmetof which it is a contracted form: ant's an'ti, an est of antis: ant-easter, a quadruped, having a long snout or muzzle and long tongue, which feeds upon ants.

antacid, n. dn'td's'd (Gr. anti, against; l. acidus, acid), any substance, as potach, sodd, magnesid, time, acid, any substance, as potach, sodd, magnesid, time, acid, any substance, as potach, sodd, magnesid, time, and the acid of a substance of the acid of the

In the tance, course, and transcer, a around we be present through to a principal room.

antecians, n. plu. dn.te's.ht-dn.z; also anteci, n. plu. dn.te'st (Gr. unit, against; oikeo, I dwell), those who live in the same latitude and longitude, but on

who live in the same latitude and longitude, but on different sides of the equator.

antedate, v. antit-dat (L. ante: datum, to give), to date before the true time: an'tedating, imp.: an'tedated, pp.

antedituvian, a. an'te-di-lo'v'-dn; also antedituvial, a. vi-dd (L. ante; dilunium, a deluge), existing or happening before the flood.

antelope, n. an'te-lo'p (Gr. antholops—from anthos, beauty; ops, the eye), a beautiful creature, partly like a deer and partly like a goat.

antelucan, a. an'te-lo'kdn (L. ante; lux, gen. lucis, light), before daylight.

antelucan, a. dn'të-

light), before daylight.

antemeridian, a dn/th-md-rid/t-dn, (L. ante; meridies, mid-dayl), before noon or twelve o'clock: postmerid ian, after twelve o'clock: postmerid ian, after twelve o'clock in (L. ante; mandus, the world), before the creation of the world.

antenna, n. plu, dn-thmind (L. antenna, a sall-yard), the feelers or horns of insects, crustacea, &c.; antennal, a. port to.

antenupial a. anth-mondal of

nai, a pert. to.
antenuptial, a. dn'të-nëp'shdl (L. ante; nuptice,
marriage), being before nuptials or marriage,
antepaschal, a. dn'të-pd-kul (L. ante ant paschal),
pert. to the time before Easter.
antepasch in dn'të-pde (L. ante; pastus, fed), a fore-

antepenuit, n. dn:tê-pê-nsiit (L. ante, before; pene, almost; ultimus, last), in a word, the last syllable but two: antepenuitimate, a. -pên-sii-tmât, peri, to the last syllable but two. anterior, a. dn:têr-te' (L.), before in time or place;

ANTI previous; in front: anteriorly, ad. - W: anteriorly,

n. -t-fi. priority.

anthelion, n. dnt-he'lt-ön (Gr. anti, over against; (h)etos, the sun), a bright spot opposite to the sun; anthelia, plu.

nation in a sum, a pright spot opposite to the sum annihe its, plu anthelmintic, a. dnitheliminitic (Gr. anti, against; cimins, a tape-worm), destructive to intestinal worms; a. the medicine.

a. the medicine. anthem, a. dr.thēm (Gr. anti, opposite; (h)umnos, a hymn; AS. anti-fen: F. antiennel, a sacred song, or a portion of Scripture set to music. anther, n. dr.thēr (Gr. antheros, flowery, blooming), in bot, the head part of the stamen of a flower, con-

in oot, the head part of the samen of a nower, containing the police or fertilising dust: an theral, a pert. to: anther/fierous, a dat/her-/fiero (Gr. anthers). L/ero, I bearl, bearing anthers or flowers. anthesis, in. dn-thé-sis (Gr. anthesis, bloom-from onthos, a llower), in bot, the opening or bursting of

the flower.

anthocarpous, a. dn'thô-kār'pūs (Gr. anthos, a flower; karpos, fruit), formed, as a certain class of fruits, from a number of biossoms united into one body, anthodium, n. dn-thô-di-dm (Gr. anthos, a flower; dwo, I put on), the capitulum or head of flowers of

duo. I put on), the capitulum or head of flowers of composite plants.

antholites, n. plu. dnithōiltis; or antholithes, n. plu. dnithōiltis; or antholithes, n. plu. dnithōiltis; or the fossil impressions of flowers, such as occur in the shales of the coal-measures, anthology, n. dnithōiloji (Gr. anthos; lope, discourse), a discourse on flowers; a collection or selection of flowers of literature: anthological, a. pert. to. anthophore, n. dnithōiloj (Gr. anthos, a flower; phero, i carry), in bot., a stalk supporting the inner floral envelopes and separating them from the calyx. anthophylite, n. dnithōilui (Gr. anthos; phullon, a leaf), a variety of hornblende of a grey or cleve-brown colour, so named from the resemblance of its

lon, a leaf), a variety of hornblende of a grey or clove-brown colour, so named from the resemblance of its colour to that of the authophyllum or clove, anthractic, n. an'thra'si' (Gr. authractic, a burn-ing coal), a hard shining coal that burns without smoke or flame: anthraconite, n. an'thra'si-nit, a term applied to those varieties of marble which have a coal-black lustre when pollshed; an'thractic, a-sti'tic pert. to. anthracosaurus, n. an'thra'si-oxib'ris (Gr. oxibrus, coal; souros, a lizard), a large fossil saurian occurring in the coal-measures of Eritain

coal; source, a lizard, a large lossil saurian occurring in the coal-measures of Britain.

anthracotherium, n. &c-thê-rt-dm (Gr. anthrac; therion, a wild beast), a fossil thick-skinned animal of the hippopotamus kind, found among the lignites or wood-coals of Liguria.

anthrakerpeton, n. &c-rps-ton (Gr. anthrac; erps-ton, a reptile), a genus of fossil reptiles of a primitive air-breathing type.

ton, a reptile), a genus of lossil reptiles of a primitive air-breating type,
anthropography, n. dn-thro-pōg-rā-ft (Gr. anthropos, a man; grophe, a writing), that branch of physical geography which treats of the distribution of the
human species: anthropoid, a. dn-thro-pōg-fg (Gr.
—; etdos, a form), applied to those species of the menkey which most nearly approach the human form;
anthropoilte, n. dn-throp-ō-lt (Gr. —; tithos, a
stone), a petrifaction of the human body: anthropology, n. dn-thro-pōd-ō-ft (Gr. —; topos, discourse),
the natural history of the human species: an'thropolog feal, a. -l6f-t-kal, pert. to: anthropopathy, n.
dn-thro-pōg-d-th (Gr. —; pathos, affection or feeling),
human affections or passions as pert. to the Supreme
Being: an'throposthe iteal, a.
anthropomorphite, n. dn-thro-pō-mor-ft (Gr. anthropos, man; morphe, form, shape), one who attributes a human form to the Deity: -mor'phism, n.
he doctrine: -mor'phous, a. pert. to that which resembles a human form.
anthropophagi, n. plu. dn'thro-pō-fa-ft (Gr. anthroanthropophagi, n. plu. dn'thro-pō-fa-ft (Gr. anthroanthropophagi, n. plu. dn'thro-pō-fa-ft (Gr. anthroanthropophagi, n. plu. dn'thro-pō-fa-ft (Gr. anthro-

see doctrine: and phous, a per. to that when reanthropophag, n. plu, dn-thro-pôf-d-ft (Gr. anthropos, a man; phogein, to eath, cannibals; men that eat
human flesh: an thropophagous, a. -pôf-d-gis, feedhuman flesh: an thropophagous, a. -pôf-d-gis, feedflag on human flesh; an thropophagous, n. -pôf-d-gis,
the practice of eating human flesh,
anti, dn-ft (Gr.), a preft, with its form ant, signifies
against or opposite; in place of.
antibilious, a. dn-ft-bit-d-is, (Gr. anti, against, and
bilious), good for the cure of bilious complaints.
antic. a. dn-ft-ft (L. antiquus, old), odd; fanciful:
n. odd appearance; a bufloon: an ticly, ad. -ft.
anticnrist, n. dn-ft-ft-ft (Gr. anti, against, and
Christ), a false Christ; an antagonist of Christ; an tiChristian, a. -kn-ft-ft-dn, opposing the Christian religion, or opposite to it.

mais, mal, får, lade; måle, mål, her; pine, pin; nöle, nöl, möve;

anticipate, v. an-list-pat (L. ante, before; capio, I take), to be beforehand; to take first possession; to take before the proper time; to foretaste; anticipating, imp.: anticipating, pp. anticipating, imp.: anticipating, pp. anticipating, imp.: anticipating, pp. anticipation; anticipating, imp.: anticipating; prevention; anticipating, no ne who; anticipative, a. paticipation; anticipating, a. paticipation; taking beforehand, anticitual, a. anticitual, a. anticipation; anticipation; anticous, a. applied to strata which dip in opposite directions in a roof-like form; opposite of syncitoal, anticous, a. anticitual (a. anticipation), anticous, a. anticipation; and anticipation; anticipation; anticipation; anticipation; and anticipation; anticipation; anticipation; anticipation; anticipation; anticipation; anticipation; anticipation; anticipation; antimonium; anticipation; antimonium; a. anticipation; antimonium; a. anticipation; antimonium; a. anticipation; antimonium; a. anticipation; antimonium; a. antimoniu

n. an-i--mon-ir, a sait of antimonious acid.
antimomian, n. dn:il-in-dm:idn (fc. anti, against;
nomos, law), one who denies that the moral law is
binding on Christians, and affirms that faith alone is
necessary to salvation: adj. relating to: an innomianism, n.-i-m, the tenets of: antimomy, n. dn-in-imthe opposition of one law or rule to another law or

rule. antipathy, n. dn-Hp'd-thi (Gr. anti, against; pathos, feeling), a feeling of hatred; natural aversion, antiphiogistic, a. dn-H-fo-fiel-fit (Gr. anti; phiopiao, I consume or burn up), applied to medical treatment intended to subdue inflammation: I. a medicine that checks inflammation.

intended to subdue inflammation: n. a medicine that checks inflammation:
antiphony, also antiphone, n. dn. dl. fo.-nl (Gr. enti, opposite; phone, sound), the alternate singing of two choirs: antiphonal, a. dn. tl. fo-nl, pert. to:
n a book of antiphonal, a. dn. tl. fo-nl, pert. to:
n a book of antiphonal a. dn. tl. fo-nl, pert. to:
n a book of antiphonal as dn. tl. fo-nl, pert. to:
n abook of antiphonal as dn. tl. fo-nl, pert. to:
natiphrasis, n. dn. tl. fr-d-sl, Gr. anti, opposite;
phrasis, a form of speech, the use of words in a sense
opposite to their proper meaning; irony; an tlphrastical, a. -dt. kdl: an tlphras tleally, ad. -kdl:,
antipodes, n. plu. dn-tlp-d-dez (Gr. anti, opposite;
podes, feet), those who live on the opposite side of the
globe, and whose feet are directly opposite to those
of the speaker: antipode, n. dn-tl-pdd, one who
lives on the opposite side of the globe: antipodal, a.
lawing the feet directly opposite.
antiquarian, n. dn-tl-ked-t-dn, or antiquary, n.
dn-tl-ked-t-tl, antiquarius, studious of antiquity; antifrom antiquas, old), a person who studies the history
of ancient things: ad, pert. to antiquity; antiquariantism, n. antiquate, v. dn-tl-ked-t, to put out
of use; to make old an tluat ting, in p. an time ad,
d. ds. antiquarius, n. entique, a. dn-tlk' (F.
antique), old; ancient: n. a remnant of antiquity; ar
elle: antique by, d. -ds. antiqueness, n. dn-tlk-hed,
ancientness; the appearance of being old: antiquity,
d. d-l-kel-tle, former ages; times long since past:

of the Sabbath: adj. pert. to.
antiscians, n. plu. dn./th/i-anz; also antis/cii,
dn./th/i-anz; a

antiscorbutic, a. aniti skor-buittle (Gr. anti, against,

antiscorbutic, a dnit ebir-biitk (Gr. anti, against, and sorbutic), good against the scurvy.
antiscriptural, a dnit skripitürul (Gr. anti and scriptural), not in accordance with the Scriptures, or in opposition to them.
antiscptic, n. dnit skrivit (Gr. anti, against; septes, putrid), a substance that prevents putrefaction:
ali, opposing putrefaction.
anti-slavery, n. dnit skriveri (Gr. anti, against; and slavery), hostility to slavery.
antispasmodic, a. dnit spannodik (Gr. anti, against; spannos, a convulsion or spann), applied to neclicines that have power to aliay spasmodic pains.

antistrophe, n. dn-tis'tro-ft (Gr. anti; strophe, a turning), the stanza of a chorus or ode succeeding the

atithesis, n. an-tith'e-sis, (Gr. anti, against; thesis, antitaesis, a. an-titue-esis, (Gr. ont., against; thesis, a placing), opposition or contrast in words or sentiments; antithetica, a. dn-in-their@c; or an'tithetical, a. d-kd, being in contrast; containing opposition of words or sentiments; antithetically, ad. -d. antitropol. a. dn-it*(r-op-di; also antitropol. a. -pils (Gr. onti, against; trepo, I turn), in bol., at the extremity most remote from the hilum, as the embryo—or inverted with respect to the seed, as the raddelse.

radic

antitype, n. dn:H-tip (Gr. anti, against; tupos, a patterni, the reality, of which the resemblance or pattern is called the type—thus, the paschal lamb is called the type, and Christ the anti-type; anti-typical, a. dn:H-tipi-k-bi, that which explains the type; an ti-

a. dn-t-tip-t-m, that which explains up 5/6-1 activity ically, ad.-it.
antier, n. dntier (F. andouiller), a branch of a stag's
horn: antiered, a. dntierd, furnished with antiers.
antra, n. dnter (L. antrum, a cave), in poetry, a

antre, n. dnifer (L. antrum, a cave), in poetry, a cavern; a den.
antond, dnife'st-see antecians,
antrorse, a. dnife'st-see before; versum, to turn), in bot, having an upward direction towards the summit of some part.
anus, n. dnife'st, be lower orifice of the bowels,
anus, n. dnife'st (AS. anjill: low Ger. ambols;
Dut. aenbeld, a block to harumer on), an iron block
with a smooth face and a horn, on which smiths shape
their work.

with a smooth face and a horn, on which smiths shape their work. Ang.zi-6-fi (L. anxius—from anxi, I have exced), distress of mind about something future; great uncastness: anxious, a. angk-shat, distressed in mind; perplexed: anxious, a.d.-i: anxiousness, n. any, a. &i-int (AS. aenig: Ger. civilg: Dut. cenig); every; whoever; one or some: anywine, ad. &i-int-ivz, in any degree: an 'where, ad. -hindre, in any places anyhow, ad. &i-int-hode, at any rate; in any event: indifferently, and any all contains any all contains Annian. Annian. Annian. (From Annia, in Greece).

Aonian, a. a.o.nt-an (from Aonia, in Greece), ert. to the Muses or to Aonia. aorist, n. a.o.rist (Gr. aoristos, unlimited), name of

aorist, n. d-0-rist (Gr. dorristos, unlimited), name of an indefinite past tense in the grammar of the Greek language: aoristic, a. d-0-rist/lc, pert. to. aorta, n. d-0-rist (Gr. aorie, the great artery), in the human body, the great or trunk artery: aortal, a. d-0-rist/, also aortic, a. d-0-risk, pert. L. passus, a step), with some degree of speed; in laste; quickly;

and-by.

apagoge, n. *dpid-pôjê* (Gr. *apo*, from; *ago*, I lead), in *logic*, a kind of argument or proposition not very very death; in *math.*, the step leading from one proposition to another, when the first, after demonstration is

tion to adoner, when the mas, after demonstration, employed in proving the second or others: apagost-cal, a. apit.ggi/t.lal, proving indirectly.

apart, ad. d.part (F. a. part, aside, separate: L. pore, gen. partis, a part), separately; at a distance; apart ment, n. a room in a house: plu. apart mente, set of rooms,

a set of rooms, apathy, n. apid.thi (Gr. a, without; pathes, any emotion of the mind), want of feeling; freedom from passion; apathist, n. one who: apathetic, a. apid.thickib; also apathetical, a. -t-kdl, wanting in feeling; insensible; apidhetically, ad.-dk. apatite, n. apid-tit (Gr. apate, deception), phosphate of line of every variety of colour, occurring both massive and crystallised, and very apt to be mission.

both massive and crystallised, and very apt to be mistaken for another mineral.

ape, n. dp (AS. ops. icel. opi; Dan. abe), a kind of monkey; a vain imitator; a mimic: v. foolishly to try to imitate: a 'ping, imp.: aped, pp. dpi; a 'per, n. one who: apiah, a. d'pish, like an ape; foolish; imitating the manners of superiors: a pishly, ad. di: a 'piahness, n. foppery, apeak, ad. d-pek, (a and peak), on the peak or point; in a posture to pierce.

Apennine, n. dpië-nin, a range of mountains running through Italy: add, pert, to the Apennines, aperient, n. d-per-kent (L. oper-cens, opening), a medicine that opens the bowels; a laxative: adj. opening; gently purgative: aperitive, a. d-per-t-dre, purgative.

aperture, n. dpier-tir (L. opertum, to open), an

aperture, n. dp'ér-tûr (L. apertum, to open), an opening; a cleft or gap.

apetalous, a. a-petia-lûs (Gr. a, without; petalon,

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APOT

a flower leaf), having no petals or flower-leaves: apet alous assa; ad-peta (1.) plu apexes, dipeta-és, or apises, n dipeta-és (1.) plu apexes, dipeta-és, or apises, dipeta-és (1.0 pluint or summit of anything: apises, n dipeta-és (1.0 pluinting to the top; apicaliss, n. dipeta-és, in fod, a short but sharp point in which a pluinting to the properties of the period of the perio

distinct points, apharonia, in deficiolesis (tir. apo. from; hapharonia or apharonia, in deficiolesis (tir. apo. from; thiereo.) I take or asteo), the taking away a letter or as liable tone the beginning of a word.

aphanias, in 40 desit (tir. aphanos, obscurre, not apparent from a, not; phanos, I bring to light), a compact nort of trap rock, consisting of hornidende, quants, and fotspar no intimately combined that they cannot be individually distinguished; aphanistic, as affects (e. 28), pert. to; indistinct.

aphalon, in a color on plu, aphallas, deficient (tir. aphalon, deficient), and the heavens when faithest from the sun, when faithest from the sun, when faithest from the sun, when

nestest to the sun, the position is called its pers-

aphie, n of the plu aphides, of the des (L.), the true frecher or plant house, aphidesistics, a color for the free without; philosophies, a color for the fire, a without; philosophies, a color for the fire, and thou, n of the siac aphidesis, a front deficient aphidesis, n of the siac aphidesis, a front deficient aphicipant, n of the fire fire front the free front front, or the fire for the fire front front, or the fire front fro

in one who aphares, in deep rate polony, froth or found, a way, british of calculations quar, having a altitudge point beare and a group test, apharedistage, a deep classification of period to the control of the deep control to several increments apharedistage, a deep classification of the monthly and the deep control of the monthly and the deep control of the monthly and the deep control of the monthly control of the monthly apharedistage, a deep classification of the monthly control of the control of the monthly control as a become of the mouth.

con a become of the month, and the many philosophics and philosophics in Activities of betters, and the same and philosophics is secured, a steam better of betters, without polarities a board, in both description of convex, and the security in both description of convex, against a board, in both description of convex plants, and the convex polarities are such as a paint and on the convex polarities and th

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a foot), destitute of feet or ventral fins—applied to such thates as the cel, aword-fish, wolf-fish, &c. apodizis, in. Api-6-dixis* (i.e. Gr. apodizis, a setting forth—from apo; detirmant, I show, full demonstration; apodicite, a Api-6-dixitie; also, api-dictical, a. dr.kdl, evident beyond contradiction; clearly proving; ap-odic-tically, ad. dl. apodosis, in. apodi-o-is (i.e. Gr. apo, from; didont, I give), in gram, the consequent clause in a conditional soutence, expressing the result—the clause expressing the condition being called the protosis. apoges, in. dpi-0-je (Gr. apo, from; ge, the earth, the point in the moon's orbit, or that of a planet, most remote from the earth; apogean, a dpi-0-je-da, pert. to.

Apollyon, n. a-pôl't-ôn (Gr. apolluo, I destroy), a une used in the Revelation of St John to designate

hame used in the tavelation of St. John to urangmase the destroying angel of the bottomiess pit.

apology, n. d-polit-jri (L. and Gr. opologia; apo, from; lopes, speech), an excuse; a defence; apologetic, a. d-polit-jri-lri; also apol opetical, a. -jeti-kli, excusing; defending by words; apologetically, ad. -it: apologetics, n. plu d-polit-jri-lri, apologetics, the branch of theology which defends the Scriptures, and sets forth the evidence of their Divine authority:

a dealli, diet. also apologically. sets forth the evidence of their Divine authority: a policyte, in a policyte in the policyte in the policyte in a process or provincerance on the surface of a bone generally at the ends in bot, any progular swelling on the surface; a tubercle as the base of the seed-vessel of overtain messes, apophthegm or apothagm, in dy-oriem—see apothage.

apphilisem or apolisem, in dynolidem see apolisem, in dynolidem see apolisem, in dynolidem (Or. applicate, stuper; ago trom; joss. I territor, a disease or an infection of the brain that causes striper; a fit in which all sensation and power of movement are suspended apolisetic, a despect of movement are suspended apolisetic, a despect of movement are suspended; apolisetic, a despect of movement are suspended; apolisetic, a despect of the apolisetic, a despect of the apolisetic as fundamental of the apolisetic apolisetic apolisetic of reader a despect of the apolisetic apolisetic of reader a derived representation of the apolisetic apolisetic, a description of position of the apolisetic apolisetic, a description of the apolisetic apolisetic apolisetic, a description of the apolisetic apoliset

a priori.

Apostis, n. leguesi Gr. 130, away: stillo, I senil. a priori, apostori dir 190, awayi selilo, I sendi, apostori, ali percent tenti to percent important hismes, into di la percent sendi to percent important hismes, into di la ministrata di la percenta della percenta di la manda di la ma

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apathinging in consistence of the free from white many participations of the control of the control of the control from the participation of the control of the control of the approximate these control of the many control of the con

or top), in math, the difference between two incommensurable quantities, appal or appall, v. dp-patel (F. palir, to grow pale: L. dq, at; palieo, I become pale), to lose the vital powers through sudden terror; to fill with dismay; appalling, imp.: appalled, pp. pateld: appalled, apparatus, a. dp-pd-rd-tail (L. dd, to; panis, food: F. apparatus, n. dp-pd-rd-tail (L. dd, to; paro tools to be used for a particular purpose, appared, n. dp-pd-rd-tail; appared, outfit: Sp. appared, n. dp-pd-rd-tail; appared, outfit: Sp. appared; foress: v. to dress; to clothe; to adorn: apparelling, imp. dp-pdr-tailing: apparelled, pp. dp-pdr-tailing.

op-par-eld

appareiming, imp. appareiming: appareiming, imp. appareiming, imp. appareiming, appeller, in accuse: F. appeller, in call), to apply for justice; to refer a disjusted matter appareiment and a recording of ago or court, or the appearence of another; an address to the judgment or feelings of an audience; an application for justice: appealing, imp.; appealed, ip. appealed; appealed, appealing, imp.; appealed, in appealed, appealed, appealed, appealed, in appealed, in appealed, and appealed, one tred for a crime at the instance of another; appealer, and appealed, one who appealed.

appears, v. dp-pēr' (L. ad. to; parco, I am seen, I appears; F. apparoir), to be visible; to come in sight; appears; Br. appeard, pp. dp-pēr' appearance, appearance, n. ap-pēr'ans, a coming in sight; the thing seen; the look of a person or thing; pretence; show: appearer, n. the person that appears: apparent, dp-pairent, that may be easily seen; obvious; plain; in selecte, not real—as apparent motion: apparent in selecter; a visible sphit: apparlet, dp-pairent specific apparent apparent of a spectre; a visible sphit: apparlet, dp-pairent specific court; a summoner. a summoner.

a summoner.

appease, v. dp-pét (l. ad.; pas. gen. pacis, peace; P. appeaser, to appease), to quiet; to pacify; appeaser inp.: appeased, pp. dp-pét d; appeaser, n. one who: appeased in p. dp-pét d; appeaser, n. one who: appeased in appeased; appea sable ness, n.: appeasive, a.-tv, quieting: appeasively, ad. di. appeasive, a.-tv, quieting: appeasively, ad. di. append; dp. dp. appeasively, ad. di. append; dp. pp. appendage, n. dp-pén-daj; also append appeasively, also append and, ps. appendage, n. dp-pén-daj; also appendiant, n. something added to; appendant, a belonging to; attached; appendiae, n. dp-pén-ddi-kl, a small appendiae; adls-de-c, or appendies, dl-se-de-something appended or added, as at the end of a book; a supplement. ement.

thing appended or added, as at the end of a book; a appelment, v. appertain, v. dp:per.lan' (L. ad, to; per, through; tenco, I hold: F. appertenir), to belong to; to relate to: appertaining, imp.: appertained, pp. -tdnd': appertaining, imp.: appertained, pp. -tdnd': appertaininent, n.: appertenance, n. appertenitent, a belonging: n. that which belongs. appetent, a. ap:pettine (L. ad, to; peto, I seek, I desire), desiring; very desirous: appetence, n. -tens, or appetenicy, n. -tens'sl, desire; appetite; the propessity in living creatures to select and feed upon such substances as are suited for their nourishment: appetible, a. ap:pet-to.bit. pleasing: engaging; desirable: appetible, a. dp:pet-to.bit. pleasing: engaging; desirable: appetible, a. dp:pet-to.bit. pleasing: engaging; desirable: appetible (L. ad, for; plaudo, I make appetible, applaudo, to of the commend; applaudo, to peto, applaudo, to of; to commend: applaudo, imp.: applaudo, pp.: applaudos, no. one who: apping: applaudos, pp.: applaudos; p. one who: apping: applaudos, pp.: applaudos; p. one who: apping: applaudos, pp.: applaudos; p. one who: appertaining appertaining applaudos, pp.: applaudos; p. one who: appertaining appertaining applaudos, pp.: applaudos; p. one who: appertaining appertaining appertaining appertaining applaudos, post applaudos, p. one who: appertaining a

plause, n. dp-plates' (L. ad; plausem, to clap the hands), the act of praising; approbation by shouts or clapping of hands, or in some other noisy way; applausive, a. dp-plate's te, that contains applause, apple, apple,

be bisected by the diameter; the ordinate.

apply, v. dp-plf (L. ad, to; pilco, I fold), to lay on; to put one thing to another; to use or employ for a particular purpose; to fix the mind with attention; to make application; to suit: applying, imp.: applied, pp. dp-pltd: applier, n. one who: appliable, a dp-pltd-ab, that may be applied: applied), ad. bh: applicance, n. dp-pltd-ab, the tot of applying; the thing applied: applicable, a dp-pltd-ab, the tot be applied; suitable: applicablity, ad. bh: applicable, a dp-pltd-ab, it to be applied suitable: applicablity, ad. bh: applicable, appli

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grace-note, appoint, v. dp-pōjmt (F. appointer, to give wages; L. dd, to; punctum, a point, to fix upon; to settle; to ordain; to furnish: appointing, imp, appoint ed, pp.; appoin ter, n. one who: appoint table, a. -dd-bt, that may be appointed: appoint ment, n. state of being appointed; being named for an office; a situation or office; established order; pin the accountments of an

nee; estanisaci oruer; pia. the accouraments of an officer: apportion, v. dp-poin-ite, one appointed, apportion, v. dp-poin-ite, one apportion, apportioner, a dividing into shares or portions: apportioner, n.

inp.: apportioned, pp. shand: apportionment, n. a dividing into shares or portions: apportioner, n. a dividing into shares or portions: apportioner, n. as who is a possible of the provided o

appropriate, v. dp.proigri-dt (L. ad, to; proprius, private, one's own), to set apart for a particular use; to claim or use as by right; to apply to one's own use: add, limited or set apart to a particular person or use; if; suitable: appropria'ting, imp: appro-pria'ted, pp.: appro-pria'ted, appro-

the year.

a priori, a d'pri-ôr't (L. a, from; prior, former),
the correlative of a posteriori, the one implying the
couse, the other the effect. The argument a priori is
a mode of reasoning by which we proceed from the
antecedent cause to the consequent effect, or from andicipation rather than from experience: mathematiscipation maker than from experience; maternate, cal proofs are examples of a priori reasoning. The argument a posterior is the opposite, and reason from the diffect to the cause, from the individual case to the law, or generally from experience, and not from anticipation.

apron, n. d-prön (old F. naperon, a large cloth—from nappe, table-cloth), a made-up piece of cloth or leather worn in front; a covering, as of lead or zinc: aproned, a. d-prönd, wearing an apron. apropea, ad. d-prö-pö (F.), to the purpose; season-apropea, ad. d-prö-pö (F.), to the purpose; season-apropea, at. d-prö-pö (F.), to the purpose;

appropos, M. apro-po (r.), to see purpose; season-ably.

apsils, n. dpi-sis, or apse, dps, plu. apsiles, dpi-si-de (Gr. (h)apsis, a junction, an arch), the two points in the orbits of planets in which they are at the great-st and at the least distance from the sun or the earth: apsel, not a third the rounded end of a basile at the apple, a dpi (L. aptus: F. aple, fit), ready; quick; fit; suitable: aptly, ad. di. aptiness, n. readiness or quickness in learning; fitness; aptitude, n. dpi-ti-tid, a disposition for; readiness; decility. apterd, a dpi-tid (for, a without; pteron, a wing), without wings: apteryx, n. dpi-ti-tiks, a rare bird, peculiar to New Zealand, having only short rudiments of wings, and without a tall, a little larger than a guinea-fowl; apterous, a dpi-tid-tik, wingless; belong-ing to the class of insects called the apters, dpi-tid-d, or wingless insects.

in the the class of insects called the apters, dpiter d, aptice, n. dpiter (Gr. a, without; potos, that can, or is wont to fall), an indeclinable noun.

apus, n. dpitel (Gr. a, without; pous, a foot), a bird so called because it did not use its feet; a martinet; in astron, a constellation near the S. pole.

appraxy, n. dpit-cks (Gr. a; puresso, I have a fever—from pur, fire), the intermission of a fever—appraxy, a dpit-rks, fire-proof; incombustible; that sustains a strong heat without alteration: appretic, a dpit-rks, fired.

appraxy, n. d-pi-rk-nks (Gr. a, without; puren, appranus, n. d-pi-rk-nks (Gr. a, without; pu

a seed), in bot., fruit which produces no seeds, as or tivated varieties of the orange, pine-apple, &c. aqua, n. &f.wod (L. aqua, water), a word now mused as part of a compound: a qua vites, -ef-le (vita, 11e), water of life; brandy or other spira quafortis, -for-fix (L. forfix, strong), strong water a powerful acid, now named nitric sed: a qua marin aquatorias "Jointe In Joints, strong, strong water a powerful acid, now named nitric acid: a "qua marin, "md-re'nd (i., mare, the sea), sea-water; a priled to the strong strong

watery; pert. to or arising from water; a'queousness, n.
aquiline, a. dk-vel-lin or -lin (L. aquila, an eagle),
hooked or curved like the beak of an eagle.
Arab, n. dr-db, also Arabian, n. dr-db-dn, a. ns.
tive of Arabia: Arabia, a. dr-db-lin, a. ns.
tive of Arabia: Arabia, n. the language; Arabiat, n. drdb-ldn, pertaining to Arabia or to the language of
its people: Arabic, n. the language; Arabiat, n. drdb-ld, one versed in Arabic: Arabisan architecture: n.
an ornament in urch, consisting of imaginary foliage,
stalks, plants, &c.; the Arabic language: Arabist,
n. -bism, an Arabic idiom: Araby, n. dr-db-lb, poetic
for Arabia: Arabs, n. plu, the wandering tribes of
Arabia and Northern Africa; now applied to the destitute children wandering in the streets of towns.
if: aroo: F., land that can be ploughed or cultivated.
arachnoid, a. dr-dk-noyd Gr. arachne, a. spider;
edos, form), in and, a. semi-transparent fine membrane spread over the brain and pla-mater, like a
term applied to the extensive basin or depressed area
cupied by the Aral and Caspian seas and surrounding districts of country; in geol., applied to the linestone and associated sandy belon of practical, water
some and associated sondy belon of practical, water
some some and associated sondy belon of practical, water

occupied by the Aral and Caspian seas and surround-ing districts of country; in geof., applied to the lime-stone and associated sandy beds of brackish-water origin which have been traced over much more than the area indicated.

minerals; groups of crystals in the form of a tree; a shubbery; arboretum, n. dr-bo-rē-fām (L.), a place for cultivating rare trees and shrubs: arboriculture, n. dr-bo-rē-fālm (L.), a place for cultivating rare trees and shrubs: arboricultural, a pert. or a tree; cultivated), the art of planting and managing trees and shrubs: ar boricultural, a, pert. to: ar boriculturals, n. -kull-fal-rist, one who: arboring, -ting (L. vinea, a wine), a sort of bind-weed: ar borist, n. one who studies trees.

arbuncle, n. dr-bnied (L. arboxenia, a small tree), a arbuncle, a manl shrub with the appearance of a tree, as many heaths: arbunclular, a. dr-bniek-idt, shrub-like. minerals; groups of crystals in the form of a tree;

shrub-like.

shrub-like, a dr-bat (L arbutus), the strawberry tree: arbutean, a dr-bat (L arbutus), the strawberry tree: arbutean, a dr-bat (L arcus, a bow), a part of a circle or curved line: arcade, n. dr-kad (F., from L arcus), a series of arches; a roadway under a continued series of arches; a covered street: arcad ed, a. furnished

of arches; a covered street: arcaa ea, a numerowith an arcade.

arca, n. drifed (L. a chest or box), the ark shell; agenus of equivalve shells found in aimost every part of the world, thick and strongly-ribbed.

Arcadian, a drifed the pretty, rural or pastoral.

Arcadian, a drifed the poetry, rural or pastoral. arcanum, n. dr. kd. rdm, plu. arcana (L. arcanus, secret, concealed), things secret, as if locked up; arcante, n. dr. kd. rdm, plu. arcana (L. arcanus, secret, concealed), things secret, as if locked up; arcante, n. dr. kd. arcan, a bowl, the circular part of auphate of potash, occurring mostly in crusts in lavas, arch, n. arch (L. arcus, a bowl, the circular part of any building; the hollow or concave part of a bridge or gateway: v. to cover with an arch; to form an arch: arch ing, imp.: arched, pp. dr. cht: court of arches, n. dr. kd. etc. archives, court belonging to the Archibishop of Canterbury for deciding ecclesianters, so called from the Church of St Mary is Bow, or "de arcubus:" arch way, a way or passage under an arch.

w now, or "de arcaous: arca way, a way or passage under an arch, (Ger. arg, crafty: Dut. erg, wicked: arch, a. årch, (Ger. arg, crafty: Dut. erg, wicked: AS. erg, bad), waggish: mirthul: arch ly, ad. -t, strewdly; roguishly: arch ness, n. sly humour; wag-strewdly; roguishly: arch ness, n. sly humour; wag-

sinewally; rogusmy; area ness, n. sy numour; reag-gishness.

arch, a. drch or drk (Gr. orchos, chief: Ger. erz, eminence, good or bad), chief of the first class: arch-angel, n. drk-dn-jel, an angel of the highest order; archbishop, n. drck-bish-op, a netropolitan having jurisdiction over the bishops of his province: arch-episcopal, a. drkk-bpish-opd-si: archbish-opric, a. -rki, pert. to: archdeacon, n. drch-de-bon, one who assists he bishop in the government of his diocese: archdea-conship, n. or archdeaconry, n. drch-de-bon-i- archi-diaconal, a. drkh-di-dk-on-di, pert. to an archdeacon: arch-si-swy, n. the evil one; the devil: archduke, n. drch-disk, a title of some foreign princes: arch uchess, n. dish-ds, his wife, sister, or daughter. archsocidaris, n. drkh-d-dk-dr-is (Gr. archaios, aniemt: L. cidaris, a turban), the sea-egg; a genus of fessil sea-urchins characterised by their small hexag-onal plates and long spines.

fessil sea-urchins characterised by their small hexag-cual plates and long spines.

archaeology, n. dr-ke-0i-6-ji, also archaeology, n. dr-ke-0i-6-ji, (Gr. archaeology, and the science that treats of ancient things or antiqui-ties; knowledge about ancient art, particularly of the middle ages; archaeological, n. one skilled in ancient things and learning; archaeological, dr-ke-0-16ji-4. M. a. pert. to: archaeologically, ad. -fi: archaism, n. dr-ke-tem-scheeologically, ad. -fi: archaism, n. dr-ke-tem-scheeologically, ad. -fi: archaism, archaeologically, ad. -fi: archaism, a-fi-kel, ancient; peculiar to remote antiquity; obsolete. archaeoliscus, n. dr-ke-dr-sir-kis (Gr. archaics; L. smiscus, a wood-louse), a genus of fossil isopods or equal-foot crustaceans.

equal-foot crustaceans, a chas of losh isopos or equal-foot crustaceans, a chaso field of the control of the co

mains—now in the British Museum.

archangel, n. dré-dnijél (Gr. crohos, chief; L.
ongeise, a messenger), an angel of the highest order;

archangelle, a. jél-ik, pert. to. Note.—Most of the
other words beginning with arch are to be looked for
mader the simple words; arch always meaning chief,
of the first closs—as archbishop, the chief bishop,
archegosaurus, n. dré-de-jo-solé-ris (Gr. archegos,
founder, or orche, beginning; saurus, a lizard), a fossil reptile of the carboniferous era,
archego, n. dré-dré- (L. arcus, a how), one who uses
or is skilled in the use of the low; archegy, n. dreh;
ir-l, the art of using the bow.

archetype, n. ar:Ri-tip (Gr. arche, beginning; tupos, form), the original or model from which copies are made; a pattern: archetypal, a drik-ti-pdi, original, archil, n. drich-il (F. orche-il: Sp. orch-tilla-from a lichen found growing on the rocks of the Canary and other islands.

a lichen found growing on the rocks of the Canary and other islands.

Archimedean, a. âr'kt.mê.dê.'an, pert. to Archimedean, a. âr'kt.mê.dê.'an, pert. to Archimedean great mathematician of ancient times: Archimedean screw, a machine for raising water; now applied to propel vessejs through water—see screw.

Archipelago, n. âr'kt.pêl'a-yō (Gr. archos, chief; pelayō; sea: it. arcipelago), the Regean Sea; any sea closely interspersed with Islands—now frequently applied simply to a cluster of islands: archipelago, archively interspersed with Islands—now frequently applied simply to a cluster of islands: archipelago, archively-ita, pert, to an archipelago.

Archipelago, now who designs and plans buildings; a former or maker: architecture, a âr-kt-têk'tûr, used in, or proper for, building: architecton'ic, a. 4kt-tôk'tûr-rai, pert, to the art of designing buildings; architectural, a. âr-kt-têk'tûr-rai, pert, to the art of designing buildings; architecture, n. âr-kt-têk'tûr-rai, the art of planning and constructing houses or ships; the art of planning and constructing houses or ships; the art of planning and constructing houses or ships; the art of planning and constructing houses or ships; the art of planning and constructing houses or ships; the art of planning and constructing houses or ships; the art of planning and constructing houses or ships; the art of planning and constructing houses or ships; the art of the entablature which rests immediately upon the capital.

the capital archives, n. plu. dr'kluz (R., from Gr. archeion, the public hall, or archeios, ancient), a collection of records or documents; the place where such arc kept; archival, a. dr-kl-tall, of or containing archives; archival, a. dr-kl-tall, of or containing archives; archival, a. dr-kl-tall, of or containing archives; archival, n. dr-kl-tall, a keeper of records.

archon, n. dr-klos (Gr. a prince), a chief magistrate among the ancient Athenians.

arctic, a. dr-kl-tlk (Gr. arklos, a bear, a cluster of stars in the north heavens called the Bear), pertaining to the north; northern: arctic regions, the lands surrounding the north pole; arctic circle, an imaginary line passing round the north pole at a distance of 23½° from it: arctic current, an occan-current which originates in the N. polar regions, and flows southwards to the equator: arctic sea, the sea flows southwards to the equator; noar regions, and flows southwards to the equator; arctic sea, the sea lying around the N. pole.

Arcturus, n. ârk-tâ'-râs (Gr. arktos, a bear; oura, a tail), a fixed star of the first magnitude, near the

Arcturus, n. ark-u-rus (Gr. arkitos, a bear; ouroz, a tall), a fixed star of the first magnitude, near the tail of the Great Bear, arcuation, n. år-ka-d-skiin (L. arcus, a bow), the act of bending; crookedness: arcuate, a. dr-ka-dt, bent in the form of a bow.

bent in the form of a bow.

ardency, n. dr-den-st (L. ardens, burning), warmth
of passion; zeal; eagerness: ardent, a. eager; zealous: ardently, ad. -d: ardour, n. dr-der, warmth;
fervency; affection: ardent spirits, distilled spirits,
arduous, a. dr-du-ds. (L. ardoux, steep, hancessible), of difficult attainment; attended with great
labour: arduously, ad. -ds-di: arduousness, n. drlabour: arduously, ad. -ds-di: arduousness, n. drdū-us-nes

distinct.

are, v. dr (Sw. vara: Dan. vaere, to be, to exist), part of the verb be.

are, n. dr. a French measure of 119-60 sq. yards.

area, n. dr. d. (L.), any enclosed or open space:
an open space in front of or around a sunk flat of a building.

building.

areca, n. d-réléd, the betel-nut, from the areca palm.

arecafaction, n. drélédkéshán (l. arec, I am dry;

facio, I make), the state of growing dry; the act of

drying: arify, v. drífi, to dry.

arena, n. drélnd (l. arena, sand), an open space

for a public exhibition: arenaceous, a dré-naishús,

composed of grains or particles of sand; having the

properties of sand.

properties of sand.

arenicolites, n. plu. dr'é-nik'ó-lits (L. arena, sand;

colo, I inhabit; Gr. lithos, a stone), a term used to designate those circular holes or markings which appear on the upper surface of many sandstones, having apparently been worm-burrows.

parently been worm-burrows.

arenilitic, a. d-rén-l-lti'lk (L. arena: Gr. lithos, a stone), of or like sandstone: arenose, a. dré-noz, or

stone), of or like satustone; are new, a started are nous, a drie-nix, sandy.

areola, n. d-rie-lik, sandy.

areola, n. d-rie-lik, new areola, n. d-rie-lik, and re-like an areola, a d-rie-lik, and re-like an areola; areolate, a d-rie-lik, marked by areolations: areolation, n. shin, any small space distinctly bounded by something different in colour, texture, &c.

areometer, n. arie.omie.ter (Gr. araios, rare, thin;

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metron, a measure), an instrument for measuring the specific gravity of liquids: ar'cometry, n. -tri: ar'cometrical, a. -tri-kd, pert to.

Arcopagus, n. ar'c-b-p'd-pls (L.: Gr. Arcs, Mars; pagos, a hill), in ancient times a famous court of justice at Athens, so called from its being held on Markilli: arcopagte, n. ar'c-op'd-pit, a member of the Arcopagus.

itice at Athens, so called from its being held on Mars' hill: arcopagite, in dr-6-pf-4-jt, a member of the Arcopagus.

Argand, a dr-gdnd, applied to a lamp-wick or form of burner invented by M. Argand.

Argand, a. dr-jd-dd, from Argo, the ship which carried Jason and his companions to Colchis in quest of the golden fleece), pert. to the Argo or the ark.

Argand, in dr-jd-int (i. argentum, silver; argentum, a dr-jd-int, argent, in. dr-jd-int (i. argentum, silver; argentum, a dr-jd-int (i. argentum, silver; argentum, a dr-jd-int, aiso argentia, a dr-jd-int, aiso argentia, a dr-jd-int, diso argentia, a dr-jd-int, derman silver: argentation, in dr-jd-int dr-jd-int, derman silver: argentation, in dr-jd-int dr-jd-int, derman silver: argentation, in dr-jd-int dr-

Argus, n. arigus, a fabled being with one hundred

Argus, n. dr-jois, a fabled being with one hundred eyes; a very watchful person.

argute, a. dr-joil' (L. argute lass, n. petercing), acute; shrewig; subtle: argute lass, n. dr-l-d (R.: F. air, breath: L. aer, air), an air or tune: arietata, n. dr-l-d-l-d, a little air or tune.

Arian, n. dr-l-d-n, one adhering to the doctrines of Arius, who taught that Jesus was inferior to God, and that the Holy Spirit is not God; add, tert. to Arius:

n. dr-l-d-l-l-n, the doctrines of the Arians.

Arians.

Arians.
aricena, n. dr'i-eë'nd, (Arica, in Peru), an alkaloid found in Arica bark.
arid, a. dr'i-eë'd (L. aridus, dry: F. aride), dry; devoid of moisture: aridity, n. dr'id'-tt, also ar'idness, n. dryness; want of moisture.
Aries, n. dr'i-e'z (L. a ram), a constellation of fixed stars, and one of the signs of the zodiac; an anc. bat-

stars, and one of the signs of the zodiac; an anc. patering-ram, aright, ad. d-rif (AS. arihi), in a proper form; rightly.

aril, n. dr-il, also ariling, d-riffing (F. arille: Sp. arillo-from L. aridus, dry), the exterior coat or covering of a seed fixed to it at the base only, and enveloping the seed partially, as in the hazel-nut—the mace of commerce is the arillus of the nutmeg: arilled, arillo, aril

Aristarch, n. dristark (from Aristarchus of Alexandria), a severe critic.

aristate, a drisitat (L. arista, a beard of corn),
furnished with beards, like barley and many grasses;

awned.

aristocracy, n. dr'is-tôk'rd-si (Gr. aristos, best;
kratos, rule, strength), government by nobles; the nobility or chief persons of a country: aristocrat, n.

aristocracy; one who favours an aristocracy; one of

the nobles; familiarly, a haughty person: arisic cratic, a. dr-4s'd-krail'4k, also arisicorrat'cal, -k-k-l, belonging to the aristocraty; familiar haughty: arisicorratical'ly, ad. -li: arisicorratical' ness, n.: aristocratical' n. dr-4s'd-krail'1m, t principles or habits of aristocrats.

Aristophanic, a. dr-4s'd-fam'-k (from Aristophane a celebrated comic poet of ancient Greece), shrew with

a celebrated comic poet of ancient Greece), shrew witty.

Aristotelian, a. dr-is-il-til-dn, also Aristotelia d. dr-is-il-til-dn, also Aristotelia d. dr-is-il-til-dn, also Aristotelia d. dr-is-il-til-di-lk (from Aristote, a. celebrated phil sopher of ancient Greece, instructor of Alexander til Great), pert. to Aristotel or his philosophy.

arithmetic, n. dr-ith-mb-tik (Gr. dr-ithmeo, I con pute, I number), the science of numbers; the art counting or computing; arithmetical, a. dr-in-mb-tik-dn, one mid-i-t-kil, pertaining to arithmetical, arithmetical, arithmetical, arithmetical, arithmetical, arithmetical, arithmetical, arithmetical, m. dr-ith-mb-tik-dn, on skilled in arithmetic, arithmetic, n. dr-ith-mb-tik-dn, on skilled in arithmetic, n. dr-ith-mb-tik-dn, on the sarithmetic, n. dr-ith-mb-tik-dn, on the sarithmetic of the person in the sarithmetic of the person saved in the ark: add, pert. to the ark of Noah.

ark-best of the ark-best of the

of the persons saved in the ark: adj. pert. to the ark of Noah.

arkose, n. dr.kdz, a mineral compound formed of the same materials as granite, from the disintegration of which it has evidently been derived.

arm, v. drm (F. armer: Sp. armas:—from L. arma, weapons of wart, to furnish with arms; to take up arms: arming, imp.: armed, pp. drmd: adj. morally fortified; in her., coloured: arms, n. plu. dr.ms, sepons of war; signs armorial: arms, n. dr.ms, a blody of men armed for war; a host; pass of arms, a blody of men armed for war; a host; pass of arms, a blody of men armed for war; a host; pass of arms, a blody of men armed for war; a host; pass of arms, a blody of men armed for war; a host; pass of arms, a blody of men armed for war; a the control of a blody of the control o

arm, n. drm (AS. earm: L. armus, the shoulder-joint, the arm: Icel. armus, a limb of a body; a branch of a tree; inlet of the sea: armful, n. drm: foot, branch of a tree; inlet of the sea: armful n. drwifth, as much as the arms can embrace; armhole, drmithly, the cavity under the shoulder; the hole in a garment for the arm: armilke, a. -4th, of the form or appearance of an arm: armilkes, a. without arms; armilet, a little arm; a bracelet: arm-chair, a chair with arms to support the eibows; arm-pit, n. the cavity under the shoulder; fore-arm, the part of the arm lying between the elbow and the wrist: arm of the sea, a part which runs far into the land: arm's-length, n. the length of the arm: add, at a distance.

Armada, n. dr-md-dd (Sp. the navy), a fleet of warships: the hostile Spanish fleet of war-ships which attempted the invasion of England in the reign of Elizabeth, A. D. 1588.

attempted the invasion of England in the reign of Elizabeth. A.D. 1588.

armadillo, n. derma-dtllo (Sp., from L. arma, arms, from its sealy covering), a small S. Amer. quad-ruped, covered on the back with hard bony plates, and able to not itself up within them like a hedgelog. armanent, n. drind-ment (L. arma, weapons of war), a land on mara force fitted out for war. arma-fully the state of the state of the state of the halfs, prickless. &c. covering an organ.

iron used to connect the poies or magnets; in oon, the hairs, prickles, &c., covering an organ.

Armenian, a. dr-më-ni-dn, pert. to the country of Armenia; an inhabitant armenium, n. dr-më-ni-dn, a pigment of the ancients, produced by grinding the Armenian stone, a supposed blue carbonate of copper combined with lime.

armiger, n. ár:mi-jér (L. arma, arma; gero, I carry),

mate, mat, far, law; mete, met, her; pine, pin; note, not, move;

in her., esquire; one with a right to armorial bearings: armigerous, a år-mijer-us, bearing arms.
armilla, n. år-mil'la (L. armilla, an ornament for the

armilla, i. dr-sultid it. armilla, an ormanent for the arm as hoop), in mech, an iron ring, hoop, or brace; armilla, in mech, an iron ring, hoop, or brace; armilla in the mech and iron ring, hoop, or brace; applied to an artificial sphere composed of a number of circles or movable rings; armil, a kind of sun-dial. Arminian, n. dr-misit-dm from Arminius), one whe holds the doctrines of Arminius; adj. pertaining to the doctrines of Arminius; adj. pertaining to the doctrines of Arminius; armipotence, n. dr-misit-delta, i.d. arma, weapons of war; postens, powerful, power in arms; armipotent, a. powerful in arms.

Armoric, a. dr-mori-dr-k, also Armorican, a. 4-kdn, relating to Armorica or Brittany, in France, armate or arnotto, n. dr-mid-to or dr-mid-to, a vegetable substance of an orange-red colour, used in dyeing.

dyeing.

dreing.
arnica, n. drint-kd (Gr. arnion, a little lam)—from
cra, a lamn)—from the resemblance of the leaf to the
soft cost of a lamn), leopard's bane—the expressed
juice of the root is used in medicine.
arnott or arnat, n. drinnii (AS. corthnot), contr. for
cardi-nut—commonly found in hilly grass-pastures, its
presence in the earth being indicated by a tuff of white

arnott or arnat, n. dr.nat (AS. corthnot), contr. for certh.nut.-commonly found in hilly grass-pastures, its presence in the earth being indicated by a tuft of white lowers on a slender stem.

aroma, n. dr.ofmd (Gr.: F. arome), the fragrant principle in plants; an agreeable odour or smell; aromatic, a. dr.ofmd (Gr.: F. arome), the fragrant principle in plants; an agreeable odour or smell; aromatic, a. dr.ofmd (Gr.: P. arome), the fragrant principle in plants; an agreeable odour or smell; aromatic, v. dr.ofmd (Gr.: Aromatica, v.

ous liquor distilled in the East Indies, from rice, coreanut, & n. dr-rdg-o-nit, one of the calc-spar family-from Arragon, in Spain.

arraign., v. dr-rdw' (old F. arraigner—from L. adrationes start, to plead), to set as a prisoner at the bar of a court of justice; to charge with faults; to cause publicly: arraigning, imp.; arraigned, pp. dr-rdw' arraignent, in one who: arraignent, in dr-rdw'-new, the act of setting a prisoner before a

court.

arrange, v. dr.ranf [F. arranger, to set in order),
to put into proper order; to adjust; to dispose; arrang fag, imp.: arranged, pp. dr.ranf arranger,
a. one who: arrangement, n. dr.ranf ment, putting
into proper order; settlement; a classification.

arrang, a. dr.ranf [L. errang, wandering; Ger. arg.
bat: AS, corp., evil: see arch, styl, motorious; habiand repute;
and repute; arrangement of a town in France where
first made, it anestry: handing for rooms woven with

rst made), tapestry; hangings for rooms woven with

by authority: n. hindrance; restraint; seizure by authority: arresting, imp.: arrested, pp. dr. restred; arrester, n. also arrestvor, n. one who: arrestmen, n. an order by a judge to hinder or detain: arrestation, n. 43.64m.

tion, n. 4a-stun.

arris, n. ar'is (old F. areste), in joinery and masonry, the line or edge of meeting of two surfaces,
arrive, v. ar-rtv' (F. arriver, to reach: It. arrivare:

arrive, v. dr. viv. (R. arriver, to reach: 11. arrivere; L. ad; ripam, to come on shore), to come to; to reach a place; to gain by effort; arriveng, imp.; arrived, p. ar-vival'; arrival, n. reaching a place from a distance; the act of coming to.

arrogate, v. dr. vio. gal (1. ad; rogo, I ask), to assume more than is proper; to prefer a claim in a spirit of pride; to claim undue power; arrogating, imp.; arrogance, n. pdns, also arrogancy, n. -ydn. st, or arrogation, n. dr. vio. gal sin, in act or quality of taking too much upon one's self; conceitedness; presumption: arrogant, a. -ydn. assuming too much importance; presuming and overbearing; arrogantly, ad. di. arrogative, a. dr. vio. galining unduly.

arrondissement, n. dr. vio. dr. vio. (P.), in France, a district or division of territory for the ex-

arrondissement, n. ar-rong-dez-mong (F.), in France, a district or division of territory for the ex-

France, a district or division of territory for the exercise of a particular jurisdiction.

ALTOW, n. dr'ro' (AS. arcue: W. aro, a weapon: Icel. or, an arrow: Sw. hurra, to hurl), a pointed and barbed weapon of war shot from a bow, not now used as such in Europe; a long rod pointed sharply, and barbed: arrowy, a. dr'ro', of or like an arrow: arrow-basded, a. dr'ro'-hêd'ed, a name applied to wedge-form: arrow-root', n. a farina or flour, prepared from the root of a family of West Indian plants, so called from the Indians having employed the bruised root in the cure of wounds made by poisoned arrows.

Arrenal, n. dr'sê-nâl (old F. arsenac: It. arsenale: n. arr navalis, a naval citadei: Arab. dafrasanh, a place

cance from the members having employed the Druised root in the cure of wounds made by poisoned arrows.

arrenal, i. dr. se. ndl (old F. arrenac: it. arrenale: i. arrenale i. arrenale is. arrenale is.

the thesis.

arson, n. ar-son (L. arsum, to burn), the crime of wilfully setting on fire a dwelling house or other

art, v. art (see are), the 2d sing. of the pres. tense of am

ed to the sentiments of taste, or to the imagination

array, v. dr.rd' (old F. arroper, to set in order: It. arredure, to get ready: Icel. reida, to lay outh, to prepare or dispose; to put in order; to thess; to envelope a men drawn up for battle; dress: arraying, imp: arrayed, pp. dr.rdd: arrayer, n. one who. arrayer, pp. dr.rdd: arrayer, n. one who. arrayer, n. one who. arrayer, n. one who. arrayer, n. one who. arrest, v. or backward, a sum of money past due; what remains unpaid. arrest, v. dr.resto, I. stop: F. arrester: It. arrestori; to stop: to hinder; to restrain; to seize the hood from the heart to all past of the body: arrest, v. dr.resto, I. stop: F. arrester: the hood from the heart to all past of the body: arrest, v. dr.resto, I. arrestori, to stop: to hinder; to restrain; to seize the hood from the heart to all past of the body: arrest, v. dr.resto, I. arrestori, to stop: to hinder; to restrain; to seize the hood from the heart to all past of the body: arrest, v. dr.resto, I. arrestori, to stop: to hinder; to restrain; to seize the hood from the heart to all past of the body: arresto, arrestori, to stop: to hinder; to restrain; to seize the local control of the vessels that convey the hood from the heart to all past of the body: arrestoric three the control of the vessels that convey the hood from the heart to all past of the body: arrestoric three th

terialise, v. dr.16'r1'.dl-11s', to render the blood from the veins similar to that contained in the arteries, arterialism, inp.: arterialised, pp. 4'std': arte-rialisation, n. dr.16'r1'.dl':-dd:11'.dn, the process making into arterial blood: arteriotomy, n. dr.16'r1'. 6t'ō-mi (Gr. tome, a cutting; and artery), opening an artery to let blood.

making into arterial blood; arteriotomy, n. \$a-teric-\$i-ani (fr. tome, a cutting; and artery), opening an artery to let blood.

artesian, a. \$a-teric-\$i-ter

exercises any art or craft, particularly that of a painter, a soulptor, an architect, a photographer, or suchlikes artiste, n. dratest (F. an artist-from L.), a professional singer, dancer, at thete, or suchlike: artists, according to a high degree of art; artistically, d. dt. artocarpus, n. drifo-koir-pis (Gr. artos, bread; korpos, fruth, the bread-fruit tree of the S. Sea Islands, arum, n. drifo-koir-pis (Gr. artos, bread; korpos, fruth, the bread-fruit tree of the S. Sea Islands, arum, n. drifo-koir-pis (Gr. artos, supposed to be anc. Egyptian word, the waker-poin found in many British woods—a plant esteemed for its medicinal qualities. Arundelian, an drifo-helf-do ffrom the Eurl of Arundelia, an ame applied to certain ancient marbles, arundinaceous, a. drifo-dinfo-dis, abounding with reeds, arundinaceous, a. drifo-dinfo-dis, abounding with restardinations, a. drifo-dinfo-dis, abounding with restardinations arundination of drifo-dinfo-dis, arundination of the drifo-dinfo-dis, arundination of the entralis of beastirs arunging, n. drifo-pis, the

soothsayer), in ane. Rome, a diviner by the inspection of the entrails of beasts: aruspley, n. A-rūs/ri-sl, the art of foretelling events by the inspection of the entrails of beasts slain in sacrifice.

as, conj. prep. or ad. dz (contr. of AS. eallsea, all so: Ger. dzis, signifying agreement in manner in general; likeness of manner; for example; equally.

as, n. dz (L.), the ane. Roman pound, consisting of twelve parts or ounces.

asafotida, n. ds'd-fel'i-dd (L. asa, a gum; fatidus, fetid: Ar. asa, healing), a gum-resin, having a highly offensive odour, obtained from an Indian tree—much prod in rediging. used in medicine.

asarabacca, n. ds'dr-d-bdk'kd (L. asarum, wild spikenard; bacca, a berry), a plant whose leaves have a bitter acrid taste, and very nauseous—used in medi-cated snuffs: asarine, n. ds'dr-in, a substance ob-

cated snuffs: asarine, n. ds:dr-in, a substance ob-tained from asarum.
asbestos, n. ds-béstés, also asbes'tus (Gr. asbestos, unquenchable), a fibrous mineral of the hornblende family, having the fibres elastic and flexible, some-what resembling flax, and which cannot be consumed by fire; the different varieties receive the names of rock-wood, rock-cork, mominian-leather, fossil-paper or flax, &c.: asbestine, a. ds-béstin, of or like asbes-tos; asbest diorn, a. df-favorm (Gr. asbestos: L. forma, shada, J. blu to orn of asbestos; sing. as'caris (Gr.), abstantiae, n. plu. ds-kart-dets, sing. as'caris (Gr.)

the small intestinal threadworms: ascarina, n. kd-rind, a plant whose anther resembles an intesti

kd-rind, a plant whose animer resummer.

ascend, v. ds-sėnd' (L. ad; scando, I mount scansum, to mount up: It. ascendere), to mount up: goup; in rise ascend anima asing; in asted appropriate the horizon: a commanding influence; superriori ascendency, n. ds-sėn-sėd-sėn-sėn rising or tending rise: ascension, in ds-sėn-sėd-sing or tending rise: ascension, in ds-sėn-sėd-sėn, the act of going right ascension, in astron, the arc of the equinoct intercepted between the first point of Arles and trule of declination passing through the place of the evenly body: ascent, n. ds-sėn-sėn-sic ortining; ring of a hill: ascendelle, a. ds-sėn-d-bi, that in be ascended: ascendenmemorated.

be ascended: ascension-day, n. the day on which o Lord's ascension is commemorated.

ascertain, v. ds:ser-dan' (L. ad, to; certus, sure), make sure by examination; to establish: ascertaining, inp.: ascertained', pp. -dand': ascertaining inp.: ascertaining. Imp.: ascertaining. ascertaining ascertaining ascertaining.

ascertaining ascertainment, n. ds:ser-dan-men ascertaining n. none who

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or examination: ascertammens, u. to-see services as a certain er, n. one who, ascetic, n. ds-self-ik (Gr. asketos, exercised), one m duly rigid or austere; one who retires from the world; austere; also ascetica a. -k-kal: asceticiam, n. ds-self-isism, the practice (

a. -i.edi: asceticism, n. ds-seli-sism, the practice cascetics.

ascid, n. plu dsh't, or ascians, n. plu dsh't-dn
(i. ascid-from Gr. a, without; skia, a shadow), a;
plied to the inhabitants of the torrid zone who are sha
dowless at noon. They are also called amphis-cid, be
cause when not shadowless their shadows will at noon
fail northwards one part of the year and southward
at noon have their shadows always falling northwards
and those or their shadows always falling northwards
and those or the shadows always falling northwards
and those or the shadows of the shadows of the inhabitant
is above the horizon, the friends of the shadows of the inhabitant
are directed to every point of the compass in succession, and they are called perisficil.

ascidia, n. plu. ds-std't-d, or ascid'lans, n. plu. 1-dns
(Gr. askiddion, a little bag), an order of shell-less molluses having the appearance of small leathern pouches
or paps, found as a pap-like gelatinous substance on
rocks, old shells, &c.; ascidium, n. ds-std't-dm, in bot,
a form of leaf in which the stalk is hollowed out and
closed by the blade as by a lid: a pitcher-leaf,
ascitea, n. plu. ds-std'ez (Gr. askot, c. acwity or
bladder), dropsys of the belly: ascitic, a. ds-std'ta,
asceptala, n. ds-kle'pl-dd, a choriambic verse first
used by Asclepias.

asiclepiad, n. ds-klé'pj-dd, a choriamble verse first used by Asclepias.

ascribe, v. ds-krib' (L. ad, to; scribe, I. write), to impute to; to assign to as a cause; to attribute; ascribable, a. -bd-bl, that may be attributed to; ascribing, imp.; ascribed, pp. ds-kribd'; ascription, n. ds-krip'shdu, the act of attributing to.

ascus, n. ds-kks (Gr. ados, a cavipt or bladder), in ascus, n. ds-ksks (Gr. ados, a cavipt or bladder), and sunk in the substance of lichems and fungi containing their spoules.

their sporules.

ash, n. dsh (AS. æsc: Icel. æskr), a well-known tree;
ash, n. dsh (AS. æsc: Icel. æskr), a well-known tree;
adj. made of or pertaining to the ash: ashen, a. dsh@n,
made of ash; often used for ashes, as in potash: ash
coloured, a. coloured between brown and grey, like

ashes.

ashamed, pp. or a. d.shdmd' (AS ascamian, to be ashamed, confused from a sense of guilt or unworthiness; covered with shame, ashes, n. plu. dsh'es (AS. asca; Icel. aska; Goth, asgo; Ger. asche, dust, refuse), the dust or matter that remains from a burnt body; the remains of any body reduced to dust: ashy, a dsh'e, pale; like ashes: ashery, n. dsh'en's, an ash-plt: ash y-pale, pale as ashes. Asher or asham; dsh'er (it. ascare, to cut or hew smoothly with an axe), rough-hown stones used for facing walls; free or common stone as it comes from

facing walls; free or common stone as it comes from the quarry: ash lering, n. in carpen, the fixing of short upright quarterings between the rafters and the floor. ashore, ad. d-shor (AS. a, on, and shore), on shore;

on the land.

Ashtareth, n. dsh'ta-reth (Phen, the wife of Baal),
a goddess of the ancient Sidonians and Philistines,
identified with Venus of the Romans.

Asian, a dichi-dn, also Asiatic, a. dichi-dilik, of or pert, be Asia: Asiaticism, n. dichi-dili-sizm, imision of Oriental manners.
aside, ad. d-sid (AS. a, on, and side), to one side; spart from the rest; at a little distance from the

straight une.

askine, 484-181--see under ass.

ask v. dask (AS. acsian: Icel, acakia: Ger. heischen,
to inquire, to demand), to beg; to solicit; to seek from
to question; to inquire: asking, imp.: asked, pp. ski: as ker, n. one who. askance, ad. as-kins' (It. schiancio, athwart, across;

scansure, to turn aside: Dut. schuins, aslant), side-ways; looking towards one corner of the eye: askant,

al. ds.kinist, obliquely; on one side.

al. ds.kinist, obliquely; on one side.

sakew, ad. ds.kini (Gr. ds.dor: L. sczeus, on the lethand: Ger. schief, oblique), awry; obliquely; aside.

salant, ad. d-sidrif (AS. a, on, and slow), on one side.

salesp, ad. d-cley (AS. a, on, and sleep), in a state (sleep; at rest. aslope, ad. a.slop' (AS. a. on, and slope), in a slop-

Amonean.

ng manner. Asmonean, a. de'mō-nê'dn, also written Asmonean, pert. to the Asmoneans, a family that reigned over the Jews 126 years.

ssematous, a. de'mō-tūs (Gr. a, without; soma, gra. somatos, a body), without a material body.

over the Jews 126 years.

seematous, a d-sóm-d-riss (Gr. a, without; soma, grs. somatous, a body), without a material body, sap, n. dsp, also saple, n. dspik (h. aspis, a venomous serpent), a small serpent whose bite is fatal.

saparagus, n. dspir-d-pis (h., from Gr. asparagos), a well-known plant, the young shoots of which are used at table: saparagines, a dspir-d-fin, a cused at table: saparagine, a sparagine, n. dspir-d-fin, setce like saparagus: asparagine, substance obtained from saparagus: asparagine, a used obtained from saparagus: asparage and setce description of the setce of the polar kinde passing hito a wine colour: saparate acid, an acid obtained from saparagine, asparance; position or situation; view.

sapera, n. dsipin, also asp (AS, aspe: leel, aspi), a tree of the poplar kind whose leaves quiver or shake at the slightest breath of air; adj. pert. to an aspen. asperate, v. dsipin-d fl. asper, rough, to make rough or uneven; asperation, n. dsiper-di fl. asper, rough, to make rough or uneven; asperation, n. dsiper-d-shahu: asperitolious, a. dsiper-d-folt-sis (L. asper; foltium, a leaf), having leaves fough to the touch: asperity, n. ds-peri-di, roughness of surface; the quality that grates on the car; sourness; harshness.

saperagill, n. dsiper-fil, or aspersillus, n. dsiper-fillus (L. asperso; forma, shape), in bot, applied to hittle tarks of hair which assume the form of a brush. aspermous, a. d-spèr-mide (Gr. a, without; sperma, seed, in bot, without seed.

asperse, v. ds-spèrs (L. aspersus, besprinkled), to cover all over with evil reports; to slander: aspersing odd or slanderous reports: aspersory, a. ds-pèr-sòria, asprinkling, as with dust or water; the act of spreading odd or slanderous reports: aspersory, a. ds-pèr-sòria, asprinkling, as with dust or water; the act of spreading of a slanderous reports: aspersory, a. ds-pèr-sòria, describitor

foul or slanderous reports: aspersory, a. da-per-sort, defarmatory.

asphalt or asphaltum, n. da-fall or da-fall-tim (I.: Gr. caphaltos, blumen), a blackish substance found in various parts of the world; molted and mixed with gravel, it is used for making floors and pavements asphaltical, a. da-fall-da-fall global parts of the world; molted and mixed with gravel, it is used for making floors and pavements asphaltical, a. da-fall-da-fall global to king's spear.

asphaltical, a. da-fall-da-fall global to king's spear asphalty, n. da-fall-

aspidura, n. ds-pi-dô'rd (Gr. aspis, a shield; oura, a tail), a genus of fessil star-hishes having a buckler arrangement of the ossicles that protect the arms.

aspire, v. ds.phr (L.aspiro, I breathe or blow towards—from ad, and spiro, I breathe; F. aspirer), to desire with eagerness; to pant after; to aim at something that can be obtained with difficulty: aspiring, imp.; adj. ambitious: aspired, pp. ds.phrd: aspirer, n. one who: aspiringly, ad. di. aspirant, n. ds.phrdd, one who seeks with eagerness; aspirate, v. ds.phrdd, to pronounce with a full breath: a leiter with a mark to show it must be pronounced with a full breath: adj. pronounced with a breathing; aspirating, imp.: aspirated, pp. ds.phrd-idd: aspirating, imp.: aspirated, pp. ds.phrd-idd: aspiration, n. ds.phrd-id-ph.in, the act of pronouncing a letter with a full breath; an ardent wish or desire to attain: asportation, n. ds.phrd-id-ph. pert. to breathing, asportation, n. ds.phrd-id-ph. pert. to preathing. asportation, n. ds.phrd-id-ph. pert. to preathing. carry, act of carrying or conveying away.

asquint, ad. d-skusint (Dut. schuinte, a slope, obliquity), towards one side; obliquely.

asquint, ad d-skwint' (Dut. schwinte, a slope, obliquity), towards one side; obliquely,
ass, n. de (L. asinus, an ass; Ger. esel: Pol. osiol), a
well-known beast of burden, dull and slow, but patient
and hardy; a duil, stupid person: asinine, a. asinin, pertaining to an ass; like an ass.
assagay or assagai, n. dsid-gd (Sp. azagaya, a spear
or hali-pike), a dart or javelin used by the Caffres, &c.
assail, v. ds-adi (F. assailier, to assault—from La
dt, to; satio, I leap), to leap or fail upon by violence;
to attack with a view to overcome or injure, as in words
or writing: assail ing, imp.; assailed, pp. de-adid';
assailable, a. ds-adid'nt, on who assailed, pp. de-adid';
assailable, a. ds-adidnt, on who assails or attacke: adi.

assailable, a ds-sdlaabl, that may be attacked: assail-ant, n. ds-sdlant, one who assails or attacks: adj. assaulting; attacking. assassin, n. ds-sds-in (Ar. hashishin, herb-caters, viz., of the resin or extract of hemp), one who kills or attempts to kill by surprise or by secret attack; one of a famous Eastern sect of professional murderers, called Assassins, stimulated thereto by the use of ex-called Assassins, stimulated thereto by the use of ex-called Assassins, stimulated thereto by the use of ex-called Assassins, stimulated thereto by the use of ex-tangle the state of the state of the state of the state of the attack; assay sinable, inc.; assay sinable of the state of the st or to attempt to the first superies; to muter by accrete attack: assas sina ted, pp. 4d-4ds; assas sina ted, pp. 4ds sinator, n. 4d-4ds first a murdere by surprise. assas and n. 4ds saids first solutes, a length grade assault, a violent attack, with the intention of injuring; a hes-

tile attack: v. to fall upon with violence, as in words or writing: assaulting, imp.: assaulted, pp. ds-saielti èd: assaulter, n. one who: assaultable, a. ds-saielti

assay, v. ds-sa' (F. essayer, to try : low L. exagium:

assay, v. ds-ad' (F. essayer, to try: low L. exagium:
Gr. exagion, a weighing, to try or prove, as netals;
to attempt; to endeavour: n. examination; trial, as
of the purity of silver or gold: assay'ing, inny: assayed, pp. ds-add: assay er, n. one who.
assemble, v. ds-sèmble (F. assaybler, to gather:
AS. samod, together: L. ad: simul, together), to
gather a number of persons or things together; to
meet together: assem'bling, imp.: assembled, pp.
ds-sèmbldd; assem'bler, n. one who: assemblage, n.
ds-sèmbldd; assem'bler, n. one who: assemblage, n.
ds-sèmbldd; a mass of persons; a collection of particulars: assembly, n. ds-sèmbld; a number of persons met in the same place for a common object; a
congregation; a convocation: Gen'eral Assem'bly,
the highest ecclesiastical court in Scotland.
assemt, v. ds-sèm' (L. assemtlor, I. assemt-from ad,

the highest ecclesiastical court in Scotland.

assent, v. ds-sin' (L. assentior, I assenti-from ad,
to; sentio, I think), to admit as true; to yield; to
agree: a. act of admitting or agreeing to; consent:
assent' v. ds-sir' (L. assertium, to bind or fasten
to one's self), to affirm positively; to maintain: assert'ing, imp.; asserted, pp.; assentiantain: assert'ing, imp.; asserted, pp.; assentiantain: assert'ing, imp.; asserted, pp.; assertion; assertive,
a. ds-sir'ing, that affirms positively; to maintain: asassert's, ds-fit, that affirms positively; assertively, ad.
if: assert'or, one who.

a. de-sir-file, that affirms positively: asser tively, ad.
-li: assent or, one who.
assens, v. de-sie' (L. assessum, to sit down—from
ad, to; assum, to sit or remain, to set, to set or fix
a tax to be paid; to value: asser sing, inp.: assessed,
pp. de-sies': asses sable, a. d-bi, that may or ought to
be assessed: asses sable, a. d-bi, that may or ought to
be assessed: asses sable, a. d-bi, that may or ought to
who: assessorial, a. display ad-bit assession—from the comparison of a tax laid on a property: assessor, h. the
amount of a tax laid on a property: assessor, h. the
amount of a tax laid on a property: assessor, h. the
amount of a tax laid on a property; assessor, h. the
assessorial, a. display asset, satis, satisfied, funds or property
asset, enough: Ger. sail, satisfied, funds or property
available for payment of debts, de.
asseverate, v. de-set-d-oid (L. assevera, 1 state
earnestly, to declare positively; to affirm solemnly
asseverating, imp.: assevera'ted, pp.: asseveration, n. d-set-de-d-d-bitm, a positive declaration; a
solemn affirmation or assertion.

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assident, a. de'st-dônt (L. assidens, sitting by or near—from ad, to; sedeo, I sit), associating with or sit-ting by others—applied to symptoms or signs of a

assignment, n. d.s-sin-indul the thing assigned; the transference of some right or interest.

assignats, n. d.s-sin-yds (F.), paper money issued
by the Franch Government during the first Revolution.

assimilate, v. d-s-sin-i-ldi (L. od. to; simils, like),
to make like; d-s-sin-i-ldi (L. od. to; simils, like),
to make like; to bring to a likeness; to change into
the destruction of the similar substance of the similar substance of the similar substance of the similar substance; assimilation,
nake into a like or similar substance; assimilation, n. d-s-simil-ld-shin, the process by which plants and

make into a like or similar substance: assimilation, it assimilation, it assimilation, in destinition and animals convert food into the various tissues of their own proper substance, another, it is assisted to a size of their control of the size of their control of the size of their control of the size of their control of their a helping; lending ald: n. one who helps or lends ald-assine, n. de-siz, plu. assizes, de-sizes (t. od. to; session, to sit; old R. assise, a set rate), plu., a court of justice in England held twice a-pear in every county; sing. a statule regulating the measure and price of commodities: assize? v. to fix measures or rates; to settle: assizing, hup.: assized, pp. de-stod: as-ziner, n. one who. associate, v. de-sd-shi-dt (L. od. to; secio, I join; associate, v. de-sd-shi-dt (L. od. to; secio, I join;

associate, v. de-of-shi-df (L. od., to; secto, I Join; socios, a companion: F. associers, to join in company as a friend or companion: n. a companion; a partient research of the large la

port. to associate, v. descript's (old F. absoiller—from L. ab, from; solve, I loose), in Scots law, to free one accused from a charge; to find a criminal not guilty; to set at liberty; associations, imp. soy; associated, pp. sld. association, a deced-acid (L. ad, to; sources; sounding), resembling in sound; associates, sounding), resembling in sound; associates, sounding), resembling in sound; associates, sounding), to arrange into some or chance; to agree or sufficient or associated mand, a. the act to generating into lots or arranging into classes; a number of things of the same kind. same kind

same find, assembly it, out to; search; sweet; old F. assumager, to soften; to soften; to mitigate; to alley; to able or subside; assumaged, imp; assumaged, pp, de-soubjid; assumaged meant, in mitigation; assumages, as de-soubjid; assumage meant, in mitigating; assumager, in one who, assumated in de-soubjid; in the search per assumaged, in one who, assumated, in de-soubjid; it is assumated, in de-soubjid; it is assumated as in de-soubjid; it is assumed as in de-soubjid; it is as in de-soub

n. one who, n. de-ind-bit (L. assuerhalo, customfrom ad: succes, I become used), custom: habit,
assumin, v. de-sint i, descend, I take to myselffrom ad, to; succe, I have; susephes, taken), to take
upon one's self; to appropriate; to pretend to passess; to take for granted or without proof: assuming, imp.; ad; haughty, arrogant; assumed; pp.
assumabity, al. de-saminer; n. assumption, n.
de-sint-shale, the act of assuming; supposition; the
taking up into heaven, applied to the Virgin Mary;
assuming tive, a. that may be assumed; successively, asassume, to de-sint n. de-samped; fin law, a volunbary promise to perform for, or to pay to another;
assume, v. d-shor (L. od, to; scenas, sure, certain;
F. assurers, to make certain; to give conditione by a
d-shalf of to insurer same ring, imp; assured, pp.
d-shalf (L. mastredly, al. d-sh-rid-K; sum redman,
min, matter min, matter

n.: assurer, n.: assurance, n. d-shordns, a deck tion to dispel doubt; the utmost certainty; im dence; conviction; a contract to make good a loss death or by fire, now restricted to life contingenci-

Assyrian, a. d-sir-i-dn, of or pert. to Assyria: n. inhabitant of.

inhabitant of.

astacolita, n. ds.tak.o.tt (Gr. astakos, the cray;
or lobster; lithos, a stone), a term applied to the for
remains of crustaceans, like the crayish or lobster
astatic, n. ds.tak.uk (Gr. a, without; statos, t)
stands or remains), being without polarity, as
magnetic needle.

aster, n. ds'ter (Gr. aster, a star), an extensive get of plants whose flowers have a star-like arrangeme

of plants whose flowers have a star-like arrangeme asteracantus, n. de'sir-d-kin'thâu (Gr. uster, star; akantha, a thorn or spine), a genus of fossil t spines of fishes, often of large size, having their si faces richly ornamented with star-like tubercies, asteria, n. de-feir-d, also asterite, n. de-feir-d, also asterite, n. de-feir-d-grident way, shows bright opalescent star of six rays: asteriated, de-feir-d-feir, milated; star-like: asterides, n. pl de-feir-d-feir, milated; star-like: asterides, n. pl de-feir-d-feir, milated; star-like: asterides, n. pl de-feir-d-feir, milated; fcir. asteridos, a little star asteriak, n. de-feir-dek (Gr. asteridos, a little star asmall star (") used to refer to a note, or to mark ti omission of words; a constellation or star-cluster.

a small star (*) used to refer to a note, or to mark it omission of words; a constellation or star cluster, astern, ad. d.stern' (AS. a, on, and stern), at it stern; the hinder part of a ship; behind, asteroid, n. d.steroid, et al. e

red sandstor

asterophyllites, n. plu. ds'ter-ō-fu'ltts (Gr. aster a star; phullon, a leaf), fossil plants found abundantl in the coal-measures, having star-like whorls of linea

naves.

asthenic, a ds-fhèn'lè (Gr. a, without; sthenos strength), weak; debilitated: as'thenol'ogy, n. -n6% ft (Gr. a; sthenos; hope, discourse), a discourse or discases connected with debility.

sathma, n. dof-end (Gr.—from a, without; ño, breathel, a disease of the organis of breathing; asthmatic, a desi-end-of-the organism of breathing; asthmatic, a desi-end-of-th, also asthmatical, n. 4-kei, troubled with difficulty of breathing.

difficulty of preasining.

astir, ad. d-shir (a, on, and stir), on the move; active

astomatous, a. d-shired-bis (Gr. a, without; slome,

gus. slowardse, a mouth), mouthless; also spell asto
mous, d-sh-mis.

astonied, v. ds-toniid, for astonished, a word fre-

anomed. V. de-lon-de, for denominos, a word fre-quently occurring in Serphure.

automish, v. de-lon-sel (old F. esdonser, to make stupid with noise), to fill with sudden fear and wonder; to ansate; to confound with surprise; saton ishing, impu-ation labed, pp. -660; autom ishing ty, ad. -0; autom-ishments. est,

nament, n.
astound, v. do-tolored (see above), to strike dumb
rith annament: astound ing, ing.: astound ed, pp.
astraddle, ad. d-strabfell (AS.—see straddle), with

astraddle, ad. d-straided (Ax.—see straddle), with the lags on opposite sites of a thing. astran, a. derived (Gx. oster, a star), the goddess of justice; one of the minor planets: staringle, de-moti-de, the family of star corals, so cathed from the arrangement and number of their cell rays. astrangle, in distributed (Gx. astrangles, the upper joint of the neck, the analysi-joint), the ring-like moulding round the top and bottom of the column of a pillar; the bended time bars used by rine-workers in making diamond and ornamental window-frances, astran, a desired (Gx. ustur, a star), belonging to the stars; starry.

astral, a desired (ext. aster, a start, belonging to the start; starry, ad. desired (AS. a, on, and streng, out of the right way or proper place. astriction, n. desired/colons (f. ad. to; striction, to bind), the act of binding close or contracting: astric-tive, a. desired/con, binding; also astrictory, a. desired/con.

astride, al. d-sirtif (a and sirtile), with the legs

apart.
astringe, v. d. string" (L. ad. to; stringe, I bind fast),
to bind together; to contract by pressing together;
astringing, lmp.; astringed, pp. of tool; astrin-

gent, n. ds.frin.jhit, that which contracts or draws together muscular fibre; the principle in bark that than hides for leather; ad, binding: astringency, n. jēn-st: astringently, ad. st. astrography, n. ds.frigord.jt Gr. aster or astron, a star; grapho, I describe), a description of the stars, to take, an instrument formerly used to take alti-tudes of the sun and stars, now superseded by Had-ley's quadrant.

tades of the sun and stars, now superseded by Hadgry quadrant.

astrology, n. ds-bröl'd-ji (Gr. astron, a star; logos,
discourse), a science that pretends to foretell events by
observing the stars: astrol'oger, n. the person who
pretends to foretell events by the stars: astrological,
a ds-brô-lój-i-koll, pert. to: as 'trological'ly, ad-koli'l- astrologise, 'v. ds-brô-ló-ji-ko, to practice astrology: astrol'og' sing, imp.: astrol ogised', pp. -jixd'.
astronomy, n. ds-brô-d-mi (Gr. astron; nomos, a
law), the science that treats of the motions, magniudes, and everything connected with the heavenly

law), the science that treats of the motions, magni-tudes, and everything connected with the heavenly bodies; astronomer, n. ds-broin-o-mer, one given to the study of the heavenly bodies; astronomic, a. ds-bro-nom-th, also as'tronomical, n. -nom-t-bal, pert to: astronomical by, ad. di-astronomical, ds-broin-o-mix, to assume the habits and study of an astronomer; astronomical 'sing, inp.: astronomised',

astronemer; astronomi sing, imp.: astronomised, pp.-mixid.

astro-theology, in ds-tro-the-di-d-i (Gr. astron, and theology), natural theology founded on the observation of the celestial bodies.

astrate, a s-tit' (L. astrius, crafty: It. astruto, sagacious; sharp; discerning; crafty: astrate'ness, n.: astrate'ny, ad. discerning; crafty: astrate'ny, apart;

separately; in a divided state.

asylum, n. d. st. libra (L.—from Gr. a, not; suläo, I rob: Ik asilo: K. asilo, a place of refuge; a sanctuary; a place out of which he that has fied to it may ary; a place not be taken.

not be taken.

asymmetrical, a dis'im-mili'ri-kdl (Gr. a, without;

snametria, aymmetry), not agreeing; inharmonious,

asymmetra, n. dis'im-dio' (Gr. asymmetolos, not falling tagether—from a, not; sun, together; piotos, ay
to fall, a line which, though approaching nearer and

nearer to a curve, can never reach it: adj, approaching but never meeting.

asymdeton, n. deisi-di-tim (Gr. a, not; sundetos,

bound together), a figure in rhet, which keeps the

parts of speech together without the use of conjunctions.

tions. st. prep. dt (AS. aet; Icel. at: Dan. ad: Sans. adhi, upon: L. ad, to), near to; with; towards. staeamite, n. d-tht/dm-tt, a native ore of copper, called also copper-sand, found in the desert of Atacama between Chill and Poru. startie, a. d-tht/st (Gr. a, without; tasso, I put in order), wanting order; irregular: ataxis, n. d-tht/

order), wanting order; irregular; ataxia, n. a-tak-sed, irregularity. eat, which see. steelser, n. at-ta-d (F) the workroom of a painter or sculptor—called also a studio. a tempe, a.d. d-tempe (if. in time), in music, used to indicate that the interrupted time is to be restored. abor, a-te, it. ader, black), pure black; as a prefix,

atter, diffr (L. der, DECK), pure DECK; as a premaget dire.
Athansaina, a dih'd-nd'shi-da, pert. to Athansaina,
a blabop of Alexandria in the fourth century, or to
the creed called by his name.
athasina, n dihê-trem (Gr. a, without; theos, God),
the disbelled in the existence of a God: athaint, n
classification on the believe in the existence of
a God: athaintie, a d'ihê-tretk, pert. to; also a the
friteni, a -t-ih-du' a thaint itenity, ad. -kait's 'a the
ir theni, a -t-ih-du' a thaint itenity, ad. -kait's 'a the
ir theni, a -t-ih-du' a thaint itenity, ad. -kait's 'a the
ir thenia and a thainties of the distance of
athainties or athainties, n. dth'd-nd'dm (Gr.
Albension, the temple of Minerva at Athen), a public reading or lecture room: Athanian, a. d-hê-ih-da,
of Athana: a now ho.
atharicana, n. dth'd-n-lef-da (Gr. athar, a spike of
atharicana, n. dth'd-ib-da-da (Gr. athar, a spike of

of Athena: 2. One who.

atherican, n. dik-ér-is-ér-d (Gr. other, a spike of
corn, the point of a sword or arrow; kerus, a horn),
a family or section of dipterous insects, having only
two or three joints to the antenne: ath aric erous, a.

two or three joins to are summer-dictal, port to.

atheroma, n. did-t-rind (Gr. or L. atheroma, a tumour filled with matter, a species of wen; a curdy tumour: atheromatous, a. did-tr-imid-tils, having matter resembling milk-curds.

athirst, a. d-thérst' (AS.), wanting drink; thirsty, athlete, n. dthéte; plu. athletes, dthéte; to athlete, pert, to trials of strength; strong; robust; vigorous; athletically, athlete, atthlete, at

ATTA

perplex.

atilt, ad. d-tilt' (a and till), in the position of a man
making a thrust; in the posture of a barrel raised
behind.

Atlantic, a. dt-ldn-ltk, of the Atlantic Ocean.
Greeks pretended, bore up the earth upon his shoulders, a collection of maps bound together; the top joint of the neck-bones, or that which supports the head; atlantes, a. bu, dt-ldn-lte, in arch, the whole or half figures of men employed instead of columns or or lains; Atlantian, atl-ldn-lth-ldn, pert. to Atlas, or to the isle of Atlantia; strong; gigantic, atmology, n. dt-mol'o-ji (Gr. atmos, vapour; logos, discourse), the science of vapour; atmological, a. loj-ist, one who, atmometer, n. dt-mom's-ter (Gr. atmos, vapour; metron, a measure), an instrument for measuring the amount of evaporation from any moist surface in a given time.

given time

given time.

atmosphere, n. dt/mös/fr (Gr. atmos, vapour;
sphaira, a sphere), the whole mass of air, clouds, and
vapour surrounding the earth: atmospheric, dt/môsfer/te, also at mospherical, a. -t-kal, pert. to the
air: at/mospherically, ad. -ti- at/mospheric
airs, at/mospherically, ad. -ti- at/mospheric
airs, the weight of the atmosphere on a surface, being

about 14 lb. to the square inch.

atoll, n. at'ol, (a Malayan word), a coral island, consisting of a ring or circular belt, with a lagoon or

consisting of a ring or circular belt, with a lagoon or lake in the centre.

atom, n. dt/om (Gr. a, not; temno, I cut), a particle of matter that cannot be made smaller; anything extremely small; atomed, a. dt/omd, small as atoms; atomic, a. dt/omd, small as atoms; atomic, a. dt/omd, sinall as atoms; atomic, a. dt/omd, ellipsing to atoms; consisting of atoms; atomical, a. dt/od, relating to atoms; atomist, one who holds to the doctrine of atoms; atomist, one who holds to the doctrine of atoms; atomism, n. dt/o-mism, the doctrine atomics, atomism, n. dt/o-mism, the doctrine of atoms; atomic hory, in chem, the supposed resolution of bodies into ultimate particles or atoms, and the relative proportions in which they combine in compound substances.

in compound substances.

atone, v. atom' (from at one, denoting to be or to cause to be at one), to agree; to make amenda; to give satisfaction for an offence or a crime; to expiate by sacrifice; to reconcile: atoring, imp.: add, making amends or satisfaction: atoned, pp. d-iond'.

atonement, n. d-ion-indnt, reconciliation after entity; satisfaction; expiation: ato her, n. one who, many tone; leading to the concept of the control of the

energy.

energy, atop, ad. d-lôp' (AS. a, on, and top), at eronthe top, atrabillary, a. alirabillari, d-la laso atrabillari, alirabillari, alirabillari

ismness, a wasing away without mannest cause; a consumption atropla, n. ā-trō-pl-ā, also atropine, n. ātr-pp-ln, one of the Fates, whose duty it was to cut short the thread of life, a very poisonous alkaloid extracted from the root of the deadly nightshade—the Atropa Pelisdomy. Belladonna

Belladonna, atrypa, n. dtrt-pd (Gr. a, not; trupa, a hole), a genus of fossil shells, rounded, ornamented with scaly lines of growth, and having the foramen generally concealed or very small.

attach, v. dt-dach (F. uttacher, to tie, to bind: It. attaccure, to attach), to take by legal authority; to

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arrest; to fix; to win or gain over: attaching, imp.: attached, pp. dt-dcht'; attach'able, a. -d-bt: attach'ment, n. seizing of goods by legal authority; warm affection; fidelity; strong regard to: attache. n. dt:dt-shd'[F], one attached to an ambassador as one of his suite or attendants.
attack, v. dt-ldk'[F], one attached to an ambassador as one of his suite or attendants.
attack, v. dt-ldk'[F], attaquer: Sp. atacar, to attachesses attach, to fall upon with force or violence; to assault; to assall in words: n. a falling upon with violence; satire; unfriendly criticism: attacking, imp.: attacked, pp. dt-dckt.
attain, v. dt-ldn' dt. ad; tango, I touch: F. attain-dre, to reach), to come to or reach by exertion; to arrive at; to gain; to achieve: attaining, imp.: attained, pp. dt-dchd': attainable, a. dt-dan-d-dt. attain v. dt-dan' ld. attain at or reaching in the act of arriving at or reaching to the complex of the act of arriving at or reaching to tain; to disgrace; to find guilty of treason or felony; to render infamous: n. a stain; reproach; hurt: attaint'ing, imp.: attaint'de, pp. attaint'ing, intp.: attaint'de, pp. attaint'ing, intp.: attaint'de, pp. attaint'ing, intp.: attaint'ed, pp. attaint'ing, intp.: attaint'ed, pp. attaint'ing, intp.: attaint'ed, pp. attaint'ing, intp.: attainty, interest of the arrival of the

tion. n. difficiently, the act of bearing witness to; putting a name to a writing in order to show it to be authentic.

Attic, a. diffit [L. atticus: Gr. attikos, pert. to Attica or Athens), pert. to Attica, a town in Greece; elegant; classical: n. in arch., a plain or decorated parapet-wall on the upper part of the façade of a building; an Athenian: atticism, n. diff.sism, the purest style of the Greek language: atticise, v. diff.sis, promake use of atticisms: at ticl sing, imp.; atticised, pp. diff.stad. (W. (Sans. attack—pronounced attak—the room on the top of the house: s. Attice, the flat or floor on the upper part of a house; a garret.

attire, v. diff. (old E. atour, female head-dress; attrer, to adorm), to dress; to adorm with garments; to array; n. clothes; apparel: attifring, imp.; attired, pp. diffsrd. attifred, n. one who.

attitudine, disposition to act), position of persons or things; posture: attitudinal, a. diff.did.nix, to assume affected airs or postures: attitudining, imp.; attitudinised, pp. nicd.

attic, attire, attifred, containing little or no ore.

attic, attiff, attifficed (L. ad, to; totens, litting or raising), raising or litting up.

mate, mat, fat, loo; mete, mit,

attorney, n. district, plu. attorneys (Non attorney: low L. attornams, put in the place of a coel, one who acts for another, as in a court of law a lawyer: attorneyship, h. the office of an attorney attorney-general, in Eng., the head law-officer:

attorney-general, in Eng., the head law-officer is the crown.

attract, v. di-trddt (L. ad, to; tractus, drawn), the draw to by some kind of influence; to allure: attracting, inp.: attracted, pp. di-trdk/fed: attractor, to me who: attractable, a di-trdk/fed: attractor, to me who: attractable, a di-trdk/fed: attracting, a di-trdk/fed: attracting, a di-trdk/fed: attracting, a di-trdk/fid; hat can attract; attracting, and di-trdk/fid; hat can attract; attracting, and di-trdk/fid; hat can attract; attracting the power time beginning to be declared to the power time beginning to the distance through out the universe; capillary attraction of gravitation, that power which access liquids to rise in small tubes or porous substances; chemical attraction or affinity, the power which he ultimate particles of bodies of unlike kinds unite themselves together to form a new body possessing new and specific properties.

attrahent, a dirid-hent (L. ad, to; traho, I draw), drawing or attracting, attribute, v. di-trib-it (L. ad, to; tributum, to grant, to bestow. F. attribute), to give as due; to ascribe to: attribute imp.; imp.: attributed, pp. di-trib-it-de attribute, and di-trib-it, a quality considered as belonging to, or inherent in, any person or thing: attributable, a. di-trib-it-de-b, tent may be ascribed to: at tribut in, n. -di-di-th, commendation at tribute: attributable, a. di-trib-it-de-b, that may be ascribed to: tributed, in, -di-di-th, commendation, to: tritus, rubbed), the act of wearing by rubbing; state of being worn by friction; the least measure of sorrow, or lowest degree or repentance—as opposed to contrition, the highest degree or real repentance.

lowest degree of repentance—as opposed to constition, the highest degree or real repentance.

attune, v. di-fim' (L. ad, and func), to put in tune; to make musical; to arrange fitly: attuning, imp: attuned, pp. di-fund'.

auburn, a. di-fun'n (old F. or Sp. albran, a wild duck in its first year, having generally a peculiar brown), of a tan or dark colour; of a rich chestnut

mentum, an increase; F. augmenter), to increase; to make or become large in size or extent: augment, n. allog-ment, an increase; a prefix; augment ing, imp.: augment ed, pp.: augmentable, a. align-ment-lob, that may be increased; augmentation, n. -dis-him, an increase; the act of enlarging: augmentation, a. -fix, having the power to augment: in. in gram, opposite of diminualive: augmen ter, n. one who.

augur; n. alignit (i...-from avis, a bird), among the size. Romans, one who professed to tell future events by natural tokens, as the singing and flying of birds, and the flashing of lighting; v. to profess to foretell events; to guess; to be a sign: au guring; n. augurad, pp. die-gird: auguratus, a. alignit events; an one of predicting: auguratus, a. alignit events; an one of predicting: auguratus, auguratus, n. alignit events; an one of predicting: auguratus, augurat

to Augustins, n. plu, die-glis-fitz, monks who follow the doctrines and rules of St Augustin.

ank, n. ožek (Dan. alke), the name of various sea-

hinds

aularian, n. aw.la'ri-an (L. aula, a hall), at Oxford, be member of a hall, as distinguished from a colle-

gnan.
anile, a. aïe'llk (L. aulicus: Gr. aulikos — from
Gr. arule, a royal palace), of or pert to a royal court.
aant, n. dul (contr. from L. amita, an nunt), the
eister of one's father or mother.

sames, a die'rd (i. and dr. aura—from Gr. ao, 1 blow or hreathe), a very gentle breeze; a breath; a subtle invisible vapour supposed to proceed from a body. au"al—see under auriele. aurate, n. aib'rdt (i. auram, gold), a salt of aurie acid; aura'ted, a. of or like gold; aurie, a. aib'rik, of or from with

of or from gold

of or from gold.

aurella, n. offerëdi-d (L. aurum, gold; aureolus, golden), the chrysalis of nu insect: aurellan, a.-i-dn, port, to the aurella: n. an annateur collection of insects: aureola, n. aie-rei-d-d, a circle of rays round the head of a portrait, to indicate something more than human—popularity called a glory.

auricula, n. aie-rei-d (L. auricula, the ear-flap: F. auricule), the outside ear; a venous chamber situated

curricale), the outside ear; a venous chamber situated at the base of the heart, resembling the external ear; auricided, a .ais-ri-kid, having ears, or things like ears: auricular, a .ais-rik-kid, having ears, or things like ears: auricularly, ad. -H; auricular confession, confession of sines made to a priest with a view to absolution; au-riculate, a .-idt, also auriculared, a shaped like the ear; auriform, a .ais-ri-piosrom (la .auris, an ear; forma, a shape), in the shape of an ear; aurist, n. cue who studies diseases of the ear; auricula, n. dis-rik-si-ld, a species of primrose called bear's ear, a na-tive of Swiss Alps.

ruk's-id. a species of primrose called bear's ear, a na-tive of Swiss Alps.
auriferous, a. eic-ri/e'r-is (L. aurum, gold; fero, I produce), that yields or produces gold.
aurora, n. eic-ro'r-a (L. the goddess of the morning), the rising light of the morning; the plant crowlood-auroral, a belonging to the northern lights: auro-ra borealis, n. bor's'-d'its, shooting lights of varied colours seen in the northern parts of the heavens, gen-erally called the northern lights; -australis, n. -owe-ra-ing the southern lights.

really sched the northern lights; australia, notes of the content of the content

is one written by the person whose name it bears; an autherite book is one which relates matters of fact as they really happened.

author, a aicthe's (L. auctor, an author—from auge, I increase; F. auteur), one who creates or produces; affirst mover; a writer of a book; authores, h. fem. all the produces; a subject of the produces; and authorites, and an authorites, and authorites, and authorites, and authorites, and authorites, and authorites, and authorite; authorites, authorites, and authorite; positive; peremptor; authorites, v. authorites, d. d. authorites, peremptor; authorites, v. authorites, v. authorites, v. authorites, authorites, v. authorites, v.

autocracy, n. aŭ-tôk-d-st (Gr. autos, self; kratos, power), government residing in a single person; some processor de la single person; self-statos de la se autocracy, n. ale-tok-ra-st (Gr. autos, self; kratos,

of a treatise.

of a treatise, automatite, in a de-tom-d-lit (Gr. automolos, a de-serter-alluding to oxide of zinc being present in a mineral not resembling an ore; lithos, a stone), a mineral—a variety of corundum of a dark-green or black colour.

automath, n. aleto-math (Gr. autos, self; man-

Direct colour.

automath, n. ale-ito-mdth (Gr. autos, self; manthano, I learn), one who is self-taught.

automaton, n. ale-ion-d-ion [L. and Gr. automaton,—from Gr. autos, self, and memaotes, being eagerity desirous), a self-moving figure or machine; pluautom ata or autom atoms: automate, a ainting of motion in itself; acting from cond. having power
of motion in itself; acting from cond. having power
of motion in itself; acting from cond. anachinery;
self-regulating; autom ical'ly, ad. -ii.

autonomay, n. ai-ion-io-mid-ale, ii. Gr. autos, self;
noma, a name), in rhet., a common name used in the
same sense as a proper name—as, he has gone to the
city, instead of London.

autonomy, n. ai-ion-io-mid (Gr. autos, self; nomos,
a law: F. autonomoie, freedom), the power or right
of self-government; retention of national laws and
constitution: autonomous, a aic-ion-io-mis, under
self-government.

self-government.

self-government, autopsy, n. cil-tôp-st, also autopsia, n. cic-tôp-st-d. (Gr. cucos, self; opsis, sight), seeing a thing one's self; ocular observation: autoptical, n. circ-tôp-st-kd, see-ing with one's one sees: autoptical 17, ad. -ts. autumn, n. où'-tim (L. cutumns, the autumn-from

auctus, increased, abundant), the third season of the year, popularly beginning with August, but really about 21st Sept.: autumnal, a. of or pert. to autumn

Auvergne, n. ö-vērn', a district in central France noted for its extinct volcances and other objects of great interest to geologists.

auxesis, a. auvesis, a. auvesis, and the control of the properties of the p

rhet., a figure by which anything is magnified too nuch.

auxiliary, a alog-stil-a-ri (L. auxilium, helpfrom auxil, it has increased), helping; assisting: n. a
helper; an assistant; applied to the verbs shall, will,
may, can, must, &c.; plu. auxiliaries, -ric, foreign
troops: auxiliar, a. helping.
avail, v. 4-tal (i. a.d. to; valco, I am strong: F
valori, to be weth), to turn to advantage; to be of
use; to prefix: n. profix; advantage; availing, imp.:
that can be turned to advantage; availiableness, n.
-bl-nbs, the power of furthering an object in view,
availiability, n. -bl-lb: a laso availiableness, n.
-bl-nbs, the power of furthering an object in view,
availability, n. -bl-db alog availiableness, n.
-bl-nbs, the power of furthering an object in view,
availande, n. ac-al-dinsk (F. acalange-from a vol,
downwards: L.—ad, to, and valids, a valley), a vast
body of snow silding down a mountain; a sudden or
violent impulse of any mass of human beings.
avanturing, n. also aventurine, n. d-val-di-lbin
(F. par aventure, by accident), a variety of quartz
deriving its peculiar play of colours from imbedded
spangles, or by minute fissures of mica; an artificial
mineral far exceeding the natural in brilliancy; a
bright brown colour.
avant-courier, n. d-valogicht-itd (F. gazant, before).

bright brown colour avant-courier, n. d-to-gi-kbr't-t [F. avant, before), a runner; a person sent beforehand to give notice of the approach of another: avant-gard, n. -pdrd, the van; the first body of an army.

avarice, n. drd-ris [l. avaritia, an eager desire—from avarus, greedy: [t. avarisia: F. avarice), an unbounded desire of getting and possessing wealth; greediness; covetousness: avaricious, a. drd-risht is, greedy of gain; covetous: avariciousness.

-ids-nds, greediness of gain: avariciously, ad. it.

-vis-nds, greediness of gain: avariciously, ad. it.

houd vast, hold fast), a nautical term; hold; stop; stay.

avatar, n. đước târ' (Sans. avatâra, descent), the descent of a Hindoo deity in a visible form or in-

avaunt, int. d.vaiont' (F. avant, before), begone; go forward

go forward.

ave, n. d'eë (L. ave, hall—from avec, I am happy or
safe); ave Maria, d'vê-md-ri'd, hall Mary—the first
words of an address to the Virgin Mary.

avenaceous, a. dvê-nd-shis (L. avena, osts), of or
like oats; avenage, n. dvê-ndj, a stipulated quan-

words of an address to the Virgin Mary.

avenacous, a dvi-dushus (I. acena, oats), of or like oats: avenage, n. dvi-dushus (I. acena, oats), of or like oats: avenage, n. dvi-dushus, a stipulated quantity of oats paid as rent.

avenage, v. d-vent (old F. avengier: new F. venger, to revenge-from L. vindicare, to avenge), to take satisfaction for an injury by justly punishing in some way the person that injures; to revenge, is to punish for a real or supposed injury in a malicious or spiterial manner: aven ging, imp.: avenged, pp. d-venjd': aven ger, n. one who: avenge mant, n. aventurins—as avanturins—as avanturins—as avanturins—as avanturins—as avanturins—as avanturins—as avanturins—as avenue, n. dvi-ni (F. avenue—from L. ad. to, and vento, I. come), a passage; a road to; an entrance into; a shady walk under trees.

aventurins—as avanturins—as avenue, n. dvi-ni (F. avenue—from L. ad. to, and verni n. a. dvi-ni (Ger. haferel, sea-damage—from Scand. haf or har, the open sea-applied to the money paid by those who have received their goods had been thrown overboard in a storm: It. averda, calculation and distribution of the loss arising from goods thrown overboard), a mean proportion; the mean of any collection of sums, numbers, or quantities, found by dividing the totals by the number of the sums or quantities: adj. being in a condition common to many.

—as a man of average height, an average crop: v. to make equal to others; to reduce to a level; to proportion: averaging, imp.: averaged, pp. dvi-r.djd.
averse (I. a. from; verto, I turn; verus, turned), disinclined to; unfavourable to; unwilling: average, ha, d. H.; average ness, n.: aversion, n. d-er'shin, dislike to; hatred; repugnance of mind: avert', a d-er', to turn aside or away from; to take off: avert'ing, imp.: averaged or ph. dvi-r.djd.
averse (J. a. d. H.; averse ness, n.: aversion, n. d-er'shin, dislike to; hatred; repugnance of mind: avert', a d-er' (I. avis, a bird), a bird-cage; a place where birds are keft.

equal-valved fossil shell fixing itself by a byssus, the living types of which are the pearl oysters.

aviculopecten, n. d-vik's'l-pek'-len (avicula; pecten, a comb), an extensive genus of fossil bivalvea, comb, and comb and the series of consultation of the combination of the c

in the selling of all kinds of goods sold by weight, except sliver and gold.

avouch, v. d-violoch' (F. avouer, to avow—applied to the admission by a tenant of a certain person as highered superior; called in L. advocare), to affirm; to assert; to affirm in favour of: avouching, imp.: avouched, pp. d-violoch': avouch er, n. one who avow, v. d-viol' (see above), to declare openly with a view to justify; to own or confess: avow ing, imp.: avowed, pp. d-violoch': avow er, n. one who: avow able, a d-viol-d-bl, that may be openly acknowledged: avow al, n. an open confession or declaration: avow—edly, ad. d. violat' (L. a, from; vulsus, plucked or pulled, plucked or pulled off; avulsion, n. d-viol-ching (F. avulsion), a pulling or tearing asunder one thing from another.

from another.

from another.

await, v. decdt' (R. guetter, to watch; a and wait—
which see), to look for; to be ready for: await'ing,
imp:: await'ed, pp.
awake, v. decdt' (AS. awacian—see wake), to rouse
from sleep; to infuse new life into: adj, not sleeping: awa king, imp:: awaked, pp. dewdt: awoke',
pt. dewok': awaken, v. dewok'n, same meaning as
awake; awakening, imp. dewdk'ning: n. a revival
of religion: awakened, pp. dewdk'end: awa'kener,
n. one who.

or religion: swakened, pp. d-wak-ind: awakener, n. one who.

In one who.

In one who, we developed (prov. F. exocarder, to inspect goods: it. quarder: F. regurder, to look at), to assign to by sentence: n. a sentence; the decision of arbitrators: awarding, imp.: award ed, pp.: awarder, n. one who.

aware, a d-wair (AS. gewaere: old H. Ger, gawar), informed of; foreseeing; vigilant.

away, a d-wair (AS. awee; prov. Ger. eweg), at a distance; absent: int. begone.

awe, n. do (AS. ege. Dan. awe, correction, fear: Icel. egir, terrible), fear mingled with reverence; solemn dread: v. to influence by fear; to strike with reverence: awing, imp.: awed, pp. drie. awe flast, a. awe'red. (AS. awee; pp. drie. awe flast, a. awe'red. (AS. aweir), pp. drie. awe flast, a. awe'red. (AS. aweir), a d-we'ri(AS. a and vecary), weary; tired. awhile, ad-d-hot'l (a and while, for a short time. awhward, a abk-werd (AS. awoh, awry: Icel. ayada, a side-way: Swed of vior, inside out: F. gaucke, left hand), clumsy; bungling; unable to use hands or cols easily: awk wardly, ad. di: wwk wardness, n. awi, n. atol (AS. al: Ger. ahle: Icel. alr), a shoenker's tool for boring holes: awt'-absped.

awme or aums, n. atom (Ger. aum), a German measure of capacity for inquids, especially for the Rhenish wines, containing d' English wine gallons.

awing, n. atom'ing (Iow Ger. Awenning—from haven, a place for shelter from wind or rain), a cover spread above the deck of a vessel, or any open place, to afford a shade.

to afford a shade

to afford a shade.

awry, a or ad. d-r' (AS. a, and sortike, to twist—
which see), asquint; unevenly; uneven; crooked.

axe, n. d&c (AS. ax. Icel. &c. Dan. d&c. CR.

axie, an axe), a well-known fron instrument; axehead, n. : axe-shaped, a. : axe-stone, a mineral; a

sub-species of jade, of a deep sea-green or leek colour,
used by the New Zealanders and certain South Sea
islanders in making hatchets, &c.: axinite, n. d&stn-ti, a mineral, one of the gurnet family—so called
from the axe-like form of its crystals.

e arch.

If (i.e. artile, the arm-ett: Dut. and ;
the arm-pit; in bot., the upper angle
archement of a leaf or beant to let
archement of a leaf or beant to let
archement of a leaf or beant to let
archement to axil in plants.

Rod-den (III: ascione, and
anione, a cell-orident truth; an established
anione, a cell-orident truth; an established
to in an art or scionor; axiomatic, a
also axiomatical, a. 4-bd/: axiobeld.

in an amount in a class of the artificial control of the control o

in the best of man of the control of

aye, ad. d [AS. cros. I. croum, an age: Gr. cirl, always; every to eternity.

Aymentry limestone, d'andrét, according to Murchason, the middle member of the Ludlow group of Silvena streats—from Aymentry, Hereford, where it silvena streats—from Aymentry, Hereford, where it Ayrestone, a d'eidos, a soft variety of whetatone found on the Water of Ayr—called also make-stone, from its motified appearance.

Another, in distribution of the horizon for according as it is the porth or south poles of the horizon for according as it is the porth or south pole which is clavashed; when the object is referred to the horizon for a vertical circle: azimuthal, a det-meth'al, port, to: animuth compast, an instrument adapted for observing bearings, consisting of a magnetic bar or needle moving freely in a horizontal plane on a vertical playot.

anote, a ded-it (Gr. a, without; no, life), without fife; wholly destitute of life; another, and the horizon for a surfreen playot, another, and the destination and the surface of the destination and the surface of the destination of the surface of the destination of the surface of the surface

B

or of arts—see A. B.; B. C., initial letters at ". B. D., backelor of divinity; B. L., at B., name of a musical sound (Ar. the took: Heb. bord), a high object tong the sace. Chaldeson and Eyriana, resent the sun; Ba slim, ph. -m. 650 (F. babbles, to partitle; Dut. bob-babbles, to chatter, to talk div. to perfectly as children; to talk div. to perfectly as children; to talk div. babbles, n. an ideatabler; bab bling, to have the babbles, and the baby, n. babbles or babbles, as a babble, baby, and the children; to babbles, a shade baby, and babbles, a babbles, a shade babby, and babbles, a babble, and a babbles, a babble, a babble,

. bdb't-lo'nt-dn, Bab'yle'nish, a., or b't-lon'tk, of or relating to Babylon;

32-Marik, of or relating to Babylon; d. Edif (L. bacca, a berry), resembling d., a. bdk-lat-felf, having many berry, a. bdk-lat-felf, having many berry, a. bdk-lat-felf, bacca; jero, I ing berries: baccivorous, a. bdk-lat-felf, back-lat-felf, back-lat-felf,

ing and feasting), one who indulges centing drinks; one engaged in noisy is: add, riotous; pertaining to revelge backmans, n. plu -ndt, also plu -ndt-dr, drunken feasts; feasts echus: bacchie, a backkid, joviai, ntes, n. plu backkidnide, the pertit the festivals of Bacchus, thickely [cold F. backeller, a lad: r. low L. baccalaurens, n. unmaris; one who has taken the first developes or university; a kright, a selection.

college or university; a knight: citis, boy, 1861; pare, bad; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, seal.

back, n. bilk (fest, bak; Pel, asch, the wrong way; Fin, paba, bad), the upper part in mannan, and the hinder part in man; the year; the part out of right; a minera term for jested; then part of a minera lense nearest the surface; then part of a minera lense nearest the surface; ad, that is situated behind; portions; to mount; to support to put or more land; ad, to the place from whence one came; to a furner state or condition; behind; not advancing aught; backing, imp.; becked, beld; pp.; backer, n. beldes and cutters, applied to a jointed structure—the backs mad cutters, applied to a jointed structure—the backs mad cutters, applied to a jointed structure—the backs mad cutters, applied to a jointed structure—the backs; ming in lines less or more parallel to the strike of the strata, the cutters crossing these, generally at right angles; backs, n. backs, n. bu, among leather dealers, the leather selected from the thickest and stoutest outdoes; backing of the wind, when the wind appears to shift against the sun's course, being a sign of more wind or backet from backs, at rough; ban, back, n. backs (from back, in the sense of a wide open vessel; F. bayest, a tup or pall), in a kitchen, a wooden or iron vessel for carrying coul or ash, backbite, v. back-bit (see back), to slander; to speak of a person behind his back; back biting, inp; a the act of slandering the absent; back bitten, pp. backbons, n. back-bits, n. back, the watershed of a district.

trict

hack; the verteess column; her verteess that the private passage; an indirect way.

backgammon, n. bdk-gim/món (Dan. bakke, a tray; gommon, a game), a game played with a box and dice. background, n. bdk-grolend (see back), ground in the rear or behind; parts dimly seen; in a picture, the part behind and subordinate to the principal figures: background, n. bdk-gid, the hinder part; the boxes is machined, n. bdk-gid, the hinder part; the boxes is machined, n. bdk-gid, the hinder part; the boxes is machined, n. bdk-gid, the hinder part; the boxes is machined, n. bdk-gid, the hinder part; the covers the back; backgidker, n. bdk-gid; one settled in the outlying districts of a new country: back-handed, a. block and Arnol), with the hand turned backward; indirect; back hay-up, in cricket one off-backward; indirect; back hay-up, in cricket one off-backward; indirect; back hay-up, in cricket one off-backward; indirect; back hay-up, in cricket one of backward; indirect; back hay-up, in cricket one of backward; in the back part of backward; indirect; back hay-up, in cricket one of backward; in the back part of backward; indirect; back hay-up, in cricket one of backward; indirect; backward; backwar

of money.
backslide, v. bdk'slid (see back), to fall off; to turn

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away from gradually: backsii'din;, imp.: backsiider, n. bdk-sii'der, one who falls from religion and the practice of virtue.
backstairs, n. plu. bdk-sidrz (see back), the stairs in the back part of a house; a private or indirect way: back tair, a. indirect; private; undue: backsword, n. bdk-sid, a sword having a back and one sharp edge: backstaff, n. bdk-sidf, an instrument for taking altitudes.

backward, a. backward (back and ward), unwilling; slow; dull: ad., also back wards, back; in time past; towards the back: back wardly, ad. -II: back ward-

ness, n.
backwoods, n. plu. bāk'wöödz (back and woods),
the unsettled parts of a new country: backwoodsman,
n. bāk'wöödz-mān, one who inhabits the far-off woods in America.

in America.

bacon, n. bā':kn (old Dut. backe, a pig; old F. bacon),
swine's fiesh salted and dried.

Baconian, a. bā:ko'ni-ān, of or pert. to Bacon or
his philosophy.
bactris, n. bāk'sris (Gr. baktron, a cane, from the
smaller stems being formed into walking-sticks), a
fine species of palms; one of the species producing a
fruit of the size of a cherry.
baculite, n. bāk'-āt'li. baculum, a staff', a fossil
shell of the chalk epoch, straight, many chambered,
and conical—prevalis in the chalk of Normandy.
baculometry, n. bāk'-āt'li hie chalk of Normandy.
baculometry, n. bāk'-āt'li nte chalk of Normandy.
baculometry or not baculum, a staff'; Gr. metron, a measure), the art of measuring
accessible or inaccessible distances or lines by the help
of stayes or rods.

accessible or inaccessible distances or lines by the nelp of staves or rods.

bad, a. bdd (Ger. bose: Dut. boos: Pers. bud, bad,)
lil; evil; hurtful; opposite of good: bad'ly, ad. -ti,
not well: bad'ness, n.
bad, e. bdd, past of bid, which see.
badge, n. bdj (Ger. bdt, a dab, a coarse patch;
bdtern, to patch), a mark or sign of distinction
badge less, a.

badgs'less, a.
badger, n. bdj'ér (F. bladier, a corn-dealer—in allusion to some of the habits of the animal), an animal
that burrows in the ground: v. to pester; to tease:
badgering, imp.: badgered, pp. bdj'érd.
badgeon, n. bdd'iz-hhr (F.), a preparation of sawdust, slaked lime, powdered stone, and alum, for colouring the walls of houses; a mixture of plaster and
freestone used by sculptors in repairing defects in
their work; a kind of cement used by joiners, &c.
badinage, n. bdd'i-ndzh' (F. a joke), banter; playful talk:

ful talk.
badius, a. bdd'; is (L.), in bot., chestnut-coloured;

Datus, a baffa (Norm. F., beffer, to deceive or mock: F. baffar, to ridicule or disgrace: Sp. befar: 1b. beffare, to jean; to escape detection; to clude; to confound; to defeat; beffing, imp. baffind, pp. baffid; baffer, n. one who.

haz. n. baf. (Gael. bafg. a leather bag or wallet: Ger. haz. n. baf. (Gael.) bafg. a leather bag or wallet:

inc. 1. b. differ, to fear, to escape detection; to clude; to confound; to defeat; baffling, imp. bd/fitng: baff. add, pp. bd/fit. baf far, n. one who. differ, baffling, imp. bd/fitng: baffling, b

free; to liberate on the security of another; to lave out or free from water: n. surety for another: ball ing, inp.; bailed, pp. balls: ballable, a bdi-a bl, that may be bailed: ball bond, n. a written security given for the appearance of a prisoner to take his trial; ball'-ment, n. delivery of goods in trust; ballee, n. ball'-ment, n. delivery of goods in trust; ballee, n. ball', he to whom goods are delivered in trust or on ball; balley, n. ball's (law L. ballium), an area of ground within the walls of a fortress—applied to a prison, as old Bailey; ballie, n., or ballile, ball's (P. bailtie, an ambassadorf, Scotch name for an alderman or man'is-

ambassador), Scotch name for an alderman or magis-

ambassador), Scotch name for an alderman or magis-trate of a burgh (F. boillis—see ball), an officer of jus-balliff, n. bolliff, (F. boillis—see ball), an officer of jus-tice; an agent or steward over land: ballivick, n. bolliff, and all the balling and balliffs authority of jurisdiction. Bally's Beads, in catron.. an appearance as of a string of beads, in catron. an appearance as of a string of beads, in catron. an appearance as of a string of beads, in catron.

of Ramazan.
bait, n. bāt (AS. batan, to bait a hook: Icel. beit; Sw. bait, n. bdt(AS. bdtan, to bait a hook: Icel. bett: Sw. bete, pasture, grazing: Sw. beta, food), any substance put on a hook to entice fish to swallow it; anything to allure or entice; refreshment taken on a journey; v. to allure by food; to give food or drink to a beast on a journey; to refresh with food on a journey; batting, lmp.: baited, pp. bdt/ed. fire by blowing batt, v. dd (AS. betan, to kindle a fire by blowing

bait, v. bdt (AS. betan, to kindle a fire by blowing it up; old F. abetter, to incite), to provoke and hasswith the help of others; to attack with violence, as with dogs; baiting, inp; baited, pp. baize, n. bdz (F. baye; Dut. baey; probably Baine, where first made), a coarse woollen stuff.
bake, v. bdk, (Icel. baka, to warm cere beforent; Dut. backer, n. barnen; self, to harden by fire or the heat of the sun; to dress food in an oven or by fire; bakking, imp.; n. the quantity baked at one time; baked, pp. bdt/d or baken, pp. bdt/den; ba'ker, n. one whose employment is to bake; ba'ker, n. ba'ker's, the place where bread is baked; also baker-house.

balanids, n. plu. bd.le'.nt-de' (Gr. phalaina, or L. balanids, a whale), the whale family; the fossil remains of great whales: balannodon, n. bd.le'.nt-don (L. balannodon, n. bd.le'.nt-don (L. balannodon, n. bd.le'.nt-don (L. balannodon, n. bd.le'.nt-don (L. balannodon, n. bd.le'.nt-don'), sub-balanids, not exactly referable to any known

teeth of whales, not exactly referance to any answare species.

balance, n. bdl'dns (F.: It. bitancia: Sp. balanza, -from L. bis, double; lanz, gen. lancis, adiah), a pair of scales; part of a watch; equality of weights, power, or force; the difference between the debtor and creditor side of an account; overplus; a sign of the zodiac; the regulate and adjust; to have equal weight, power, or influence; to besitate: bal'ancing, imp.: balanced, pp. bdl'dns'; bal'ancer, n. one who. balanite, n. bdl'd-nti (L. balanus, an acorn: Gr. balanite, n. bdl'd-nti (L. balanus, an acorn: Gr. balanite, a name applied to fossil shells of the barnacle family, whose shells generally consist of six principal valves arranged in conical form: balandd, a bdl'd-nojd (Gr. balanos, an acorn; etdos, a form, applied to a family of barnacles having shells arranged conically like an acorn.

balass, n. bdl'ds (Sp. balaz: F. balais), a lapidary's term for the varieties of the spinel ruby of a fine roseret colour inclining to orange.

balass, n. bali'as (Sp. balas; F. balasis), a lapidary's term for the warieties of the spinel ruby of a fine rosered colour inclining to orange.

balaustine, n. bd-liese'sin (Gr. balaustion, a pomegranate flower), the wild pomegranate tree: balaust, a. bd-liese'sia, fruit formed like the pomegranate; an indehiscent inferior fruit, with many cells and seeds, the seeds being coated with pulp.

balcony, n. baliko-ni (F. balcon: Ii. balcone: Persbala kkaneh, an upper chamber), a ralled-in raised space or platform in front of a house, usually before the windows: balconied. b baliko-nid, having balconies. bald, a. baliko bald (Fin. paljas, naked, bare: Danbeildet, unfelsged: (Fr. ballos, speckled with white hair; Sp. pelado, hairless), wanting hair; destitute of natural covering; naked; inlegant; in bot, without beard or awn, having a white mark on the face; bald'y, nd. -H: bald mess, n: bald-faced, having a whole a consplicuous excrescence of white akine have its beanopy, in arch, a structure within a building in the form of a canopy supported by columns, placed over portals, thrones, altars, beds, &c.

hdr; pine, pin; note, nd, more;

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balderdash, n. balel'dêr-ddsh (W. baldorddi, to bab-ble or prate: Dut. balderen, to bawl: Dan. buldre, to make a load noise), words jumbled together without sense, taste, or judgment. baldrek, n. baldrek (leel, belti: L. baldeus, a belt),

baldrick, n. bolofedrick (Icel. betti: L. balleus, a belt), a girdle or richly ornamented beit; a shoulder-belt. bale, n. balt (F. balle: Swed. bal: It. balla, a pack of goods: Dub. bala, a bag, a bundle or package of goods. bale, v. balt, (Swed. balga: Ipan. balle: Dut. balleus, v. balt, (Swed. balga: Ipan. balle: Dut. balleus, v. balt, (Swed. balga: Ipan. balle: Dut. balleus, v. balt, (Swed. balga: Ipan. baller, Ipn.: n. the act of freeing from water, as a boat: balleng, imp.: n. the act of freeing from water, as a boat: balleng, imp.: n. the act of freeing from water, as a boat: baled, pp. balt. balleus, balleful, a. balt/66t (AS. beato, torment: Icel. bal. balleus, imschievous, destructive; sorrowful; bale: Balearic, a. balt-drick (L. balleures: from Gr. ballein, throw-the imbaltiants being good slingers), of or relating to Majorca and Minorca, islands in the Mediterranean Sea.

ranean Sea. calister or ballister, n. bäl^vis-tér—see baluster. balistes, n. balister (Gr. ballo or baleso, I strike, as with a dart), an extensive genus of fishes; the file-fish, so called from its rough, Jagged, and dart-like fin-

spines.

Sw. balks, v. balks (Icel. balkr, a division between stalls;

Sw. balks, to partition off; balk, a hewn beam),
to disappoint; to frustrate; to refuse: n. a ridge of
unploughed land; a beam; sudden disappointment:
balk ing, inp.: balked, pp. balks! the balks, a
place situated among the rafters, as a hay-loft: balkr

et, n. one who signals to the fishermen the course of

er, n. one who signals to the insurrmen are course or the herring-shoals.

ball, n. balle (F. balle: It. palla: Sp. bala: L. pila), a round body; a globe; a bullet; a child's toy: v. to form into a ball: ball'ling, imp.: balled, pp. boldlet ball-cock, a hollow metal globe attached to the end of a lever to regulate the supply of water in a cistern, by floating on the surface of the water: ball and cocket, a fast-remant or ioint of brass with a perpetual screw. nonsing on the surface of the water; ball and socker, an instrument or joint of brass with a perpetual screw, movable in any direction, very useful in scientific in-struments, &c.: ball-cartridge, a cartridge having a

ball, n. ball (It. ballare, to shake or jog: old F. ball, n. ball (It. ballare, to shake or jog: old F. baler, to move or stir: mid. L. ballare, to move backwards and forwards: Gr. ballo, I leap or bound), an

wards and forwards: Gr. bollo, I leap or bound), an entertairment of dancing. ballad, n. boll'old (P. bollade, a song: It. bollada, a song sung in dancing), a simple popular song: balladry, n. boll'old (P. bollade, a song: It. bollada; a song sung in dancing), a simple popular song: balladry, n. boll'old (P. bolle) to style of ballads: ballad-singer, one who sing ballads on the streets. ballads, n. boll'old (A.S. bal, a bout; hiesel, load: Dan. bag-lest, the back load or worthless load), any beavy substance pluced at the bottom of a ship or boat to steady it; the load of sand, stones, &c., which a ship carries when there is no cargo; the gravel, broken stones, &c., placed on the permanent way of a ship carries when there is no cargo; the gravel, broken stones, &c., placed on the permanent way of a ship carries when there is no cargo; the gravel, broken stones, &c., placed on the permanent way of a ship carries when there is no cargo; the gravel, broken stones, &c., placed on the permanent way of a ship or ball state, in the state of the same state of the sam

ballista, n. bill-Reitd (L.—from Gr. ballo, I throw), a military engine used by the ancients for throwing

a military engine used by the ancients for throwing stones.

balloon, n. bdl-lón' (F. ballon, a football; It. bdl-lone—see ball), any round hollow body; a spherical body filled with light gas, so as to rise and float in the air; ballooning, n. the art of ascending in balloons: balloon ist, n. one who; air-balloon, one raised into the atmosphere by being filled with a gas lighter than air; irr-balloon, one filled and raised by rarefied of heated at by placing fire under its mouth.

ballon, n. bdl-lón (F.—see ball), a round globe on the ballon, n. bdl-lón (F.—see ball), a round globe on the ballot, n. bdl-lón (F.—see ball), a round globe on the ballot, n. bdl-lót (F. ballotte, a little ball—from ballot, n. bdl-lót (F. ballotte, a little ball—from ballot, n. bdl-lót (F. ballotte, a little ball is the ballotte, ballotte, ballotte, ballotte, ballotte, ballotte, ballotte, a ballotte, ballotte, ballotte, ballotte, ballotte, ballotte, ballotte, ballotte, a ballotte, ballotte, ballotte, ballotte, ballotte, so the ballotte, ballot

like balsam; soft; unctuous; mitigating: balsam-ically, ad. -4: bal'samiferous, s. -4'-4'-16 (L. -; ero. I produce): balm of Gilead, or balsam of Mecca, common names for the resinous juice of the balsam-tree of Syria, reckoned very precious: balsam of sulphur, an olintment prepared from sulphur and oil of turpentine: balsam of Saturn, an ointment prepared from sugar of lead and oil of turpentine; balsam of Saturn, an ointment prepared from sugar of lead and oil of turpentine, &c.: balsam'fes n. ph. Jes in mod. amplied the case.

pared from sugar of lead and oil of turpentine, &c.: balsam'tes, n. pp. .tkc., in mech., applied to several pared from sugar of lead and oil of turpentine, &c.: balsam'tes, n. pp. .tkc., in mech., applied to several Baltic, a. balci'ki (oil Sv. betl., ast two of its entrances are still called: L. balteus, a belt), from the Baltic or its shores, or relating to them.

baluster, n. bald'sh.'ter (F. balustre: It. balaustre. Baltic pillar; a small column or pilaster; corruptly speit balusters when placed as a guard to a staircase: balustred, a. balusters', furnished with balusters: balustred, n. baluster', trad (F.), a row of little pillars united by a coping, serving as a fence for staircases, &c.

bamboo, n. bdm-bb' (Malay, bambu), a strong Indian reed, with hollow-jointed stems. bamboozle, v. bdm-bb'z's (Dut. bum, to hum, and bazeen, to rave or talk idly), to deceive; it confound; to mislead is bamboo ziled, pp.

ban, n. ban (L. bannire, to call to the ban or standard: Sp. or It. bando, a decree, banns of marriage: Sw. arui sp. or it. como. a decree, nams of marriage: Sw.
bonn, excommunication, a public notice; a curse; a
censure; an interdict; in Slavonia, the viceroy or
cord-lieutenant: v. to curse; to interdict; to proclaim: ban'ning, imp.: banned, pp. bānā: bans or
banns, a proclamation in church necessary to constitute a legal marriage.

banns, a procumation in church necessary to constitute a legal marriage.

banana, n. bd-nd-nd (Sp.), an herbaceous plant and its fruit, differing from the plantain in having its stakts marked with dark purple stripes and spots, and the fruit shorter and rounder.

banco, n. bdng/ke (It. a bench, a bank), a word used in commerce to denote the difference in value between bank-money and current money on the Continent; a bench: sittings in banco, so called when all the judges of a court are present.

band, n. bdnd (from the verb to bind: Goth. bandi: F. bande: It. banda, a strip, a band: Ger. bande, border, margin, that with which anything is bound; a narrow strip of cloth or similar material for binding or swathing; a stripe or streak of different colour or material; a cord; a fillet; a tie: in arch., a low moulding: v. to loin or the together: banding, imp.: banded, pp.: bandage, n. bdn'ddj, a fillet; a swath; a long narrow strip of cloth used in binding up a wound or an infirmity: v. to the up with a strip of cloth; to dress with a bandage ban daging, imp.: bandaged, pp. pp.: bandage, h. ben-ady, a fillet; a swath; a long parrow strip of cloth used in binding up a wound or an infirmity: v. to tie up with a strip of cloth; to dress with a bandage: bandaging, imp.; bandaged, pp. bandagid; bandage, a little band, in arch., a flat moulding or fillet: bandage, bandage, a list bandage, bandage, a list bandage, a sid of bandage, banda

colo. boy, foot; pure, bud; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, real,

bane, n. bdn (AS. bana, murderer: Icel. bana, to slay: old H. Ger. bana, death-blow), a poison of a deadity quality; any fatai cause of mischief: baneful, a. bdn:/50i, poisonous; pernicious: bane fulle, d. d. de. banefulne. nightshade.

bane numes, in bane wor, in convert, deadiny bang, v. bdng (Sw. bang, slir, tumult: Goth bang, a blow; imitative of the sound of a blow), to treat or handle roughly; to shat with a loud noise, as a door: n. a heavy blow; the thump or sound of a stroke; an intoxicaling Turkish drug; banging, imp.: banged, pp. bdngd.
bangles, n. bdng-plz, ornaments worn on the arms and ankles in India and Africa.
bangue, n. bdng, also spelt bang (Sans, bhangga, hemp: F. and Sp. bangue), the prepared leaf of Indian hemp, used as a stimulant in the East.
Banian, a bdngdn (from the Bannians in India, who abstain from animal food), among seamen, applied to those days on which they receive no butcher's meat: n. the Indian fig-tree; a Hindoo of the trading caste.

banish, v. bdn'ish (F. bannir, to banish; mid. L. banish; to proclaim, to denounce—see ban and bandit), to condemn to exile; to compel to leave a country; to send as a prisoner to another country: ban ishing, imp.: banished, pp. bdn isht: ban ishment, n. the state of being sent out of a country as a criminal; a

driving away.

banister, u. bdn %-ter, corrupted from baluster,

bank, n. böngö (F. bons; Ger. bons; a bench, a bank; l. bons, a bench, a merchant's place of business), a mound or ridge of earth; any steep ascent; a heap of anything; a place where a collection of money is kept; the margin of a river or the sea; v. to raise up a mound of earth or a dyke to enclose; to deposit money in a bank; bank ing, imp.; ad; pert, to a bank; bank; bank; ph. dongif; bank er, n. one who deals in money; bank ing, n. the business or employment of a bank; adj, of or relating to the business of bank; ing; adj, of or relating to the business of bank; ing; adj, of or relating to the business of bank; ing; bank able, a d-bd, receivable at a bank; bank note, an engraved form or bill, properly signed and attested, issued by a bank, and bearing a promise to pay on demand, in gold or silver, a certain specified sum; bank-stock, shares in the trading capital of a bank. ank, n. bangk (F. banc: Ger. bank, a bench, a bank:

sum: bank-stock, shares in the trading capital of a bank:

bankrupt, n. bångk-råpt (It. banco, a merchant's place of business: L. ruptus, broken: It. bancarotto), any one who becomes unable to pay his just debts: adj. deelarad to be in debt beyond the power of payment: v. to disable one from paying the claims of his bankrupte, p. bankrupted, pp. bankrupted, pp. bankrupted, p. bankrupted, pp. bankrupted, n. bangk-röje, the state of being a bankrupt; failure in trade.

banner, n. bannier (E. bunniers: It. bandiero-from bands, a strip of cloth; Goth. bandred, a sign), as quare flag; a flag or ensign: bannered, a. banner, bearing banners: bannered, a. banners hannered, a. knight of a higher order privileged to raise his own banner in the field; bannerol, n. a little flag.

Bannians, n. plu. bån-gåns, a religious sect among the East indians who believe in the transmignation of souls, and consequently abstain from the use of the flesh of alminals.

flesh of animals

bannock, n. ban'nok (Scot.), a cake made of oatmeal or peasemeal.

banns, n. bdnr (see ban), public notice of an in-

meat or peasement.

banns, n. bdns (see ban), public notice of an intended marriage given in a church.

banquet, n. bdns/eweif (F.—from bonque, a bench or lable). It. bonchetto, diminutive of bonco, a bench or lable), a feast; a rich entertainment; anything delightful; v. to feast; to treat with a feast; ban queter, ban charte, n. bdns/ebt/ (F.—from bonc, a bank), in fort, a raised way or foot-bank from three to four feet wide, running along the inside of a parapet, bantam, n. bdn/ddm, a small breed of fowls with feathered lega—probably from Bantam in Java; adj. applied to the breed.

banter, v. bdn/der (unknown, but probably originated as a slang word; F. badiner, to joke), to joke with in words and in good-burnour; to rally: n. wit at the expense of another; ban'tering, imp.; ban'tered, pp. derd.

bantling, n. bdn/ling (from the bands in which the child was wrapped), a young child; an infant.

BARB

baobab, n. 56'd-54b', called also A'danso'nia, a large tree, a native of Africa.

baptism, n. 56'p-tizm (L. and Gr. 5aptisma—from Gr. 5apto, 1 dip in water), the initiatory sacrament of the Christian religion; the dipping among water, or sprinkling with water: baptismal, a. 5ap-ti-timal, pert. to baptism: baptis mally, ad. -4i: bap'tist, n. one of a religious seet which opposes infant baptism: John the Baptist: baptis mally, ad. -4i: baptism; John the Baptist: baptis malle, a. 5ap-ti-timal, pert. baptism; barting, imp.: babred, pb. bard, barno, a soli; celt. bar, baptism; barting, imp.: babred, pb. bard, barry, a bdv-it, barting, imp.: barted, pb. bard, barry, a bdv-it, bar, and bard, barry, a bdv-it, bar, and bard, barry, a bdv-it, bar-ing, imp.: barred, pb. bard, barry, a bdv-it, bar, and civison across from side to side: barless, a.: bar-wison as constrom side to side: bar-wison as and engagement: bar-iron, a long thick rod of malleable fron prepared from pics-iron for the use of blacksamiths: wise, a. -vt.: bar'shot, n. doubted shot joined by a bar, used for destroying masts and rigging in a mavial engagement: bar'-fron, a long thick rod of malleable fron prepared from pig-fron for the use of blacksmiths: bar matd, a woman who attends at the bar of a tavern, &c.: barricade, n. bdr'ri-kdd' (Sp. barricade: Gael, berrack, branches, brashwood: F. barrer, to stop the way), an obstruction hastily thrown up; an impediment; a defence: v. to fasten; to fortify; to secure: barrica'ding, inp.: bar'rica'ded, pp.: bar'rica'der, none who: barrier, b. bdr'ri-f-c', f. barrier'a, a boundary; a limit; defence; line of separation: barristen, noder'ober'der, one who pleads in defence of any person near the bar in a court of law; an advocate. barb, n. dor'o' f-barbe-from L. barbo, a beard), a beard, or that which resembles it; a horse from Barbary (Dut. paard, a horse); the sharp shoulders of an

beard, or man winer resembles it, a noise trom sair-bary (but, pourd, a horse); the sharp shoulders of an arrow-head or of a hook to prevent its being easily drawn back again; the trappings of a horse: v. to furnish with barbs: bar ber, n. [F. berber], one who shaves beards: barb ing, inp.; barbed, pp. barbol,

Shaves bearded; nor one of the Barbadoes, a bir-bid dis, of or from Barbadoes, one of the West India islands; Barbadoes tar, a mineral tar of commerce found in several of the West

one of the West India Islands: Barbadoes tar, a mineral tar of commerce found in several of the West India Islands.

barbarian, n. bdr-bdri-dn (Gr. barbaros: L. barbaros: conveying no meaning, by repeating the syllables bar, bars. F. barbate, to munble, to mutter; berupouin, gibberish, Jargon), a rude savage man; an uncivilised man; a foreigner: ad, belonging it os semicivilised nations: barbarian, n. bdr-bdr-izm, an impropriety of speech; an uncivilised attac; rudeness of manners: barbarity, n. bdr-bdr-iti, extreme rudeness; cruelty, like a savage; inhumanity: barbariae, v. bdr-bd-rit, to make barbarous; bar barising, lmp.: bar barised, pp. -rizd; barbarous, a. bdr-bdr-iti, extreme rudeness; cruelty, like a savage; inhumanity: barbariae, v. bdr-bd-rit, to make barbarous; bar barising, lmp.: bar barised, pp. -rizd; barbarous, a. bdr-bdr-iti, uncivilised; savage; ignorant; cruel: bar barously, ad. -li: bar barous ness, n. barbate, a. bdr-bd-kd or barbated, a. bdr-bd-idd (L. barbatous, having a beard), in bot, bearded: barbucus, n. bdr-bd-kd (F. barba-cqueue, from smout to tail), in the West Indies, a term used for dressing a log whole by splitting it to the backbone and laying it upon a gridition above a fire, which also surother animal, in some way: barbeen ing, imp.: barbecued, p. bdr-bl-kd.

barbeto, bdr-bl-kd.

barbeto, n. bdr-bd-l(Dut. barbeel—from L. barba, a barbal, n. bdr-bd (F.—from barbe, a beard), a species of dog having long coarse hair; a bird of warm elimates almost covered with bristles and very stupid; a kind of worm that feeds on the aphides.

barbette, n. bdr-bd-l(F.—from barbe, abeard), a species of dog having long coarse hair; a bird of warm elimates almost covered with bristles and very stupid; a kind of worm that feeds on the aphides.

barbette, n. bdr-bd-le, from barbet a turt of hair on the pastern-joint of a borse), an earthen terrace in side a parapat, raised to such a height as to admit of ker; piac, pi

guns being fired over the crest of the parapet. Guns are said to be en barbette when placed on such an earthen mound, or on a high carriage.

barblean, n. bdr-bi-ktn (AS. barbacan: F. and It. barbacane: Sp. barbacanan), a watch-tower; an outwork or fort at the entrance of a bridge.

barblean, n. bdr-ktn-architecture, a watch-tower; an outwork or fort at the entrance of a bridge.

barcanelles, n. pilu. bdr-kd-rolles [It. barca, a barge), the songs of the Venetian gondollers.

bard, n. bdr-df-parde: It. bardo: L. bardus—from W. bardd), one who sung his own poems among the ancient Celts; a poet: bardie, a. bdr-dk, pert. to bards or minstreisy: bardlsm, n. bdr-dkren, the learning and maxims of bards.

bards, n. pilu. bdrds: [F. bardes, trappings for horses, evering the front, back, and flanks: Sp. barda], thin broad slices of bacon with which capons, pullets, &c., are dressed and baked for table.

broad slices of bacon with which capous, pullets, &c., are dressed and baked for table.

bare, a. bar (AS. bar: Ger. barr: Icel. ber, bare: Fris. baer. Clear), naked; without covering; plain; simple; poor: v. to make naked; to strip or uncover: baring, irmp. bared, pp. bard: barely, ad. bar-like, with difficulty: bare ness, n.: barefaced, a. bar-like, with difficulty: bare ness, n.: barefaced, a. bar-like, barneless; impudent: barefacedly, ad. Jas-de-fit: bare-poles, applied to a ship lying-to without any bare-poles, applied to a ship lying-to without any bare-gine, n. bi-rai-claim, a curious infraorial deposit cours in the property of the proper

bargine, n. bara-tain, a curious intusorial deposit occurring in certain thermal waters, first discovered in the hot springs of Bargess, in the Pyrenees. bargain, n. bdr-gån (old F. baryaigner, to haggle: It. baratta, strife—from the syllables bar, bar—see barbarian), an agreement; a chapened commodity: v. to make a contract or agreement; to sell on specu-lation: bargaining, imp. bdr-gån-ing; bargained, pp. bar-gånd: bargaines, n. bdr-gån-6', he who accepts a

bargain.

barge, n. bdrj (Dut. barsie; old F. barge, a boat:

Icel. barki, the throat, the bows of a ship), a boat;

generally a pleasure-vessel; a flat-bottomed boat for

conveying goods from vessels; another word for bark:

barge man, n. barge-couples, pieces of wood mortised

into others to strengthen a building.

barilla, n. bartil-ld (Sp.), a plant cultivated in Spain

from whose ashes the best alkali is obtained, being an

incourse carbonate of sods. The barylla obtained from

impure carbonate of soda. The barilla obtained, being an impure carbonate of soda. The barilla obtained from the ashes of sea-weed growing on the coast of Scotland is called kelp.

barium, n. ba-n-dm (Gr. barus, heavy), the metal-

barium, n. bā'ri-ām (Gr. barus, heavy), the metal-ile basis of baryta, discovered in 1808 by Sir H. Davy, bark, n. bārk (Dan. bark: Icel. bōrkr), the outside covering of a tree: v. to peel or strip off bark: bark-ing, imp.: barked, pp. bārkf: bark'er, n. one who: barkery, n. bārk'ch., a tan-house. bark, n. bārk (AS. beorem, to bark: Icel. barki, the throat), the peculiar noise or clamour of a dog: v. to make the noise of a dog: bark'ing, imp.: barked',

pp.: bark er, one which, bark or barque, n. bark (F. barque. low L. barca), a small ship; a ship that carries three masts, without

a mizzen top-sail.

Barker's mill, n. bûr'kêrz, a machine moved by the centrifugal force of water, invented by Dr Barker

centrifugal force of water, invented by Dr Barker more than a century ago.

barley, n. bdr'li (AS. ber: W. barllys—from bara bread, and llys, a plant), a well-known grain much used for making malt: barley-cora, n. a grain of barley; the third part of an inch in length—said to be the origin of our measure of length, three barley-corns placed end to end being one inch: barley-sugar, a sweatment, formerly made with a decoction of barley. barley have pearl-barley, barley dressed for domestic use. barn, n. bdrn (AS. beorn; Ger. berm; Dan. barne, the dress of oil, wine, or beerl, yeast; leaven for bread;

the dregs of oil, wine, or beer), yeast; leaven for bread; the scurn or slimy substance from beer: barmy, a.

the scarm or slimy substance from beer; barmy, abbreve, containing yeast;
barn, n. bdra (AS. berern—from bere, barley; era, a place: Dat. bern, a beap: Dan. boarm, a load), a swored building for farm produce.
barnacle, n. bdrad* if F. barnache; Gael. bair-seath: Manx, barnagh, a limpet conical-shaped; property AS. bearn, a child; auc, cak-expressive of the side belief that the barnacle, externally resembling an aorn, grew on cak-trees, a conical shell-fish found on bottoms of ships, and on planks or stones under water; a sort of goose: bar nacles, n. plu. klz (prov. F. bersiquez, spectacles—from borns; blind), from put on the noses of horses to make them stand quiet.

barelite, n. bdr-0-lif (Gr. barus, heavy; lifthe, a

stone), a carbonate of baryts—also called Witherito, from its discoverer.

from its discoverer. barometer, n. da-rômi-6-ler (Gr. baros, weight; metron, a measure), an instrument that indicates changes in the weather, and used to ascertain the heights of mountains from the pressure of the atmosphere: barometric, a bard-o-metirit, also bar-o-metirit, also bar-o-metirit, also bar-o-metirit, abrometry, n. da-romi-6-irri: americal barom-fert, n. da-romi-6-irri. americal production of a small metal vessel compression and expansion of a small metal vessel compression and expansion of a small metal vessel.

barrack.master, the officer who superintends soldierr barracks.

barracoon, n. barrack (from barrack), in Africa, a
fort or castle; an enclosure where slaves are quartered,
barras, n. barracoon (fr.), a substance consisting of
resin and oil that exades from the wounds in fir-trees,
barrator, n. barracoon (fr.), a substance consisting of
resin and oil that exades from the wounds in fir-trees,
barrator, n. barracoon (fr.), an encourager of
lawsuits; fraud in a shipmaster; barratry, n. bardarti, a fraud in a shipmaster; against the owners
or underwriters, as embezzling the goods or running
away with the ship: barratrous, a barracoon (fr.), and
gway with the ship: barratrous, a barracoon (fr.), a
vessel or cask having more length than breadth, bulging in the middle; v. to pack or put into a barrel:
barrelling, imp.: barrelled, barrel-bulk, in
shipping, a measure of capacity for freight equal to
five cubic feet.

barren, a. barracon (old F. brehaigne or baracions.)

barren, a. barren (old F. brehaigne or barraigne, unfruitful), not producing young; not fertile; dull; in bot, without pistils: bar renly, ad. 45: barrennes, n. barrennes, unfruitfulness; sterility.
barriade, n.: barrieter, n.: barrister, n.—see un-

der bar: bar rier-reef, a name given to those coral-reefs which run parallel to the shores, chiefly of islands, and

which run parallel to the shores, chiefly of islands, and enclosing a lagoon-channel more or less extensive. barrow, n. bdr-ro (AS. berove -from beran, to carry: 1t. bara, a litter: Ger. bdhre, a barrowh, a hand-carriage. barrow in bdr-ro (AS. beory or beorh, a hill or mound), a hillock or mound raised over the graves of warriors or nobles, especially those killed in batcle. barter, bdr-fer (old F. barteter, to deceive: Sp. barter, between the street, bdr-fer (old F. barteter, to deceive: Sp. barter, to truck or exchange: 1t. barrattare, to truck or barter-see bargain), to traffic by exchanging one kind of goods for another; to exchange; to trade: n. raffic by exchanging: bar tering, imp.: bartered, pp. bdr-fer-d: bar berer, n. one who. bartisan, n. bdr-ft-dn-ft (a corruption of bratticing, which see: F. bretesche, a portal of defence: 1t. bertesca, a kind of ranopart), a small overhanging turret which projects from the angles of towers, or the parapet and other parts of the building. barwood, n. bdr-wood, a red dyswood brought from

Africa

haryta, n. bd.ri:td, also barytes, n. bd.ri:tez (Gr. barus, heavy), a mineral, one of the simple earths, of great specific gravity, widely diffused and commonly occurring in beds or veins of metallic ore; the na-

tive sulphate of baryta is generally known as casek or heavy spar: barytic, a. ba-rti'tle, of or containing baryta: baryto-calcite, n. ba-rti-fatt (Gr. barus, heavy: 1. cats, gen. calcis, lime), a mineral of a white yellowish, or greenish colour, occurring massive saw yellowish, or greenish colour, occurring massive and crystallised.

crystallised.

a bdr*t-ton (Gr. barus, heavy; tones, a tone), pert. to a grave deep sound: n. a male voice between tenor and bass.

basal, a bdr*sd-see base.
basal, a bdr*sd-see base.
basal, a bdr*sd-see base.
basal, in bd-sablt (Gr. and L. basaltes; Ethlopic, basal, iron), a dark greyish-black stone of voicanic origin, often occurring in the form of columns or prisms, three, five, or more sided, regular and jointed: basaltic, a bd-sablt/tin, crystallised horn blende: basaltiform, n. bd-sablt/ty/dbrm (basalt;
L. forma, shape), resembling basalt in its columnar structure.

structure.

basanite, n. bds'dn-ti (Gr. basaniso, I test; basanos, a touchstone), a mineral—called also Lydian stone or Lydite, from the province of Lydia, where first found; a compound variety of flinty slate of a velvet-black colour, used for testing the purity of gold and silver—seldom used in this way now; applied to a rock having a base of basalt and more or less crystals of augite.

base, a. bds [F. bds, mean, low: It. basso; L. bassos; C. bassos; T. bassos, a. bds [F. bds, mean, low: It. basso; of low station of the district of t

bear to spirit. L. and Gr. basis, the foundation), the base, n. bas [L. and Gr. basis, the foundation], the bottom; the foundation; the foot; the support; the principal ingredient in a compound body; the low or grave parts in music; v. to found or establish on a base; basing, imp.: based, pp. basic, basic, a basic, as having as a base; possessing the base in excess: basal, a. basid, forming the base: baseless, a. basids, without foundation: basilar, a. basidal, in bot. attached to the base of an organ; base. cess: basal, a bd:sdl, forming the base: baseless, a bds:des, without foundation: basilar, a bds:des, in bot, attached to the base of an organ: basement, n. the ground floor; the part below the level of the street; the part on which the base is placed; basilar, bd:sfs:(L), the pedestal of a column; that on which anything is raised; plu. bases, bd:sd:; base-court, the outer or lower yard of a castle, appropriated to stables, offices, &c.; base-line, in perspec, the common section of a picture and the geometrical plane; in surv., a line, sometimes exceeding 100 mfles in length, measured with the greatest possible exactness, with the view of determining the relative positions of objects and places; longer base-lines are measured by triangulation: base of operations, the line of country or fortresses from which military operations can be advanced by troops, and munitions of war supplied, and to which retreat can be made in case of necessity.

**Dashtal, a bd:si/fod (Ar. basha: Pers. pasha), a Turkish governor; an imperious person.

**Dashtal, a bd:si/fod (see abash), very modest; shy; eacily confused: bash fully, ad. 4% bash fulness, in modesty in excess.

pasanu, a. 04sh/004 (see abash), very modest; shy; easily continued: beah fully, ad. 4z. beah fulness, n. modesty in excess. basily. bd:si/y (see base), to convert into a base; basily ing, imp.: basiled, pp. bd:si/hu: basiler, n. 0d:si/f/c, he or that which. basil, n. 0d:si/f/c, he or that which. basil, n. 0d:si/b, be slope of a tool: v. to grind or form the edge of a tool to an angle: bas'lling, imp. basiled, pp. bd:si/d. basil, n. 0d:si/l (F. basilice: It. basilice, the basil-from Gr. basilices, royal), literally the royal herbalidly aromatic plant; a pot-herb: basil-weed, wild basil.
basilics, n. bd:si/l-kd (Gr. basilices, kingly), a royal or public hall where justice was administered; the middle vein of the arm; a magnificent church: basilican, n. 0d:si/l-kd, syellow ointment: basilie, a. 0d:si/l-kd, also basilical, a. bd:si/l-kd, pert. to a public or regal edifice; pert. to the middle vein of the arm.
basiliat, n. bd:si/l-kd (L. basilicus—from Gr. basi-basiliat, n. bd:si/l-kd (L. basilicus—from Gr. basi-basiliat, n. bd:si/l-kd (L. basilicus—from Gr. basi-basiliat, n. bd:si/l-kd (L. basilicus—from Gr. basi-

tion of strata towards a common centre or axis; the depressions and receptacles of seas or lakes.

ba is—see base.

ba is—see base.

base, v. bdsk f(cel. baka, to warm: Dut. bakers, the base, v. bdsk f(cel. baka, to warm: Dut. bakers, the base, to or of a fire; to be prosperous under benight influence: bask ing, imp.: basked, pp. bdskf.

basket, n. bdskf f(cel. bakagad—from basy, a netting a plating, as of twigs or splinters: L. baseauda), as article of domestic use, made of osier-twigs or any pliable substance: v. to put into baskets: bask ketnig imp.: basketed, pp.: basket-lift, the hit of a swoil made to defend the whole hand from being wounded: bask ket hilt bed, a having a basket-hilt. bas ket-hil'ted, a. having a basket-hilt.

Basquish, a. bds:kish, of or pert. to Biscay or its

inhabitants

Baaquish, a bas-kish, of or pert, to Biscay or its inhabitants.

bass, n. bas (It. basso, low, deep), the lowest part in a harmonised musical composition: add, low; deep; grave: basist, n. bas-ist, in music, a singer of bass; bass-clef, bas-kelf, the character placed at the beginning of the stave containing the bass part of a musical composition: bass'-singer, one who sings the deepest or lowest part in music.

bass, n. bas (AS. bars, a perch), a name given to several species of the perch.

bass, n. bas (AS. bars, a perch), a name given to several species of the perch.

bass-relief, n. bas-relief (It. basso, low; rilevare, to raise up again), sculptured figures which do not stand far out from the surface; when they stand further out they are said to be in alto-relievo; it. basso-relievo, bas-so-rel-levo; F. bas-relief, ba-rel-lef, base-the basis, a bas-sel see basil, a miner's term for the outerop or surface-edge of any inclined stratum: v. to incline in a direction towards the surface of the earth, as a stratum or seam of coal: bas-seting, imp.: bas-set, n. bas-set (F. bassette), a game at cards invented at Venice.

basset, n. bas's vented at Venice.

bas'seted, pp.: spelt also with ##.
basset, n. bds'set [#. bassette], a game at cards invented at Venice.
bassetto, n. bds'set'# [#.] a wicker basket, with a covering or bood over one end, in which young children are placed as in a cradle.
bassinette, n. bds'set'# [#. basson it. bassone—from basso, low or deeply, in music, a bass wind-instrument, mission of the wind: basson it. bassone end instrument, mission of the wind: basson it, n. a player on. bassorine, n. bds'set'# [#. basson it, n. a player on. bassorine, n. bds'set'# [#. basson it, n. a player on. bassorine, n. bds'set'# [#. basson it, n. a player on. bassorine, n. bds'set'# [#. basson it, n. a player on. bassorine, n. bds'set'# [#. basson it, n. a player on. bassorine, n. bds'set'# [#. basson it, n. a player on. bassorine, n. bds'set'# [#. basson it, n. a player on. bassorine, n. bds'set'# [#. basson it, n. a player on. bassorine, n. bds'set'# [#. bast, n. a player on. bast'# [#. bast, n. a bast'# [#. bast'# [#. bast'# [#. bast'#] [#. bast'# [#. bast'#] [#. bast

Pp.
Bastile, n. bds-tel' (F. bastille), a famous castle or state prison in Paris, destroyed by the populace in

the arm.

basilisk, n. bdx'i-lisk (L. basiliscus—from Gr. basileus, a king), the cockatrice; a fabulous serpent having a white spot on its head resembling a royal
crown.

basin, n. bd'sn (F. bassin: Ger. becken: It. bacino)

basin, n. bd'sn (F. bassin: Ger. becken: It. bacino)

a circular hollow vessel for containing water, &c.; a
pond; a bay; a dock; the district of country drained
by a river: ba'sin-ahaped, a.: basined, a bd'snd,
enclosed in a basin; in geol, any dipping or disposi
F. batir, for bastir, to build), a mass of earth built as

beaver, n. be ver (old F. bavière-from baver, to slaver), the movable part of a helmet which covered the face, and was raised or let down to enable the wearer to eat or drink.

beerin, n. beb'er in, a vegetable alkali found in bebeerena, beb'er e'nd, or greenheart tree of British Guiana.

British Guiana. becañeo, n. bê'kâ-fê'kû (lt.—from picco, a beak or peak; fico, a fig), a fig-pecker, a bird of passage resembling a nightingale which feeds on figs and grapes. becahm, v. bê-kôm' (be and colm) to still; to make quiet: becahm ing, timp: becahmed, pp. bê-cûmd': adj. applied to a vessel that lies still for want of wind, became, v. bê-kôm' n-see become.

because, conj. bê-koñer' (be and cause), for this cause that; on this account that

that; on this account that.

blat; on this account that.

beck, n. blak (AS. bearen, a sign: Icel. bakna, to nod),
a nod of the head meant to invite attention; an Engslish weight of 16 lb. or a measure of 2 gals.; v. to make
a sign with the head; to call by a nod: becking,
imp.: becked, pp. blat.

beck, n. blak (AS. becc: Ger. bach: Icel. beckr., a little

been, n. bek (AS. beer: Ger. beach: Icel. beekr), a little stream; a brook.
becket, n. bek'et, among seamen, a piece of rope placed to confine another rope or a spar; a small circle or hoop of rope used as a handle.
becken, v. bek'et (from beck), to make a sign to another by nodding or by a motion of the hand or about beckening, imp. bek'ntup; beckoned, pp.

another by nodding or by a motion of the hand or inger: beckoning, imp. bekind; beckond, pp. bekind.

becloud, v. bekinded (be and cloud), to obscure; to dim: becloud, v. bekind (ks. becumen, to attain to, to befall: Ger. bekommen, to get; bequem, fit, proper), to beams, v. bekind, (ks. becumen, to attain to, to befall: Ger. bekommen, to get; bequem, fit, proper), to beams from one state to another; to befit; to sit gracefully: become ing. imp.: add, appropriate; gracefully: become ing. imp.; add, appropriate; gracefully: beams, pt.: becom ingly, ad. dt. becom ingness, n. bed, n. bed (ted. bedr: Ger. bett: Goth. badd), something on which to sleep; a couch; the bottom of channel of a river; a plot of ground in a gare of the control of the control

bedell, n. be-dell (AS. bydel: It. bidello: I. bedellus) a singler beadle or officer of a court or university: bedelty, n. be-delty, n. be-delty, n. be-delty, and deck, to adorn; to grace: bedeelt ing, imp.: bedeelted, pp. be-delte's bedeelt ing, imp.: bedeelted, pp. be-delte's bedeelted, pp. be-delte's bedeelted, pp. be-delte's bedeelted, pp. be-delte's a kind of white thorn or thistie), a spongy excression of on rose-bushes, caused by the puncture of nell inee

a mini in more...

bedsw. v. bd-da' (be and dew), to wet, as with dew;

o mostern gently: bedsw'ing, imp.: bedswed, pp.

w-dad': bedsw'ar, n. one who.

bedshouse, n. bedshouse (A. bead, a prayer), a

harty house where the poor prayed for their bene-

harity house where the production actors—see bead.

bedin, v. bd.dm' (be and dim), to darken; to obcure: bedina ming, imp.: bedinmed, pp. bd.dimd' bediene, v. bd.dim' [b. badigooner, to rough-cast in plaster), to load with ornament; to dress with unsecoming richness: bedirening, imp.: bedisened, pp.

m, n. bed lass (contr. from the hospital of St

Mary of Bethlehem in London, used as a house for the insane), a madhouse; a lunatic asylum; a place where there is a great deal of noise and uproar: bed'lamite, n. -tt, one confined in a madhouse.

Bedouin, n. bed-50-tn (Ar. bedoue), living in the desert—from bodie, a desert), and arab of one of the unsettled tribes of Arabia and Northern Africa.

bedraggle, v. bed-drajej (be and druggle), to soil the clothes by suffering them in walking to reach the dirt; bedrag filing, imp.; bedrag gled, p. -old.

clothes by suffering them in walking to reach the dirt:
bedrag gling, imp.; bedrag gled, pp.—gld.
bee, n. bê (AS. beo; Ger. betene: Gael. beach), an
insect that makes honey and wax; an industrious
and carful person: beelive, bê-hiv, a case or box in
which domestic bees build their honeycombs and store
their honey: bee-flower, a plant whose flowers represent singular figures of bees and flies: bee-garden, an
enclosure where bees are reared; bee-line, the most
direct line from one place to another: bee-master, one
who keeps and rears bees: bee's-wax, bêz'edds, a
wax collected by bees: bee's-wing, acrust in port wine;
bee'bread, the pollen or dust of flowers collected by
bees: bee-eater, a bird that feeds on bees.
beech, n. bêch (Ger. buche; leeb. beyke; L. fagus),
a large forest-tree having a smooth bark, producing
mast or nuts: beech-mast, the nuts of the beech-tree:
beech-oil, an oil obtained from beech-nuts: beechen,
a bêchêm, made of beech.

beech-oil, an oil obtained from beech-nuts: beecnen, a becklein, made of beech, beet, n. bef (F. beut, an ox: It. bove: L. bos, gen. bovis, an ox), the fiesh of animals of the ox, bull, or cow kind: beeves, bevs, plu. of beef when the animals are meant: add, consisting of beef: beef-stack, n. stack, a slice of beef liesh raw or cooked; beef-stack with the company of the company

(old F. ougetter—from ouget, a succourary, a yeoman of the guards in England, who used to be a keeper of the sideboard or buffet: beef-wood, the wood of an Australian tree resembling beef in appearance. beekites, n. bek-tis (after Dr Beke, dean of Bristol, by whom they were first publicly noticed), a particular form of chalcedony deposited on fossils, as sponges, combine exhalts. or shells

rais, or sheirs, beld (AS. byld), a place of shelter; low thatched house; protection.

Beelzebub, n. be-el'ze-būb (Gr.—from Heb. baal, lord; belgebub, n. be-el'ze-būb)

Beelzebub, n. be-deze-bub (ir.—from Heb. bata, iord; zebub, a fly, in Scrip, the prince of devils. been, ben (AS. beon), pp. of the verb be. beer, n. ber (AS. beon), pp. of the verb be. drink: L. bibere, to drink), an intoxicating liquor made from prepared barley, called mait, and hops; a liquor made by infusion and fermentation from any vesetable substance.

a liquor made by infusion and fermentation from any vegetable substance.

beestings, n. plu. best*ingz, also spelt blesting, and beest ning (AS. beost or byst), first milk given by a cow after calving.

beet, n. bet (F. bette: Ger. beete: L. beta), a garden or field vegetable with large roots, from which sugar is extensively manufactured in France: beet-rave, a

is extensive, variety of beet, beet, h. bette, the biter), a general name beetle, n. betti (AS. bitel, the biter), a general name beetle, n. betti cast betti beetle. headed, beette, n. oete (AS. otte, the otter), a general name of insects having a horny wing-cover: beetle-headed, dull; stupid: beetle-stone, a name given to nodules of ironstone, &c., which, when split up, bear a fancied resemblance to the body and limbs of a beetle.

resemblance to the body and limbs of a beetle, beetle, n. bell' (As. byled, a mailet—from bat, which see), a heavy wooden hammer or mallet, beetle, v. bel' (As. belan, to threaten), to hang or extend out; beetling, imp. jutting; beetled, pp. belt'd; beetle-browed, a having prominent brows, beeves, n. plu. bêvz (see beef), sing. beef; black extil.

between, n. plu. bez. (see beef), sing. beef; black cattle.

befall, v. bê-fold! (be and fall), to happen to; to come to pass: befell, pt. bê-fel! befallen, pp. bê-fold bear befalling, lip., befalling, lip., befalling, lip., befalling, lip., befalling, lip., befold, v. bê-fôl (AS. be: F. fol, idle), to lead astray; to delude: befool ing, imp.: befolded, pp. bê-fôld!.

before, prep. bê-fôl (be and fore: AS. beforen, in front of; in presence of: ad. in front, further onwards: conj. further onward in time: beforehand, ab-fold-finded, sooner in time; previously; at first: before time, ad. -tm., formerly; of old time. befriend, v. bê-frênd' (be and frend), to assist; to favour; to ald in a difficulty: befriend to assist; to favour; to ald in a difficulty: befriend, to pb. bê-fôld-ded.

hyour; to ad in a difficulty betriend ing, imp.: be-friended, pp. bê-frêud-êd, beg, v. bêg (from bag, as when alms were uniformly given in kind, the bag was a universal characteristic of the beggar), to ask carnestly; to beseech; to en-treat; to solicit charity; to take for granted; to as-sume: beg'ging, imp.: begged, pp. bêgd: beggar, n.

cole, boy, foot; pure, bud; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, real.

begiger (Sw. beggera, to ask: Gael, baigean, a little bag), much reduced in circumstances; one who assumes one much reduced in circumstances; one who assumes what he does not prove; one who is poor and asks charity: v. to reduce to poverty: beg garing, imp.: beggared, pp. bejg-prd. beg garly, a. J. mean; poor; ad meanly: beg garliness, n. di-nde, poverty; meanness: beggary, n. bejg-prd., a state of great poverty; beg garman, n. a man who is a bengar, beggt, v. bejg-prd. a. beggtan, beggt, power of the produce; to cause to exist; beggt'ing, imp.: beact' n. begotten, no heact' n. beggtten, n. beggtten

begot', pt. : begotten, pp. be-got'n: beget'ter, n. one

begin, v. bě-gln' (AS. beginnan), to commence; to enter upon something new; to take the first step; begin ring, inp.: n. first cause; origin; first state; the rudiments: began, pt. bê-gln': begun, pp. bê-gln': beginner, n. one who takes the first step; an

author of a thing; one without experience.

begird, v. bē-gērd' (AS. begyrdan), to surround; to
encompass; to encircle: begird'ing, imp.: begird'ed

begonia, n. be-go'ni-a (after M. Begon, a French botanist), an interesting genus of plants common in

our gardens.

begot, v., begot'ten, v. (see beget), procreated.
begrime, v. be-grim' (AS. be: Sw. grum, dregs, mud, to soil deepy all over with dirt: begrimeld, p. be-grind, to soil deepy all over with dirt: begrimeld, p. be-grindel, p. be-grindel, p. be-gridgel, v. be-gridgel, v. be-gridgel, p. be-gridgel, p. begridgel, p. begridgel, p. begridgel, p. begridgel, p. begridgel, p. begridgel, proceeding, imp: begriffing, imp: begriffing, imp: begriffing, imp: begriffing, imp: begriffing, imp: begriffing, p. begriffing, imp: beg

begun, v.—see begin. behalf, n. bē-haf (A

begun, v.—see begin.
behalf, n. bê-hâf' (AS. behefe, profit: Goth. halbs,
half), support; favour; side or cause; defence.
behave, v. bê-hâv' (AS. behabben, to restrain—from

habban, to have: Ger. gehaben, to behave), to govern; to conduct; to act: behaving, imp.: behaved, pp. -havd: behaviour, n. bē-haviyer, conduct, good or

bad; manners. behead, v. be ead, v. be-hed' (be and head), to cut off the head; beheading imp.: a. the act of citting off the head— a punishment for great crimes formerly common in this country: behead ed, pp. behemoth, n. behe-moth (Heb.), the animal de-scribed by Job, and supposed to be the hippopotamus

behemoth, h. benemona (1925).

seribed by Job, and supposed to be the hippopotamus or river-horse.

behen, n. behēža (Ar.), the name of a plant whose root is medicinal.

behest, n. behēža (AS. behæs, a vow: Icel. hetta, to be named), command; order; precept.

behind, prep. behānā (AS. behās, a row: Icel. hetta, to be named), command; order; ad. romaining; at a distance; out of view: behind hand, a backward; lardy: ad. in arrears.

behoid, v. behūdi AS. be; healdon, to observe), to behoid (J. behoid (J

creature. belabour, v. bē·lai·b/r (AS. be: L. labor, toll. exertion), to heat soundly; to thump: belabouring, imp.: belaboured, pp. belad. belate, v. bē·lai (AS. be: L. labus, carried), to make a person too late: bela'ting, imp.: bela'ted, pp.: add, too late, belughted. belay, v. bē·la' (Dut. beleggen, to lay around), to block up; among seamen, to fasten, as a rope: belay'ing, imp.: belayed, pp. bē·laid': belay'ing-pins,

the wooden pins on which the ropes are belayed

belch, v. belsh (AS. bealcan: Dut. bolken, to bello to throw up anything violently, as from the stoms or from a mountain: a. the act of throwing up or a crucation; beliching, imp.; beliched, pp. belich, belichm, n. beliching, bedie however, an old not lady, anciently, a good lady—now, an old not

lady, anciently, a good lady—note, an old not woman; a hag. beleaguer, v. bê-lê-gêr (Dut. belegeren, to besieg AS. be: Ger. lager, a camp), to besiege; to surroum place with an army so as to prevent any one escing from it; beleaguering, imp.: beleaguered, p. bê-lê-gêrd... belemmite, n. bêl-êm-nit (Gr. belemmice a dantellemmite).

be-liegerd, belamnite, n. belëmnite, n. belemnite, n. belëmnite, n. belëm bone or sele of extinct naked cepha pods, allled to the existing squid and cuttlefash—on omnjy called arrow-head or inger-stone, also thunde beit or thunder-stone: belemnoteuthis, n. be-level of the belemnite family or cuttlefish, a fossil of the belemnite family cephalopods, sometimes so well preserved that is receptacle and ink hag have been found in their na ural positions.

receptacte and the property of the property of the property of the property of a steeple or building where bell is hung.

**SHIP.An. also Belgic, a. billik, of the property o

colour.

belladonna, n. běl'dá-dón'nd (It. fair lady, from its having been used as a cosmetie by ladies—from Its having been used as a cosmetie by ladies—from Its bella, beautinli; doma, lady, an extract of the deadly nightshade—a valuable medicine in very small doses, but a deadly poison if exceeded; systematic name, at ropa bel'ladon'na (Gr. atropas, one of the three fates whose duty it was to cut fine thread of IIIe—in allusion to its deadly effects).

belle, n. bell (F. beauty), a young lady much admired, belles-lettres, n. plu. běl-lét'er (F.), polite literature

in all its branches, particularly poetry; the rules of

Bellerophon, n. běl·lèr-6-főn (from Bellerophon, a tabulous hero of antiquity), an extensive genus of fossil nautiloid shells, consisting of a single chamber, like the living Argonau

the living Argonaut. bellicosus, very warlike, bellicosus, a beli-licosus, bellicosus, very warlike, -from bellium, war), inclined to var; warlike, belligurent, a belli-liv-ent (L. bellium, war; gero, Icarry on), waging war; carrying on war: n. a nation or state carrying on war. bellow, v. bellio (AS. bellan, to sound loudly), to make a loud noise; to roar: n. a loud shout; a roar: bellowing, imp.: bellowed, pp. belliod: bellower,

bellows, n. běřlôz (AS. and Sw. baelg, a bag or pouch: Gael. balg, a leather bag; L. bulga, a womb or belly), an instrument or machine for blowing up a fire, or for supplying the pipes of an organ with wind.

belly, n. bell-14 (see bellows, above), that part of the
body of an animal which contains the bowels; that

body of an animal which contains the bowels; that part of a thing which swells out; a hollow place arity: v. to fill or swell out; to become protuberant: bellying, imp. bellied, pp. bellied; adj. puffed; swell-de, puffed; bellying, imp. bellied, pp. bellied; adj. puffed; swell-de, path in the bowels. belorancy, n. bell-ned, pain in the bowels. belorancy, n. bell-ned, pain in the bowels. belorancy, n. bell-ned, st. for belos, an arrow; wanter, divination), a kind of divination in which arrows were used as lots. belongen, to attain to, to concern: Ger. gelongen, to arrive at: L. pertinere, to reach or extend to), to be the property of or business of; to be an inherent quality of; to be related to or connected with; to have a residence in; belonging, pp. belonged, pp. belongdings, n. pluthose things which pertain to one, as qualities or endowments. endowments.

Beloochee, n. běl'60-chê', a native of Beloochistan:

Belocense, n. beloveche, a matre or becommendation adjusts. Sal pert. to, beloptera, n. belopitera (Gr. belos, a dart; pteron, a wing), a curious fossil organism, like a belemnite, occurring in tertiary strata, and evidently the internations of a cephalopod.

beloteuthis, n. belovisible (Gr. belos, a dart; teuthat, the squid or cuttlefish), a genus of flattened spearhead-shaped belemnites, allied to the cuttlefish of ex-

beloved, a. belüvéd: pp. belüvő (be and loved),

befored, a. bě-liviéd: pp. bě-livi (be and loved), nuch loved; greatly esteemed; dear to the heart. below, prep. bě-lö' (be and low), under; unworthy of: ad. in a lower place, a girdle or belt: Icel. belti, a band or girdle; a strap by which a sword or other thing is hung; v. to encircle: belt'ing, inp.: belt'ed, pp. ad.) having a belt; arrayed in armour. bellane, n. belt'dn, or bel'tein, belt'ing. (Gael besideine, Belt's fire-Bel being the name for the sun; series of disuse.—still partially observed in Scotiand on 1st May, generally among trade corporations—and in Ireland on 21st June; supposed to be the relies of the worship of the sun, such as kindling fires

mad in Ireland on 21st June; supposed to be the prize of the worship of the sun, such as kindling fires an hills, and other ceremonies, the significance of some of which is not known. beings, n. be-bi-gd (Russ. white fish), a cetaceous fish from 12 to 18 feet in length. beirseders, n. belive-der (IL.—from L. bellus, fine, mat; viders, to see), in arch., a turret or cupola raised above the roof of a building; in Italy, an open gallery or carridor; a lookout-place in a garden or on a hill; a plant. bema. n. beimd (Gr. a tribunal) a raised structure bema. n. beimd (Gr. a tribunal) a raised structure

n. beimd (Gr. a tribunal) a raised structure

bema, n. bē'mā (Gr. a tribunal) a raised structure for an elevated seat; a chancel; a bishop's throne. bemire, v. bē'mār' (AS. be: leel. myr', a swamp), to soil by passing through dirty places: bemiring, inp.: bemirad, pp. bē'mārd'.

bemoan, v. bē'mār' (be and moon), to lament; to capress sorrow for; to bewall: bemoaning, imp.: bemoaned, pp. bē'mānd'.

bench, in. bē'mān (AS. benc: Dan. bānk: Icel. bekr: see bank), a long seat of wood or stone; a strong table; the seat of the judges; the judges or magistrates on B: v. to furnish with benches: bencher, n. bē'māh'ch, a gentleman of the lins of Court. bende, to stretch), a cook, to healfing, imp. bende dor bende, pp. ben'dee, p. bend'ang, imp.; bend'ed or bend, pp.; ben'dee, n. one who: bendala, a bēnd'd-bi, that may be bent: bend'late, n. in her., a little bend.

colo, boy, foot; pêre, bid; chair,

beneath, prep. bē nēth' (AS. be, and neothem, beneath), under; lower in position or rank; ad. in a lower place; below.

Benedick, n. bēniē-dīk, also spelt Benedict (one of Shakespeare's characters in Much Ado about Nothing, who begins as a confirmed bachelor and ends by marrying Beatrice), a late, unwilling, or unexpected convert to matrimony; sometimes applied to a bachelor.

Benedictines, n. pin. bēniē-dūk'tūr, ste followers of St Benedict of Norcia, who flourished in the first half of the sixth century; called also blackfriars, benediction, n. bēniē-dūk'shīn (L. bene, well; dietum, to speak), a blessing pronounced; kind wishes for success: benedictory, a. bēniē-dūk'tūr-i, expressing wishes for good.

ing wishes for good.

ing wisnes for good.

benefaction, n. bên'ê-fûk'shûn (L. bene, well; factum, to do), doing good to another; a benefit or good
conferred: ben'efac'tor, n. one who bestows a benefit
or good: ben'efac'treas, n. a woman who confers a benefit.

or good: Den erac trees, n. a woman who conters a benefite, n. bên/ê-fis (L. beneficium, a favour—from bene, well; facio, i make or do), a church-living or preferment: beneficed, a. bên/ê-fist, possessed of a church-living; beneficence, n. bê-nê-fistênses to hose need; beneficent, a. sên/t that thanks to hose need; beneficent, a. sên/t that thanks to hose need; beneficent, a. sên/t that thanks to hose need; beneficent, a. sên/t that the thanks to hose need; beneficent, a. sên/t that the thanks to hose here beneficent, n. bên/ê-fish/t-fi-fi, one who holds a benefice; benefit, n. bên/ê-fit, anything as a gift; one who holds a benefice; benefit, n. bên/ê-fit, art, one who receives anything as a gift; one who holds a benefice; benefit, n. bên/ê-fit, art, profit; v. to do good to; to gain advantage from: benefiting, imp: benefit-dq, pp. fit'ed; benefit of clergy, a privilege once enjoyed by persons in holy orders of being exempted from the punishment of death, and only burnt in the hand if convicted of certain crimes, which exemption was extended to all who tain crimes, which exemption was extended to all who could read.

could read.

benevolence, n. bēnēvi-b-lēns (L. bene, well; volo, I
wish), goodwill; the disposition to do good; the good
done; a compulsory tax or assessment, formerly imposed on the people by the kings of England: benevolent, a. kind; possessing the desire to do good; benev olent by, ad. with the people by the control of the control
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nev olent iy, ad. -if.
Bengal, in bên-galel', a thin stuff made of silk and
hair, so called from Bengal, in India, where first made;
Bengal light, a firevork used for signals: Bengalee,
in bêng-gal-ê', the language of Bengal: Bengaleee,
in sing, or piu, beng-gal-ê', a native of Bengal.
beng, in bêng, also spelt bang or bangue (Pers.
bengh, the prepared leaf of the Indian hemp, used as

a narcotic. v. be-nit' (be and night), benight, v. běníť (be and night), to overtake with darkness: benighting, imp.: benightid, pp.: adj. involved in darkness, ignorance, or superstition-benign, a. běnín (b. benigms, kind), of a kind and gentle disposition; gracious: benignant, a. bě-nignant, kind; gracious: benignity, n. -ni-ti, kind-ness; goodness of heart: benignly, ad. bě-nisití; be-special produces of heart: benignly, ad. bě-nisití; be-

ness; goodness of heart; benignly, ad. bb-ntnitt; benigrantly, ad. -H.
benison, n. benit-sin (old F. benoison, benediction),
blessing; benediction.
benjamin, n. benit-sin (old F. benoison, benediction),
benzoin, of which benigamin is a vulgar corruption.
bennet, n. benitt (l. benedictus, praised or commended: F. benoite), the common name for the Geum
urbanum or herb avens, a medicinal plant.
bent, n. benit (see bend), curvature; the tension or
strain of the mental powers; disposition towards
something; inclination; adj. curved; inclined; prone
to; determined; in bot, hanging down towards the
ground.

ground.

bent, n. bëni (Ger. binse, reed or bent grass), the
culms or dry stalks of pasture grasses; a coarse grass
which creeps and roots rapidly through the soil by its
wiry and jointed stems, and thus binds it together,

wiry and jointed stems, and thus binds it together, very difficult to eradicate.

benumb, v. bê-nêm' (AS. benæman: Ger. benehmen, to take away, to stupefy), to deprive of feeling; to make torpid; to stupefy: benumb ing, imp.: benumbed, pp. bê-nêmd': benumb nes, n. benzoate, n. bên:2-di (F.), a sait of benzoic acid: benzoine, n. bên:2-di (F.), a sait of benzoic acid: benzoine, n. bên:2-di, a compound obtained from oil of bitter almonds in brilliant prismatic crystals which are inodorous and tasteless: benzole, n. bên:2-di. of peculiar, agreeable, ether-like odour, obtained from coal-tar: benzyle, n. bên:zil, or benzoyle, n. bên:zil, or bên:zil,

made), an assumed compound forming the radical of oil of bitter almonds, benzoic acid, &c. benzoia, n. bênzőin or bênzöyn' (said to be from Ar. benzoid), called also by a vulgar corruption benjámin; a fragrant retin obtained from a large tree of Sumatra: Benzoid, a bênzőik, applied to an acid obtained from the gum benzoin, commonly called ben-

obtained from the gum benzoin, commonly called ben-jamin folores.

bequesth, v. bē-knēth' (AS. becuesthan—from be, and cucethan, to say), to give or leave by will; to hand down to posterity: bequesthing, imp.: be-questhed, pp. bē-knēthēd: bequest, n. bē-knēts, something left by will; a legant, the berberry-berberins, n. bēr-ber-in (L. berber-it, the berberry-berber in the berber-in the berberry-berber in the berberry-berber in the berberry-berber in the berber in the be

bersave, v. bě-rěv' (AS. berenfan, to deprive of), to take from; to deprive of: to render destitute's reawing, imp.: bersat, bê-rê/v, or bersaved, pp. bê-rênd': bersaw ar, n. one who: bersawsmans, n. bê-rênd': bersawsmans, n. bê-rênd': bersawsmans, n. bersawsmans, n. bê-rênd': bersawsmans, n. bersawsm

death.
borengellite, n. bēr-ing-gel-ti (from St Berengela,
in Peru, S. Amer., where found abundantly; Gr. tilhoe,
a stone), one of the mineral resins, of a dark-brown
colour with a green tinge, having a disagreeable odour
and bitter taste.

berg, n. berg (Sw. berg, a mountain), a hill, generally of ice; a contr. of iceberg, which see: berg-mahl or -mehl, berg-mahl (Sw. mountain-meal), a recent infusorial earth of a whitish colour and mealy grain,

intusorial carin or a wintest cutour and meany grain, also called fosel farina, of common occurrence in bog and ancient lake deposits.

berganot, n, bèr-gal-môt (P. and Sp. bergamote), a kind of pear or citron highly esteemed; a perfume obtained from its rind; tapestry of a coarse kind, first

obtained from its rind; tapestry of a coarse kind, first made at Bergamo, in Italy, bergmaster, n. bergimdster (AS, Ger., or Sw. berg, a mountain or mine; and master), the chief officer or judge among the Derbyshire miners; bergmote, n. bergimot (AS, berg; gemote, an assembly) a court or assembly for deciding all causes and disputes among the Derbyshire miners.

Berlin, n. ber-in' or ber-tin, a kind of carriage first made in Berlin; fine worsted for fancy-work, berm, n. berm (F. berme; Ger. brame) in fort, a path or space of ground from 3 to 5 feet in width left between the exterior slope of the parapet and the ditch.

ditch.
bernacle, n. bēr'nd.kl—see barnacle.
berry, n. bēr'rt, plu. berries, bēr'rts (AS. berie:
leel. ber: Ger. bere: i. bacca), any small julcy fruit:
berried, a. bēr's (L. furnished with borries.
berth, n. berth (leel. byrdi: Dan. byrde, a burden;
a supposed corruption of breadth), the position of a
slip at anchor; a space or room in a ship; a place to
aleep in: be give a wide berth, to leave considerable n for.

beryl, n. běr'tl (L. beryllus: Pers. bulur, a crystal),a precious fone of a deep rich green colour; berylline, a der'ul-s, like the beryl; a lapidary's term for the less brilliant and colouries varieties of the emerald. beryx, n. der'ule, a fossi fish belonging to the perin family, known to the quarrymen by the name of John

berzeline, n. běr'szél·in (after Berzelius, a Swedish chemist), a mineral; selenite of copper, occurring in thin dendritic crusts of a silver-white colour and me-tallic lustre: berzelite, n. běr'szél·ii, a name applied

enin dendritic crusts of a silver-white colour and metaille lustre: berzelite, n berzelit, a name applied
to several minerals.

bessech, v. bê-sêch' (old Eng. besêch: AS. be, and
secan, to seck), bo ask for earnestly; to entreat; to
implore bessech as, to see the second control of the second as,
to see the second as,
to see the second control of the second control
betermen, to be fitting, to become, to besecond: to befit; to be decent for; besseming, imp;
bessemed, pp. bê-sêmd'; bessem'ingly, ad. -lt.
besse, v. bê-sê' (AS besettan), to surround; to enclose; to press on all sides; to perplex: besse'ting,
imp; add, habitually attending: besset', pt. pp.
beside, prep. bê-sid' (be and side; by the side), at
the side of a person or thing; over and above: besides, prep. bê-sid', over and above: ad. or conj.
more than that; moreover: beside himself, out of his
wits.

besiege, v. bč.ež!' (AS. bc: F. stege, to besiege surround any place with soldiers, as a city or two order to take possession of it by force; to besst sie ging, inp.: ad, employed in a siege; surroun with armed forces: besieged, pp. bč.ežić: besie

n one who to be smear, v. be smear, be cover over; to soil with dirt: beamearing, imp.: beamed, pp. be smear'd.

ed, pp. 0e-smera. besom n. Dé'zim (AS. besem—from besmas, roi Ger. besen), a large brush of birch or bair for sweepir a broom: v. to sweep: be'soming, imp.: besomed, p be'zimd.

besoth, be-sot' (AS. be: Ger. satt, full: F. sot, du gross), to stupefy; to make dull or senseless: beso ting, imp.; besot'ted, pp.; besot'tedly, ad. 4: beso tedness, n. stupidity; infatuation; besot'tingly, ad.

tedness, n. stupidity; infatuation; besottingty, ad-besought—see beseech.

bespanels v. be-spanel; (AS. be: Gael. spanel, an thing sparkling: Dut. spanel, a spanels), to adorn with spanels; to cover with glittering objects: bespanels, spanels; to cover with glittering objects: bespanels, bespatter, v. be-spatier (Dut. be-spatier), to splast to aprinkle with water or mud. bespat tering, impo-bespatter, v. bel-spatier (but. bespatter), to speak beforehand it o engage for a future time; to forebod to show: bespeak er, n. one who: bespeaking, impo-bespoke, pt. bel-spotier (AS. be: Dut. spreaden: Da spread, to spread or scatter), to spread over; to cov-over: bespreading, impo-bespread, pp. besprinkle, v. be-springisk (AS. be: Dut. spreakels to sprinkle), to scatter over: besprinkling, impo: besprinkle, to scatter over: besprinkling, impo: besprinkle, to scatter over: besprinkling, impo: besprinkle, pp. skid.

bestir, v. bě stěr' (AS. be and stir), to rouse integrous action: bestir'ring, imp.: bestirred. be sterd'.

besterd:

bestow, v. bê-sto' (AS. be, and stow, a place), to give; to confer; to apply; to impart: bestowing imp.: bestowed, pp. bê-stod': bestow'al, n. the so of bestowing: bestow'er, n. one who. bestrew, v. bê-stro' (be and strete), to scatter of sprinkle over—see strew.

bestrew, v. be stro' (be and stree), to scatter or sprinkle over—see strew.

bestride, v. be strid' (be and stride), to stand with the legs open; to extend the legs across: bestriding, imp.; bestrid, be strid', or bestrod, be strod', pt.; be-stridden, pp. be strid', or bestrod, be strod', pt.; be-stridden, pp. be strid', or bestrod, be strod', pp., bestud, v. be stid' (be and stud), to adorn with stnds or shining points: bestud' ding, imp.; bestud', pp., bet, n. bet (AS. bad: Goth. vods, a pledge), a wager; but ting, imp.; bet ted, pp.; bet ting, a. in the habit of making bets: n. the proposing or laying of a wager; bet to, n. one who bets. beta, n. beta (Gr.), second letter of the Greek arbae-bet. and beta (Gr.), second letter of the Greek arbae-

bet tor, n. one who bets, beta, n. bétá (17, kecond letter of the Greek alphabet; systematic name for an order of plants (Celt. bets, red, in alliasion to the red colour of the roots) of which the best-root is the type.

betake, v. bétákí (A.S. betacan), to take one's self to; to have recourse to; to apply: betaking, imp.: betok, p. bétőkí v. betaken, pp. bétálien, betel, n. bétől (F. bétál: Sp. bétőles Sans, patrol, sort of pepper-plant, the fruit of the Areca Catechu; a compound whose principal ingredients are the fruit of the Areca Catechu, the leaf of the betel pepper, a little chunam, and lime—in universal use for chewing in all central and tropical Asia, affording the same sort of enjoyment as chewing tobacco in other countries.

countries.

bethink, v. bš-hink' (be and think), to bring or call to mind by reflection: bethink'ing, imp,: bethought, pp. bš-thate'.

pp. be-thairt'.
betide, v. be-fid' (AS. be; fidan, to happen), to hap-pen; to come to; to come to pass; to befall: betided, pp. be-fi-ded.

betimes, ad. be-fims', or betime' (AS. be and fime), before it is too late; seasonably.

betaken, v. be-to-in (be and token), to show by marks or signs; to point out something future by a thing known; to indicate; to foreshow; betokening, imp. be-tok-ning, showing by a sign; betokened, pp.

better, no. a contract or agreement with a view to marriage. In a contract or agreement with a view better, and a contract or agreement with a view better, and a contract or agreement with a view better, and the comp. of good (As. better). Dut. beef, better, more), good in a higher degree; more advanced: ad, with greater excellence; more correctly:

1. to improve; to raise higher in the good qualities of: bettern, n. plu. bettera, pp. betterd, pp. betterd, bettering, imp.: bettered, pp. betteroh, in the middle of two—from be, by, and tweoh, two), in the middle from one to another; noting difference or distinction of one from another: between decks, among seamen, the space contained between two decks: betwirt, prep. betwirt, and any angle less than a right-angle: betwirt, and the prepared of two heavel, n. betwirt, and the prepared of the prepare

young women.

bewall. b. b. seal' (AS. bc: Icel. wild, to lament),
bewall be best of the b

deredly, ad be-vel'derd-it: bewilderment, n. con-bustich, v. be-vel'derd-it: bewilderment, n. con-bustich, v. be-vel'derd-it; bewilderd-it; belasse in the highest degree; to fascinate—used generally in a had sense: bewitch ling, imp.; ad. having power to charm or fascinate: bewitched, pp. be-vel'der's, vertex'er, n. one who: bewitch largy and de-levation of the power possessed by any person or thin-terior of the power possessed by any person or thin-burrary, v. be-va' (AS. be; vregors, to accuse, to discover), to point out; to show; to discover; to be-tray: bewray fag, imp.; bewrayed, pp. be-va'd. bey, n. bd (Turk be), a prince or chief, governor of a Turkish province; a prince. beyend, dd, prep. be-yon'd (AS. begond—from second, thither, yonder), at a distance; at the further side; out of reach; above: to go beyond, to surpass. beyrichia, n. bd-rik't-d (after M. Beyrich), a genus of manute fossil crustaceans, bivalved, and found at-tached to other crustaceans as parasites.

bezel, n. bēz'ēl (Sp. bisel, the basil edge of a plate of looking-glass: F. biseau, aslant), the ledge which sur-rounds and retains a jewel or other object in the cavity

rounds and retains a jewel or other object in the cavity in which it is set.

bezoar-stones, bezior-stons (Pers. pa, against; sabar, poison), stony concretions found in the intestines of certain land-animals, and formerly used as medicines or antidotes for poisons; in good, stony concretions usually composed of several crusts one within the other, and closely cohering; bezoardic, a bézo-dridik, of or like bezoar.

bl, bi or bl, also bls, bis (L. twice), a common prefix, meaning two, twice, double, in two. Note.—When compounds beginning with bit are not found, mark the meaning of bi, and turn to the principal word.

bla, n bitd, as Slamsee name for the small shells called cowries throughout the East Indies.

blangular, a bit-divglo-liar (L. bis; angulus, a corbinagular, a bit-divglo-liar (L. bis; angulus, a cor-

called courses throughout the East Indies.
blangular, a bi-day-gi-dier (L. bis; a engulus, a corner), having two angles or corners.
bias, n. bids (F. biast, a slope: It. sbiescio, slant, on one side), a disposition or leaning of the mind;
inclination; prepossession: v. to incline to; to prejudice in favour of: bi assing, imp.: biassed, pp. bi-dst, tuelling it for ware of

inclined in favour of. bib, v. bib (L. bibo, I drink: Dut. biberen, to drink to excess: F. biberon, a tippler), to sip: bib bing, imp.: bibbed, pp. bibd: bibber, n. bibber, one who sips or

bibbed, pp. bibd: bibber, n. bib-ber, one who sips or tipples.
bib. n. bib, a species of codfish, growing to a foot in length, of a pale-olive colour, sides tinged with gold, belly white: bibbs, n. piu. bibs, in shipbuilding, pieces of timber bolted to certain parts of a mast to support the treatie-trees.
bib; boreer, to slaver—from bore, spittle: Fin. bolbe, the mouth), a piece of cloth put on the breasts of children for cleanliness when feeding them.

put on the bi

feeding them.
bibacious, a bi-bd'shūs (L. bibo, I drink—see bib),
given to drinking: bibacity, n. bi-bds'-t-t, love for
drinking: bibalous, a bd's-d-is, drinking in; spongy:
bibio, n. bib'-t-d, the wine-fly.
bibasic, a bi-bd-s'-t-t, b-bis, two; basis, a base), having two bases—applied to acids which combine with
we equivalents of a base.

Bible, n. bibl (fr. biblion, a book), the book; the Holy Scriptures: Biblical, a biblilist, relating to the Bible: Biblically, ad. -H: Biblicist, n. biblicalty, also Biblicalty, m. one skilled in the knowledge of the

a bowl or dish made of wood: v. to quarrel; to fight without a set battle; to contend in words: bick'ering, imp.: bickered, pp. bik'erd. biconjugate, a bick'orion-got (L. bis, twice; con, together; jungo, I join), in bot, in pairs—applied to a leaf in which the common petiole divides into two branches, each of which bears two leaflets. bicorn, a bik'orn, or bicornous, a bi-k'ornis (L. bis, twice; cornu, a horn), two-horned; in bot, applied to any parts of plants that have the likeness of two horns. bicuspid, a bi-k'as'pid (L. bis, twice; cuspis, the point of a spear), in and, applied to teeth that have two fangs or points, as the first two molars on each side; in bot, leaves that end in two points; two-hards, bid, v. bid (AS, becdum; Ger. biden, to offer; Dut. bids, v. bid (AS, becdum; Ger. biden, to offer a price; to beds, bids, bidding; has an invitation; an order at an auction. bids, v. bid (AS, bidan, to wait, to remain), to suffer; to endure; to live; to remain in a place; to continue in a state: biding, imp. bid'ding, dwelling; remaining.

continue in a state: blding, imp. bi'ding, dwelling; remaining, bidental, a bi-dhi'dil (L. bis, twice; dens, a toothgen dentals), having two teeth: bidentate, a bi-deni'dil, in bot., applied to leaves that have their marginal incisions or teeth edged by smaller teeth. bidet, n. bidi'dil (F. biddi: It. bidetlo), a small horse; an article of bedroom furniture. blennial, a bi-hini-dil (L. bis, twice; unnus, a year), continuing or lasting throughout two years—applied to plants that do not bear flowers and seed till the second year, and then die: n. a plant that stands two years: blen nially, ad. -li. bler, n. ber (AS. beer: F. biere: Ger. bdra), a frame of wood, or a carriage, on which the dead are borne to the grave.

the grave. biestings,

the grave.

bleatings, n. plu. bleitings (see bestings), the
first milk given by a cow after calving.

bifacial, a bi-faish-id (L. bis, twice; facies, the
face), having two like faces.

bifarons, a bif-fris (L. bis, twice; fero, I carry),
bearing fruit twice a-year.

biffin, n. biffin is supposed corruption of berfin, from
its resemblance to raw beef, an apple so called, dried
in an oven and flattened for keeping.

bifd, a. biffid (L. bis, twice; fidi. I cleft or split),
cleft in two; opening with a cleft, but not deeply divided; also bifidate, a. bif-iddl, double; of two
kinds: bifform, a. -faierm (L. forma, shape), having
two forms.

two forms. bifurcated, a. 51-fer-ka-téd, or bifur-cous, a. -k-us (L. bis, twice; furca, a fork), forked; separated into two heads or branches: bifurca-tion, n. -kd-shun, a dividing into two, as the division of the trunk of vessels, or of the stem of a plant.

big, a. big (original spelling bug: Icel. bolga, a swelling: Dan. bug, belly), large; great in size or bulk; full of pride; distended; ready to burst: blg'ly, ad. -H:

of order; distended; ready to burst: big'ly, ad. 48: big ness, in big, v. big, or bigg (Dan. byg), winter barley, big ness, in. big, v. big, or bigg (Dan. byg), winter barley, bigamy, b. big-do-mt fit. bis, twice; Gr. gameo, I marry), the erime of marrying a second wife or husband while a first is still alive; big amist, n.-mst, one who has two wives or husbands at one time. biggin, n. big'gin R. beguine, an order of nuns who do not take vows), a cap of a certain shape worn by the beguins; a child's cap; a small wooden vessel. bight, n. bit (icel. bigf, a bend or curve: AS. bugar, Gr. biegen, to bend), a sudden bend inwards of the sea into the land; a small bay; the double part or coil of a rope.

sea into the land; a small bay; the double part or coil of a rope.
bigot, n. big-ôt (it. bigotto, a bigot; bizzoco, a hypocrite—from bigio, grey—applied to certain secular
aspirants to superior holiness of life in thirteenth century), one who is obstinately and blindly attached to
a particular religious belief, to a party, or to an opinion; a blind zealot: big orted, a unreasonably attached
to: big otedly, ad.; bigotty, n. big-66-r., blind zeal in
favour of something.
bijout, n. bê-zhôt'rī, jewellery; the making or
dealing in trinkets or jewellery.
bijugate, a. bij-66-di, di, bis, twice; jugum, a yoke,
in bot., having two pairs of leaflets on a pinnate leaf.

bilabiate, a. bi-labi-at (L. bis, twice; labium, all in bot., having the mouth of any tubular organ divinto two principal portions, termed lips. bilateral, a. bi-labi-at lips. bilateral, a. bi-labi-at lips. bilateral, a. bilabi-at lips. a bilateral, a. bilabi-at lips. bilateral, a. bilabi-at lips. bilateral, a. bilabi-at lips. bilab

eral symmetry, that construction in vertebrate a mals where the organs of the body are arranged in

eral symmetry, that construction in vertebrate is mals where the organs of the body are arranged mor less distinctly in pairs.

bilberry, name of a small wild fruit of a dark-bil blue berry), name of a small wild fruit of a dark-bil colour, called in Scotland blaeberry; whortle-berry bilboes, n. pin. bilboe; lbilboe; l. books, a shack but, books, among mariners, a sort of stocks or wo en shackles for the feet, used for offenders.

bile, n. bil (lb. bils, bille : B. bile, b. theolected black illustrates the state of the black bills, bill (lb. bils, bill) in the bills, a bills, bills, bills, bills, bills, bills, bills, bills, bills, a bills, n. bill (labe, n. bills, bills, n. bill (labe, bills, bills, n. bills, bills, n. bills, b

ni Bilingsgate.
bilingual, a bi-ling-good (L. bis, twice; lingua, tongue), in two languages: bilinguous, a. -gor speaking two languages.
biliteral, a. bi-liter-al (L. bis, twice; litera, a lette

of two letters

of two letters.

bilk, v. bilk (Sw. balka, to partition off—anoth spelling of balk), to defraud; to cheat; to leave in the lurch: bilking, imp.; bilked, pp. bilkd.

bill, n. bill (AS. bil; Ger, bell, an axe; but, bille, stone-mason's pick), an instrument for hewing; ane. military weapon; a hooked instrument for cuttin, hedges, pruning, de.; the beak of a fowl or bird; billed, billd, furnished with a bill.

bill (As. bill) bill (As. bill) and (As. bill) bill (As. bill) bill

a. bid., turnished with a bid.
bill, n. bill (mid. L. bulla, a seal: Dut. biljet, a note
an account for goods; a printed advertisement:
law, a declaration in writing of some fault or wron bill, n. bil (mid. L. bulla, a seal; Dut. billet, a note an account for goods; a printed advertisement; law, a declaration in writing of some fault or wrong a written promise to pay money in a certain time; form or draft of a proposed law before parliament; written list of parliculars in law, in commerce, or other social usages; bill of exchange, a written orde on a person in a distant place requesting him to pay money in a certain the payment to another—the person who draws the bill called the drawer, the person requested to pay the money the drawer, the person to whom the money payable is called the payee; bill of fare, in a hotel, list of articles ready for food: bill of entry, in com, written account of goods entered at the custom house a person on board an outward-bound vessel, and signe by the master or captain; bill of health, a certificat of the health of a ship's crew; bill of mortality, a person on board an outward-bound vessel, and signe by the master or captain; bill of health, a certificat of the health of a ship's crew; bill of mortality, summary or list of the rights and privileges claime by a people; bill of sale, a written liventory or list given by the seller of personal property to the put chaser; bill of exceptions, a written statement errors in law tendered to the presiding judge befor a verdict is given; bill in chancery, a written statement with in or filed in the Court of Chancery; trailing the contents; bill of suspension, in Scot., a written statement in a comment of the court of the proper in the prevent execution of a sentence in a criminal trial bill of the Decish law, a certain form c writing given by a husband to a wife by which hill of suspension, in Scot., a written places with her was dissolved; bill-sticker, on who posts placards, &c.

bill, v. bill (from a lower to a higher court to prevent execution of a sentence in a criminal trial bill of the proper in the proper

billet, n. billet (F. billet, ticket, diminutive of bill a small letter; a ticket directing soldiers where t

lodge: v. to quarter soldiers: billeting, imp.: billeted,

billet, n. billet (F. billet, a stick or log of wood cut for firewood), a small log of wood for firewood. billst-doux, n. billet-do (F. billet, a letter; doux, sweet), a short love-letter.

sweet, a snort love-letter.
billiards, n. plu. billydrds [F. billard—from F. bille;
L. pillums, a ball), a game played on a long table covered with cloth, with ivory balls and a cue or mace:
billiard, a. pert. to.
billion, n. billydin (L. bis, twice, and million), a
million of millions.

billion. n. bili-pin (L. bis, twice, and million), a million of millions. billion. n. bili-pin (L. bis, twice, and million), a million of millions. billiow. n. bili-billow. n. billow. n. bi

bind, n. bind (icel. binda, to bind: Lith. pinnu, to wreathe, to plait: L. vinca, a vine), the winding or cimbing stem of a climbing plant—thus, hop-bine, the shoots of hops: woodbine, the honeysuckle: bindwood or binwood, in Soot, the tivy: bindweed, a wild plant with twining stems; a convolvulus. bing, n. bing, g. box bing, a heap: Icel. binga, to swell—same as bin), a heap; a miner's term for a heap of ore or other mineral of a certain size.
binnacle or binacle, n. bin-d-kl (formerly written bittacle, n. bit-d-kl; Abstracle, a turret-shaped box placed on board a ship near the helm in which the compans is kept.

placed on board a ship near the helm in which the compans is kept.

Innocle, n. bindo-ki (L. binus, double; oculus, an eye, a telescope fitted with two tubes for both eyes: bincerlar, a. bi-ndk-alar, having two eyes; employing both eyes at once—as binocular vision.

Innomial, n. bi-ndw-alar, having two eyes; employing both eyes at once—as binocular vision.

Innomial, n. bi-ndw-alar (L. bis, twice; nomen, a name), in dg., a quantity consisting of two terms connected by the sign plus (+), or minus (-): adj. pert. or binominus, a. bi-ndw-alar is binomial system, in sool, the system according to which every animal receives two names, the one indicating the genus to which it belongs, the other being its own specific hame—as cannis familiaris; the domestic dog.

binous, a. bi-nds (L. bini, two by two), double; in a pair, as leaves.

pair, as leaves,

pair, as leaves, binoxalate, n. bin-bis-di-ai (L. bis, twice; Gr. cza-lis, a kind of sorrel—from Gr. czus, acid), a combina-lion of oxalic acid with a base in which the former is in excess: binoxide, n. -bis-di (L. bis, twice, and szepen), the second degree of oxidation of a metal other substance.

er other substance.

biography, n. bi-6g-rd-ft (Gr. bios, life; grapho, I write, the written history of the life and character of a particular person: biographic, a.-6-grd/ft, bioshidographical, a.-t-kall, pert, to the written life of any one: biographically, ad.-t-kall's: biographer, n. bi-6g-fa-fer, a writer of lives.

biology, n. bt-6l'o-ft(Gr. bios, life; logos, a discourse),

the science which investigates the phenomena of life, whether vegetable or animal: biologic, a. bio-logist, also bi'ologistal, a. digit-kal, relating to the science of life; biologist, n. obio-jist, one who treats of the phenomena of life.

benomena of life.

blyarous, a bip'dr-its (L. bis, twice; pario, I bring forth), having two at a birth: biy artite, a -tit (L. bis, twice; pario, II bring forth), having two at a birth: biy artite, a -tit (L. bis, twice; parities, divided), divided into two parts, as a leaf; having two corresponding parts: bip artition, ...-fish'an, the act of dividing or making into two corresponding parts: biy'artile, a -til, that may be divided into two parts.

biped, n. bi-ped(L. bis, twice; pes, a foot-gen, pedis), an animal having two feet: bipedal, a bip'e'.dal or bi-pi'.dal, having two feet.

bipennate, a bi-pennat, and bipen'mated, a. (L. bis, twice; penna, a feather), having two wings or wing-like organs.

like organs. bipetalous, a. bi-pět'a-tus (L. bis, twice; Gr. petalon,

a leaf), having two flower-leaves or petals.

biplicate, a. biplickat (L. bis, twice; pico, I fold), in bot., doubly folded in a transverse manner, as in the section of some cotyledons or seed-lobes.

biquacrate, n. ot-kwood-ratt, bis, twice; guadraths, squared), the fourth power of a number, or the square of the square: bi quadratic, n. or a -rdrick, relating to the fourth power.

birch, n. berch (AS. birce: Sw. bjork), name of a tree; a number of the square of th

ary of it.

biscuit, n. bis kit (F. biscuit-from L. bis, twice, and

biscuit, n. bis-kid (F. biscuit-from L. bis, twice, and F. cuit, done or baked-from L. coctus, cooked or dressed), bread baked hard for keeping; articles of pottery before they are glazed and ornamented.
bisect, v. bi-skit (L. bis, twice; sectus, cut), to cut or divide into two equal parts: bisecting, imp.; bisected, pp.: bisection, n. skit-shun, the act of cutting into two equal parts: bisegment, n. the exact half of

biserial, a. bt-se'ri-di (L. bis, twice; series, an order or row), arranged in a double series or two courses. biserrate, a. bt-se'r'rdi (L. bis, twice; serra, a saw), being doubly marked or notched like the teeth of a

being anuly marked or notched like the teeth of a saw, as in certain leave.

bisexual, a bisekeid all (L. bis, twice; sexus, male or female), of both sexes; hermaphrodite.

bishop, n. biship (AS, bisecop: L. episcopus; Gr. episcopus; an overseen), a clergyman of high rank who has the oversight of the clergy within a district called a diocese; biship optic, n. rtk, a diocese; the office and jurisdiction of a bishop.

bisk, n. bisk (F. bisque, rich soup), soup made by boiling together several sorts of flesh.

bismuth, n. bisrmith (Ger. visimuth), a hard brither soul state that the several sorts of the several sor

tle reddish-white metal, used in making pewter, printers' types, &c., non-malleable, but easily fusible: bis'muthine, a.-ln, sulphuret of bismuth of a greyish-tin colour: bis'muthite, n.-ll, or bis'mutite, -ms-ll, a yellowish-grey ore of bismuth, or of a white or dul mountain-green: bis'muthal, a.-dl, and bis'muthic, a.-dl, of or from bismuth: bismuth-bleme, bished, a mixture of silicate of iron and bismuth with plos-

phate of alumina.

blson, n. blson (L. or Gr.), a kind of wild ox, with
short black rounded horns, and a large fleshy hunch
on the shoulders.

blssextitle, n. bls-seks-ttt (L. bissextitis—from bis.

on the shoulders.

bissextile, n. bis-sèks'ill (L. bissextilis—from bis,
and sextus, sixth), overy fourth year—so called by
the anc. Romans, because in that year the sixth day
of the calcuds of March (Feb. 24) was reckoned twice;
leap year: adj. pert. to leap year.

bistort, n. bist'ibr' (L. bis, twice; tortus, twisted), a
plant so called from the twisted or contorted appear-

phane so cancer from the substead or contorted appear-ance of its root; snakeweed.

bistoury, n. bistoör i (F. bistouri, an incision-knife— from Pistoria, now Pistoja, in Tuscany, once cele-brated for their manufacture), a small knife or scalpel

for surgical purposes, bistre, n. bister (F. prepared soot), a brown paint

bistre, n. bistler (F. prepared soot), a brown paint made from wood-soot.
bisulcous, a. bi-sultikis (L. bis, twice; sulcus, a furow), cloven-footed, as swine or oxen.
bisulphate, n. bi-sultikis (L. bis, twice; sulphur, sulphur, sulphur (L. bis, twice; sulphur, sulphur) at the containing two equivalents of sulphuric acid to one of the base.
bit, n. bit (AS. bitcl: loci. bittl), the iron mouthplees of a bridle; a small plees of anything; a tool; bitting, mp.; bitted, pp.
bitch, n. bick (AS. bicce: loci. bitkis, a little dog, a bitch; Ger. betse, a bitch), the female of the dog kind; opprobrious term.
bite, v. bit (Goth. beidan; Icel. bita), to tear; to

opprobrious term.

bite, v. bit (Goth. beitan: Icel. bita), to tear; to pierce; to break or crush with the teeth; to pierce with cold; to reproach by stinging words; to pain or wound: n. the seizure of anything by the teeth; wound made by the teeth; a morsel; a mouthful: biting, imp. biting; adj. severe; sharp; sarcastic bit, pl. bit; bitten, p. bit'n: adj, in bot., applied to a leaf, root, or corolla terminating abruptly, as if bitten off short; biter, n. bit'er; bit ingly, ad. 41. biternate, a. bit'er-nat (I. bis, twice; terni, three by three), in bot., applied to compound leaves which form three leaflets on each secondary petiole or leaf-stalk.

stalk

form three leaflets on each secondary petiole or leaf-stalk.

bittacle, n. blt'id-kl-see binnacle.

bitter, a. blt'id-kl-see binnacle.

bitter, a. blt'id-kl-see binnacle.

bitter, biting, stinging), sharp; biting to the taste;

severe; reproachful; painful to the feelings or mind;

distressing: n. a plant: bit'terness, n. sharpness;

bit'terly, a. d. it. bitters, n. pln. blt'idr. a. fluor,

generale sig. d. it. bitters, n. blt'idr. a. fluor,

generale sig. d. it. bitters, n. blt'idr. a. fluor,

generale sig. d. it. bitters, n. blt'idr.

bitter-speat, woody nightshade: bitterwort,

the plant gentian: bittern, n. bit'idr.

the vorks is concreted,

used in the preparation of Epsom salts.

bittern, n. bit'idr. (lt. bitters, a bird of the heron

tribe, of retiring habits, frequenting marshes.

bitts, n. plu. bits (clc. bitt, a beam in a house or

ship: F. bittes: Sp. bitts), two strong pleces of timber

in the fore part of a ship on which the cables are fast
end when she lies at anchor; v. to bitt, to put round

the bitts.

the bitts.

bitumen, n. bi-tu'mën (L. bitumen—from Gr. pitus, bitumen, n. bi-tu'mën (L. bitumen—from Gr. pitus, bitusen, n. b. 143 min (L. bitumen—from Gr. pitus, the pine or pitch tree, mineral pitch or tar; one of the tamily of mineral resins or hydro-carbons, highly inflammable, and burning with much smoke and fiame—in its purest and most fluid state it is called maphths—of the consistence of oil, petroleum—as alaggy mineral pitch, mattha—as elastic mineral pitch or caoutchoue, elaterite—as a black, hard, brittle, and glossy mineral, asphalt: bituminate, v. mi-nat, to impregnate with bitumen: bitu'minating, imp. bitu'minated, pp.: bitu'ming ting, imp.: bitu'minated, pp.: bitu'minie, but minated, pp.: bitu'minie, bitu'minis, v. mi-nat, to prepare or coat with bitumen: bitu'minis, v. mi-nat, to prepare or coat with bitumen: bitu'minis, imp.: bitu'mi

bivaive, n. bi'rdiv (L. bis, twice; easez, folding dones, a shell consisting of two parts which shus and open, as the mussel or oyster; in bot, a seed case or vessel of like kind; adi, also bival valar, -es-lév, and bival vous, -tis, having two shells, as the oyster or mussel.

or mussel. bivouse, n. biv-bb-dk (F.: Ger. bei-wacke, an additional watch: Sp. vivac, town-guard), the encampent of an army for the night in the open air. v. bo take rest or refreshment in the open air, as an army on march, or travellers on a journey: biv ouacked, pp. ddt. bizarre, biv ouacked, pp. ddt. bizarre, of it.), in ouece, strange and fautastical; bizarre, chir-ro (it.), in ouece, strange and fautastical, as appendix of the confused of the day of the

blab, V. 603 (18ah. 6050000; to canonic; teer, purpers, a stammerer; Dut. 605000; to tell tales), to tatle; to to pack confined by the thoughtless; Gach. blabarms, a stammerer; Dut. 605000; to tell tales; to tell secrets in a thoughtless manner; n. a tell-tale; the who reveals things which ought has imp.; blabbed, pp. 64600; a tell-tale; blab blag, imp.; blabbed, pp. 64600; a tell-tale; blab blag, a blab k. Ger. bleich, and Dut. bleck, pale, black, a, blab (Ger. bleich, and Dut. bleck, pale, black, a, blab, vicin seems to be the original meaning of black; leel. blackr, bluish-grey or pale), the opposite of white; dark; cloudy; dismal; sullen; very wicked: n. name of the darks of colours; a negro: v. to make black; to dirty or soil: blacking, imp; n. a substance used in polishing boots and shoes; that which makes black: blacked, pp. blackings, nn; black-act, which makes black; black hale, a little black: black lay, ad. 4: black ness, n. black-act, a law which makes it felony to appear armed with the face blackened; black-amber, n. the name given by Prussian amber-diggers to jet; black-ark, magic or conjuration: black-ball, v. in a society, to reject a proposed member by putting black balls in the votting or conjuration: black-ball, v. in a society, to reject a proposed member by putting black-ball in the voting or allot box: balling, imp. -balled, pp. black-band, a Scotch miner's term for the frontations of the coal-massures which contain coaly matter sufficient for calcining the ore without the addition of coal: black-bory, the fruit of the brambie: blackbird, a species of singing-bird; black-board, a board painted black, used in schools for teaching purposes: black-board, an old book said to have been composed in 1175, containing a description of the Court of Exchequer, its officers, privileges, &c.; a book compiled under the authority of Henry VIII. in regard to monasteries; a book treating on necromancy: blackcap, a bird, so called from its black crown; an apple roated till black: black-cattle, a general term for bulls, oven, and cows: black-chalk, a soft black or bluish-black clay or shale found in subordinate layers in several formations, also called Ration chalk, German chalk, &c.: cows: black-chalk, a soft black or bluish-black clay or shale found in subordinate layers in several formations, also called Italian chalk, German chalk, Ge. black-cock, the heath-cock or black grouse: black-friar, one of an order of monks, also called Dominicans: black-fux, n. a mixture of carbonate of potash and charcoal, used in chemical operations: black-lack, a place of confinement for soldiers: black-jack, a miner's term for sulphuret of zine or blende: black-lack, a namer's term for sulphuret of zine or blende: black-lack, a miner's term for sulphuret of zine or blende: sused in making lead pencils: black-lack, a discase among calves and sheep: black-lack, a discase among calves and sheep: black-lack, a commen gambler; a cheat: black-letter, n, the old English alphabetic character: black-mail, a tax in money trind paid in olden times to robbers for protection; any tax unjustily or unfairly exacted: black-pudding, a pudding made of blood thickened with meat: black-sheep, n, an outcast; a person lil-lehaved and of low holts: black-strakes, a range of planks immediate halls: black-strakes, a range of planks immediate with strong sharp spines, and bearing small around black fruit like plums or cherries—also called the sice: black-wonft, one of the fatal symptoms of yellow fever: black-wonft, one of the fatal symptoms of yellow fever: black-wonft, one of the fatal symptoms of yellow fever: black-wonft, one of the fatal symptoms of yellow fever: black-wonft, one of the fatal symptoms of yellow fever: black-wonft, one of the fatal symptoms of yellow fever: black-wonft, one of the fatal symptoms of yellow fever: black-wonft, one of the fatal symptoms of yellow fever: black-wonft, one of the fatal symptoms of yellow fever; black-wonft, one of the fatal symptoms of yellow fever; black-wonft, one of the fatal symptoms of yellow fever; black-wonft, one of the fatal symptoms of yellow fever; black-wonft, one of the fatal symptoms of yellow fever; black-wonft, one of the fatal symptoms of yellow fever; black-wonft, on

to a person with black eyebrows; gloomy; threatening; dismal.
blacken, v. black (from black), to make black; to
soli; to defame: blackening, imp. black-inge; blackened, pp. -bnd: black'ener, n. one who.
blackgard, n. blag-gdrd (a name originally given
in derision to the lowest class of menials or hangeron about a court or great household), a mean low follow; one who uses foul language; any dirty useless
man or boy; a scoundrel: v. to defame; to employ
foul or abusive language in speaking of any one;

black guarding, imp.: black guarded, pp.: black-guardism, n. 42m, the conduct or language of a black-

guard, black-rod, n. blak-rod, a high officer of the queen's household, and of the order of the garter, so called from the black staff which he carries as a badge of

nou use brack staff which he carries as a badge of cifics.

blacksmith, n. blak'smith, one who manufactures articles from iron.

bladder, n. blad's'de' (AS. bledge: Icel, bladge, ibable, a blister: Ger. blatter, a pustule), a thin sack or beg in animals for containing particular finids, such as the strine and the pull: blad derd, a. de'rd, awelled like a bladder. blad dery, a. de'rd, like a bladder. bladd ery, a. de'rd, like a bladder. blade, leaf of a tree, blade of a sword: Ger. bladt; Dut. blad, a leaf, a plate), the long leaf or spire of grass, or of a like plant; the cutting part of a knife; the broad part of an oar; the part of a tool that is broad or thin; a brisk, gay, bold fellow:

v. to furnish with a blade: bla'ding, imp.: bla'ded, pp.: adj. applied to crystals composed of long and larrow plates, like the blade of a knife; laminated: blade-bone, the upper flat bone of the shoulder: blade-bone, the upper flat bone of the shoulder: blades, p. plu. blads, the principal rafters or breaks of sons.

of a roof.
blain, n. blan (AS. blegen; Dut. or Dan. blegne;
loci. blina, a boil or pimple, a sore; a blister.
blame, v. blan (F. blamer, to blame: Norm. F.
blamer; L. blasphemare, to revile, to defame: Gr.
blamphemen, to speak implously: It blassmare, to
blamel, to find fault with; to censure: n. censure;
crime; expression of disapprobation; reproach; blaming, imp.; blamed, pp. bland: blameworthy, a.;
blameworthiness, n.; blam full, a. /561; blamefully, ad. -/5614; blame-fulness, n.; bla'mer, n. one
who; blamable, a bla'md-bl, deserving of censure;
faulty; culpable: bla'mably, ad. -bl; bla'mableness,
n. -bl-ness; blameless, bla'mels, without fault; innocent; free from blame; guiltless: blamelessity, ad.
bla blasmelessness, n.

cent; free from barne; guntless: blame lessity, ad.
ib blame lessiness, in.
blanch, v. blanch (F. blanchir, to whiten—from
blanc, white: Dan. blanch, shining, polished), to make
white: to take out the colour: blanching, imp.: ad,
wittening; n. the operation of brightening pieces of
silver, or of making white like silver other metals;
the operation of whitening vegetables by covering
them from the light: blanched, pp. blanch: blanch

the operation of whitening vegetables by covering them from the light: blanched, pp. blanch. thanchet, n. one who. blancmange, n. bling-möngzk, or blancmanger, n. bland, and plands, gentle: bland, and bland, gentle: bland, bland, gentle: bland, bland, soft, mild; soft; gentle: bland, y. ad. di: bland ness, n.; bland, a. bland. dish, n. gos flattery: bland, bland, soft, mild; soft; gentle: bland, y. ad. di: bland ness, n.; bland, abland, bland, bl

blard, n. bldr'nt (from a legend connected with blarney Castle, Ireland), smooth deceifful talk; flattering words meant neither to be houset nor true. blaspheme, v. blas', fair (see blane), to speak of God with irreverence; to speak in implous terms of any of God's names and attributes; to curse or swear: blasphemed, pp. fēmd: blasphemer, n. ene who: blas'phemou, a. fē-mās, implous; containing blasphemy: blas'phemousa', fair blas'-phemy, n. -1, irreverence in speaking of God; profine language.

blast, n. bilist (AS. blassen, to blow; blast, a blast, a violent rush of wind; the sound of a wind-instruent; any destructive influence; an explosion of gunpowder; the air introduced into a furnace: v. to cause to wither; to blight; to affect with a sudden calamity; to destroy; to confound; to split rocks by gunpowder: blasting, imp.: n. the act of separating stones or rocks from their beds by blowing them up with gunpowder: blasted, imp.: n. the act of separating stones or rocks from their beds by blowing them up with gunpowder: blasted, imp.: n. the fire-tubes and in causing a greater drunght in the fire-tubes and in causing a greater drunght in the fire-tubes and in causing a greater drunght in the fire-tubes and in causing a greater drunght of the fire-tubes and in causing a greater drunght of the blast-tipe, the waste-chinery—the air so introduced is called the blast.

blastems, n. bids-fired (Gr. blastone, I germinate), in sury, a subtransparent glairy matter, containing a multitude of minute corpuseles forming the basis of part of an animal, as the blastema of bone; in bot, the whole of the embryo after the cotyledons have been abstracted: blaste mal, a.-mal, pert. to; rudimentary. blastoderm, n. blast-derm (Gr. blaston, a bout-derm, a, a bad-dent (Dut. blast, a bout-derm, a, a blat-derm (Gr. blaston, a bout-derm, a, blast-derm (Gr. blaston, a branch, a bud-dent (Dut. blast, a bout-der Gael. blasten, a bud-dent (Dut. blast, a torch), the strong ballows as a beast: blatter, v. blat-ter, to make a senseless noise; to prate.

blaze, n. blaz (AS. blast or blaste, a torch or prace, a blaze, n. blaz (AS. blast or blaste, a, torch or lamp; feel, blaste, bark bark is stript off.

blaze, v. blaz (AS. blasten; Dut. blasten, to the bark is stript off.

blaze, v. blaz (AS. blasten; Dut. blasten, to the blaz ing, timp: blazed, pp. blaz-nri, that branch of heraldry which describes or explains coats of arms in proper terms; the art of delineating the figures and devices of a coat of arms in their proper colours; or me

explains coats of arms in proper terms; the art of delineating the figures and devices of a coat of arms

blain-ri, that branch of heruldry which describes or explains coats of arms in proper terms; the art of delineating the figures and devices of a coat of arms in their proper colours or metals.

bleach, v. blech (AS. blaccan—from blace, pale: Dut. blacken—see black), to make white; to take out colour; to grow white in any way: bleaching, imp.: n. the art of making anything white, especially cioth: bleached, pp. blecht; bleacher, n. one who: bleachery, n. ep-1, a place for bleaching: bleaching-powder, a salt of lime—the chloride.

bleak, a blek (AS. blace, black; Ger. bletch; Dut. bleck, pale), cold; open; exposed; cheeriess; solitary; bleak ind, a cheeriess and open in a certain degree: bleak y, a. 4: bleak y, a. blex (Bank y, a. 4: bleak y, a. blex y, a. blex, a. blex, a. blex and open in a certain degree: bleak y, a. 4: bleak y, a. blex p. blext, bleax blex indicates bleax indicates and open in a certain bear educated by the context bleax indicates bleax indicates

begins and another ends: blend'ed, pp.: blend'er, one

blende, n. blend (Ger. blenden, to dazzle), a term

blande, n. blėnd (Ger. blenden, to dazzle), a term applied to several minerals having a peculiar lustropied to german minerals having a peculiar lustropiende, zor, now generally restricted to the sulphure of zinc-blende, žc., now generally restricted to the sulphure of zinc; blendous, a. ben-das, relating to blende.

blennorrhea, n. blėn-br-de (Gr. blenna, mucus; rhen, I flow), an excessive flow or secretion from mucus glands in any situation.

blenny, n. blėn-mi (Gr. blenna, mucus, slime), name of a fish of several species, so called from the mucuou matter covering the body.

bless, v. blės (As. bleistan, to bless—from blithe, merry, joyful: Bohem. blæs, e., happliy), to unake happy; to prosper; to praise; to give thanks to; to glorify or praise for benefits received. bless sing, inp.: n. a wish of happiness to another; gift; benefit or advantage; divine favour: blessedly, happy and prosperous; enloying spiritual happiness: blessedly, ad. 41: bles sedness, n.: bleszer, n. one who.

a blåsisåd, happy and prosperous; enloying spiritual happiness; bløsisdly, ad. II: bløsisdness, n.: bløsiser, n. one who. blew, v. blø-see blow. blew, v. blø-see blow. blight, n. blit (AS. blace, pale: low Ger. blækken, to shine: old H. Ger. blick, fur, blight-fire or lightning-from the idea of being blasted with lightning, a disease common to plants, by which they are withered either wholly or partially; anything nipping or blasting: v. to retard growth or prevent fertility; to blast; to frustrate: blighting, imp.: blightied, pp.: blightingly, ad. Jibid (AS. blind; Goth. blinds: Icel. blind:—connected with blink), deprived of sight; wanting discernment; heedless; inconsiderate; morally depraved: v. to deprive of sight; to darken; to deceive: n. something that darkens or obscures; a cover or screen: blinding, imp.: blind'ad, ad. Aibindiness, n. want of sight; intellectual darkness: blind fold, a, having the eyes covered; v. to hinder from seeing: blindfolding, imp.: blindfold ed, pp.: blinding abuff (Gr. blinzel-mous), a play or game, in which one havying it blindman; b. II. es or catch a unit of the control of th

blind-worm, a small reptile covered with scales, and having a forked tongue, but harmless—called also

having a forked tongue, but harmless—called also low-worm.

Dunk, n. blingk (AS. blican, to dazzle: Ger. blicken, to shine, or blisken, to twinkle), a wink; a glance; a look; a moment: v. to wink; to twinkle with the eye; to see dimly or obscurely; to evade: blinking, imp.: to see dimly or obscurely; to evade: blinking, imp.: coverings for the eyes of a horse to keep it from seeing on either side: to blink the question, to shut one's eyes to it; to make one's self wilfully blind to it. blinky, a. liable to wink by overstraining the eyes: snow or ice blink, the peculiar reflection from snow or lee in arctic regions.

bliss, n. blis (AS. blis, joy—see bless), happiness in a very high degree; felicity; joys of heaven: bliss ful, a. foh, full of bliss: bliss bliss fully, ad. -W. bliss fulness, n.; bliss'less, a.

a. jöäj, full of bliss; blissfulley, ad. 4%: blissfulness, n. blissfes, a. blister, n. blissfer (AS. blessen, to blow: L. pustula, a bubble, a pimple: Dut. blusser), a thin white swelling on the skin, generally filled with watery fuld; the scales on fron or steel; v. to raise blisters; to rise in blisters; blistering, imp.: blisfered, pp.-terd; blistery, a. teris, full of blisters.
blite, n. blit (Gr. bliton: L. blitum), a kind of amaranth; a genus of plants called strawberry blite, from the appearance of the fruit which succeeds the flower.

hower, bitthe, a. bitth (AS. blithe, merry, Joyful; Goth, blitthe, a. bitth (AS. blithe, merry, Joyful; Goth, bletths, mild: Dut. bbitde, cheerful), gay; merry; Joyses, some, a. some, a. some, mirthful; a. föbl, and blithe'some, a. some, mirthful; blithe'ly, ad. -f(b) blithe'some, a. some, mirthful; blithe'ly, ad. -f(b) blithe'someness, n.; blithe'someness, n.; blithe'someness, n.; blotte, blantr, soft; Dan. blod; Sw. blot, soft), to swell; to puff up; to make vain; to grow turgid: bloading, inn; bloat'ed, pp; bloat'ed-ness, n.; bloat'er, n. small fish partially dried, generally applied to half-cured herrings.

block, n. blok (F, bloc, a log or mass; Gael, bloc,

round: Dut. blok: Ger. block), a heavy piece of timber or stone; any mass of matter; the lump of wood on which persons were beheaded; any hindrance or of struction; the piece of wood in which the wheels of a pulley run; a row of houses; v. to shut up; to stop; to head, n. blockhad, a stupid fellow; a clot; block ishness, n. blockhad, a stupid fellow; a clot; block ishness, n. blockhad, a tupid fellow; a clot; block ishness, n. blockhide, a. block-tin, n. pure in in stamped hars or blocks; adj. noting a vessel made of double or triple plates of timed iron; blockhouse, n. kind of fort chiefly constructed of hewn timber.

blockade, n. blok-kade, h. block-kade (lt. bloccare, to block up; Sp. bloquear, to blockade—from block), the surrounding or shutting up any place with a sufficient number of soldiers or ships, in order to prevent any intercourse with its inhabitants; v. to shut up a town or a fortress with an army or with ships, to compel it to surrender; blockad (ng, imp.; blockaded, pp.; to raise a blockade, to force or drive away the troops or ships from their positions.

their positions.

blonde, n. blond (F. blond, light yellow, flaxen: Pol. blody, pale), a fair woman, opposed to brunette; a kind of silk lace: blond, a fair; having a fair com-

plexion.
blood, n. blüd (AS. blod: Dut. bloed: Ger. blut), the blood. n. blūd (AS. blod: Dut. bloed: Ger. blūd), the fluid which circulates through the veins and arteries of animals, esseutial to life; kindred; honourable birth or extraction: v. to stain with blood; to give atsate of blood, or to provoke the desire for it; to heat or exasperate: blood ing, imp.: blood'ed, pp.: blood'stained, a. stained with blood; guilty of murder: blood thirsty, a. cruel: blood'shot, a. red; inflamed; blood'shot, a. red; blood'shot, a. purchased by shedding blood: blood-guiltiness, n. crime of shedding blood: blood-guiltiness, n. crime of shedding blood: blood-horse, one of a full or high breed: blood-wessel, a vein or artery; bloodbot; blood-borse, a variety of chalcedony of a dark green colour, sprinkied with deep red spots—also called heliotrope: bloodbot, of the same heat as blood: blood-hound, a hound for tracking human beings by scent; a hunter after human and spots—also called beloirops: bloodbox, of the same heat as blood: blood-hound, a bound for tracking human beings by scent; a hunter after human blood; blood-money, money obtained as the reward for supporting a capital charge; bloody-flux, the disease called dysentery, in which the discharges from the bowels have a mixture of blood: blood-pavin, a distemper in horses, consisting of a soft swelling growing through the hoof, and usually full of blood bloody-weat, a sweat accompanied with a discharge of blood; a disease called the sweating sickness; fiesh and blood, human nature; mortal man; cond blood free from excitement or passion; and the sense; not having warm blood; hot blood, in a state of excitement and blind fury; hot-blooded, a very impulsive; fiery: prince of the blood, one of royal descent: blood less, a -les, without blood; lifeless; inactive; blood'less, a -les, without blood; stained with blood; cruel; murderous; blood'ly, a d. -les blood blood, bloodletting, n. act of one who lets blood. bloodletting, n. act of one who lets blood. bloodietting, n. act of one who lets blood; lifeless; in the beginning of youth or manbood; life; vigour; beauty; bright or blue colour on fruit, as on the peach or grape; a clouded appearance which varnish sometimes assumes upon the surface of a pic-free of some leaves and fruits; v. to yield bloosoms; to flower; to be in a state of vigour; to have the freshness and beauty of early life; bloomings, imp; add, healthful; fresh-coloured; bloomed, p. bloom', a. 4, full of bloom.

bloom, n. blom (AS, bloma, a mass, a lump), the

oom'ingly, ad.

a. 4, full of bloom, h. bloom, (AS, bloma, a mass, a lump), the rough mass of iron from the puddling-furnace after undergoing the first hammering: bloom'ery or ary, n. 474, the furnace in which cast is converted into malleable iron: bloom'ing, n. the process of converting cast into malleable iron. blossom, n. bloss'sālm (AS, blosm; Dan. blusse, to blaze; Dut. blossem, a blossom, the flower of any plant, especially when it precedes fruit: v. to put forth blossoms before the fruit begins to grow: blossoming, imp.: n. the flowering of plants: blos'somed, pp.-sidne', blos'somy, a. -sim-i, full of blossoms: blos'somless, a.

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blot, v. blot (Dan. plet, a stain: Fris. blat, bare: Scot. blad, a lump of anything sort), to spet or stain with ink or any other colouring matter; to destroy; to estain; a blemish: effect to befame; n. a spet or stain; a blemish: effect to befame; n. a spet or stain; a blemish: effect to befame; n. a spet or stain; a blemish: effect to befame; n. a spet or stain; a blemish: effect to befame; n. a spet or stain; a blemish: effect to the plot of the link; blotting-paper, a soft unsized paper; well for drying freshly-written paper by imbling a portion of the ink: blotting-paper, a soft unsized paper, blotch, n. blotch (Exp. plot, a blow or the sound of it—see blot), a scab or eruption on the skin: v. to blacken or spot: blotching, imp.: blotched, pp. blotch; adj. irregularly disposed in broad patches: blotch, v. blot (Sw. blota, to soak, to steep-see blotch, v. blot (Sw. blota, to soak, to steep-see blotch, v. blot (Sw. blota, to soak, to steep-see blotch, v. blot (Sw. blota, to soak, to steep-see blotch, v. blot (Sw. blota, to soak, to steep-see blotch, v. blot (Sw. blota, to soak, to steep-see blotch, v. blot (Sw. blota, to soak, to steep-see blotch, v. blot (Sw. blota, to soak, to steep-see blotch, v. blot (Sw. blota, to soak, to steep-see blotch, v. blot (Sw. blota, to soak, to steep-see blotch, v. blot, v. blotch, a stroke; first act of hostility; a sudden calamity.
blow, v. blot (Ss. blowan, to blow or breathe: Ger. bloten, to buff up, to move as air; to pant or puff; to throw or drive a current of air into or upon; to warm by the breath; to deposit eggs as flies; blow-ing, imp.: blew, pt. blot; blows, pp. blon; blow-off, a none who: blowy, a blot; wholy; blow-off, a none who: blowy, a blot; what's blow-blow-off, to deposit eggs as flies; blow-off, a to and the see all blow-off, the carrior-fly; to blow over, to pass away; to low-ball, the downly head of the dandellon; blow-off, and printing or the puffs or carse or swell with the breath; to blow off, to sake or swell with the breath; to blow off, to show b

in a noisy manner: blub bering, imp.: adi, slavering the control of the control o

bluff-headed, not pointed; obtuse—applied to a ship that has her stem too straight up: bluff-bowed, applied to a vessel having broad and flat bows. blunder, n. blunder (Dan. pludder, earth and water mixed together—hence confusion, trouble), a gross mistake; a stuple error: v. to mistake grossly; to err stupidly; to act without reflection: blundered, pp.-derd: blunderer, n. one who: blunder-head, n. std, a stupid fellow; blundering; blundered, pp.-derd: blunderer, n. one who: blunder-head, n. std, a stupid fellow; blunderhug, ad. dt. blunderbuss, n. -bis (Dut. donder-bus-from bus a firearm: Ger. donner-bucks, thunder-gun], a short, wide-mouthed, very noisy hand-gun. blunder, a. blind (&w. blott, naked, bare: Swiss blunderb, the sound of a round heavy body falling into blunderb, the water plump: Ger. plump; crough, heavy, dull), not sharp; having a thick edge; plain; uncorronounces of an edge; to weaken any appetite or passion; loss, wanting in manners: v. to take away the sharpness of an edge; to weaken any appetite or passion; loss, imp.: blunded, pp.: blundy, ad. 4: blunders, hur, blunded, pp.: blundy, ad. 4: blunders, hur, blunderd, pp.: blundy, ad. 4: blunders, hur, company and company and blunders.

ing, imp.: blunted, pp.: blunt'ly, ad. -4: blunt'ness, n.
blur, n. blir (Bav. plerren, a blotch on the skin; blur, n. blir, a blitser, a spot; a stain; v. to sulty or stain; to blemish: blur'ring, imp.; blurred, pp. blard, blurt, v. bler! (Scot. bler!, a burst—as a blirt of greeting, 4.e., a burst of weeping: Dut. bluder, a bladder), to throw at random; to utter words hastily and unadvisedly: blurt'ing, imp.; blurt'ed, pp. blush, n. blash (AS. blyso; Icel. blys, a torch: Dan. blush, n. blash (AS. blyso; Icel. blys, a torch: Dan. blush, n. dlase: Dut. blosem, a blossom), a glow of red on the cheeks or face excited by a sense of modesty, shume, or Indignation: v. to redden on the cheeks or face; to carry a blooming colour: blush ing, imp.; ad, showing a blush: blushed, pp. blish: blush ingly, ad. -4: blush ful, a -fibl. blush rully, ad. -4: blush-less, a

less, a. bluster, n. blus'ter (from blast: Bav. blasten, to suuff, to be out of temper), noise; tumult; irrequal lar noise from idle boasting and vaniglorious talk; swagger; fitful gusts of wind: v. to be loud and noisy in talking; to puff; to bully; to swagger; bust sering, inp. noisy; boastful; windy: blus tered, pp. -lera: blus'terer, n. one who: blus'teringly, ad. -li. boa, n. bô'd (it. boa or bora, any filthy mud, a venomous serpent that lives in mud; L. boa, from bos a cow, because supposed to suck cows, a general

blus terer, n. one who: blus teringly, ad. 4f.
bos, n. bôd (it. boa or bora, any filthy mud, a
venomous serpent that lives in mud: L. boa, from bos
a cow, because supposed to suck cows), a general
name for the largest kind of serpents; a fur cravat
for the neck: boa-constrictor, n. kôn-striktôr, the
great boa, a native of Africa, India, &c.
boar, n. bôr (AS. bar: Dut. berd; the male swine;
fem., sow: boarish, a. like a boar.
board, n. bôr (AS. bar: Dut. berd; Ger. brett, a
board or plank), a slab, or flat piece of wood sawn
from a log; a table; food or diet; a council, or meeting of managers convened for business; the deck of a
ship: boards, bords, planks; the covers of a bod; the
board, v. to cover with flat pieces of wood; to enter a
ship by force; to furnish with food and lodging for a
price: boarding, imp.: boarded, pp. a.: pasteboard,
layers of paper pasted together to make a board:
board'er, n. one furnished with food at a price; one
who boards a ship in action: board'able, a. -do, that
may be boarded: to fall over-board, to fall over a
ship's side: the weather-board, the side of aship which
is to windward: boarding-house, a house in which persons are provided with lodging and food for a price:
board-wages, money given to servants when they provide food for themselves: boarding-pike, a sword-like
weapon used by sallors in boarding an enemy's ship
to make short boards, to tack frequently: tarboard,
pupils are lodged, educated, and provided with food
for a price.
boast, v. bôst (Ger. pousten, to swell the cheeks:
Fris. poesten, to blow), to speak in high praise of self;
to speak in exulting language of another; to brag; to
vaunt: n. a brag; self-praise or commendation; occasion of exultation; exaggerated or estentatious expression; boast fungs, n. to boasting; boast fully,
p. boast fulls, s., n. boasting; no evon
boast full, a. -fool, given to boasting; boast fulls,
p. boast, n. bôt (AS. but: Dut. boot: Icel, batr: F. bateaw),
gome, fog, shun, thing, there, seal.

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BOB

heat; dressing by hot water: boiled, pp. bojid: beffingly, ad. 45: boil er, n. a vessel in which any liquid is boiled; that part of a steam-engine in which the steam is generated: boil ery, n. 47-4, the boiler-house in sail-work: boiling-point, n. the degree of heat at which water or any other liquid bubbles up; to boil over, to run over the vessel with heat, as a liquid boistarous, a boju-ter-is (W. buyst, wild: low Gerbster, wild of fearful), noring; stommy; tunnulus; noisy; violent: bois terously, ad. 41: bois teroussess, n.

BOMB

a small open vessel: v. to sall in a boat: boating, imp.: n. salling or rowing in a boat: boated, pp.: boat-hook, n. a long pole hooked with iron to pull or push a boat: boated, pp.: boat-hook, n. a long pole hooked with iron to pull or push a boat: boated, n. a napearance like a boat: boated, n. a napearance like a boat: boated, n. n. bois: Als. balssecn, a ship's officer who has charge of the boats, salls, &c., and calls the crew to duty.

bob, n. bob (Gael. babag, a tassel), any small thing playing loosely at the end of a string; a knot of worms on a string used in fishing for eels; a blow: v. to play loosely against anything; to mock; to dangle; to flah with a bob: bob bing, imp.: bobbed, pp. bobd: bobbin, n. bob-bing, bobbed, pn. bobbed hopbin, n. bob-bing, bobbed, pn. bobbed hopbin, n. bob-bing, by a piece of thread is wound; a little knob hanging by a piece of thread bobbinst, n. bob-siner, a lat cut short: bob stay, n. bof-sid, a rope used to confine the bowsprit to the stem: bobball, n. bob-bid, a tal cut short: bob walg, n. a short wig.

bobtailed, a having the tall cut short; bob wig, n a short wig.
bods, v. bod (AS. bodian, to deliver a message; bod, a message), to foretell; to foreshadow; to portend; to be ominous. boding, imp: bodied, pp.; boding to bode mest, n an omen; a portent; a foreshadowing; bode ful, a ominous.
boddien, boddie, formerly bodies—from fitting close body), stays; a quilted waistecat worn by females.
bodkin, b. bddien, bode, bod, a prick or stitch;

by females.

bodkin, n. bódkin (Bohem. bod, a prick or stitch;

boduk, a prickle or point: probably body and kin, a

little body), an instrument for boring holes in cloth,

or for tying up and dressing the hair; a large blunt

needle for drawing thread or tape through hemmed

needle for drawing thread or tape through hemmed spaces.
body, n. bód'it (AS. bodig; Gael. bodiag, a body; Ger. bottich, a cask), the frame of an animal; a mass of living or dead matter; an individual or single person, as no body; a substance, as opposed to spirit; a collection of individuals; quality of a material: v. to produce in some form: bodiela, a 4.c. bod'ily, ad. 4.li. addi. containing a body; having a material form: bod'iles, a.: body politic, a state in its national or political capacity; body-guard, a select body of troops who attend on a sovereign for his protection.
bog, n. bog (ir. boguch, a bog or marsh: Gael, bog, soft), a deep soft marsh; a tract of land, consisting of decayed togetable matter, rendered soft by water; the select body of the soft of the soft

of bogs, boggle, v. bőg'gl (imitative of a stammer or stutter, and represented by the syllables pag or gog, bag or bog: Brct, agaugiar, to stutter: F. bagouler, to gabble), to doubt; to hesitate; to waver; to make difficulties over a matter: bog'gling, imp.; boggled, pp. bôg'gld; bog'gler, n. one who: bog glish, a doubtrul.

boggled, pp. bog-pid: boggler, n. one who: bog glish, a doubtful, bogle or boggle, n. bof-pi (from bo or boo, the cry made by a person with his face covered by his hands to frighten children: W. bw: It. bau), a bugbear; sometting that terriles.

bogy, n. bof-pi (W. bwy, something to frighten: bogy, n. bof-pi (W. bwy, something to frighten: bogg, n. bof-pi (W. bwy, something to frighten: bome goolin in particular: bug applies to goblins in come goolin in particular: bug applies to goblins in come goolin in particular: bug applies to goblins in former bods, n. bof-he (from Bouy or Booy, a mountain in China), a common black tea.

bolar, n. bof-he (from Bouy or Booy, a mountain in China), a common black tea.

bolar, n. bof-he (from Bouy or Booy, a mountain in China), a common black tea.

bolar, n. bof-he (from Bouy or Booy, a Russian nobleman; a person of rank; a soldier: boiarin, n. bof-he-from gentleman, botl, v. bof-he (loc). bulla, to bubble up; bola, a bubble: F. boutllir, to boil: Dut. boll: Dut. bod, swelling: Ger. bettle, a tumour, a boil: L. bulla, a bubble), to swell; to heave; to bubble as water by heat; to be agritated or moved violently by any cause; to dress or cook in water: a. a tumour upon the fleah; a sore inflamed swelling: boiling, imp.: a. the act of bubbling by midt. mid. Aft. buby: midt. midt

n.
bolary—see bole.
bold, a. bold, (see: bald, quick: Dan. bold, intrepid:
leel. bolldr, strong), daring: courageous; fearless;
confident; rude; steep; bold ly, ad. 4:: bold hases,
bole, n. bol (W. bol, the belly: leel. bolr, the trunk
of a man's body, or of a tree), the body or trunk of a
tran.

of a mains body, of or a tree, the body or stume we bole, n. bol (Gr. bolos, n. clod or lump of earth), in god., a term applied to friable clayey earths, usually highly coloured by peroxide of fivn; hydrous silication of alumina and iron peroxide; when the boles become scorp; bolary, a. bolidred, pert. to bole or clay, bolero, n. bolidred, pert. to bole or clay, bolero, n. bolidred, [b], a Spanish dance, boletus, n. bolidred, n. bolidred, n. bolidred, n. bolidred, n. bolidred, p. bolidred, bolings, n. plu. bolidred, pp. bolidred

swamarus, n. piu. 00:40742 (10:1. 50fr, the trunk of a tree), large posts set in the ground, at each side of the docks, to lash and secure hawsers for docking ships. Bologness-stone, 50:7-402-Bolognian, 50-46-in-4n, of or from Bologna—a ponderous spar, native sill-phate of barytes, found in rounded masses near Bo-

Bologness-stone, boli-brake-Bolofgnian, bolloful day, of or from Bologna -a ponderous spar, native sulphate of barytes, found in rounded masses near Bologna.

Bolister, n. bolistler (AS. bolster: Dut. bull, a hump: Sp. bullo, a swelling), a long pillow or cushion for laying the head on in bed; a pad for support; a quilt; a tool for punching holes and making bolts: v. to support; to hold up; bolistering, imp.: bolistered, pp. start; to hold up; bolistering, imp.: bolistered, pp. start; do bolt sterer, n. one who.

bolt, n. boli (Ger. bolzen, a cross-bow bolt: Swiss, belz, an upright beam on another: F. boulon, a bigheaded peg of wood: Dut. bull, a noh or hump), an arrow: a dart; a small round har of wood or hump), an arrow: a dart; a small round har of wood or hump), an errow: a dart; a small round har of wood or metal; with a bolt; to make secure; to uttor or three out with a bolt; to make secure; to uttor or three out with a bolt; po make secure; to uttor or three bolt; pp. bolt en. bolt, pp. bolt en. bolt ing. butch, n. hulch, the bin or tub for the bolted meal; bolt ing-tub, a tub to sift meal in. bolus, n. bolis (I. bomba-from an imitation of the noise of the explosion), a hollow from ball filled with guipoweder and fitted with a fuse, and fired from a mortar; a stroke on a bell; bombard, v. bombard ment, n. bom barder, n. bombard-en, n. hubola-en, bombard en, pp. bombard ment, n. bom barder, n. bombard, pp. bombard ment, n. bom barder, n. bombard-en, pp. bombard ment, n. bom barder, n. bombard-en, pp. bombard ment, n. bombard en, pp. bombard en, a building sufficiently strong to resist the explosive force and weight of falling bomba.

bombasina octoomstones en bombard-from bombasin, n. bombard-en, pp. bombard, (F. bombard, of the londs, a bulled toth of silk, or silk and contons, n. bolimbard-en-from bombas, n. bolimbard-en-from bombas, n

and cotton.

bombast, n. bilm'bdisi (It. bambagia, cotton; Gr.

bombast, n. ws silk; Ger. baumbast—from baum, tree,
and bast, bast, a soft loose stuff used to swell out graments; an inflated swelling style in speaking or

writing; bombastic, a. -bdisitk, high-sounding; big
and puffing without much meaning; bombastically,

nd. ictili: bombic, a. böm-bik, relating to the silk-worn: bombyc enous, a. -bis-t-nūs, silken; of or like the silk-worm.
boma-ūde, a. bō-nā-ft-dā (L. with good faith), with-cut fraud or deception; real.
bomasus, n. bō-nā-siws (L. bomasus), an animal of the ox kind, having a mane like a horse, found in Central Europe; the bison or aurochs.
bombon, n. bōng-bōng (F.), a sweetmeat; a sugar-rhum.

bond, n. bönd (AS. bindan, to bind: Ger. band, a string: old Dut. bond, a tiel, anything that binds, as a rope, a chain, &c.; union; an obligation; a vow or promise; a written agreement; a government store for goods on which the duty remains unpaid: v. to for goods on which the duty remains unpaid: v. to place in government storehouses; to secure; to give boad for; bond ing, imp.: bond'ed, pp.: adj, applied to goods left in bond-stores; bonds, plu. bonds, chains; imprisonment; in carp., all the timbers disposed in the wall of a house; bond-stores, store, n. plu., places where goods are stored on which the duty has not been paid: bond, a. in a state of servitude or slavery; bound—as bondman, bondmaid, bond-servant, bond-service, bond-slave; bondsge, n. bonds/man, a slaver; aspects.

a surety.

bons, n. bon (AS. ban; Ger. bein, the bone of the
leg: Dut. been; W. bon, a stem or base, the legs being
the stems or supports of the body, the firm hard substance that composes the framework or skeleton of veras accessed of supports on the roosy, the min had sance that composes the the roosy, the min had sance that composes the framework or skeleton of vertebrate animals; any part of the skeleton: add, made of home: v. to stiffen with whalebone; to take out boxes: boning, imp, sometimes spelt boueling: boned, box, bone leas, a. Jes, without bones: bone in, a. Jes, without bones: bone-brown or ivory-brown, bone and ivory roasted till they become of a brown colour throughout: bone-dust, ground bones: bone-earth, the earthy or mineral part of bones, consisting chiefly of phosphate of lime: bone-ache, pain in the bones: bone-bed, thin strate relayers found in several places in the earth's crust, so called from their containing innumerable fragments of fossil bones, scales, tecth, coprolites, &c.: bone-breecta, an admixture of fragments of limestone and bones exemented together into a hard rock by a redish calcarcous concretion: bone-lace, flaxen lace: bone-spayin, a hard swelling on the inside of the reddish calcareous concretion: bone-lace, flaxen lacer-bone-spavin, a hard swelling on the inside of the lack of a horse's leg; body and bones, altogether; whelly: bone-setter, one who is skilled in the setting of broken bonges: bone-setting, in, the restoration of a broken bone to its proper place. bondire, in. bôn/fir [Dan. bone, a beacon, and fire, a large fire made in the open air as a sign of rejoicing,

arge fire made in the open arras a sign of rejoicing, or for display.

bonito, n. bō-n²tō (Sp.), a species of tunny-fish, celebrated on account of its pursuit of the flying-fish.

bon-mot, n. bōng-mō (F. bon, good; mot, a word), a

bon-mot, n. böngimö (F. bon, good; mot, a word), a jest; a witty saying or reply.

bonnet, n. bönnet (F. bonnet: Gael. bönneid, a headdress; Ir. bönned, a cap—from beann, the top; eide,
dress), a covering for the head worn by women; in
scot. a round worsted cap, of a dark-blue colour,
fermerly much worn by men: bonneted, a, wearing a
bonnet; in nawi, an additional piece of canvass made
to lace on to the foot of a sail in order to make more
way in calm weather: bonnette, bönnete (bonnet, in mort., a
small work with two faces, having only a parapet
with two rows of pallsades: bon nat-a-pretre, -prei't.
(F., priest's cap), a field-work, having at the head
three sallent and two re-entering angles, so called
from its resemblance to a bishop's mitre: bonnets,
the cast-tron plates which cover the openings in the e cast-iron plates which cover the openings in the

has cast-from places when cover the openings in the valve-chambers of a pump.

bonny, a. bôn'nt (F. bon or bonns, good—from L. bonus, good), handsome; beautiful; merry: n. a dis-tinct bed of ore which has no communication with a

wein.

bon-ton, n. böng'töng (F.), the height of fashion.
bonns, n. bö'nnös (L. good), a premium for a loan; a
consideration for some service done; an extra dividend to shareholders; a division of the profits of an
assurance office to its policy-holders.
bonze, n. bönz, plu. bonzes, bön'eżs, aname given by
Buropeans to the heathen priests of Japan, China, &c.
booby, n. bö'b' (Sp. bobo, foolish; It. bobbeo, a simpiston: F. badand, a dott, a dunce; a stupid fellow;
a pupil at the foot of a form or class; a water-bird of
the relican tribe. elican tribe.

Boodhism, n. bbd.izm, also spelt Buddhism, n. bud.izm, the religion of some Eastern nations who worship Boodh, bbd. or Buddha, bud.ida: Boodhist or bud-xxm, the religion of some Eastern nations who worship Boodh, bod or Buddha, bud-did: Boodh ist or Buddhix, add-did: Boodhist or Buddhix, a worshipper of Buddha: add, pert. to. book, n. book (A. Boe: Goth. boka, writing; bokos, the Scriptures: Russ. bukva, the alphabet: Ger. buch), printed sheets of paper stitched and bound together; a volume or part of a volume; a division: v. to enter or write in a book: book long, inp. registering in a book: add, applied to the office at a railway station where the tickets are sold to travellers: booked, pp. böbk, entered in a book as a passenger by rail, coach, or steamer: book/less, a without a book: book binder, n. one whose trade it is to cover the sewed leaves of a book with boards and leather: book binding, the art or process of covering books with boards, or with boards and leather: book-debt, n. money due to a tradesman or dealer for work done, or for goods; book-keeper, n. an accountant: book-keeping, n. the method of entering sales of goods, and all kinds of transactions in business, in books in a regular manner: book-learning, n. that obtained from books only: bookcase, n. a case for holding books: booksteller, n. one who deals in books: bookstand or bookstall, n. as stand in an open place, or on the street, on which are stand in an open place, or on the street, on which are one wno deals in books; bookstand or bookstall, n. a stand in an open place, or on the street, on which are placed books for sale; bookworm, n. an insect destructive to books; one too much given to books; book-learned, a. well read in books; without book, by memory: book'ish, a. 1-1sh, given to reading; acquainted only with books; book'ishly, ad. -45; book'and, held by deed under certain rents and services.

held by deed under certain rents and services.

boom, n. bôm (Dut. boom, a tree or pole: Ger. bonsm,
a beam), a long pole or spar used in a ship to stretch
out any particular sail at the bottom; a chain, a rope,
spars, or some other obstacle placed across a river or
harbour to prevent the entry or approach of hostile
ships: booms, bôms, in nav., space in a ship's waist
set apart for the boats and spare spars.
boom, v. bôm (Dut. bommen, to sound like an empty
barrel when beaten upon), to sound loud and duli
like a gun; to roll and roar; to rush quickly, as a
ship through the water: n a hollow roar, as shot rush
ing through the air: booming, imp.: boomed, pp.
bomd.

boomerang, n. bôm'er ang, a curved wooden war-club thrown by the natives of Australia with wonderful precision.

nul precision.

boon, n. bôn (AS. ben, petition, prayer: Icel. beidne,
a petition), request; answer to a prayer or petition; a
favour granted; a free given the properties of dried flax.

boon, n. bôn, the woody heart of dried flax.

boon, m. bon, the woody heart of dried flax.

boon, n. bón, the woody heart of dried flax.
boon, a. bón (L. bonus; F. bon, good), gay; merry,
as boon companion.
bor, n. bón (L. bonus; F. bon, good), gay; merry,
as boon companion.
bor, n. bór (AS. gebure, a peasant; Dut. boer; Ger.
bourer), a countryman; a rustic; a clown; an ill-manmered, coarse, and ignorant man; boor ish, a rustic;
awkward and rude in manners: boor ishly, ad. di;
boor ishness, n. coarseness of manners.
boose or bouse, v. bóz (see bouse), to drink much
with others: boosy, a bózt, fuddled; merry: booslag, imp.: boosed, pp. bózd.
boot, boot, boot, abot, boot, ad into the bargain;
boot, n. boosed, pp. bózd.
boot, n. bot (B. botte, a boot, ad into the bargain;
looty, n. d. plunder; pillage; bootless, as without
advantage; not contributing to further the end in
view: bootlessly, ad. R: bootlessness, n.
boot, n. bót (B. botte, a boot: Dut. bote—same as
frish brogue: Sp. bots; It. botta, a hollow skin), a
covering for the foot and ankle, and sometimes part
of the leg; a box for luggage in the fore part of a
coach; v. to put on boots; to make ready for riding: bootling, imp.: boot-ed, p.: boot'gake, n. an
article for taking off boots: boot-tree, n. a boothast; a block on which boots are stated, and boote,
an under-servant in a botel or inn, whose duty it
is to clean the boots of travellers; a familiar term
for the youngest officer at a regimental mess: boottopping, scraping off the adhering matter from a ship's
bottom, and then daubing it with tallow: boot and
addle, the trumpet call which precedes the nearch of
cavalry.
bootes, n. bö-6-tes (Gr. or L. boötes, a ploughman).

saddle, the trumper cut which proceeds no march or cavalry, bootes, n. bb-6-tez (Gr. or L. bobtes, a ploughman), the constellation following the Great Bear, booth, n. bbth (Gael. both or bothon, a cottage or hut: Icel. bud, a hut: Dut. boed), a house or shed built of light materials, as wood or boughs of trees; a

stall at a fair: boothy or bothy, n. bôlh's, in many parts of Scotland, a but built of whatever materials is nearest at hand—wood, turf, or stone—for the accommodation of unmarried farm-servants.
booty, n. bôtis (W. by be-from byta, to exchange or divide: F. buisn: 1t. bottino, plunder: Ger. beute, booty), spoil gained from the enemy, plunder: plude; both booty, pop il gained from the enemy, plunder: plugge, both byta plus plus plugge, plugge

again.
borachio, n. bordk'kt-o (Sp. borracha, a bottle,
usually of a pig's skin, with the hair inside, dressed
with resin and pitch, to keep wine or liquor sweet), a

with resin and pinch, to keep whe or industrated bottle or cask; a drunkard.
boracide, a, bor-nds-lk (see borax), of or from borax; boracide seld, a compound of boron and oxygen: boracide, n. bor-ds-sk, an anhydrous compound of magnesia and boracide seld: boracide, n. bor-dk, a salt of boracide.

borage, n. bo'raj (new L. borago, a corruption of rago—from L. cor, the heart, and ago, I bring), a ant used in the belief that it strengthened or ex-

plant used in the bener was a species of nitre: borax, n. bō'raks (Ar. baurac, a species of nitre: borax, p. bō'raks (Ar. baurac, a species of nitre: F. borax: Sp. borrax), a satt in appearance like crys-tals of alum, found in Japan, Italy, and Peru, used in soldering metals—a compound of boracle acid and

borborygmus, n. bör'hör'tg'müs (Gr. borborudzo, I produce a rumbling in the bowels), the guigling noise produced by the movement of wind in the intestines.

produce a rumbling in the bowels), the guigling noise produced by the movement of wind in the intestines. borreer, n. börriser (from bore), an instrument for boring holes in large rocks in order to blow them up. bord, n. börd, a miner's term for the face of coal parallel to the natural fissures.

Borda's circle, bör'dats-ser'kl, a repeating reflecting circle, invented by J. C. Borda, an emiment French surveyor, who died 1799.

Border, n. bößr'der (F. bordure, border, welt: AS, and icel. bord), the outer edge or part of anything; the surrounding line or limits of a large or small tract of land: v. to be near to; to reach to; to adjoin; to adorn with a border; to ornament; to limit: bor'dering, imp.: bor'dered, pp. -dêrd': bor'deren, n. one who dwells at or near the boundary of a country.

bore, v. bör (Ger. bohren: Icel. bora: L. forare, to bore; Yin, parra, to bick, to make a hole in a hard body with some tool; to performe; to plerce; to annoy be presented applications; n. the hole made by pierceing or better than a borring; in person or thlow in anything as in a graber of the person of the products of the person of the products a perforation; bored, pp. bord; bo'rer, n. one who, or that which; boredom, n. bör'ddm, realm or domain bores.

of bores, bor(a word imitative of the sound produced: F. barre: Icel. bara; Norm. baara, a wave or swell: variously expressed in Eng. by aigre, eagre, or hypre, the aivancing front of the tidal wave as it ascends certain rivers or estuaries, especially at a spring tide. boreal, a boire of all (L. borea, the north wind: Russ, bores), northern; pert. to the north, or to the north

scole, n. bör:köl, or curled celewort, a hardy

wind.

borsecole, n. bör'köl, or curled celewert, a hardy species of kale.

borse, n. bör'g, an Irish dance.

born, pp. böl'g, an Irish dance.

born, pp. bör'g, from the root bor in borax, in chem, one of the elementary substances, the base of boracic acid: borners, n. bör'g f. chem; a town borough, n. bör'g f. S. burg, a city: Icel. borg; It. borgo; R. bourg, a town—from Goth. bargon; As borough, n. bör'g f. corporate town; a town which sends a burgess to Farliament: borough-English, customary descent of lands to the youngest son: boroughmonger, one who tradies in the patronage of parliamentary boroughs. borrow, v. bör'g f. S. borg or borh, a surety, a loan—from AS boropus, to protect), to solicit from another on loan; to receive on credit for a time; to imitate; to borowing, upp. bor rowed, pp. -rdd: borrows, to borowing, upp. bor rowed, pp. -rdd: bort, n. bört, n. bört, or boort, n. bört, a kind of impure diamond imported from Brail, used for polishing other stones.

nage, n. bes'kd/ (old F. boscage; It. bosco, a wood).

underwood; a thicket; a landscape in which thickets are painted: boaket or bosquet, n. bos-ket, a grove; a bower: bos-ky, a. kt, wooded; shady, bosh, n. bosh (lurk. bosh, empty, vain: Scot. boss,

a bower: bos ky, a. .ki, wooded; shady.
bosh, n. bósh flurk. bosh, empty, vain: Scot. bose,
hollow, empty), silly nonsense.
bosom, n. böös-sim Als. bosum, bosom: Ger. buses,
bosom, n. böös-sim Als. bosum, bosom: Ger. buses,
the breast of a human being and the parts adjacent;
the clothes about the breast; the seat of the passions;
embrace; retreat; saylum: adj. intimate; dear; condiential: v. to coneasi; to cherish; to preserve with
care: bosoming, imp: bosomed, pp. -simd.
Esoporus, n. bōs-jō-ris, also spelt Besphorus IL.
-from Gr. bosporos, the helfer's ford: from Gr. boss,
Bosporus, n. bōs-jō-ris, also spelt: Bosphorus IL.
-from Gr. bosson, a burch: Dut, buses, knob of
a buckler: Ger. basson, a projection: Scot. boss, helow,
something raised from the surface; a protuberance; a stud or knob; in good, a rounded mass of rock
that has resisted denudation, or a sudden protrusion
of trap or other igneous rock; a short trough for holding mortar when tiling a roof: bossed, a. boss, studded:
n bot, having a rounded surface with a projecting
point in the centre: bossy, a. bōs-sī, raised: bos-sis,
n bl. -dz. projecting ornaments used in arch, in various stinations.
botany, n. bōs-da-nt (Gr. botane, herbage-error bisbotany, n. bōs-da-nt (Gr. botane, herbage-error bis-

botany, n. bot-dn (Gr. botane, herbage—from bos-botany, n. bot-dn (Gr. botane, herbage—from bos-botany, n. bot-dn (Gr. botane, herbage—from bos-ben, to feed, to graze), that branch of natural history which treats of plants, their structure, functions, pro-perties, and habits, by which they are distinguished from each other: botanic, a. bot-dn-tk, also botan-ically, ad. -di-botanist, n. bot-dn-tk, also botan-ically, ad. -di-botanist, n. bot-dn-tk, also botan-ically, ad. -di-botanist or plants: bot anise w. -dis-to seek for plants for the purpose of study: botan-ing, imp. a.: bot anised, pp. -ntod. botch, n. botch (It. bozzo, a swelling: Dut. botse, a lump or boil: Gael. boe, a blow, a pimple), a red swelling on the skin, particularly the face; a blotch; work lil done: w. to mend or patch clumally: botch-ing, imp.; botched, pp. bot-ht: botchy, a. bot-h't marked with botches: botcher, n. one who: botch ery, n. -er-t, clumsy addition; patchwork.

bot-fly-see bots. both (AS. butu or batwa: Icel. both; sql. conb. both (AS. butu or batwa: Icel. both; sals. what Ger. betde), the one and the other; the two; as well. bother, bother, bother, bother, bother, bother, bother, bother, bother, bother bothers, confusion; v. to annoy; to tease; to perplex: the confusion; mp.; both ered, pp. 4-d: both ere time, and determine the confusion; v. to annoy; to tease; to perplex: -a'shun

n. dishim.

bothrodendron, n. bothi-o-denidrón (Gr. bothros, a pit or cavity; denidron, a tree), in geol., a genus of coal-measure stems with dotted surfaces, and with opposite rows of deep oval concavities.

bothy—see booth.
bo-tree, n. boi-ré, in India, the sacred tree of the Buddhists, planted close to every temple.

botty-dial, a. boi-ri-oj-dial (Gr. botrus, a bunch of grapes; cidos, shape), resembling a cluster of grapes.

botts, n. or botts, bois (Gael. boiteag, a maggot; bouds, maggots in barley), a disease of horses caused by small worms hatched in their intestines from the larve of the boi-fy: bott, n. boi, a belly-worm, especially in horses.

by small worms hatched in their intestines from the larws of the bot-fly: botts, n. bót. a belly-worm, especially in horses.

bottel, n. bót? (F. botel, diminutive of botte, a bunch or bundle: Gael. boiteal), a bundle of hay, bottle, n. bót? (F. bottelle, a bundle of hay, bottle, n. bót? (F. bottelle, a bundle, a bundle of hay, bottle, n. bót? (F. bottelle, a bundle, a bundle of hay, meck for holding liquids: y. to shut up into a bottle: bot tiling, imp. -ding: bottled, pp. -did: bottle-head, a sort of whale: bottle-holder, one who administers refreshment to a combatant; a backer; a second—usually in a prize-fight.

bottom, n. bót?dm (AS. botm; Dut. bodem; Ger. boden; Icel. born, the lowest part), the lowest part of anything; the foundation or base; that on which anything rests; the deepest part of a subject; the lowest part of a declivity; the end; natural strength; a ship; v. to found or build upon; to rest upon as a bottom to be toming, imp.: bottomed, pp. -dond: bottom, in reality: thick as bottom; very deep; at bottom, in reality: thick as bottom; very deep; at bottom, in reality: bottomy in -very men botrow on the security of the bottom of a ship—that is, of the ship itself; bottoms, n. plu, the deepest working parts of a mine.

bottom, n. bót?dm (W. bottom, a buttom-from. s of a mine

bottom, n. bôf:tôm (W. botsem, a button-from

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of, a round body), a ball of thread wound up; a

beach, v. böbsk (F. boucke, mouth, entrance), to drill a new vent in a gun which has been spiked: n. the piece aloped out of the upper part of a shield of the lifeenth and sixteenth centuries, to allow the lance free motion; bouching, imp: bouched, pp. bouch, boudeir, n. böbdicor (F.), a private apartment; a

boudoir, n. bood-too'r (F.), a private apartment; a lady's dressing-room.
bough, n. boic (AS, bog-from bugan, to bend), a branch or arm of a tree.
bougit, n. boic's, pt. of buy, which see.
bougit, boic's, pt. of buy, which see.
bouild, n. boic's, (F.), a long stender instrument, made of elastic guin, wax, or metal, for removing obstructions in the bladder; a wax-taper.
bouild, n. boic's, (F.-from bouild), to boill, meat boiled or stewed with vegetables: bouildon, n. boic's bouildens, n. pil. boild-drs (Dut. boile, a globe or sphere: F. boule, a ball or sphere of wood, metal, fac, feel. boils, the round trunk of a tree: L. boild, any small round body, in gool., the rounded or water-wern blocks of stone found imbedded in the clays and gravels of the drift formation; the rounded stones found on the surface of the earth, or on the sea. says and gravels of the drift formation; the rounded of stones found on the surface of the earth, or on the seathere: boulder-clay, in gook, the clays of the glacial or drift epoch, distinguished by the numerous boulders and pebbles found among them, boult, v.—see bolt,

ders and pebbles found among them.
bount, v. see bolt.
bounce, n. bolons (Dut. boussen, to knock—from
bous, a blow), the rebound of a heavy blow or thump;
a sudden fall; a loud sound; an untruthful boast: v. to
leap, rush, or spring out suddenly; to boast boldly;
to be; to bully: bouncing, imp.: adj. large; heavy;
stout and active: bounced, pp. bolons: bouncer,
er, a bully; a bold boaster; a liar: boun cingly, ad.

seemed, botond, pt. and pp. of bind, which see; stimed or restrained—as wind-bound, ice-bound.

contined or restraines.

beinged by moral ties.

beand, a. bolond (Icel. buinn, prepared, ready—from bus, to prepare, to set out), destined; going, or ready

bes, to prepare, to set out), desimed; gome, togo to to bound, n. bollond (F. borne, a limit: mid. L. bodina, a limit or march), a limit; a boundary: v. to limit to restrain or confine: bound fing, inp.: bound'ed, pp.: bound'ess, a without limits: bound lessity, ad. di. bounds; a. boundary, n. bollond'er, the bounds, or what marks the bounds; a limit. bound, v. bollond (F. bounds, to spring or leap), to spring or leap; to move forward by leaps or jumps: a selection of the bounds; a limit. bounds are spring; a rebound: bounding, imp.: bounded, pp. bounded, a. bolonden (from bind), morally imperative; obligatory.

besndes, a böön-idis (from bind), morally imperative; obligatory.

besnty, n. böin-ifi [F. bonte, goodness: L. bontes;

-from bonses, good: if. bontetae), liberality in giving

itind favours; anything given over and above what

is due; a premium: boun'teous, a böön-ifi-isi, liberal

and generous; very kind in bestowing favours; boun'
teenaty, ad. -li: boun'teousness, n.: bounifile,

betwe-it-i-föbl, liberal in bestowing gifts and favours;

besnew 'tifully, ad. -li: boun'tifulness,

besnew 'tifully, ad. -li: boun'tifulness,

besnew 'tifully, ad. -li: boun'tifulness,

besnew 'tifulness', ad. -li: boun'tifulness', ad. -li: boun'tifulness', ad. -li: boun'tif

berrien, n. bör-döng (F.: It. bordone, a staff, a prop), the tall walking-staff used by pligrims in the models ages. berryede, n. bör-jöjs' (F.), a kind of printing-type is size between longprimer and brevier: bör-h-uc', in Fronce, the middle order of inhabitants in towns, as distinguished from the noblity and gentry. berryeden, v. bör-jön, (F. bourgeonner, to bud), to sprout; to put forth buds; to shoot into branches: berr genating, imp: bour geoned, pp. jönd. beara, n. börn (F. borne, a limit), bounds; limits; confines.

ernemite, n. boor'no-nit (after Count Bournon), a

bearrans, n. böbr'dnz (Russ. borei, the N. wind), the name given to the flerce snow-storms that blow from the north-cast over the steppes of Russia. home, v. böz (Dut. buyen, to drink largely—from buyer, a large two-handed flagon), to drink intoxicants despity; to guzzie: bearing, imp.: boused, pp.: ply; to guzzle; be

bourse, n. börs (F.), place where merchants meet; the exchange in towns, particularly in Paris. bout, n. bout (Dan. bugt, a bend, a turn), as much as can be done at one turn; an attempt; a drinking-

bout, n. bolet (Dan. bug), a bend, a turn), as much as can be done at one turn; an attempt; a drinking-match; a debauch.
bovine, a. bötein (L. bos, an ox—gen. bovis), pert. to animals of the ox kind: boviform, bovit-failorm (L. forma, shape), resembling the ox.
bow, v. bole (AS. beogan; Iccl. buga; Goth. biugan, to bend), to bend; to bend the body in token of respect by bending the body, or by inclining the head; bowing, imp.: bowed, pp. boled.
bow n. bol (Ger. bogen, a curve: Dan. bug, belly, bow of a ship: W. bog. a swell, a rising up), an instrument for shooting arrows with; a name given to various instruments; the curved doubling of a ribbon ostring in a slip-knot: all, anything curved or arched, as a bone-orindone: bow or bows, bole or boles, the rounding fore pare of a ship: bow-compass, bo a beam of wood or brass, with three long screws, that bend a lath of wood or steel to any arch: bow-shot, n. bot the space over which an arrow may peas when spirit, n. bos-prit, or boltspirit (bow, and Dun. sprict, properly a place not far distant: bow spirit, n. bos-prit, or boltspirit (bow, and Dun. sprict, properly a place of carting of a bay window, which we have tring of a bow; a string or cord or spar that projects outwards from the stem or head of a ship: bow-window, n. bô- a bay-window, which see: bow string, n. string of a bow; a string or cord used by the Turks in putting criminals to death by strangling them: bow-grace, n. bôt-grats, a frame of old rope or junk placed round the bows and sides of a vessel to prevent injury from fee: bowline, n. bôt-ŝtra, also spelt bowling or bolin, n. naw., a rope fastened near the middle or perpendicular side of a square sail leading towards the bow, to enable the ship to keep near the wind; bow'net, n. bôt-an engine made of wickerwork for catching lobsters, crawfish, &c.: bow'leg, d. bô-having crooked legs: bowman, n. bôt-mdn, the man who rows the foreinost oar in a boat: bô-mdn, a narcher: bow-aw, bô-sôt, a fixelible saw bo'mdn, an archer for cutting curves. an archer: bow-saw, bo-saw, a flexible saw

bowels, n. plu. bowels (it. budello; old F. boel; mid L. botellue, a gut, one of the intestines: Bret. bouda, to hum, to murmur), entrails; intestines; tencounce, to numer to murmur, entrains; intestines; ten-derness; pity; compassion—among sirgeons, used often in the singular, bowel; bow'el, v. to take out the en-trails: bow'elling, imp.; bow'elled, pp.—&dd, hav-ing bowels or a belly; bow'elless, a without tender-

ing bowels or a belly; bow'elless, a. without tender-ness or pity; bower, n. boïer (Icel. bur, a separate apartment; bower, n. boïer (Icel. bur, a separate apartment; As. bur, a chamber; W. bur, an inclosure), in a gar-den, a place covered with trees bent and entwined; a shady retreat; a cottage covered with creeping plants; bowers, a. boïe-ri, shady; containing bowers; bow-er-anchor (Dut. boeganker-from bog, a bow), the second anchor in size in a ship; bow'ered, a. -drd, supplied with bowers. bowie-knife, n. boït-nd, a long knife or short sword and the control of the short sword.

serond anchor in size in a ship; bowered, a. -erd, supplied with bowers. Bowle second anchor in size in a ship; bowered, a. -erd, supplied with bowers. Bowle ship, a long knife or short sword bowle ship, a long knife or short sword bowle, in the state of hunters and others. bowl, in, bol (R. boule, a wooden ball, a drinking vessel; leel. bolid, a bubble; bolid, a teacup), a circular hollow vessel; a basin; a fountain; a wooden ball or large marble, used for play on a level plat of ground or in the room of a house; v. to roll as a bowl; to play at bowls: bowling, inp.; bowled, pp. bold; bowler, n. one who: bowling-green n. or bowling-glay, n. a place for playing at bowls. bown, n. plu. boics (from bose, anything bent or rounded; Ger. bogen, a curve), the two sides of the fore part of a ship; bowse, v. boics, among seamen, to pull or haul hard: bow'ing, inp.; bowsed, pp. bolics! bowse away, to pull altogether. box, n. boks (AS. box; Gr. pursi; Ger. buchse, a box: Gr. pursos; L. bursus, a box-tree), a case or hollow vessel of any size and shape, and made of any material; a seat separated from others; a shrub hard, a didn. more grantered from others; a shrub hard, a didn. more grantered from others; a shrub man hard; a seat separated from others; a shrub man hard; a seat separated from others; a shrub man hard box of the compass in any order; in the wrong box, mistaken box of a coach (Ger. bock, a buck or he goat, then a trestle or support upon which anything rests, the driver's seat on a carriage. box, v. boks (Dan bosk, a sounding blow; baske, to strike; n. a blow with the fists or elenched hands; to strike; n. a blow with the fists or vith clenched hands; to strike; n. a blow with the fists or clenched hands; to strike; n. a blow with the fists or clenched hands; to strike; n. a blow with the fists or clenched hands; to strike; n. a blow with the fists or clenched hands; to strike; n. a blow with the fists or clenched hands; to strike; n. a blow with the fists or clenched hands; to strike; n. a blow with the fis

putto, a boy: It. puppo, a child's baby), a male child; a young lad; a familiar name for a man; applied to a man in contempt to indicate some defect; boy, hood, n. 450d; boy ish, a. 450, like a boy: boy ishiy, hood, n. 450d; boy ish, a. 450, like a boy: boy shiy, a boy; boy's play, amusement of a boy, as opposed to the carnest business of a man, boyar, n. bōy'ct, a Russian nobleman. boyar, bōy'ct, a ditch covered with a parapet, serving as a communication between two trenches.

*brace, n. bōy'ct, containing the idea of straining, compressing, or confining; F. bras, the arm, strength: It. brace, a rope resisting astrain: see brake), that which holds anything tight or supports anything; a couple or pair; a crooked mark in printing; trowsers' supporter: v. to bind; to support; to strengthen: braceing, imp.: add, giving strength or tone: braced, pp. boy'st.

or pair; a crooked mark in printing; trowesers suporiers; v. to bind; to support; to strengthen: bracing, imp. add, giving strength or tone: braced, pp.
briss.

brack, armour for the arm—from F. brac, the arm),
an ornamental band for the wrist.

brachial, a. brakki-di (L. brackism, the arm; Gr.
bratchial, a. brakki-di (L. brackism, the arm; Gr.
bratchial, a. brakki-di (L. brackism, the arm; Gr.
bratchial, a. brakki-di (L. brackism, the arm; Gr.
branchial, a. brakki-di (L. brackism, the arm; Gr.
branchial, a. brakki-di (L. brackism, the arm; Gr.
branchias placed at right angles to each other: brachiolites, n. plu. brakki-o-lits (Gr. lithos, a stone), a fossil
zoophyte presenting a puckered or folded fungiform
appearance, and furnished with lateral processes;
brach-iopoda, n. plu. -0p-6-dd, also bracki-iopods,
pods (Gr. pous, a foot—gen. podos), an order of molluca with one shell on the back and another in front,
and having two long spiral clilated arms developed
from the sides of the mouth.

The company of the compounds as a
prefix, and signifying short; brachypterous, a
brakki-pier-is (Gr. pieron, a wing); brachycephalic,
brakki-pier-is (Gr. propho, twrite), art or practice of
writing in a short compass; brackyuros, a. brakki-6rio (Gr. oura, a tail, short-talled: brackygraphy,
n. brakki-oura, a tail, short-talled: brakki-oura,
brakki-

flower-stalk.

brad, n. brid (Dan. braad, n. good; bred, an edge: Sw. bradd, an edge; Sw. bradd, an edge, a nail with little or no head. brag, n. bridg (F. brayper, to flaunt; Icel. braker, Dan. brag, n. brag, n. brag, n. brag, n. brag, n. brast, or explosion), a boast; proud expressions; thing boasted: v. to boast; to speak highly of one's self in regard to anything: brag ging, imp.; bragged, pp. bridge: brag ger, n. one who: braggart, a. bridg-dert, boastful; brag ger, n. one who: braggart, a. bridg-deft-flowing brag ger, n. one who: braggart imp. n. slam, boastfulness: braggadecio, n. bridg-de-de-shi-d (It.), a pulma boasting fellow: a swargerer, bragget, n. bridg-pet (W. brag, mait—from bragio, to sprout), sweet-wort; a liquor made from ale-wort and mead.

Brahma, n. brid-ind (Indian Brahman), the Creator,

and mead. Brahma, n. brd:m4 (Indian Brahman), the Creator, the chief person of the Hindoo Trinity: Brahmanic, a. brd:mdn:dv. relating to the Brahmans: Brahmin, n. brd:min, an Indian of the highest or priestly caste: Brahminian, n. -tem, the religion of the Brahminis: Brahminian, n. -tem, the religion of the Brahminis Brahminian, a. -tedl, relating to the office or character of a Brahmin.

braid, n. brdd (AS. bredan, to weave: Icel. break to weave neta), flat cord; trimming; a band of he formed by plaiting three or more folds together: v. i weave or plait: braiding, imp.: braided, pp.: ad edged with plaits or knota.

brails, n. plu. brdis (F. bruies, breeches, drawen F. brailler—from desbrailler, to tie up), in a sky small ropes used to trues up sails.

brain, n. brdn (AS. braegen: Dut. breake), a sed whitish mass inclosed in the skull of man or animals in which the spinal marrow and all the nerves berni nate; the understanding; imagination: w. to kill by dashing out the brains: brain ing, imp.: brained, pp brdnd: brain-pax, the skull containing the brains brain-sick, a disease in the understanding; giddy addie-headed: brain less, a. without understanding brain ish, a hot-headed: ne brains, no understanding wittes. witles

wittens, a not-neased: no aranas, no uncertainting wittens, braird, n. braird (AS. browd, a prick or point, the first blade or spire of grass or corn), in agr-t, the first appearance of a crop after the seed has been sown. brait, n. brait (n. brait) expectation of a crop after the seed has been sown. brait, n. brait (fost. brait), to right down), a rough diamond. brake, n. brait (fost. brait), the type of exertion and strength: loci. braite, to subdue: 1. brace, a horse's twitch: AS. bracon, to pound or knead; Dan. brage, to break flax), a skeleton carriage for training horses; a large heavy barrow for breaking clods; a kneading-trough; an instrument for breaking clods; a kneading-trough; an instrument for breaking clods; a kneading-trough; an instrument for checking the motion of a wheel—also spell break; an inclosure for cattle; a bit for horses; a wooden frame for confining the feet of victous horses in sheeing: brake-man, n. one who manages a brake of a carriage; brake-wan, n. in radiacog trains, a carriage furface brake-wan, n. in radiacog trains, a carriage furface.

ing: brake-man, n. one who manages a brake of a carriage; brake-wan, n. in radicay trains, a carriage funished with powerful brubes.
brake, n. brake (Dut. broock, a fen or marsh: Ger. bruch, a wood in a marshy place: old F. broil, copsewood, cover for game), broken ground covered with a tangled growth of bushes: brakey, a. -t, rough; thorny; prickly.
brake, n. bruke, or bracken, n. bruke's (connected with last as the natural growth of waste places: W. bruk, heath: Icel. brok, sedge: Dan. bregne, bracken or ferni, fern.

bruk, heath: Icel. brok, sedge: Luai. oregree, semmler or fern), fern.
bramble, n. brûmbl (AS. bremel or brembel; Dut.
bramble: Swiss. brom. a bull: it. brombol,
cabbage-aproute), a creeping ahrub, very rough and
prickly, producing a black berry like the raspberry:
brambled, a. bld: brambly, a. bld. full of brambles.
bran, n. brdn (Bret. brenn; W. bran; It. bresses;
F. bran,-lrom F. bren, excrement, ordure), the husks
or shells from ground wheat; the husks of any grein:
brannva.

of shells from ground waters, the mand new), bright as a bran-new (a corruption of brand-new), bright as a firebrand, or fresh like a trade-mark.

branch, n. brdnsh (Bret. brank; It. brance; F. branch, a br

branch, n. bransh (Bret. brank; it. brance); F. branck, the branch of a tree: it. brance, the fing or claw of a beast), the shoot of a tree or plant; an arm; any part of a body or system; a descendant from a common parent; v. to divide into parts; to spread outbranching, imp.: branched, pp. branch; branchiness, a.; branch id., a. i, full of branches: branchiness, in: branch left, in a little branch; root and branch;

n: branchtet, n. a little branch: root and branch, wholly; totally, branchta, n. plu. brûng'ki-ê (Gr. brûng'ki-ç (Gr. brûng'ki-ç (Gr. brûng'ki-ç (Gr. brûng'ki-ç (Gr. brûng'ki-ç (Gr. brûng'ki-ç (Gr. pola)), the gills of reathing organs of animals living entirely in water: bran'chiogods, n. plu. 4-tip-obéte (Gr. polas a foot—gen. podas), crustacean animals having gills attached to the feet: bran'chiog'odous, a. 4-tip-fo-diss, gill-footed: bran'chios'tegal, a. 4-ti-os'tegal, also brang chios'tegous, a. 4-tip-foi'te, stego, I cover; gill covering—applied to certain bones or bent rays which support the membrane covering and protecting the gills of fishes.

the gills of fishes.

brand, n. brind (ficel. brandr: Ger. brand, a firebrand: it. brandom, a large piece of anything: F.

brandom, a taske), a burning piece of wood; a sword; a wark made by pressing a hot iron mould, as on a barrel; a trade-mark: a mark of findamy; a stigma: v. to burn or mark anything with an iron mould redhot; to fix a mark of infamy on any one; to stigmatise: branding, imp: brand-dq, pp.: brand-'iron or

branding-iron, n. an iron mould to brand-with: brandnew-ace bran: branding, n. brind-fitse, a red worm

the salmon kind.

brandish, v. brind-fitse (F. brandir, to make a thing

shake by the force it is cast with: Manx, brons, dash:

wansier, to shake), to move up and down; to a a spear or stick; to wave or flourish: bran-i, imp.: brandished, pp. brandisht: bran'-a. one who.

B. one who.

dy, n. brdn'dt (formerly brandy-wine: Ger.

seria, burnt-wine: Dut. brandwijn), spirit
d from wine; any strong spirit from other subiz brandied, a. did, strengthened with brandy.

brandied, b. shake: It. ha, n. brdng:gl (F. branker, to shake: It. a French brawl), a squabble; a wrangle; con-w. to wrangle: brangling, imp.: brangled,

k, n. brdngk (L. brance, a Gallic name for a bread-corn), buckwheat. my, a brdni---ee bran. h, n. brdsk (from brush: Sp. broza, chips: bruss, splinters: F. broses, bushy ground), a in many parts of England, applied to a mass of and angular fragments derived from the subrocks; broken fragments; refuse; boughs of a rush or eruption: water-brush—see water. er, in brd-si-er [8. bruse, embers—see brazil-pan for holding burning coals; one who works —better spelt braziler: brazil, n. brd-si, a

is. s. a brds (AS. brdss, from being used in soldercel. brds, solder: It. brouse, burning coals;
, brass, a compound of copper and zinc of a
colour; impudence: brasses, n. plu.-ez, slabs
so of brass on tombstones or monuments having
ad or raised figures on them, much used in the
suges: bras sing, a coating with brass; bras sy,
sude of brass; like brass; bras finess, a -si-née:
a. brdt (AS. brd, a cloak, a clour; W. brd, a
and brdr, a mantie), a name given in reproach
fide.

ass. n. brdi'its (Ger. brett; Dut. bert, a plank nd: Seot. bretty, a fortification: It. bertesco, a frampart), a fence or wall of boards in a coal-er round dangerous machinery; also spelt

r rampart), a fence or record and angerous machinery; also appeared by hereign and angerous machinery; also appeared by hereign and angerous machinery; also appeared by hereign and angerous and angerous and angerous gallant: braverous bodd; daring; courageous; gallant: braverous bedd; daring; courageous; gallant: braverous bedd; daring; courageous; gallant: braverous bedd; anger: brave, n. a man daring beyond thee; an Indian warrior: v. to defy to challenge; seemes with courage: braving, imp.: braved, and the seemed by the

ment brideo (ft. Sp.) well done: n. an as; a murderer for hire

wwa. n. brid-wif-d (Sp. courage, brag), a song

the to sing: ad, difficult; brilliant.

##, n. browiel(F. browiller, to cry often: Dan. broile,
t much and high: Gale. browiblach, noise, dianoisy quarrel; uproar: v. to quarrel noisily;
the an uproar: brawfing; imp: adi, noisy; quar
se: brawfingty, ad. #i: brawled, pp. brakeld:

fer, n. ore who.

##, n. broken (it. brano, a piece of fiesh violently
i away from the whole: odd H. Ger. brido; Fris.

t, a lump of fiesh: old F. braton, muscular parts
body, the fiesh of a boar prepared in a particulance;

the muscular part of the body; the arm:

fy, a. 4, or brawned, a. brailend, muscular;

builty: brawn'are, n. a boar killed and dressed

stable: brawn'area, n.

##, n. brid-id, a disease among sheep—also called

bary or gall-ecour; the mutton of animals so

say or gall-ecour; the mutton of animals so

or gall-scour; the mutton of animals so

7, m. brd (F. bruire, to cry like an ass: Gr. brucho, to rear: leel. bruk, crash, noise: Dan. bruge, mah, the cry of an ass; any similar loud semind: v. to make a loud harsh noise like an seming; imp.: brayed, pp. brud: brayer, n.

y. v. brd (Sp. bregar, to work up paste or dough;
swr; Bret. brace, to bray in a mortar: W breuan,
h, to rub or grind down in a mortar; to pound;
at small: braying, imp.: brayed, pp. brad.
as. v. brds (F. braser, to solder: AS. braze,
frem being used in solder: Icel. bras, solder—
smass), to solder with brass: brasing, imp.:
d, pp. brads: brasse, a. brd:zen, made of brass;

BREA

impudent; shameless; bra'sanly, ad. II. bra'semass, n.: bra'sen-faced, a remarkably impudent: bra'sen-face, n.: brasier, n., also brasier, bra'sel-face, n.: brasier, n., also brasier, bra'sel-face, n.: brasier, pra'sel-face, n.: brasier, pra'sel-face, n.: brasier, pra'sel-face, n.: brasier, n., also brasier, bra'sel-face, n.: brasil-wood, n. bra'sel'-face, a worker in brass; a pan for holding burning coals.
brasil-wood, n. brd-sel'-(Port. brass, glowing empered from Brazil: brasiliant, bra'sell-face, of or from Brazil: brasiliant, brasiliant, and brasil-wood, a heavy wood of a red colour, used in dying red, imported from Brazil: brasiliant, fruit of a pain of Brazil. Note.—The medern name of part of S. Amer, farall, Note.—The medern name of part of S. Amer, Brazil, note, the derived from furnishing the brazil-wood.
braach, n. brech (AS. brice; F. breche, a breach or opening in a wall), a gap or opening; the act of breaking, or state of being broken; the breaking of a law, or the non-fulliment of an agreement; a neglect of duty:
v. to make an opening or gap in anything: breach, breach, p. breched, pp. brech: breach less, a. bread, n. breach (lost, broud; Ger. brot; AS. brod, bread, n. breach (lost, broud; Ger. brot; AS. brod, bread, n. break (lost, bread, n. edge or border: Sw. bradd, edge—see broad), a noun formed from the shortest direction; width; breakt, bradt (both brikan; Ger. broch; Is. frombreak for broke fully break, n. brak (Goth brikan; Ger. brocher; Is. frombreak for broke fully break, n. brak (Goth brikan; Ger. brocher; Is. frombreak, for broke, for broken; Is. frombreak for broken; Is. from

breadth, n. bredth (ban. bred. an edge or border: Sw. bradd, edge-see broad), a noun formed from the adj. broad; extent of surface in the shortest direction; width: breadthless, a. having no breadth.

Jordal, extent of surface in the shortest direction; width: breadthless, a. having no breadth.

Jordal, extent of surface in the shortest direction; width: breadthless, a. having no breadth.

Jordal, extent of the broadthless, a. having no breadth.

Jordal, extent of the breadthless, a. having no breadth.

Jordal, extent of the breadthless of the breadthless, and the breakthless, and the break

wooden partition that divides a shaft from bottom to top into two compartments: v. to meet in front: breasting, imp.: breasted, pp.: breast-deep or breast-laid, up to the breast: breast-hooks, among scames, pleces of compass or knee timber placed withinside a ship to keep the lows together: breast-kness, timbers placed in the forward part of a vessel across the stem to unite the bows on each side: breast-plase, n, armour for the breast: breast-rail, the upper in fort, a mass of earth hastly thrown up for defence as high as the breast; in καν, a set of framing termi-

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nating the quarter-deck and poop at the foremost and after end of the forecastle; a parapet not high enough to require a banquette: "breast-bone, the bone at the breast; the sternum: breast-pla, an ornamental pin used to fasten a necktle or any similar covering over

breast; the sterium; breast-pin, an ornamental pin used to fasten a necktic or any similar covering over the breast.

breath, n. brēth (AS. bræth, an odour, scent), air drawn into the lungs of animals and driven out from the same—in man and the more highly organised animals through the mouth and nostrils; respiration; a single drawing in and driving out of air; a gentle breeze of air; life; pause; time to breathe; an instant: breathe, v. brêch, to draw in and give out air; to live; to rest; to speak softly to; to express, as words: breathe, v. brêch, to draw in and give out air; to live; to rest; to speak softly to; to express, as ardent desire or longing after; secret prayers accent; sad, living; vital: breathed, pp. brêked; breather, n. one who; breathed, and brêkh; of breathers, and living; vital: breathed, and breather, n. one who; breathed, and breather, lives and breather, breather, breather, breather, breather, in the part of a harness which passes round the hinder part of a harness which passes round the hinder part of a harness which passes round the hinder part of a harness which passes round the hinder part of a harness which passes round the hinder part of a harness which passes round the hinder part of a harness which passes round the hinder part of a harness which passes round the hinder part of a harness which passes round the hinder part of a horse; the horse, in hinder part of anything, especially of a gun; the part w

breech.

breed, v. brēd (AS. bredan, to nourish, to cherish:
Dut. breeden, to hatch as eggs: Ger. britten, to bring
eggs or spawn into active life: w. brued, hot, warm),
to generate; to hatch; to produce young; to occasion; to educate; to train; to instruct; to raise from
the best kinds: a. a race of men or other animals
from the same stock; a kind; a caste; offspring; a
variety; a hatch; a broad breeding; inp; a. eduwarden; a manners: breed, pp. bred; breeder, n. one
who.

breeze, n. bréz (F. brise, a cool wind: It. brezza, chill-ness or shivering; imitative of a rusting noise, a soil blowing wind; a gentle gale: v. to blow gently: breezy, brézi, subject to frequent breezes: breeze-less, a.

less, a. brêz (AS. briosa; Ger. bremse, a gad-fly— from Ger. brummen: Fris. brimme, to hum), a gad-fly; a stinging-fly—also spelt brize, breese, breeze, n. brêz (F. briz or débriz, rubbish: Ger. brosame, a crumb: Gad. briz, to break), dust; rub-bish—also spelt briss, brize. breithauptite. n. brithôp-tit (after Professor Breithauptite. n. brithôp-tit (after Professor

with a violet-blue tarnish.

brent-goss, n. brent-gos (Ger. halber ente. a half-duck), a migratory sea-bird; the smallest species of

geese.

hrethren, n. plu. brēšh'rēn (plu. of brother, which see), members of the same society or profession. breve, n. breve (l. breve-from L. breve), short), a figure that marks the longest sound in music. breves, showl, the commission which confers on an order the little breve of the breves of of a brevet.

on a Divert. breviary, n. brevot-ér-i (F. breviaire, a breviary: L. breviarium, an abridgment or abstract—from L. brevia, short: 1t. breviario), an abridgment; the book containing the daily service of the Roman Catholic and Greek Churchea.

brevity. n. brevit-it (F. brièveié: L. brevitas, short-ness-from brevis, short, shortness; conciseness; con-

tained in few words: brevier, n. bre ver', small p

tained in few words: brevier, n. brê-vêr', small p ing-types.
brew, v. brê (old F. brauz; Gael. braich; W. b sprouted corn, malt: Icel. brugga, to brew—from brug, malt: Ger. brugen; Dut. broucen, to brew make beer, ale, &c., by boilling and mixing the mrials and fermenting them; to contrive; to p brewing, imp.: a. the act of making beer from n &c.; the quantity made atone time: brewed, pp. b brewer, h. one who: brewery, n. brêcer4, the becomtaining the suparatus where brewing is carried containing the suparatus where brewing is carried sher), a mineral occurring in short prismatic crys of a greyish-white or yellowish colour, and vitre ster), a mineral occurring in short prismatic crystais, &c., said to be liquid carbonic acid.
bribe, n. brib (F. bribe, a lump of bread; W. brê to break; briw, broken; il. birbonest, a cheat), a m or reward given to induce any one to do a criminal immoral action; a gift for the purpose of obtaining undue compliance—unless in familiar language, nswith the view of perverting the judy comme a reward of another; to hire for a bad purpose; brilbing, in bribed, p. bribe, p. briber, n. one who: bribery, briber-t, the practice of giving or taking bribe bribe less, a. bribable, a. bel-li, capable of birberbeloss, n. brik (F. brique, a brick; AS, brice, a fra

bribe less, a.; bribable, a. -ba-bi, capable of bei bribed.

brick, n. brik (F. brigue, a brick; AS. brice, a frament; it. briccia, a collop or slice), a shaped mass clay burned hard in a klin, and used for building proses; a small loaf of bread; v. to lay or pave wibricks; to imitate brickwork on plastered wall brick's; to imitate brickwork on plastered wall brick's; a -l, full of or formed of bricks; bricks n. a piece of a brick; brick-lin, n. a furnace in whicks are hardened by fire; bricklayer, n. -la'er, ti man who builds with bricks; brick-clay, the chused in the manufacture of bricks, thes, &c.; in goo used in contradistinction to boulder-clay, the chused in contradistinction to boulder-clay, and deno built up between timber framing; brickmaker, n. on who makes bricks: brickmaking, n. bride, bride or bride's cake, a wedding c. ake, bride-gion, n. (AS. bryd-guma-from bryd, and guma, a man), the man about to be married, or newly marriage-feast bride with a place where he had not be married, or newly married.

bridewell, n. brid-loel (from 88 Bride's Well in Lon, near which a palace was built, afterwards turned into an hospital), a house of correction; a place where riminals are confined.

bridge, n. brij (AS. bricge; Ger. bricke), a roadway over arches spanning a river, a valley, de.; the part

emminas are confined, bridge, n. brij (A.S. briege: Ger. briicke), a readway over arches spanning a river, a valley, de.; the part of a stringed instrument over which the strings are stretched; v. to stretch a readway across, as over a river: bridging, imp.: bridged, pp. brijd: bridge-less, a.

river: bridg'ing, imp.: bridged, pp. brijd: bridge'ness, a. bridde, n. bri'dd' [AS. bridd: Icel. bitill: Dan. bidsel, the bit and reins by which a rider is able to guide and restrain a horse; any restraint or check; a curb: v. to check: bridd: n. bridle: bristant; bo govern; to curb: to check: bridd: n. bridle: bridle: n. a bridle: bridle, pp. bridled, pp. bridle, bridle, a bridle: bridle: n. a bridle: bridle n. bridle: brigade, pp. bridle: bridle: brigade; bridle: brigade, pp. bridleder, bridled: brigade, bridle: br

er), one of a band of robbers; a freebooter: ge, n. -dn-ddj. theft; robbery. me, n. brigdn-tin (it. brigante, a pirate; re, to play the pirate at sea), a light swift merly used by pirates. a brit (Ad. bearli; Icel. biartr, bright;

me by used by piraces.

a. brit (AS. borbit; Icel. biartr, bright;
brids, clear, manifest, shining; clear; filuswident; clever; bright'ly, ad. 48; brightbrighten, v. brit'n, to make clear or shinacrease the lustre of; to cheer; to clear up;
ting, imp. brit'ning; brightened, pp. brit'nd.
brit, a fish of the turbot kind.
at, a brit'ydnit (F. briller, to shine; L. berylight ahining precious stone; It. brillare, to
rith the volcel, sparking with lustre; glitplendid; n. a diamond cut in such a way as
t the light and make it more glittering;
ily, ad. 48; brill lantness, n.; brill'iancy,
sat brightness. ly, ad. -n. eat brightness.

sat brightness.
n. plu. brightness.
n. plu. bright (Ger. brille, spectacles), the hair
relids of a horse.
n. brim (Ger. brame; Lith. brems., border:
mr. the edge: AS. brymme), the edge, rim, or
any vessel: v. to fill or be filled up to the
rim: brim'ming, imp.: adj. full to the top:
l. pp.: brim'ess, a.; brim'ful, a. föd: brim'
glass full to the rim.
come, n. brim'stin (AS. bryne, a burning, and
hard brittle substance of a yellow colour;
reduced to powder by sublimation, it is
meers of brimstone: brim'stony, a. 4, constringstone.

d, brin'ded, and brindled, a. brin'did (Icel.
r, crom-barred in colour: It. brano, a bit;
a morsel), streaked; spotted; coloured in

a. brts. (AS. bryne, saltness: Dut. brijn, cal. brim, the surge on the see-shore), water Ma a large quantity of salt; water of the to steep among salt and water: bri'ning, mad, pp. brind: briny, a. bri'ni, pert. to the brine: bri'nis, a. nich, salt: bri nishness,

v. bring (AS. bringan: Dut. brengen), to bear; to convey; to produce; to cause to bringing, imp.: brought, pt. pp. braids; n. one who: to bring back, to recall: to bout, to effect or accomplish: to bring forth, nee as fruit: to bring forward, to produce: to bring out, to expose: to bring in, to iministroduce: to bring on, to cause to begin; up, to nurse; to educate; to cause to come bring to, to check or arrest the progress of a lie sailing; to bring to light, to make clear; ver: to bring to mind, to recall to memory; off, to clear; to procure to be acquitted: to wer, to convert; to draw to a new party: to pman, to effect.

per, to convert; to draw to a new party: to peak, to effect.

a. bringk (Dan. and Sw. brink, declivity: isser, hillock: W. bryn, a hill), the edge or of a steep place.

a. brisk (B. brusque, lively, quick: It. brusco, W. brys, haste), active; nimble; full of life it; lively; sparkling: briskly, ad. -it. brisk': to brisk up, to enliven; to appear with life it: brisk fag up, imp: brisked; h. p., brisk'. d., n. brisket (F. brichet, the breast of an aniabriosk; Sw. brusk, gristle: Bohem brisko, selly), that part of the breast of an animal that the ribs.

the ribe.

n. brisée (AS. byrst; Sw. borst; Dut. bors.
bérse, a thick elastic hair: Swiss. borsen,
cust, the stift hair on the becks of swine, parwild boars; any stiff hair: v. to stand erect
se; to strut about with head erect in anger
se: berist ling, imp. ling: bristled, pp. sld:
a. E, thick set with bristles; rough.
bloard, n. bristlebord (from the town of
a kind of fine pasteboard having a smooth
bristel-stone, n. a quartz crystal of great

mic, a. bri-idn'nik (L. Britannia, Britain), Great Britain; British: britan'nia metal, n. metallic alloy of block-tin, antimony, bismuth, per: British, a. b. british (AS. Britisc), pert. in or its people: Brit'on, n. -ôn, a native of

is, a. brit'il (AS. brytan; Icel. briota; Dan. to break), easily broken; not tough: brit'tle-

ness, n. nds, the quality of being easily broken into fragments; want of tenacity.

britzaka, n. bris/bd (Russ. britshka), a long open carriage that can be closed at pleasure.

broach, n. broch (W. procio, to thrust: Gael. brog, to goad: F. brocker, to spit), a spit; a spire: v. to plere as with a spit, to tap, as a cask, in order to draw off the liquor; to let out; to utter; to make public: broaching, imp.: broached, pp. brocht: broacher, n. aspit; one who opens or utters: to broach to, among scamen, to incline a vessel suddenly to windward so as to expose it to the danger of oversetting.

broad, a. braibed (AS. brdd: Goth. braids: Icel. breath; n. bredth: broadness, n.: broad cast, n. the act or throwing the seed from the hand in sowing: not planted in rows does attenting or through add, thrown from the hand upon the earth as in sowing; not planted in rows does attenting or through the seed of England: broad gauge, in relivancy, the width of 6 or 7 feet between the rails, as distinguished from the narrow gauge of 4 ft. 8½ in: broadside, n. the side of a ship above the water-line; in a war-ship, all the guns on one side discharged at once: broadword, n. a sword with a broad blade; the chymore of the Highlanders: broaden, v. braited, n. to make or grow broad: broad imag, imp. -ning: broadened, pp. -end.

Brobdingnagian, a. bröb'ding-na'ji-dn, a gigantto

of the rightments: exceeding, imp. -wing: broad ened, pp. -wind.

Brobdingnagian, a. brobiding-ndijida, a gigantic Brobdingnagian, a. brobiding-nagin 'Gulliver's Travels.

broade, n. bro-kad '(It. broccata, a sort of cloth wrought with gold or silver: F. brocker, to stitch or embroider, silk stuff, woven with variegated gold and silver threads, and raised flowers: broca'ded, a. woven with figures, &c. brocard, n. brob's' drd (after Burkhard, bishop of Worms), an elementary principle or maxim; a proverbial rule in law, ethics, or metaphysics.

brocated, n. brob's' drd (lift, it. sp. brocated), a species of brecciated marble, the component fragments of which are of various colours; a coarse-figured fabric. brocooli, n. brob's' (F. -from brocher, to stitch), a pamphlet; a small book of only a few leaves. brocket, n. brob's' (F. brocard-trom broche, a sharp snag), a two-year old red-deer, having a single sharp snag to his antler.

brogan, bro'gan, or brogue, brog n. (Gael, brog, a boast a course light kind of shoe; a heavy shoe hav-beat a course light kind of shoe; a heavy shoe hav-beat a course light kind of shoe; a heavy shoe hav-

snag to his antler.

brogan, brögda, or brogue, brög n. (Gael. brog, a shoe), a coarse light kind of shoe; a heavy shoe having the sole studded with nalls; a dialect or manner of pronunciation, as Irish brogue.

broil, n. brojil (F. brouiller, to jumble or mix: It. brogilo; Gael. broighlich, noise, confusion), a tumult; a jumbled noisy quarrel; discord.

broil, v. bröjil (contracted from F. brasiller, to roast on the braise or glowing coals: Scot, brissle, to parch or broil: It. brustleare, to scorch), to agitate by exponence over the fire: to dress meat over a fire on a grid-

on the braise or glowing coals: Scot. brissle, to parch or broil: It. brustolare, to secreta, to agitate by exposure over the fire; to dress meat over a fire on a griding; to be subjected to the action of great heat; to be in a great heat: broiling, imp.; broiled, pp. broiled,

pert. to.

bromine, n. bromin II. bromium—from Gr. bromos, a bad smell, one of the elements related to chlorino and iodine in its chemical qualities: bromal, n. bromal, an oily colouries fluid, obtained by the action of

bromine on alcohol: bromic, a. -mik, an acid com-pounded of bromine and oxygen: bromate, n. -mat, a compound of bromie acid with a base: bromide, n. -mat, a compound of bromine with a metallic base: bromite, n. -mit, or bromic silver, an ore of silver occurring in olive-green grains: bromuret, n. bromi 4-ret, a basic compound of bromine and another ele-ment.

ment.

bronchia, n. bröngiki-d. bronichia, n. plu. ½i-č (Gr.
brongchos, the windpipe), the tubes that branch off
from the windpipe to the lungs: bronichia, n. ½i-di,
pert to the bronchie; also bronichic, n. ½i-di,
pert to the bronchie; also bronichic, n. ½i-di,
pert to the bronchie; also bronichic, n. ½i-di,
pert to the bronchie; also bronichia that
lead to the
lungs; bronichocelen. ½-di-did that lead to the
lungs; bronichocelen. ½-di-did (Gr. tome, a cutting), an incision into the windpipe or larynx between
the rings—also called trachectorus or larynodromy: sings, an mession into the windspie or any fix between the rings—also called trachectomy or insympoteny; broachus, n. *kis, one of the subdivisions of the traches or windpipe; plu. broach, *ki.* broa-choph ony, n. *kif-o-nt (for. phone, voice), the multical and indistinct speech of any one labouring under a bronchial affection.

bronchial affection.

brontes, n. brôn-iéz (Gr. brontes, a giant, one of the
Cyclops), in geol., a genus of Devonian trilobites,
characterised by a broad, radiating, fan-like tail.

bronze, n. brônz (it. bronzo; Sp. bronce, pan-metal;
leck brozz, to braze or sodler), a metallic substance
made of copper and tin; a colour to imitate bronze;
any ancient figure or medal made of bronze is called a
any ancient figure or medal made of bronze is called a made of copper and tin; a colour to imitate bronze; any ancient figure or medal made of bronze is called a bronze; v. to imitate bronze by a colouring matter: bron zing, imp. n. the art or act of giving to articles the appearance of bronze; bronzed, pp. a. brônze(tl. bronze, combers), coloured like bronze; tanned; sunburnt: bron zy, a. -zi, like bronze; bron zite, n. -zit, a variety of diallage or schiller-spar, so called from its metallic lustre and pinchbeck colour: bronze browder, a metallic bustre and pinchbeck colour: bronze browder, a metallic bustre and pinchbeck colour: bronze brock, a claspi, an ornament for the breast; a jewel: v. to adorn with jewels.

brood, v. brôd (AS, brod, a brood; Dut. broeden, to sit on eggs: W. bred, not), to sit over, as a bird over her eggs; to spread over as with wings; to dwell on a subject in anxious thought; to cherish: n. offspring; progeny; the number of birds hatched at a time: brook in brosk (AS, brod, a brook, v. brochen, brook, v. brook (AS, bod, a sunder Gael, bruch, brook, m. brook (AS, bod, a sunder Gael, bruch, brook, v. brook (AS, brucun, to use, to enjoy: Goth. brook, v. bröß (AS, brucun, to use, to enjoy: Goth. brook, v. bröß (AS, brucun, to use, to enjoy: Goth. brook, v. bröß (AS, brucun, to use, to enjoy: Goth.

water less than a river; a streamlet; brooklet, n.
lét, a small brook; brooky, a. 4, abounding in
brooks.
brook, v. bröök (AS brucan, to use, to enjoy; Goth.
brudjan; Ger. brunches, to use, to bear; to endure;
brook ing, imp.: brooked, pp. bröük bren), a wild
broom, n. bröm (AS brown; Dut bren), a wild
broom, n. bröm (AS brown; Dut bren), a wild
broom bush; broomly, a. 4, full of broom: broomstick, n. 4th, the standard or brush with a long handle, made originally of the
broom bush; broomly, a. 4, full of broom: broomstick, n. 4th, the standard or brook, broiling water; old Eng. brougs, bottage), a
Scotch dish, made by pouring a bolling liquid over
dry oatmeal or peasemeal, and then stirring it up.
broth, n. bröth (It. brodo; F. brouet, broth; Dut.
broepe; Ger. brühe, bolling water; Gael, bruich, to
boil), a dish consisting of flesh, barley, and vegetables,
with the water in which they are boiled.
brother, n. brühe er (Sans. bbruhr; Gael, bruich, to
brode, a little cottage), a house of ill fame.
brother, n. brühe er (Sans. bbruhr; Gael, bruich;
brother, n. brühe er (Sans. bbruhr; Gael, bruchair;
W. brunch L. fruter, son of the same parents; one
that anomales another
that anomales another brothers, plu.; brethren, plu.
brotherless, a.; brotherlike, a.; brotherhood, n.
an association; a fratentity; brotherly, a. 4, kind;
affectionate; pert, to; brotherliness, n.; brothergerman or germain, ... jehr-man, l. germanna, come
of the same stock), a full brother; brother-therine, p.
attern of the same stock), a full brother; brother-therine, n.
attern of the same stock and the brother of a husband ow wife.
brougham, n. brößen (after Lord Brougham), a light
four-wheeled close carriage.

matte, mat, får, luke; met,

brought, v. braut, p. pp. of bring, which see.
brow, n. brote (AS. braue; Russ. brov, brow: Dut.
brause, an eyelid, margin: Iccl. bra. eyelid), the ridge
over the eye; the forchead; the edge or brink of a
steep place, as of a river or hill: eyebrow, n. t'brote,
the hair over the eye; to knit the brows, to frown;
to scowl: browbeat, v. brote-bet, to daunt or depress
by haughty and stern looks; to bully into submission
by arrogant and impudent language: browbeating
inp. n.: brow beaten, pp. -bet n.
brinnen, brow beaten, pp. -bet n.
brinnen, brow boutle, of dark or dusky colour, inclining
to redness: v. to make dusky or dark: browning
imp: browned, pp. brotend: brownish a somewhat
brown: browned, pp. brotend: brownish a somewhat
brown: browning, n. liquid burnt sugar used for colouring
gravy, de.; the act or operation of giving a brown
colour to.
browse, v. broten (F. browser, to nibble off the sprigs

colour to, browse, v. browse, to nibble off the sprigs and buds; browse, a sprig: Sp. bross, brushwood, to cat the tender leaves and branches of trees and shrubs, as cattle or sheep: n. the tender branches of trees or shrubs: brow sing, imp. : browsed, pp. broized, brucine, n. brossin, tatter Bruce, the traveller, a bruche, n. brossin (after Bruce, the traveller, a bruche, n. brossin (after Bruce of Memoria, bruche, n. brossin (after Bruce of New York), a mineral, a native hydrate of magnesis, brun, brown), a bruch of a breat brushe, n. bross (B. brucher, to breat, and F. brusser, brusser, and F. brusser, brusser, and F. brusser, brusser, and F. brusser,

name for a bear bruise, no book (R. breiser, to break; old R. breiser, Gael. bried, to break), an injury on the flesh by its being crushed with a heavy or blunt substance; a contusion: v. to crush or hurt by pressure; to pound or reduce to cause powder, as minerals or grain: bruis ing, imp.; bruised, pp. broist: bruised, pp. broist: bruiser, n. broiser, h. ewho, or that which; a prize-fighter. bruit n. broise (R. F. it. breisto, a muttering), a report; fame: v. to report; to noise abroad: bruiting, imp.: bruited, pp. noised or runnoured abroad. brumal, a. broi-mal (R.—from L. bruma, winter), of or relating to winter.

or relating to winter.
brunette, n. broo-net (F.—from brun, brown, dusky),
a woman with a dark or brownish complexion; oppo-

site of blonds, brunt, n. brünt (Serv. bronza, a cattle-bell, which the leading beast of the herd bore on its neck; Gris, brunza, the first train of baggage-animals), the first shock of an onset; the greatest fury of the battle; the

shock of an onset; the greatest fury of the battle; the force of a blow. brush, n. brush (Ger. and Sw. borsée, a bristle, a brush; r. brosse, a bush, a head-brush: R. brusen, heath for brushes; leel. bruskr, a tuft of grass), as article made of hair, bristle, &c., act in wood, for cleaning, as dust from clothes, or for painting; a skirmish; a slight encounter; the tail of a fox: v. to rub or wear as with a brush; to bouch or strike lightly; brush bug, brush brush bug, brush bug, brush brush bug, brush bug, brush bug, brush bug, brush bug, brush bug, brush bug, brush brush

wness, wheels without teets, which move others sy brisdue, a brook (F.: It. brusco, harsh, rude; rough or blunt in manners: brusque bess, n. a blunt rough manner; brusquerie, n. bribek-ri, bluntsees. F. brusque was prough) besst; rugo, tupled irristional; R. brus, raw rough), besst; rugo, tupled irristional; a savage unfeeling man or woman; ad, trrational; a savage unfeeling man or woman; ad, trrational; rough; uncivilised; brutal; ad. 4t; brutal; ty, a. 4d; brutal

bryozoa, n. brt'ó-zó'á (Gr. bruon, moss; zoön, an ani-mai), the minute mollusca which live united in masses in a branched and moss-like manner: bry'ozo'an, a pert. to.

m. n. ba-bd-lus (L. a buffalo), in geol., the of the musk-buffalo.

m. bub'bi (an imitative word; Dut. bobbel:

seek.

Besers, n. plu. bik'd-ners' from the Carib lander-bacoa, a kind of grate on which the flesh of sources was cooked; boucan, the place of such P. boucaner, to cook and smoke flesh at the nel, persons who, in the W. I. and S. Amer, wild animals for their skins, and rudely presuch of the flesh by drying it after the Indian called boucaning; pirates or sea-robbers, who er times principally attacked the Spanish ruts in Amer.; buc caneering, n.-ner'ing, tice or profession of a buccaner.

Laur, n. bis-chiclifor (fir. bous. an ox: kentru-

bū-sen-talor (Gr. bous, an ox; kentau-

tant, n. ba-schilder (Gr. bous, an ox; kentau-ntaur), in myth, a monster, half man, half-ox; ntoro), the state-barge of Venice used in the sy of espousing the Adriatic, atter, n. bilk-sin-d-for (L. buccina, a kind of it, a muscle forming a large part of the check led from being used in blowing wind-instru-buc-cinal, a.-dl, trumpet-like. n. bilk (AS. bucca; W. buch; F. bone—pro-om the tendency of the animal to but or strike e forehead: Gael. boc, a knock or a blow), male ser, the goat, the rabbit, de.; a fop; a dashing ellow: buck ish, a foppish: buckskin, n. a kind

of: buk (Gael. bog, moist, to steep or soak: Bret. off: Dan. bög-aske, the ashes of beach-wood), and in which clothes are bleached or washed; the backing land in the beaches of the backing land. ish or steep clothes are bleached of washed, ish or steep clothes in lye; bucking, imp.: n. ng, crushing ore: bucked, pp. bilkt.

t, n. bilkt.kt (F. baquet, a pail: Russ. buk, a p-vessel), a domestic vessel of various shapes

evessell, a utilise and provided the part of the part

er, n. bûk'kir (F. bouclier, a shield with a from boucle, protuberance), a kind of shield.

a. n. billerd (in Calabar, a demon, a powerful

among the blacks, a white man: adj. white. am, n. bak-ram (F. bougran: It. bucherame, buca, a hole), coarse linen cloth stiffened with

dj. stiff; precise. d. stiff; precise.

heat n. bikkhoid (Dan. bog-heide—from Ger.

Dan. bog, beech-mast), a kind of grain having

macred seeds resembling beech-nuts: bucka geams of plants.

h. a. bikblik (L. bucclicus; Gr. bukblikosa seams, a cwherd), a pastoral poem: adj.
; to country affairs.

a. bid (Bohem. bodka, a point; bodek, a thorn),
at or sprout on a plant containing the future
flower; a flower not blown or expanded; v, to

ower; a flower not blown or expanded: v. to a shoots; to sprout; to grow as buds: bud-a: bud'ded, pp.: bud'let, n. a bud growing

sther bud. n. bud'da, Buddhism, n. bud'diem, &c.

a. bid'dl, among miners, a wooden frame washing ore: v. to wash ore: bud'dling, b'ass: baddled, pp. bdd'dled.
 b. bdj (F. bouger, to move: Bret. boulg, mat: Icel. bulll, frequent motion), to move off: bad'ging, imp.; budged, pp. bijd: bud'ger,

bul (Russ. push', fur-skins; pushit', to line ressed skin or fur of lambs, formerly used

as an edging or ornament, especially of scholastic habits: adj. solemn, like a doctor in his fur; stern: budge-barrel, n. a small barrel with one head, the other having a loose leathern cover, used in carrying powder in a siege.

budget, n. bij-eit [F. bougette, a leather bag: It. botgetta, a leathern bucket—from bulga, a skim), a bag with its contents; a stack or store; the annual financial scheme of the British nation.

buff, n. bij-eit [F. bougette, a leather bag: It. botgetta, a leathern bucket—from bulga, a skim), a bag with its contents; a stack or store; the annual financial scheme of the British nation.

buff, n. bij-eit [C. bougette, a leather bag: R. buffle, the wild ox or buffalo: It. buffalo), a sort of soft leather prepared from the skin of the buffalo; a colour mear to yellow; yellow substance on blood in inflammations: adj. of the colour of buff-leather, or made of it: buffle, a regiment of soldiers, so called from their buff-coloured facings: buff y, a -ft, pert, to the falo, n. -fa-lo, a kind of wild ox: buffle-headed, a bif-fa-bid-eid, hunga a large head like a buffle-headed, a bif-field-eid, hunga a large head like a buffle-headed, a bif-field-eid, hunga a large head like a buffle-headed, a b

a box; a sap; v. to strike with the ast or hand; is buf fetting, imp.: buf feted, pp.: buf feter, n. one who. buffet, b. buffet, primarily, the tap of a tavern, then a sideboard, a cupboard or set of shelves buffoon, n. buffet, (P. bouffon, a jester-from It. buffour, to puff, to blow hard), a man who anuses others by tricks, antic gestures, and jokes: v. to make ridiculous: buffoon ing, imp.; buffoon ery, n. -br-f, the tricks of a buffoon; low jests; drolleries: buffoon sh, a: buffoon imm, n. -izm: buffo, n. bouffo, the comic actor in an operabufor, buffon a buffon a buffon stones; serpents eyes; jossil palatal teeth of extinct shark-like fishes.
bug, n. buff (W. burcai, what produces dread or disgust. Alb. boube; Russ. buka, a bugbear), a name applied to various insects; an offensive insect common in dirty dwelling-houses: bug gry, a. -gi, full of bugs; bug griess, n.

bug giness, n.
bugbear, n. bugbar (bug, with bear, as an object of dread), anything that scares or frightens, real or ima-

dread), anything that scarce or frightens, real or ima-ginary: v. to alarm or scarc by any means; bug-bearing, imp.: bug beared, pp. buggy, n. buigd, a light one-horse vehicle open at top: a gis. bugle, n. buigl (F. buffle; It. buffalo, a wild ox), a hunting-horn, formerly spell buffalo-horn: a musi-cal instrument; a genus of plants; a long slender glass

hunting horn, formerly spelt buffolo-horn: a musical instrument; a genus of plants; a long slender glass bend, generally black.

Dugloss, n. baffold. L. bufloss.—from Gr. bous, an object of the plant ox-tongue; a plant spel in dyeing and colouring.

buhl n. ball (after Boule, a French carver in wood), inburnished gold, mother-of-pearl, &c., used for inlaying in dark wood, &c.: buhl-work, inlaying wood, &c., with metal or mother-of-pearl, buhrston or burrstone, n. ber'ston (old Eng. bur, a whetstone for scythes), a rough silicious stone used in making millstones for grinding corn.

build, v. bidd (Ger. bidden to form, to fashion: old Sw. bylig, to raise a habitation), to construct; to make or raise anything—ga a wall, a house, or a ship; to shape into a particular form; to raise on a foundation; to increase; to depend on as a foundation: building, imp.: a, an edifice; a fixed structure—as a house, a church: build, pt. pp. bill, or builded pp. builded builder, n. bill-der, one who erects buildings. buth, n. bill-der, one who erects building, roundheaded; builder, n. bulbous, a. bulb-f-der, is (L. fero, i bear), producing buils: bubbous, a. bulb-f-der, is (L. fero, i bear), producing buils: bubbous, a. bulb-f-der, is (L. fero, i bear), producing buils: bubbous, a. bulb-f-der, is (L. fero, i bear), producing buils: bubbous, a. bulb-f-der, is (L. fero, i bear) both, separable buds in the axil of leaves, as in some illies: bulbous-based, in both, applied to leaves which bulby, h. bill-der, bulge, a. bulb bolg, a well or blisher; bulbo, a. bulbe, bulbe, to bulbe, to bulbe, to bulbe, b

bulbul, n. böbl-bul (Pers.), the Persian nightingale. bulge, n. bölj (Gael. bolg, a swell or blister; bulg, a ship's bilge or convexity: Icel. bolga, a tumour), the

edio, boy, foot; pure, bud; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, zeal.

broadest part of a cask; a protuberance; a swelling out: v. to swell out; to blige as a ship: bul'ging, imp.: bulged, pp. būljd. bulimis, n. bū-limi-a, or bulimy, n. bū-li-mi (Gr.

bulinia, n. bū-lim't-d, or buliny, n. bū'lt-mt (Gr. bou, a particle which augments the meaning of words, and limos, hunger), excessive appetite for food.
bulk, n. bulk (Dan. bialbe, a beam; another form of balk, which see, size; magnitude; the main mass or body; the whole cargo of a ship in the hold: to break bulk, to begin to unload a ship; to break open a package of goods: in bulk, in the mass; cargo loose in the hold of a ship and not enclosed in boxes or packages: bulk head, n. hbd, a partition across the hold of a ship; bulky, a.-k. large; of great size: bulk'iness, n. n. s. great size: bulk'iness, n. n. s. bulk, n. bold (W. bula: feel, bulk; Ger. bulk) the

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greatness in bulk or size.

bull, n. boil (W. buela: Icel. bolli: Ger. bulle), the
male of the cow kind: in Scrip, a flerce and powerful enemy: bull'lish, -ish, bull-headed, bull-like, a
pert to a bull; dogged and self-willed: bull-batting,
n. the rendering bulls furious by setting dogs to
attack them: bull-dog, n. a large-headed, strongjawed, variety of dog: bull-fight, n. an amusement
among the Spanish and Portuguess, consisting of an
n. a gadity bullook, n. boil-bic AS. bullaceo, a castrated bull or ox fed for slaughter: bull-caff, a male
calf: a voung stand fellow.

rated bull or ox fed for slaughter: bull-calf, a male calf; a young stupid fellow.

bull, n. bööl (it. bolla, a seal; L. bulla, a boss or ornament), a mean at first applied to the seal attached to an edict of the Pope, but now applied to the edict itself; a blunder; in the Stock Exchange, those who try to raise the price of stocks are called bulls, and those who try to lower their price, bears: bulls-cye, n. bööle-t, among seamen, a piece of wood shaped like a ring; a dark distant cloud, ruddy in the centre, forestelling a storm; the centre mark on a target for shooting at; a small round window or opening.

bullate, a. büll-dt (L. bulla, a bubble), in bot., garnished with studs like bubbles or blisters.

bullet, n. bööl-lét (F. boultet-from L. bulla, a bubble), a round or oblong ball of metal, used for loading pistols, gars, or rifles.

tols, guns, or rifles.

bulletin, n. bolilë-tën (F. a packet : It. bullettino—
from bulla, an edict of the Pope), an official report or
notice; a public announcement.

notice; a public announcement.

bull-lanch, n. boblifinsh (corruption of bud-lanch,
as causing destruction among buds), a song-bird,
bullion, n. bobliyain (F. billon, base coin: Sp. vellon, an alloy of silver and copper; mod. Gr. boullono,
I seal or stamp: formerly the mint where the preclous metals were alloyed and made into money),
gold or silver of the standard fineness, in any form
not money—generally in small bars called ingots;
sold and silver in the mass; foreign or uncurrent gold and silver in the mass; foreign or uncurrent

bully, n. b55l'll (Dut. bulderen, to bluster: Ger. pollern, to make a noise: Sw. buller, noise), a quarrel-some cowardly fellow; one who blusters and threatens: some covarus renow; one was onusers and treaters; v. to insult with noise; to overawe by threats; bullying, imp. 4t-tag; bullied, pp. 4d; bullirag, v. -rdg, to insult in a bullying manner; bullvah, n. bob/raish (bull, meaning large, and rsish), a large strong kind of rush.

bulse, n. bulls (Port. bols2, a purse), in India, a bag

or purse in which to carry or measure valuables—as diamonds.

bulwark, n. bööl'wèrk (Dut. bolwerck, a fortified wall: F. boulevart, the ramparts of a town, a broad street at Paris (boulevard) surrounding what was once street at Paris (bouleward) surrounding what was contected to the city: It balaurds, a rampart, a fortification; any means of defence or protection, originally made of the boles or trunks of trees; the railboards of a ship: v. to fortify with a rampart; to protect.

bum, v. bâm (Dut. bommen, to boat a drum: I. bombus; Gr. bombos, a humming, buzzing noise), to make a whirring noise; bumble-bee, n. bâmbul-or humble-bee, hâmchl-a large bee, so called from the noise it makes-contracted into bumber.

bumastos, n. bôm-mak:los (Gr., an immense bunch of grapes), in god, a genus of silurian trilobites—so called from their oblone-oval or grape-like form, and known to collectors as the Bart rilibalit.

bumbailiff, n. bāmballit/from the notion of a humbing or duning noise, colloquioty, an under-bailiff;

Dumballit, n. bam:bdd:1/trom the notion of a hum-ning or duming noise, colloquially, an under-bailiff; one employed to dun or arrest for debt. bumboat, n. bām-bod (Dut. bum boat, a very wide fishing-boat; Fris. bom, ground, a floor; Dut. boom, a beam), a boat employed in conveying provisions, &c., to outlying vessels.

bump, n. būmp (W. puempio, to thump, to bang; puemp, a round mass: F. poempette, a pimple on the skin), a swelling; a thump: v. to make a noise; to strike against; to thump: bumping, imp.: bumpen, būmpit, bumper, about bumper, and beaun, a logi, an awkward country fellow; a rustie: bump kinly, ad. li.

bun or bunn, n. būm (F. bijne, a knob rising after a knock; bijner, a little round loat; It. bumpo, a boil or blain: Gael. bonnach; Scot. bannock, a little cake), a sweet cake.

sweet cake.

blain: Gael. bonnach; Scot. bonnock, a little cake), a sweet cake.

bunch, n. būnsh (Icel. būnga, to beat; būnsh, n. būnsh (Icel. būnga, to beat; būnsh, n. būnsh (Icel. būnga, to beat; būnsh, a bunch), a lump or knot; a cluster; a protuberance; a number of things growing together or tied together; a miner's term for an irregular lump of ore; v. to swell out in roundness; to form or tie in a lot or bunch: bunching, imp.; bunched, pp. būnsht; bunchy, a. būnsht, growing in bunches; having tufts; bunch mess, n. bundle, n. būn'dl (AS. byndel; Dut. bondel, something bound up: Dan. bundt; Sw. bunt, a bundle), a number of things put together and tied; v. to tie up together; bun dling, imp.; bundled, pp. būn'dla; bundle-pillar, a column or pler with others of small dimensions attached to it.

bung, n. būng (old Ger. būnge, a drum; Dut. and F. bonde, a būng; w. bæng, a būng-hole), a large round cork or wooden stopper for the hole in a cask; v. to stop up the opening in a cask with a būng; bunging, limp.; bunged, bunging, limp.; bunged, bunging, limp. bungel, p. būngd; bung-hole, a large round cork or wooden stopper for the hole in a cask; v. to bunging, limp, bungel, a large round cork or wooden stopper for the hole in a cask; v. to bunging, limp, bungel, a large round cork or wooden stopper for bung-hole, n. the hole in a cask by which it is filled or emptied.

bungalow, n. būng'gd to native name, bongda, in bungalow, n. būng'gd to native name, bongda, bunging, up a būng'gd loel; būngung ra flat only.

bungle, n. būng'gd to būng'ng ra na nafair; to botch: bungling, jup; add, awkwardly done; bungled, pp. būng'gd; bung'gligi, yad. -fl; hun'gler, imp. -addr. owe who.

managed: V. to de alything canning; to missiansequent an affair; to botch: bun'gling, imp.: ad. awkwardly done: bungled, pp. bing-gla: bun'glingly, ad. A: bun'glen, n.-pler, one who. bunlon, n. bin'yūn (from bun, which see), a horny excrescence on a toe.

excresence on a toe.

bunker, n. būng/ker (Sw. bunke, a wooden vessel:
Icel. bunki, a heap), a large wooden box for containing
coals; a bin: bunk, n. būng/k, a large wooden case
serving for a seat during the day, and for a bed at night

night, u. būng-kām (from Buncombe, North Carolina, U.S.), speech-making for mere show. bunt, n. būng (ban, bundt; Sw. bund, a. bunch, a bundle), the belly or protuberance or bagging part of a sail: bunt-lines, n. blu. ropes on the bottoms of sails to draw them upwards: bunding, n. būn-ling, a. btim woollen cloth used for flags, and variously col-

bunting, n. bön:iling (Ger. bunt, variegated), a name for different kinds of birds, as yellow bunting, corn-bunting, snow-bunting: bunter, n. -tér, in geol., the

bunting, snow-bunting; bun ter, n. -ter, in gook, the upper new red sandstone.

buoy, n. bōy (Dut. boet; F. bouée; Sp. boya; Frisal boye, a lump or cluster, an empty cask, or a smal structure of wood, made for floating on the water, to point out shallows or recks, &c. : life-buoys, articles kept in ships to be thrown into the water when any person falls overboard to keep him afloat; a float: v. to keep afloat; to bear up; to support; to sustain; by place buoys; to float: buoying, imp.: buoyed, pp. bōjd; buoyancy, n. bōj-dn-d; the quality of floating; on water or in air; lightness: buoyant, a floating; light; that cannot sink; buoyantly, ad. -li: buoyantness, n.

light; that cannot sink; buoyantly, ad. 41; buoyantness, n. būprestis, an insect that causes inflammation in exen—from bous, an ox, and pretho, I set on fire), a genus of coleopterous insects remarkable for their brilliant metallic tints. būr or būrr, in. bêr (F. bourre, flocks or locks of wool; It borro, any kind of stuffing; Gael. borr, so wool; It borro, any kind of stuffing; Gael. borr, so provided the stuffer of the burdeck; the rough provided that the stuffer of the burdeck; the rough production of the letter; būrrstone, certain silicious rocks used as millstones.

rocks used as millstones.

burbot, n. bdr-bot (F. barbote—from barbe, beard),
a fish like an eel, but thicker and shorter—called also

burden, n. ber'dn-sometimes written bur'then (AS, byrthen: Ger. burde-from beran, to bear), something

carried; a load; something grievous or oppressive; the prevailing sentiment in a song; the chorus; a shp a capacity for carrying; v. to lay on a load; to oppress: bur dening, imp. -dn-ing; bur dened, pp. -sd- bur dener, n. one who: bur densome, a.-dn-sûn, grievous to be borne; fatiguing; oppressive; bur densenely, ad. -lis bur densomenes, n. burdock, n. ber-dok, or bur-weed, n. (see bur), a wild pant with a rough prickly head, having heart-shaped saves and purple blossoms.

bureau, n. buro' (F. a writing-table; II. buio, dark; Fel. bury, dark-grey; old F. bure, reddish-brown—the kind of cloth which covered the table), a table or chest of drawers with conveniences for writing and keeping spers; an office of an ambassador, state secretary,

of drawers with conveniences for writing and keeping apers; an office of an ambassador, state secretary, an office of an ambassador, state secretary, and Gr. krateo, I govern), the system by which the public service of a country is carried on in departments, such one under the control of a head; government by or under the influence of officials; bureaucratic, a -rd-kratick, relating to or having the form of a breaucracy; also bureaucratical; bureaucratically, ad. -4k; bureaucratist, n. -rök-rd-list, an advocate for or supported of

ically, ad. -li: bureauc'ratist, n. -rôk'rd-list, an advo-cate for or supporter of.

burette, n. b60-réf (F. a cruet, a vase), a graduated guantities of liquids.

burg, burgh, n. béry-in Scot., bér'ū; also borough, būr'd, which see (AS. burg)—the same words differ-ently spelt; at first a fortified town, now a city or town that sends, or unites in sending, a member to burgh, a town holding a charter from the crown; burgh, a town holding a charter from the crown;

surga of barony, one erected by a rendal lord of surprise.

burgage, n. ber'goi [old F. burgeois: mid. L. burgensid, a tenure by which property is held in cities and
lewns: burgeas, n. jes, a citizen or freeman of a town:

burgeas, hip, n: burgeois, n. ber'ge'r, the freeman of
inhabitant of a burgh; one of a religious sect in Scoland: burgeis erhip, n.: burgeois, n. bôr'she'd (F.), a
burgess: burgeois, n. bôr'she's, n. bôr'she'd (F.), a
burgess: burgeois, n. bôr'she's, n. bûrg'môt, in AS.
ilmes, a borough court.

burglar, n. beryler (Norm. F. bourglaire—from low
L. buryl-intro, the robber of a dwelling), one who
breaks into a house at right to steal; a housebreaker:
burglarious, a. lô's'-us, pert. to a theft by housebreaking: burglariously, ad. ll. burglary, h. lêr's,
the breaking into a house by night to steal.

burgounster, n. ber'go-mas'ere, or burgh master
bary and master), one employed in the government
of a city; chefr magistrate in one of the large towns
in Holland, &c.

burgout, n. ber'good (W. burym, yeast; gaul, gruel),

burgout, n. ber'good (W. burym, yeast; gaul, gruel),

B Holland, &c. ber'gööt (W. burym, yeast; gawl, gruel), thick gruel used by seamen. Burgundy, n. ber'gön-di, a fine French wine from Burgundy; burgundy pitch, a resin collected from the

burial, n. bêr'î-dî—see under bury. burin, n. bêr'î-dî—see under bury. burin, n. bêi'rin (F. burin; ît. borino, a sharp chisel âr cutting stone with—probably from Fin. purra, to site), an engraver's tool made of steel; bu rinist, n.

bite), an engraver's tool made of see! burinist, n. an engraver.

In eng

burly, a. birdi (Ir. borram, to grow big and prosper-eus; Gael. borr, a swelling), big and fresh-looking; stout and jolly; big and biustering; burliness, n. -B-sés, the being big and biustering; burly-burly, n. confusion; uproar.
burn, n. bern (Goth. brianen; Dat. brennen; AS. byraan, to burn), an injury to the first by the action |

of fire; v. to injure by fire; to reduce to ashes by the action of fire; to harden by fire; to scorch, as the clothes; to be on fire; to shine; to rage with violence or passion; to feel excess of heat in the body; burning, imp; add, very hot; scorching; powerful; n. the act of reducing to ashes; a fire; the vehemence or raging of passion; burned or burnt, pt. and pp. bernd, or gas lustre, &c., next the flame; burning-glass, n. a convex lens of glass for collecting the rays of the sun so as to produce heat: burning-mirror, n. a concave surface, usually of polished metal, for the same purpose, burn, n. bern (60th brunna; feel, brunn; Ger. born, a well, a spring; Gael. burn, water), a brook; a small running stream, burnish, v. bernish (P. brunn; to polish: Sw. brynn, burnish, v. bernish (P. brunn; to polish by friction; to make smooth and bright by rubbing; to become bright by friction; n. lustre; brightness; burnishing, imp; burnishes, n. brinds or nds (Ar. burness, a kind of high-crowned cap; Sp. albornoz, a Moorish cloak), an upper garment with a heod worn by the Moors and Arabs.
burnt, pt. and pp. of burn, which see.

arans.
burnt, pt. and pp. of burn, which see
burnt-ear, n. bernt-er, a disease in corn in which
the whole ear appears black.
burnt-offering, n. bernt-deffer-ing, semething burnt
on an altar, as an offering for sin, called also burntscorytics.

burr, n. bör, the lobe of the ear; a roughness in sounding the letter r—(see bur). burrock, n. bör'rōk(AS. burg, hill, and ock, diminu-tive termination), a small dam in a river for catching

fish. burrow, a sman dam in a river for carcing fish. burrow, a ber'rō (AS. beorgan, to protect, to shelter: But berghen, to hide, to cover), an underground hole or excavation, where small animals such as the rabbit five: v. to make holes underground and live in them; to live in a concealed place; burrowing, imp.: burrowed, pp.-rōd, burse, a bers (F. bourse, a purse, an exchange: low L. bursa), a public building where merchants and money-dealers meet en business; an exchange: n. bursay, a ber'se, the treasurer of acollege or monastery; a student in a Stock university to whem a sum of money is paid out of a fund set aside for that purpose; an exhibitioner: bur'sary, n. 4, the treasury of a college or monastery; the sum allowed to a bursar; an exhibition.

tion.

burst, n. berst(Ger. bersten; AS. berstan; Sw. brista; F. briser, te break), a sudden breakage; an explosion; a violent outbreak; v. to break open forcibly or with sudden violence; to break away from; to come upon unexpectedly; to break forth, or into, with violence; to rend by force; burst ing, imp.; burst, pp.; burst er, one who.

n. one who.
burthen, n. berithn: burthenseme, a.: burthensemenes, n.—see burden.
burton, n. berin, in a ship, a small tackle of two single blocks, said to be named from the inventor.
bury, v. beriths, buryan; Dut. berphen, to hide, to stow away: Ger. berpen, to conceal, to put or place anything in the earth; to lay a dead body in the grave; to inter; to hide or conceal; to overwhelm: burled, pp.—ld: burying, imp. n.—ling, the act of placing the dead in the earth: burying-place, burlaplace, n. a graveyard; a cemetery; burlal, n.—ld: AS. byrigels, a sepulehre), the act of laying a dead body in the earth, in a tomb, in a vault, or among water, as at sea.

lAS. Offfices, a separative, not see the state of maning water, as at see.

bunk, n. Doord (leel. busky, a tuft of hair; buski, a bunch of twigs: F. bousche, a tuft, a wisp: Dut. box, a bunch, a shrub or small tree; a collection of shrubs of various kinds; a tract of unity overed with trees and shrubs of natural growth; a fox's tail: bunk-beaker n. better, one who beats amongst the cover to rouse game: bunk-fighting, n. -fitting, irregular warfare in a woody country; bunk et, n. et, a coles at wood; bunk man, n. one who lives in the object warfare in a woody country bunk, n. book et, full of bushes; thick like the branches of a bush; bunk man, n. one who lives in the object full of bushes; thick like the branches of a bush; bunk man, n. bunk man, a robber, especially an escaped criminal, roaming about the woods and outlying parts of a new country. bush, n. books (Dut. busse: Ger. bitchse; Dan. bosse, a box), a round open piece of metal put into sheaves of

blocks to prevent them wearing; a circlet of metal put into anything to leasen friction: v. to line any hole or orifice with metal: bushing, inp.: bushed, pp. böössi, lined with metal: bushed, n. -li, a measure for dry goods, containing 8 gall. or 4 pks.; a large quantity.

business. bushed—see busy.

business, busied—see busy.
business, busied—see busy.
busk, n. bisk (icel. bukr, the trunk of an animal:
Sp. bucke, stomach, breast: F. busrke, a log), a thin flat piece of steel, whalebone, or wood, worn by females

flat plece of steel, whalebune, or wood, worn by females in their stays. beask, (Icel. bus. to prepare, to dress; to busst, v. bask (Icel. bus. to prepare, to dress; to attire one's self; to deck: busk ling, imp.: buskinsd, pp. buskin. buskins: Dut. buskin, n. būš-tin (Sp. botzquin, buskins: Dut. broseken; F. brodequin, buskins, a kind of half boot worn by the ancient sctors in tragedy: bus lined.

Aind.
bus, n. bils, a contraction of omnibus.
bus, n. bils (Ger. buse: Dut. buyer: Sp. bucha), a
buss, n. bils (Geol. bus, a mouth: Sp. bus, a kiss:
L. bassium: It. bacio, a kiss: F. briser, to kiss), a
salute with the lipe: a rude or playful kiss: v. to kiss
in a rude and playful manner: bus sing, imp.: beased,

pp. bist. bust (F. buste, the body of a man from the face to the middle: It. buste, a trunk without a head: leel, butr, the trunk of a tree), the figure of a prena showing the head, shoulders, and breast. bustard, n. bistierd (F. outlerd, a great aluggish fow): L. avis tarda, the aluggish bird), a kind of wild

fourlet. L. acts tarda, the sluggish bird), a sind of wind the control of the con done: business-like, a. as it ought to be done; thorough: busy-body, n. -bdd-t, a meddling person: busy-minded, a having an active mind. but, conj. bit (AS. butan; Dut. builan, without),

but, conj. bit (AS. betan; Dut. butlan, without), something more to supply; unless; ad. only; prep, except: int. expressing surprise or dissent: but and ben (AS. butlan, without; binnan, within), without the house and within; applied to the outer and inner rooms of a bouse of two apartments.

but-end, n. bitl-bad, the blunt or larger end—see butt.

but.
butcher, n. bobleher [F. boucher—from boc, a goat:
It. becorro—from beco, a goat;), one who slaughters
animals for food; one who cuts up and sells meat or
fiesh; a cruel man; one who delights in blood; v. to
fill or slaughter animals for food; to murder with unusual cruelty: butch ering, imp. c butch ered, pp.
4rd; butch ery, n. 4rd, great slaughter; murder with
n.; butch ery, n. 4rd, great slaughter; murder with
n.; butcher; butch er-both d. 4ff; butch erikass,
n.; butcher; best her both d. 4ff; butch erikass,
n.; butcher; best her both d. 4ff; butch erikass,
n.; butcher; best her both d. 4ff; butch erikass,
n.; butcher; brown, n. the plaus largeholly, the branches of which are used by butchers for
livroms.

britist, n. billier (F. boul-illier—from bouteille, a bottle; rather from bull, a barrel: Sp. boleria, the store of barrels, a servant in wealthy families who has the charge of the plate, liquors, &c.: but lerge, n. -dr-dl, a duty on wine: but lerning, n. the office of

buties.

buttaent—see abutment.

butta, v. bit (Dut. botten, to thrust: It. botto, a blow), to strike with the head like a goat or a run:

a push or thrust given by an animal with its head: but ting, imp.: but ted, pp.: to come fall but against, to come upon suddenly, so as to make a sounding blow; butt-end of a thing (feel. butr, the trunk: F. bout, end: W. put, a shunp: Ger. butt, a short, thick things, the striking end; the thick end, as of a plant in a ship: butt, n. a mound of turf in a field to support a target for shooting at; the prick in the middle of a target (F, but); to make a butt of a parassa, to make him a mark for the jests of the com-

pany; to touch at the end (F. buter): butts, n. strij at the edges of a ploughed field; but-lands, was ground: butt and butt, joining end to end withou

ground; butt and butt, joining end to end witned overlapping; butt, n. bôtt [F. botte; mod. Gr. boutis, a cask Sp. bots, a wine-skin], a large burrel; a butt of win contains 126 gallons; a bott of beer, 108 gallons. butte, n. bôt [F. a small rising ground), in the western parts of North America, detached hills an ridges which rise abruptly, intermediate in heigh between hills and mountains.

between hills and mountains.
butter, n. butter, the butters, to shake backward
and forwards: L. butterum; Gr. butteron, butteri, a
oily or fairly substance got from milk or cream b
churning or shaking it: v. to cover or spread wit
butter, as bread: buttering, imp; buttered, p;
-terid: buttermilk, n. the milk left after the butter
has been separated; buttery, a. derit, like butter
butterups, bright yellow wild flowers in the for
of a cup; butterfly flut. boterschifted—from the resem
blance of the excrement of certain species to butter
a common insect with large wines, so called from the

blance of the excrement of certain species to butter; a common insect with large wings, so called from the colour of a yellow species; butterman, a vendor butter; butter-tree, a tree whose seeds yield a substance closely resembling butter.

butteris, n. butler-ts (R. boutoir-from bouter, to thrust), a sket tool for paring the hoofs of horses, buttery, n. butler-ts (R. boutoir-drag), a store for winn a ship kept in botas or leather bags), a store for drinkables; the room where provisions are laid up, buttocks, n. plu. buttocks (Duttout, the leg' of thigh of an animal; boutje, a little gigot-from butt the thick end), the rump, or protuberant part of the body behind; the convexity of the hinder part of a ship. ıίρ.

button, n. būlitn (F. bouton, a bud, a button; W. both, a boss; bottom, a button), a small round article used for fastening parts of the dress together; v. it fasten with a button; buttoning, imp. būlining; buttoned, pp. būlinė; button-bole, the slit in which the button is caught.

button is caught.

buttress, n. bill-très (F. bouter, to thrust; boulous,
a buttress or shore-post), a prop or support fore wall;
any prop or support; constructed of open masonry, it
is called a flying buttress; v. to support; to propbuttressing, imp.; buttressed, pp. rrfest,
butyraceous, a bill-tr-dishing in. butter, butyraceous, a bill-tr-dishing in.
buttress, butyraceous, a bill-tr-dishing butter; butyric, a. -fir-tly, pert, to or derived from butter—applied to an acid found in butter.
butzeous, a bill-tries delta (L. buzus, the box-tree), pert,
to the box-tree.

box-tre buxom, a. būks'ūm (AS. bocsom, obedient: Fris. bocsum, flexible, obedient), gay; lively; brisk and calthy—applied to a woman: bux early, ad. -5: bux'-

borgsum healthy-

healthy—applied to a woman: Dux omay, ad. 45: MX-omness, n.
buy, v. bi (AS. byegan; Goth. bugjan, to buy, to purchase), to obtain a right to anything by giving money or value for it; to purchase; to brite or cor-rupt: buying, imp.: bought, pt. pp. bard, purchased: buyer, n. bi-er, one who buys.
bugs, v. but can while the word: It. bezwiczer, be bugs, v. but can imitative word: It. bezwiczer, be

buzz, v. būz (an imitative word: R. buzzicurz, to whisper, to buzz), to make a noise like bees; to whis-per; to make a hissing or murmuring noise; to spread secretly: n. a hum; a noise Rice bees and insects; a hissing or murmuring noise caused by the whispering of great numbers: buzzing, imp.: buzzed, pp. būsd; buzzingly, ad. 41: buzzer, n. one who. buzzard, n. būzi-sird (B. buzerd; R. buzzago), a species of hawk; a blockhead or dunce: adj. sense-

Surgard, h. outsard if. outsard: it. occasion, species of make; a blockhead or dume: add, senseless; stupid: buzzardet, n. buzzardet, a species of hawk much like the buzzard.
by, prep. bi (AS. bi: Ger. bei: Dut. bij: Sama. obbij. near; close; at hand, dc.: ad. near: by, sometimes bya, as a prefix, means concealed; quiet; out of the direct way; private, dc.: by-corraw; n. a private place: by-lane, n. a private place: by-pane, n. a private place: by-game, let the pact be forgotter: to simad by, to stand aside: to stand to by or by-and-bye, ad. soon; a hortly: by-lane-by, ad. by Atr; place, plan; mode, walk, wave; han; mode, walk or by-pane-bye, ad. soon; a hortly: by-lane-by, ad. by Atr; place, plan; mode, add, wave;

the way; introductory to some things not in the direct course of conversation. byrs, n. bir (old F. bouerie, a stall for oxen: F. berst; L. boe, an ox), in Scot., a house for cows. byrsus, n. bir-sie it.—from Gr. bussos, fine flax), in coach, the fine sliky flaments by which the mussel and other bivalves stach themselves to the rocks and sea-bottom; in bot, the sliky turks of mould or fungua-growth springing from damp and decaying

substances: bys'solite, n. -b-itl (Gr. busses; lithes, a stone), a term applied to fine fibrous varieties of amianthus, tremolite, &c.: bys sine, a. -sin, of or like silk: bysacceous, a. -si-shts, in bot, composed of delicate filaments resembling cotton or wool: bys'soid, s. -sojd (Gr. -tides, form), in bot, very slender, like a cobweb.

Byzantine, a. bts-dn:'tin, relating to Byzantium: byzantine, n. bts-'dn-'tin, a large gold coin.

C

c, contr. for L, centum, a hundred. casba, n. kā'd-bd (Ar. ka'bah, a square building), a black sacred stone in the temple at Mecca, said to have been given by an angel to Abraham; the temple

iself.

cab, n. kth (Heb. gabab, to hollow), in Eastern countries, a measure for dry goods.

cab, n. kth (entration for cabriolet), a one-horse cach; eabiman, n.; cab'stand, n.

cabal, n. kth-but (F. cabale, a club, a party; Heb. gabbdidh, tradition, mysterious dectrine), a few men united secretly for some party purpose; a junto; v. to design secretly; to intrigue; caballing, imp; caballed, pp. bddd; caballer, n. one who. Note,—In its modern sense of "political intrigue or plotting," cabal was first used in 1671, when, by "a whimsical coincidence," it was found to be formed by the initial letters of the names of the members of the Cabinet letters of the names of the members of the Cabinet— Clifford, Arlington, Buckingham, Ashley, and Lauder-

cabala, n. kab'a-la, or ca'bal, sometimes ca'balism, cabala, n. kali-d.d., or cabal, sometimes cabalism, n. (see above), a secret science or knowledge which the Jewish rabbins alleged they possessed, and by which they professed to be able to explain all Scripture difficulties: cab'alist. n. dist, one skilled in the secrets of the cabala: cab'alistic, a. dist, or cab'alistical, a. distall, having a secret meaning: cab'alistically,

caballine, a kābbil-lin (L. caballus, an inferior riding or pack horse: Gr. kaballes: It. cavallo: F. cheval), pert. to a horse: n. a coarse variety of aloes used as

caballine, a kabbille il. caballus, an inferior riding or pack horse: Gr. kaballes; it. cavallo: F. cheval, pert. to a horse: n. a coarse variety of aloes used as a medicine for horses.

cabaret, n. kabbille if. caboche; il. copo; old Sp. cacoethes, n. kabbage, n. kabbage, n. kabbage, n. kabbilling; cabbage, inp. cabbage, n. kabbilling; cabbage, inp. cabbage, n. kabbilling; cabbage, inp. cabbage, a caboling, n. kabbilling; cabbaging, imp.; cab baged, n. carried, n. dabilling, n. kabbilling; cabbaging, imp.; cab baged iron into small pleces, which are reheated and then strong the into bariron.

cabbilling, n. kabbilling, the breaking up of puddled iron into small pleces, which are reheated and then strong the into bariron.

cabin, n. kabbilling, the breaking up of puddled iron into small pleces, which are reheated and then strong the into bariron.

cabin, n. kabbilling, in kabbilling, in p. cab'ined, p. dar. cable in a small apartment in a ship; v. to live or confine in a cabin: cab'ining, imp.; cab'ined, p. dadi-dali, dabilling, in cabin, n. kabbilling, in cab'ining, imp.; cab'ined, p. dadi-dali, dabilling, in cabin, n. kabbilling, in cabin, n. a boy who walts on the passengers and officers of a ship; cab'ined, n. a confidential meeting pert. to reheate a cabin in cabin, n. kabbilling, in a confidential meeting pert. to reheate a cabining, imp.; cab'ined, p. dadi-dali, a dabilling boxes and drawers: a plece of furniture containing boxes and drawers: a cable in the cabin in the cabin in the cabining in the twisted strands of a rope.

cabone, n. kabbilling, in a confidential meeting pert. the cabin in the cabining in a cabining, in a cabining, in a cabining, in a cabining in a cabini

cachalot, n. kdsh-d-tot (F.; Dul. kuzuor; Dw. kuzuon; he sperm or spermaceti whale, cache, n. kdsh (F. a lurking-hele), a secret store or deposit of supplies, as of food. cachectic, a. kd. klk'tlk, also cachec'tical, a. -tl.-kll (Gr. kokos, bad; (h)ezis, habit), pert to a vitiated or deranged state of the body called cachez'ia, -kek'sl-d;

deranged sate on the body cancer waters in second also caches, y, n. -st. cachination, n. kdk'sn-nd'shin (L. cuchinnare, to laugh aloud), loud or immoderate laughter: cachinatory, a kd-sin-nd-dr's, laughing immoderately, cachige, n. kd-sek (sp.), a petty king, particularly of caching in kd-sek (sp.), a petty king, particularly of

anc. Mexico.

anc. Mexico.

cack, n. kalt (Dan. kakke; Dut. kakken; Ger. kacken;
L. cacare, to go to stool), to go to stool; to ease the
body by stool: cacking, imp. cacked, pp. kakt.

cackie, v. kakk-ki (an imitative word: Sw. kakka; F.

cagueter, to chatter: Dut. kacekelen; Turk. kakulla, to

cackie), to make a noise like a hen or other domestic

fowl; to make a silly noise: n. the noise of a fowl, as

a hen; idle talk: cack ling, imp: n. the noise of a hen

or goose: cack'led, pp. kakila: cackler, n. ·ler, one

who.

or goose: cackied, pp. kakida: cackier, n. -ker, one cacoethes, n. kaki-6-sithæ (Gr. kakos, bad; ethos, custom, habit), bad custom or habit, generally applied to scribblers: cacography, n. kak-köj-rid-fi (Gr. graph, Gr. logos, a word), bad grammar or speaking: cacoping, n. kal-köj-rid-fi (Gr. kogos, a word), bad grammar or speaking: cacoping, n. kal-köj-rid-fi (Gr. kogos, a word), bad grammar or speaking: cacoping, n. kal-köj-rid-fi (Gr. kogos, a word), bad grammar or speaking: cacoping, n. kal-köj-rid-fi (dr. kogos, a word), bad grammar or speaking: cacoping, n. kal-köj-rid-fi (a. prickly) plant), a tribe of tropical plants with fleshy prickly stems and leaves; a genus of howering plants; the Indian fig tribe. cad, n. kal-ki (a. contr. of cadger, which see), an omhus-guard; an errand-boy; a person employed under another in job-work. cadaverous, a. kal-di-ci-rid-fi (L. cadaver, a dead body), pale; wan; ghastly: cadav-frously, ad. -ki: cadav-frousless, n. caddis, n. kal-di-k, er caddis-worm (corruption of cod-bait: Ger-koder, bait), a grub found in a case of broken shells, gravel, &c., a favourite bait with anglers.

caddis, n. kad'dis (Scot. caddis, lint for dressing a

cadus, n. kad-ats (Scot. cadis, lint for dressing a wund: Gael, cadas, cotton: F. cadis, a sort of serge), a kind of worsted lace or ribbon. caddy, n. kad-at (Chin. catty, the weight of the small packets in which tea is made up), a small box

sman packets in which test is made they a share it a cask, cadence, n. kā'dōns (L. cadens, a falling: It. cadenca: F. cadence), a fall; a decline; the modulation of the tones of the voice in reading; tone; sound; the manner of ending a piece of music: v. to regulate by musical measure: ca'denced, pp. -dēnsi: cadenna, n. kā-dēn'zā (It.), modulation of the voice in singing. cadet, n. kā-dēn'zā (It.), modulation of the voice in singing: cadet, n. kā-dēn'zā (It.), modulation of the voice in singing: cadet, n. kā-dēn'zā (It.), modulation of the voice in singing: cadet, n. kā-dēn'zā (It.), modulation of the voice in singing: cadet, n. kā-dēn'zā (It.), modulation of the voice in singing: cadet, n. kā-dēn'zā (F. cadet, the younger son of a family: Sp. cabditto, long man in a military school; a youth appointed to the armay, but not yet holding a commission; a younger son: cadetainja, n. cadger, n. kā-dēn'zā (cadpe, the round frame of wood on which the hawks were carried: W. cód, a bag of pouch), one who brings butter, eggs, and poultry to the market; a huxter.

cadi, n. kd/di, a Turkish magistrate or judge.
cadmean, a. kdd/md/dn, relating to Gadmus, who
is said to have introduced into Greece the sixteen
simple letters of the alphabet, hence called Gadmean

letters.
cadmium, n. kdd-mt-im (L. cadmia, an ore of ninc),
a bluish-white metal discovered in 1818; an old term
for ninc ore: cadmium yellow, a pigment of an in-

iof nine ore; canada junto and in the conduction; Gr. keru-caducean, a kéd-ü-eődn (L. caduceum; Gr. keru-keion, a herald's staff: il. caduceo: F. caduceo, be-longing to Mercury's caduceus or wand. caducous, a kéd-ű-éki (L. caducus, falling—from

caducous, a. kd-dū-kūs (L. caducus, falling-from cado, I fall), falling early, as a leaf; having a tendency to fall off.

codo, i fall), falling carly, as a leaf; having a tendency to fall off.

caccum, n. sel-kim (L. coccus, blind), in anot., the billind gut, applied to a part of the intestinal canal; caccal, a. sel-kil, pert. to; having a closed end.

caspitose, a. sel-kil, sel-t, to; having a closed end.

caspitose, a. sel-kil, sel-t, to; having a closed end.

caspitose, a. sel-kil-t, also case (L. crappet, turr), in bot, applied to planta which are densely crowded in turr-like patches.

casura, n. sel-sil-t, also case (L. from czeum, to cut), in serva, the resting of the voice on a syllable; in two parts: casural and carly, pert. to.

cas, n. kil-file (R.-acc coffee), a coffee-house: caffeir, a. file-lik, of or pert. to coffee: caffeira, n. fin, a bitter stimulating principle found in coffee.

Caffee, n. kaf-fir (Ar. kil-fr, infidel), one of a powerful race or tribe in South Africa.

caffan, n. kaf-file (R.-acc), a coffee, a cop: Space: lt. gabble: F. cage, a box for birds, generally made of wire-work; an enclosure for wild beasts; couter work of timber; the vessel for birding up coals, de. from pits: v. to shut up or confine: ca ging, imp.: caged, pp. kild.

cc. room pits: v. to shut up or confine: ca ging, imp.; caged, pp. kdjd. caiman or cayman, n. kd/mds (name given by natives of Guiana); the American crocodile. cainozole, a. kd/md-vd/tk (Gr. kainos, recent; zoe, life, in geol, applied to the upper stratified systems holding recent forms of life. catique, n. kd-dk/ (R. and Sp.; Turk. quiq, a boat), a small Spanish ship of war; a light skiff used on the Remember 1.

a sman Symma and the Bosphorus.

cairn, n. karn (Gael, and W. carn, a heap), a heap of stones of a conical form and crowned by a flat stone, found in various parts of the country, generally over an anc. place of sepulture. cairngorm, n. kdrn'gaterm, a brownish-yellow or

amber-coloured variety of rock-crystal found in the Cairngorm mountains.

caisson, n. kds'son or kds soon' (P.), a wooden box filled with military stores; an ammunition-waggon; a wooden frame used in laying foundations in water.

a wooden frame used in laying foundations in water.

a wooden frame used in laying foundations in water.

fivo, a wretch, base; vile; wicked and mean: n a
mean, despicable person.

cajeput, n &di-e-pit (Malay), an oil from the East

Indies.

cajole, v. kd.j6f (F. cajoler, to flatter), to deceive
by flattery: to coax: cajoling, imp.: cajoled', pp.

j6kd': cajoler, n. one who: cajolery, n. -lér-i, flat-

tery.

cake, n. kuk (Sw. kuku, a cake or loaf; Dan. kuge;
Dut. kocck: Ger. kuchen), a mass of dough baked of
various shapes; thin flat pieces of commend dough
baked; a flattish mass of anything athering or sticking together; w. to form into a flattish mass; to
harden into a lump; caking, imp.; caked, pp. kūki:
caking-coal, the kinds of coal which cake or run
together in the fire.
calabash, n. kūlid-doish (Sp. colebass; F. colebasserom Ar. armi, a kind of gourd; aibes, dry), a vessel

calabasa, n. kili-d-odsk (Sp. colebasz: F. calebasse-from Ar. garah, a kind of gourd; albas, dry), a vessel or cup made of the shell of a gourd; a large fruit shaped like a pear. calamary, n. kili-d-mdr, (mod. Gr. kalebarar, ink-stand; L. colamuss, a reed—because

calamine, n. kelf-d-min (f. colamus, a reed-because when smelting it adheres to the furnace in the form of reeds), common name for the carbonate of zinc: cal'amite, n. mit, a soft asparagus green variety of tremolite: cal'amites, n. plut, in geol, fossil stems occurring in the coal-measures—so called from their resolutions of gigantic reeds: callend may deliber to or made tino a musical instrument; in bot, a bollow institutate stem; calamiferous, a. mif-fer-us (L.

calamus, a reed; fero, I bear), in bot, producing reeds; reedy. calamity, n. kd-ldm'4-fl (F. calamité; L. calamitas, adversity), a great misforume or cause of misery; calamitous, a. -this, producing distress and misery; full of misery: calamitously, ad. -4t: calamitous-ness, n.

calash, n. kd-ldeh' (F. calèche: It. calesa: Sp. calesa—from Serv. and Pol. kolo, a circle or wheel), a light carriage with low wheels; a hooded carriage; a

light carriage with low wheels; a nooced carriage; a lady's hood.
calathiform, a. br.ldth'l-follow (Gr. kulathis, a basket; L. forma, shape), in bot, hemispherical or concave, like a bowl or cup.
calcaneum, n. kul-lat-d-im (L. the heel), in and, the great bone of the heel; calca'neal, a. -ne-dl, pert.

to.

the great bone of the heel; calca heal, a. n.ed., pert. calcar, n. kell/kdr (L. a spur), in bof., a projecting hollow or solid process from the base of an organ; the furnace in which the first calcination of sand and potashes for making lass is effected; calcarate, s. dl., having a spur, or like one. colcorries, pert. to lime calcareous, a. b. P. colcoire; B. colcorries, pert. to lime calcareous, a. b. P. colcoire; B. colcorries, pert. to lime y. colcorries, better the qualities of lime; containing lime; calcareous tara, a loose and friable variety of carbonate of lime; calcareous, a. kd-ri/dr-ds (L. fro, l. bear, lime-yielding, calcedony, n. kdl-sdd-ont (from Chalcedon in Bithylina), a mineral of the quarts family, closely allied to the opal and agate—also written chalcedony; calcoding, n. kdl-sdd-of, the from Chalcedon; calcoding, n. kdl-sdd-of, dl. colcoolus, a small shoe), in good, a fossil brachiopod, having its under or central valve flatly conical, or compressed like the point of a shoe, and fitted with a lid-like upper valve; calcoolaria, n. kdl-sdd-of, dl. sdd-of, dl. silper-wort; a plant producing clusters of beautiful yellow or purple lowers. List of kellows.

point of a shoe, and fitted with a lid-like upper valve; calceolaria, n. &874-6-4-7-d, alipper-wort; a plant producing clusters of beautiful yellow or purple flowers.

calcine, v. klif-sta (It. calcine, time—from L. colz, lime—gen. calcine; F. calciner, to calcine), to reduce to powder by means of heat; to reduce a substance by heat to a calx state; calcining, imp; calcined, pp. stud; calcin able, a. -d-6; calcination, n. -stud; calcin, n.

which occur on the summits of extinct voicemous. Caledonian, a. kdf-8-dd-nf-dn (Caledonia, name of Scotland), Scotch: n. a Scotchman: caledonite, n. Scotland), Scotch: n. a Scotchman: caledonite, n.

Scotland), Scotch: n. a Scotchman: caledonite, n. a Maddad-fid-fid, the cuprous sulphato-carbonate of lead, found at the Leadhillis in Scotland. calefacient, a. http://dc.hh.bu.fl. Culco, I am warm; focio, I make), warming; giving head: n. a substance which excites heat at the part where applied: cal'efaction, n. folicologo, but the part where amplied: cal'efaction, n. folicologo, am cal'efy, v. f. f. making warm; cale of y. v. f. f.

to become hot; to be heated; cal'efying, imp.: cal'fied, pp. ar, n. kal'én-dér (L. calendarium, an account-

calendar, h. Reit-en-eer (L. calendarium, an account-book: It. calendario,—from L. calendar, the first day of the Roman month—from calo, I proclaim, an aimanac; a register of the days, weeks, and months in the year, &c. v. to register: calendaring, imp. calendared, pp. -derd: calends, n. pul. kalendaring, the day of each month among the Romans: calen'drical,

day of each month among the Komans: calen 'drical, a .dri.kdl, pert. to.
calender, n. kdl'én-dér (F. calandre: L. cylindrus;
Cr. kulisaforo, a cylinder), a press, consisting of heated rollers, between which cloths are passed to finish them off: v. to press between heated rollers: cal'en-dering, imp.: cal'endered, pp. .dérd: cal'endere, derive, one who calenders cloths.
calendula, n. kot'én-dé-da (L. calendez, the first day calendula, n. kot'én-dé-da (L. calendez, the first day che Koman mondi), a genus of plants including the marigold, used in medicine.
calenture, n. kdl'én-dér (Sn. calendur, to beat', a

calenture, n. kal'én-tûr (Sp. calentar, to heat), a violent fever, chiefly affecting sailors in hot climates, calescence, n. kal-lés-sèns (L. caleo, I am warm), a

causescence, it, arreceives to some consistence of the consistence of

call of the leg (Gael. calpa: Icel. kalfi—the primary meaning being a lump), the thick fleshy part of the leg behind.

leg behind.

calibre or caliber, n. kdl'4-bér (Sp. calibre, bore, diameter, quality—from Ar. kalib, form, mould: F. calibre, the diameter of a body; the bore of a gun; capacity of the mind; the extent of mental or intellectual qualities possessed by any one: cal'-lbered, pp. a. 4-bérd, measured with compasses called

calipers.
calico, n. kali-kö (from Calicut in E. Indies; F. cali-col, unprinted cotton cloth: calico-printing, n. the art of dyeing cotton cloth, or covering cotton cloth with figures of various colours : calico-printer, n. one

who.

calid, a ktil'id (L. calidus, warm), hot; burning;
ardent: calidity, n. kd-lidi-ist,
caligraphy or calligraphy, n. kd-ligi-rd-ft (Gr. kolos,
beautiful, fair; grapho, 1 write), elegant or beautiful
vriting: caligraphic, n. one who writes beautifully:
caligraphic, n. kdil-pds/ftk, pert. to.
caligraph, n. kdil-pds/ftk pert. to.
caligraph, n. kdil-pds/ftk (F. carapace; Sp. galapago,
fresh-water tortoise), the part of a turtle belonging to
the upper abell: caligner, n-l-pd, the part belonging
to the under shell.

to the under shell.

calipers, n. plu. kall-t-pers, also spelt callipers (from calibre), a kind of compasses for measuring the diameters of round bodies.

caliph, n. kall-tf (Ar. khalif, a successor: Sp. califa), the title assumed by the successors of Mahomet; caliphate, n. +fall, the office or government of the caliphachial calibrations, n. plu. kall-ts-then-tks (Gr. kalos, beautist): sthenos, strength, the art of promoting the health of the body by exercise; call inthen ic, a pert. to. calk, v. kaick (L. calacrae, to press or stuff: F. caugue, a piece of lint placed in the orifice of a wound: Gael, or ram, to drivel, to close the seams between a

a piece of lint placed in the crifice of a wound: Gael.
cole, to ram, to drive), to close the seams between a
ship's planking with cakum to prevent them admitting water; to point or rough the shoe of a horse to
prevent its slipping on ice: calk'ing, imp.: calked,
p. &ofok': calk'er, none who: calking, in, plu.
kowite'sus, the prominent parts of a horse's shoes sharpened to prevent its slipping on the ice. Dan. kolde),
to same: to invite to come; to summon to warn; to
to same: to invite to come; to summon to warn; to
thought to wait'; n a summon or invitation: a conerhort: to wisti: n a summon or invitation: a con-

to name: to invite to come; to summon; to warn; to exchor; to visit: n. a summons or invitation; a command; a short visit: calling, imp.: n. business; employment; called, pp. knöld: caller, n. one who: to call down, to invite or bring down: to call back, to bring again; to revolve: to call for, to claim or require: to call to mind, to remember; to call out, to expand aloud; to summon to service; to call in, to withdraw from circulation; to collect: to call forth, to bring out: to call off, to bring away; to divert: to call up, to bring before; to bring to recollection: to call over, to read aloud the several items or particulars of anything; to call on, to pay a visit to; to pay to worship: to call at, to risit a place.

callipers, n. plu—see callpers.

callous, a. kdlids (L. callus, hard thick skin; Fin. kallo, the scalp or skull), hard; hardened in mind; unfeeling; cal founly, ad. -is; callousness, n.; callos; ty, n. -loś--id, a horny hardness on the skin; callows, a. -los, in bot., having hard spots or callosties.
callow, a. kdlid (L. calcus, bare; AS. calo; Dut. kael, bald), naked; destitute of feathers, as a bird.
calm, a. kdm (F. calme; It. Sp. calma, absence of wind, quiet), still; quiet; trapaquil; undisturbed; n. stillness; quiet; repose; freedom from agitation or motion; v. to still; to quiet; to free from agitation; to pacify; to tranquillise: calming, imp.: calmed, pp. kdmd: calm'er, n. one who: calm'ly, ad. -li: calm'nes, n.

to pacify; to tranquisses, on the who: calmly, ad. discalm'ess, n. calmen, n. halfo-mel (Gr. kalos, beautiful; melas, black), a preparation of mercury much used in medicine; an ore of mercury. calorie, n. kalor'de (L. calor, heat: F. calorique; it. calorie, the cause or matter which produces heat: calorifies, the cause or matter which produces heat: calorifies, a. d'ité (L. facto, I make), causing heat: calorifies, dion, n. d'Adshin: calorifiers, h. d'ior's calorifies (sion, n. d'Adshin: calorifiers, h. d'ior's calorifiers), to bring, an apparatus for conventions of calorifiers, n. d'ior's calorifie ticularly in conservatories: calorimeter, n. -miè-ter (L. calor, heat; Gr. metron, a measure), an apparatus for measuring the heat contained in bodies. calotte, n. &a-lot (F.), a cap worn on the top of the head as an ecclesiastical ornament in France. calotype, n. &allotte, [Gr. kalos, beautiful; tupos, a type or stamp), photographic process. caloyer, n. &a-lojier mod. Gr. kalogeros, a monk—from Gr. kalos, good; geron, an old man), a Greek monk.

monk.

caltrop or calthrop, n. kül'tröp (AS. coltræppe, a species of thistle), an iron instrument with four spikes, placed in ditches or breaches as an obstacle to the advance of troops; a plant whose fruit is armed with

signes.

calumba, n. kd.lüm'bd (kalumb, the name given to it in Mozambique), the root of a plant used as a tonic; calumbine, bin, the bitter extract of calumbine, bin, the bitter extract of calumba root. calumet, n. kdlüm-met (F.—from L. calaume, a reed), a pipe smoked by the American Indians when they make peace or a treaty—hence a symbol of peace, calumniate, v. kd.lüm'mi-di (L. calumnia, a rnalicious slander: F. calumniat (L. calumnia, a rnalicious slander: F. calumniat (In pipe a couse falsely and maliciously; calum'niat'ting, inp.; calum'nia'ted, pp.; calum'niat'ton, n. calum'niat'niat'niat's (L. calum'niat'tin, n. calum'niator'y, calum'niator

Talse accusation; the making and spreading of reports injurious to character.

Calvary, n. kdl/vd.vi (L. calvaria, the skull of a man or beast: F. calvaria, Calvary, the place where Christ was crucified; a small chapel in a Rom. Cath. country wherein are represented the scenes of Christ's passion and crucifixion.

passion and cruciaxion.
calve, v. &dv—see calf.
Calvinism, n. &dv-in-tem, the doctrines of Calvin,
the Swiss Protestant reformer: Cal'vinist, n. one who
holds these: Cal'vinis'tic, a. -4s'tik, also Cal'vinis'tical, a. -11-kal.

calx, n. kalks, plu. calxes, kalk'ses, or calces, kal-sez (L. calx, limestone), lime or chalk; the ashes or

residuum left after burning a metal or mineral.
calymene, n. kal'i-mėnė (Gr. kalemenai, to call by

name), in got, a genus of trilouties having deeply-trilobed shells—called also "Dudley locusts." calyptra, n. kal-lip-trd (Gr. kaluptra, a covering for the head of a woman), in bot, little hoods covering the inflorescence of mosses: calyp'trate, a.-trd, having a

inflorescence of mosses: cayp trace, in true, nothing a calyptra.
calyptra.
calyptra.
calyx, n. ka'lk's, plu. calyxes, ka'lk's-sis, or calyvers, ka'lk's-sis, or calyxes, ka'lk's-sis, or calver, in bot, the envelope or outer covering of a flower; calycine, a ka'lk's-sin, or calycinal, a ka'lk's-la'l, of or relating to a calyx; of the nature or appearance of a calyx; calycle, n. ka'lk'-kl, also calyculas, n. ka'lk'-kl, also calyculas, n' ka'lk'-kl-la'l, a row of leaflets at the base of the calyx on the outside: calycida, a ka'lk'-kl, also calyculate, a ka'lk'-kl-la'l, having the appearance as if possessing a donble calve.

double cally. (W. com, crooked, bent), in mech., a projecting part of a wheel or other moving piece, intended to produce an alternate or variable motion. camaieu, n. kā-mā'yū (F.) a stone engraved in relief;

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camber, n. kdm/ber (F. combrer, to bow, to crock: Sp. combor, to bend: Gr. kompto, I. bend, a beam of wood slightly arched upon the upper surface: cam-bering, a. bending—applied to the deck of a ship higher in the middle than at the ends: cambered, a. derd, arched.

a bird, urched.

cambist, n. binsibist (F. cambiste; It. and Sp. combisto, a money-changer; a banker or money-changer; one skilled in the science of exchange; cam bistry, n. dri, the science of exchanges, weights, &c.: cam bist, a. drid, pert. to.

cambing, n. birmbid-tim (new L.), in bot., the mucil-aginous fluid which lies between the young wood and the bark of a tree.

Cambrian, a. kim-bird-ds (Cambria, anc. name of Wales, in good, a term used to designate the lowest fastilierous rocks as developed in Wales, and their equivalents in other countries; pert. to Wales; n. a native or inhabitant of Wales.

cambria, n. kim-bird (from Cambray, in Fianders), cambrie, n. kim-bird (from Cambray, in Fianders),

matter of mathematic countries; pert. to Wales: n. a native of mathematic Wales.

cambrie, n. dom'oriz from Cambray, in Finaders, and of me white lines: adl. pert. to or made of.

camel, n. cdm-il (il. camelus: Gr. kamelus: Ar. gamal), a large quadruped used in the East for the transport of goods, and for riding on.

camella, n. kot mell'i-d (after Camellus, a Mcravilla Jesuit, and traveller in Asia, a genus of plantsadmired for their beautiful flowers and elegant leaves.

camelogand, n. kom-id-i-perd (il. camelus, a camel, and pardolis, the female painters, a wild animal with a long slender neck and ported skir; a girafic cameo, n. kom-i-d (il. cameus, as having been first employed for signets), a stone on which figures are emgraved in relief; shells are now commonly used as a substitute for gens.

camera, n. kom-i-r (il. camera: Gr. kamera, an arched root, a chamber of compartment of camera; it comera, a chamber of compartment of camera in the compared of the compared of the compared of the compared of the camera of the

emacra, n. kdmi-tr-d (L. camera; Gr. komara, an arched root, a chamber it camera), a chamber or compartment for exhibiting, by means of reflection, any external thing: camera-facida, -li-ti-d (L. a light chamber), an instrument for so reflecting distant landscapes on paper, &c., as to allow them to be sketched: camera-obscura, -lb-krkird (L. dark chamber), a darkened chamber or box, in which, by means of lenses, external objects, in their natural colours, are exhibited on any white flat surface within it: camierated, a. -d-led, divided into chambers, as certain shells; arched.

Cameronian, n. kdmi-tr-tr-tr-tr, a follower of Richard Cameron, in Scottand, who refused to accept the indulgence granted by Charles II. to the Presbyterian clergy.

indulgence granted by Charles II. to the Presbyternan clergy.

carnisade, n. kefm'i-seld (F.—from F. chemise; Sp. canded, a shirt), an attack made by soldiers in the canded, a shirt), an attack made by soldiers in the canded of the condition of the condition of the canded of canded of poat's hair, now of wool or coat's hair, with silk: can isted, a. wavy like candet; wined. cannow, the plant restharrow—so called from the length and toughness of its roots, by which the harrow is arrested.

cannowalls, n. kefm-on-mid (Gr. chanai-mion, earth-apple, so called from the smell of its flowers, a plant whose flowers have a fragrant smell and a bitter arromatic taste, much used in medicine—spelt also chamomils.

matic taste, much used in medicine—spelt also chamsmile.

camp, n. kdmp (L. campus, a plain: It. campo), the
ground occupied by an army at rest: v. to rest an
army in the open country (see secamp): camping,
imp.: campsed, pp. kdmpd: camp-follower, n. one who
follows an army without sorving.

campaine: It. campon the composition of the country not hilly; the time an army is engaged either
to marching, fighting, or in camp: v. to serve in a
campaing; campaign ing, imp.: campaigned, pp.
pdnd: campaigner, n. one who.

campanology, n. kdm:pdnddd-jdi (low L. campanula, a
little bell) a genus of plants bearing bell-shaped
flowers; the bell-flower: campanulate, a. kdm; dn
bot, bell-shaped, as the hare-bell.

campatria, a. kdm-pdn'd-ld (L. campestris, pert. to
a level field), relating to fields or growing in them.

camphing, n. or camphene, kdmift in contr. of
campalogen), rectified off of turpentine.

campher, n. himifor (F. comphre: Ar. kufur: Mal. losphur: Sp. canfor, a whitish substance of an are-matic bitter taste and fragrant smell, much used in matic bitter taste and fragman smell, much uses medicine: cam phorate v. of to saturate or fineture with camphor: and phoratest pp: add, impresented with camphor: camphorates, n. the tree producing camphorates; camphorates, n. the tree producing camphorates camphorates, n. the free producing camphorates of the distillation of camphor with dry phospic acid: cam phoraceous, a. -desire, of or firm camphor: camphoric acid: cam phoraceous, a. -desire, of or firm camphor. campatifyropous, a time phoraceous of the distillation of camphor with dry phospic acid: cam phoraceous, a. -desire, of or firm camphor, campatifyropous, a time philips of the first phoraceous is not provided in the campatifyropous, a time that the apex is brought near the hilum, the hilms and chalaze being together—also camp pulit tropal.

cam pult ropal.

camwood, n. cdm:ccod, a red dyewood, principally
obtained from the vicinity of Sierra Leone, where it is called kumbi, whence the name. can, n. kdn (Icel. kuman, a large drinking-ve

W. cannu. to contain: AS. canne). a cup or other vessel made of metal: canakin, a little can. can, v. kat AS. cannan: icel. kunnaj con denotes power when joined to another verb, m. I can estatication. There is power to eat: could, pt. kōod. Canadian, a kd-nd-di-dn, of or from Canada. 2. A native or inhabitant of. canali, a pipe for water-from canna, a pipe or reed: It. canalis, a pipe for water-from canna, a pipe or reed: It. canalis, a pipe for water-from canna, a pipe or reed: It. canalis, a retired in the for boats or ships; an artificial river; in anti., a duct or tube in the body for the passage of fulds: canalisatists, a kdn-dilis-lid, in bod., channelled; having a longitudinal groove or furrow. cannary, n. kd-nd-ri. a wine from the Cannary Inlands; a fine soing bird of yellowing plumagenability of yellowing plumagenability of yellowing plumagenability of yellowing plumagenability of canadia. A conceller, to erase; lot efface writing by crossing it; to annul; to destroy: can calling the presenting of park, lattice-work, marked with cross lines; cancel lat. a. sell-dil, in bod. lattice-like; consisting of a network of veins: cancella time, n. sel-shim, cancer, n. kdn-sertl. cancer, a crap, an esting sore AS. cancer: It. cancro: F. chancer, a spreading sore on the body or in some internal part, very parind and very fatal; a crab; one of the signage the modiac: cancerate, a. d. species, like a cancer: cancerating, imp: cancerate, a, d. like a cancer: cancerating, imp: cancerate cancer, shape; cancerous; having the form of a cancer or crab: can cross, a. k-ris, having the form of a cancer or crab: can cross, a. k-ris, having the form of a cancer or crab: can cross, a. k-ris, having the form of a cancer or crab: can cross, a. k-ris, having the form of a cancer or crab: can cross, a. k-ris, having the form of a cancer or crab: can cross, a. k-ris, having the form of a cancer or crab: can cross, a. k-ris, having the form of a cancer or crab: can cross, a. k-ris, having the form of a cancer or crab: can cross, a.

branches, eandid, a. kdn/dld (L. candidus, white: It. com-dido: F. candide), open; sincere; frank; fair; free from malice: can'dddy, ad. It: can'down, n. dr., openness; sincerity; frankness: freedom from any intention to deceive: can didness, n. can'ddate, n.

openness; annesnty; trankness; treeaom from any intention to deceive; can diames, n.; cast diasts, n. -di-dd/ (persons in Rome seeking offices having worse white gowns, a person who seeks for a vacant office; one who offers himself as a fit person to fill an appoint ment; can diasture, n. -dd-fer, the position of a candiact of being a candidate.

state of being a candidate.

candie, kin-did-a-see candy, candle, n. kin-di (laS. candle); L. candle, a candle o-from cando, I shine), a round body made of tailow or any fatty matter, with a wick in the centre, used to give light; a light or luminary; rash-candles, the pith of rushes dipped in tailow: can'dlessiek, n. the stand or stick for a candle: Can diemas, -d/-mda, a quarterly term, 2d Feb.; a feast in the Ch. of Eng. and in the R. Cath. Ch. in honour of the purification of the Virgin Mary—on which occasion, in the R. Cath. Ch., many candles are used, and those intended for use in the churches for the whole year as the seed.

candock, n. kän'dők (probably from can and dock), a plant that grows in rivers.
candour, n. kan der (L. candor, a dazzling whiteness: It. candore), fairness; frankness; openness;

sincerity.

candy, n. kdn'di (Turk. cand, sugar), crystallised
sugar; sugar compounded with anything else: v. to
boll or dress in sugar; to cover or incrust with sugar;
boll or dress in sugar; to cover or incrust with sugar; to form sugar into crystals: can'dying, imp.: n. the act of forming into crystals, as sugar: candied, pp.

cane, n. kan (L. canna, a reed or cane; It. F. canne), a long, strong reed; a walking-stick: v. to beat or flog with a cane: ca'ning, imp.: n. a flogging with a cane: caned, pp. kand: cany, a. ka'ni, pert. to; abounding in canes.

to; abounding in cases.

canaccent. a. ka-nès'ènt (L. canescens, becoming
white), in bot., heary; approaching to white.

canine, a. kā-nèr' (L. canis, a deg; It. cane), of or
pert. to a dog; having the qualities of a dog; canine
madness, the madness of a dog; hydrophobia; canine
teeth, two sharp-pointed teeth in each jaw, one on
cash side—often simply termed canines, kd-nèss'.

canister, n. kda-is-ter (L. canistrum, a basket woven
from regels; It. canistrum a box or case for tax.

from reeds: It. camestro), a box or case for tea, coffee, in: in mil., a tin canister having a wooden bottom, packed with balls, and shot from a cannon—called also

canker, n. kdng'kêr (L. cancer; F. chancre, an eating sore—see cancer), a discase in trees which causes the bark to rot and fall off; a corroding ulcer; v. to eat; bask to rot and fall off; a corroding ulcer; v. to eat; to corrode; to consume, as a cancer does the body; to grow corrupt; to waste away by degrees; can'kerde, imp.; can'kered, pp. 'ke'rd; can kerish, a; canker-lika, a; canker-bit, a bitten by an animal will micerous teeth; canker-ly, n. a fly that lives on fruit; canker-worm, n. a worm very destructive to plants and the leaves and fruit of trees; can'kerous, a. -tis,

savage that eats buman flesh; an anthropophague: can fibelly, at 4t: can flosling, n. tence, cannon, n. tennen, from conno, a rean, a gun: It. cannone, a cannon-from conno, a read, a tube, a great gun: cannon-all, n. ball for shooting from a cannon: can-cannon, n. -dd (F.—from canon), the act of throwing cannons; v. to attack with cannons; to balls from cannons: w. to attack with cannons; to batter with balls or shot: can nona ding, imp.: can-nona ded, pp.: can'noneer or can'nonier, n.-e', the man who manages cannon. cannot, v. and al. khi-not (can and not), to be un-

able.

canny, a. kdn'ni (Scot.: Icel. kenna, to perceive by
sensel, gentle; cautious and obliging; harmless; safe:
not canny, dangerons; not safe.

cance, n. kdn'n' (of Indian origin: Sp. canoa; Gerkana, a boat, a boat made by bollowing and shaping
the trunk of a tree; a boat made of skin, or the bark
of trees.

canon, n. kūn'on (Gr. kanon, a measuring or mark-ing pole, a ruler: L. canon, a rule; canonicus, regu-lari, in Church affuirs, a rule or law in discipline or doctrine; a rule in general; a catalogue of saints; destrine; a rule in general; a cafalogue of saints; he Holy Scriptures, called the sacradeanon; a repeat-ing piece of music; every last step in an equa-tion; a dignitary of the church; bone in the fore leg of a horse; in print, a large size of type; canon law, the laws that regulate church government; can oness, n. a woman who enjoys an income attached to a church, but who has no duty to perform; canonic, kd-non-id, also canon'ical, a. 4-kdl, according to the rules or laws of the church; canonical Scriptures, the books of Scripture admitted to be of divine origin; also canonical epistics; canon'ically, al. 4'; canon'also canonical epistles: canon cally, ad . it: canon'-icals, n. plu. 4-kdls, the full dress of a clergyman while icals, n. plu. i-kdls, the full dress of a derryman while officialting in church: cdnoricate, n. the office of a canon: can onist, n. a man versed in ecclesiastical law: can'onis'tic, a. pert. to; can onie'tly, n. 48-44, agreement with the canon of Seripture, or comprehension within it: canonise, v. kdn-6n-tr', in the R. Cath. Ch., to declare a man or woman asaint, and to inscribe his or her name in the catalogue, called a conon: can'onising, imp: can'onised, pp.-tac' can'onisa'tion, n. ad-abdin, the act of declaring any person a saint: can'onship, n. the benefice filled by a canon; also can'onship, n. rf.

canon, n. kān'yōn (Sp.), in Western America, a deep gorge or ravine between high and steep banks, canopy, n. kān's-pē (Gr. konopeion, a bed with gauze curtains to keep off files—from konops, a gnat. L. conopeim; F. canopp', a covering over a throne or a bed; a covering over the head; in arch., an ornamental projection over a door, a window, &c.; v. to cover with a canopy; can'opying, imp.-pi-tng; can'opied, pp.-piled, pp.-pil

mental projection over a door, a window, &c.; v. to cover with a canopy: can'opying, imp. pi-ing: can'opying, imp. pi-ing: can'opying, imp. pi-ing: can'opying, a. &d-nô-ris (L. canorus, melodious—from cano, I sing), musical; tuneful: cano rously, ad. discano rousless, n. cant, v. &dni (Gael. cainsi, speech, language; can, cant, v. &dni (Gael. cainsi, cant, v. &dni (Gael. cainsi, cant, v. &dni (Gael. cainsi, cant, v. &dni (Gael. cant, v. &dni (Gael.

poem set to music

canteen, n. kan-tén' (It. cantina, a wine-cellar), a tin vessel for carrying a liquid; the store and tavern at tached to a barracks.

tached to a barmeks, canter, h. Katilér (a contr. of Canterbury gallop), a moderate gallop: v. to run, as a horse in an easy gallop: can'tering, imp. : can'tered, pp. . derd. canterbury, n. kdn-lér-ber'i (from a city in England), a stand or receptacle for music, &c.: canterbury-bells, a species of camponula. canthariis, n. kdn-ldn-1s; cantharides, n. plu. 4-dez (Gr. kantharis, a kind of beetle), the Spanish files. can'thas, n. kdn-ldn [l. can'thus; Gr. kanthos, the tron ring around a wheel), the angle or corner of the eye.

eventicle, n. kanita. ki (L. canto, 1 sing), a song: pluthe Song of Solomon, or Song of Songs.

canto, n. kanita. ki (L. canto, a song: L. cantua, singing, a part or division of a poem; in musec, the lending part; a mortodivision of a poem; in musec, the lending part; a mortilla than the solid part; a mortilla than property of the solid part; a mortilla than in the solid part; and the solid part; and the solid part; and the solid part; a canton, n. kanitan (f. The cantone—from canto, a corner), a division of a country: v. to divide into districts or cantons; to allot quarters to troops: cantoning, imp.: cantoned, p. dond: cantonal, a pert to or divided into cantons: cantonment, n. the part of a town or village assigned to a body of troops; separate quarters for soldiers. Note.—The verb canton and the words derived from it are now more sually, and always smong military men, pronounced usually, and always among military men, pronounce with the accent on the second syllable, thus—canton canto'ning, canton'ment, &c.

conto ning, conton ment, &c.
canvas, n. ketivas (F. caneus, canvas: L. cannabis:
1k. canneo, hemph, a coarse cloth made of flax or
hemp, used for tents, salis, painting on, &c.; in a
ship, the salis are called the canvas: adj. made of
canvas: canvass, v. (a metaphorical meaning taken
from sifting a substance through canvas), to discuss;
to examine into; to solicit votes or interest; to make
interest in favour of: n. a close inspection into; discussion; debate; a seeking; a solicitation: canvassing, imp.: canvassed, pp. -vds: canvasser, n. one
who.

cany, a. kd:ni (see cane), full of canes; consisting of can

canzonet, n. kān'zōn či' (It. canzona, a song: L. canzere, to sing), a little or short song in one, two, or

canter, we sing, a little three parts.
caoutchoue, h. &&&:chook (a native Indian word), india-rubber; the dried juice of various tropical plants, used in the manufacture of waterproof cloths.

overshoes, flexible tubes, &c.: caout'chine, n. -chin, or caout'choucine, n. -chio-sin, a volatile liquid dis-tilled from india-rubber.

overlances, nowthere there, a volatile liquid distriction on caout chouches, n. -chôo-sis, a volatile liquid distriction of the control of th

cape, n. kdp (L. caput, the head: R. capo: F. cap), cape, n. kdp (L. caput, the head: R. capo: F. cap), cap portion or point of land stretching into the sea; a headland; a cover hanging from the neck over the back and shoulders; a short loose close, caper, v. kd:per (L. caper, a goat: R. capror, a buck; F. caproide, a caper in dancing; a leap in sport, as a goat or lamb: caperaing, imp.: adj. leaping; skipping; caperad, pp. perd. caperar, n. one who: to cut capera, to dance in a frollesome manner; to play pranks. capera, n. kd:perd (F. capre: L. capparis: Ar. algabr, the buds of the caper-plant preserved in vinegar. capias, n. kd:perd (F. take or seize hold of), a writ of arrest before, or execution after, judgment. capillair, n. kd:perd (F. d. Capillius, hair: F. capidinal capillairs, a. kd:perd (F. d. capillius, hair: F. capidinal capillairs, a. kd:perd (F. d. capillius, hair: F. capidinal capillairs, a. kd:perd (F. d. capillius, hair: F. capidinal capillairs, a. kd:perd (F. d. capillius, hair: F. capidinal capillairs, a. kd:perd (F. d. capillius, hair: F. capidinal capillairs, a. kd:perd (F. d. capillius, hair: F. capidinal capillairs, hair: F. capidinal ca

pd. shd. the chief admiral of the Turkish fleet: capita-tion-tax, n. a tax imposed on each person above a cer-tain age: capitation-grant, n. a sum of money paid annually for each child attending an elementary school by the Committee of Council on Education, on the fulfilment of certain conditions, capitol, n. kdp%-tol (L. capitolium—from caput, the

where the senate of Jupiter; a fort or castle in Rome where the senate of anc. Rome met; the building occupied by the parliament or Congress of the U.S. of Amer.; capitolian, kdp4:46:14-8, or capitolian, a. cdpit-6-lin, pert. to the Capitol of Rome. capitulan, h.kdp4:46:14-y or capit larry, -t(I. capitulan, a. little head, the head or chapter of a pillar-transcept, the head, the laws of an occlesiastical council or chapter; head, the laws of an occlesiastical council or chapter; head, the laws of an occlesiastical council or chapter; head, the laws of an occlesiastical council or chapter; head, the laws of an occlesiastical council or chapter; head, the laws of an occlesiastical council or chapter; head, the laws of an occlesiastical council or chapter; head, the laws of a constitution of a capit laws, the act of thus surrendering to an enemy; the written conditions or treaty: capit law time, imp.: Lapit law time, imp.: capit law time, the act of the surrender, as narrhy or garrison of a single peduncie.

capit, n. kdp-iv-see copatha.

capit, n. kdp-iv-see copatha.

capito, n. kdp-iv-see copatha.

capital, n. kdp-iv-see copatha.

capital, occurrence, a colouries oil obtained from the oil of tar.

capoch or capouch. n. kdp-iv-by-(Sp. copusho-from capoch or capouch. n. kd-pich* (Sp. copusho-from

of tar.

capoch or capouch, n. kd-plc// (Sp. capocho-from capoc, a cover), a monk's hood; the hood of a cloak.

capon, n. kd-pln/ (Sp. capor, to castrate; mod.

Gr. apokopto, I cut off), a cock-chicken fed for the table; a castrated cock: ca'ponise, v. -nis, to castrate, as a fowl: ca'poni'sing, imp.: ca'ponised, pp. -nited.

exponiers, n. kdp:6-ner (F. caponnière: Sp. capo-ners), in mil., a loigment for soldiers in the dry dich or the glacis; a kind of way covered by a purapet, and palisaded; a cut in the glacis leading from the cov-ered way to the works at the foot of the glacis.

ered way to the works at the foot of the glacis, capot, n. kd-pô' (F. capot, a great-coat; Ger. caput, ruined), a winning of all the tricks of cards at the game of plquet: v. to win at plquet. capouch, n. kd-pôch'-see capoch, capping verses, kdp'ing (leel. kapp, contention), in familiar language, contending in the citation of verses: to cap, to beat one. capric, a kdp'rik (L. caper, a he-goat), obtained from butter, or the butter and fat of the goat; applied to an acid, as capric acid; cap'rake, n. rdt, a sait of capric acid.

capric acid.

caprica, n. kd-prés (F. caprice, whim: It. cappriccio--from L. capra, a goat), a sudden change of opincio--from L. capra, a goat), a sudden change of opinon or humour; a whim: a particular fancy: capricitous, a, -présh-tis, given to change; whimsical; dickieapric orally, ad. -li: caprici oussess, n.
capricorn, n. kdp/ri-kdren (L. caper, a goat; corns,
a horn), one of the twelve signs of the zodiac: tropte
of capricorn, the parallel in the S. hemisphere, whose
latitude is equal to the sun's greatest declination,
about 25° 28.

of capricorn, the parallel in the S. hemisphere, whose latitude is easl to the sum's greatest declination, about 23° 28°, caprid, a. kepirid (L. caper, a he-goat), relating to the geat tribe; caprilae, a. -ria, pert. to a goat. caprid, a. kepirid (L. caper, a he-goat), felating to the geat tribe; caprilae, a. -ria, pert. to a goat. capridated, n. kepirid-kekin (L. caprificare, to ripen figs by the stinging of the gall insect—from caper, a he-goat; ficus, a fig), a process of accelerating the ripening of fruit by puncturing, particularly of the cultivated fig. practised in the Levant. capriolate, a. kepiri-0-lat (L. capreolus, tendril) of a vine, a wild goat), in bot, having tendrils. capriole, n. kepiri-0-d (see caper), a leap which a horse makes without advancing; a leap or caper, as in dancing; v. to leap without advancing; caprioling, imp.; caprided, pp. -old.
capsicum, n. kepisi-kim new L. capsicum—from Cayenne in French Guiana; cap sicine, n. -sin, the active principle in the capsules of Cayenne pepper, from Cayenne in French Guiana; cap sicine, n. -sin, the active principle in the capsules of Cayenne pepper, and active principle in the capsules of Cayenne pepper, and cative principle in the capsules of Cayenne pepper, and active principle in the capsules of Cayenne pepper, and active principle in the capsules of Cayenne pepper, and active principle in the capsules of Cayenne pepper, and active principle in the capsules of the production of the capsules of the capsules, in kepi-sil (L. capsula, a little chest; F. capsule), in bot, the seed-vessel of a plant; in cand. a membranous bag inclosing an organ; in chem. a china saucer, for roasting; cap sular, -kr. also cap sulary, a china chem.

also cap'sulated, a. -la'ted, inclosed in a capsule, or

captain, n. kap'tan (F. capitaine: It. capitano-from captain, n. kap-tan(F. capitaine: It. captano--trom L capust, the head), an officer who commands a com-pany of foot, a troop of horse-soldiers, or a ship; a leader or chief: captain-general, the commander-in-chief of an army: cap taincy, n. st, the rank or commission of a captain; cap tainship, n. captious, a. kap-shis (L. captious), captions, de-ceptive--from capers, to take: F. capticus), disposed to find fault; apt to cavil or raise objections; insidi-

to find fault; apt to cavil or raise objections; insidi-ous: cap tiously, ad. A: cap tiousness, n. captivate, v. kap-it-edt (L. captivus, taken prisoner -from captere, to take: F. captiver, to enslave), to take prisoner; to charm or subdue by beauty; to gain by ercellence in manners or conduct; to enslave by love; cap tiva ting, imp.; cap tiva ted, pp.: cap tiva tion, n. -doi-shin: captive, n. kap-itv. a prisoner taken in war; one who is charmed by beauty or enslaved by byer: adj. made prisoner in war: captivity, n. -th. state of being under subjection or control; cap ture, n. -th; the act of taking or seizing by an enemy, as aship: state of being under subjection or control: cap'ture, n.

-bir, the act of taking or seizing by an enemy, as aship;
the thing taken; a prize; seizure, as of a criminal;
to take or lay hold of by force; to seize by stratagen: cap'turing, imp.: cap'tured, pp.-fird: cap'tor,
n. one who seizes or captures, as a ship.
capuchin, n. kdp-fo-shen (F. capucin—from capuce,
a cowl: R. cappucio-see cap), a monk of St Francis;
a cloak and hood for females.
car, n. kdr (L. carrus; R. carro; F. char, a car, a
cart: Dut. karren, to creat: F. charrier, to carryl, a
carriage; a charrie.

carrante n. kdr-der drawn by one horse; a rallway
carriage; a charrie.

carriage; a chariot.

carabine, n. kdr'd-bin, or carbine, kdr'bin (F. carabine, n. kdr'd-bin, or carbine, kdr'bin (F. carabine, n. kdr'd-kin, g. carabine, carabineer, n. -bin-br', one who carries a carabine.

caracole, n. kdr'd-kdl (Sp. caracol, a winding staircase: Gael. car, a twist: AS. carcan, to turn), the half-turn which a horseman makes to the right or left; in croth, a winding staircase.

caramel, n. kdr'd-mel (F.), burnt sugar; a black porous substance obtained by heating sugar to about

serspace, n. kin'd-pds (F.—from Gr. karabos, a crus-taceous animal like the crab or lobster), the crusta-ceous and horny coverings of certain classes of ani-mals, as the tortoke, the crab, &c.

A. kerost, a small weight; kuora, name of a plant whose beams in Africa are used as weights for gold), a

whose beans in Africa are used as weights for gold), a weight of 4 grains used in weighting gold and predous stones; the weight that expresses the purity of gold, 2s carsias being the standard of purity.

carswam, n. kdr-d-vdn (Pers. kernon: 1 Ar. qaireton: E. convatune), a large close carriage; in the East,
a company of merchants journeying together for mutual satiety: car awan sary, seri, or orar avan sers,
a -ser-d (corveton, and Pers. serud. a large place), a for the mixth loading the camels and beasts of burden for the mixth.

at states for unloading the camels and beasts of burden for the night.

Garden and the camels and beasts of burden for the night.

Garden, a kind of well (F.: It. coravela, a kind of ship: Gard. corbh, a ship), a small French herring-vessel; a light vessel formerly used by Spaniards and Por-alight vessel formerly used by Spaniards and Por-

tuguese.

caraway, n. kār'd-tod (F. and it. carvi—from Caria
in Asia Minor: carum carui, the plant), a plant, the
seeds of which are used as the kernel in confections,
and for giving a flavour to cakes.

caracastic, a. kār'd-tod'tik (carbon and acote), applied to an acid which consists of carbon, nitrogen,

carbine-

carbine—see carabine. carbo-vegetabilis, n. kūr'bō-vēj'ē-tāb'tl-ts (L. carbo.

coal; and new L. vegetabilis, vegetable), a name for Jacos.

carbon, n. kar-bon (It. carbone; F. charbon; I carbon, n. edr-oon (It. carbone; F. charbon; I. carbo, a coal), pure charcoal, existing pure only in the diamond: carbon ie, -tk, or carbonaceous, a -bb-nā-chits, containing charcoal; carbonace, n. -nd-chits, containing charcoal; carbonace, ac carbonace ac arbonaced with a base, &c. carbonaced, a combined or saturated with carbon: carboniferous, a. -nd-fer-vis (L. fero, I carry), producing carbon or coal: carbonace, v. -nts, to change into carbon: carbonising, imp.: carbonaed, pp. -ntof: carbonisation, n. -ed-shun, the act or process of carbonising: carbonic acid, an acid com-posed of one part of carbon and two of oxygen: car-

bolic acid, kdr-böliik, a colourless oily liquid obtained from coal-tar: carbolene, n. kår-bö-len, a non-volatile hydro-carbon, may be used for increasing the filluminating power of coal-gas.

carboy, n. kår-böy (mod. Gr. caraboyia, copperas or green vitriol; Turk. karaboya, black dye; Sic. carabba, a bottle with a big belly and narrow neck), a large globular bottle generally covered with basket-work.

carbuncle, n. kår-bönyöd (l. carabunculus, a little coal—from carbo, coal), a red flery round blotch on the skin; an inflammatory boli; a precious stone of a deep-red colour; carbuncled, a. kild, set with carbuncles; spotted with red flery sores: carbuncular, a. kü-lär, pert. to or resembling a carbuncle; red; inflamed. inflamed.

carburet, n. kâr'bû-ret (F. carbure-from L. carbo, carburet, n. kar-bu-ret (F. carbure-from L. carbo, a coal), carbon in combination with some other substance, the result not being an acid: v. to combine some other substance with carbon: carburetting, imp.: carburetted, a combined with carbon: carburetted, n. that which: carburation, -rds-king, the act of: carburetted hydrogen gas, a compound of carbon and hydrogen, as common coal-gas, carcanet, n. kdr-kdr-ndt (F. carcan), a. chain or col-

lar of jewels.

carcass, n. kûr'kûs (F. carquasse, a dead body: mod.

Gr. karkasi, a quiver, a carcass: It. carcasso, the hard core of fruits), the dead body of an animal; applied core of fruits), the dead body of an animal; applied to the living body in contempt; the framework or principal parts of a thing unfinished, as a house: carcase, n. -&ds, an iron case filled with combustibles to be thrown into a besieged town from a mortar. carcarule, n. &dr.'esr'uli. correcr, a juli], in bot., a dry, indebliscent, many-celled fruit, with few seeds in each cell, the cells cohering round a common style

placed in the axis.

placed in the axis.

carcharodon, n. kår-kår-ö-dön (Gr. karcharodon,
having rough or jagged teeth—from karcharos, sharppointed, and odontes, teeth), in geol., a genus of sharks

whose fossil teeth, &c., are often of great size.

carcharopsis, n. kdr/kdr-op/sis (Gr. karcharos,
sharp-pointed; opsis, appearance), in geol., a genus
of carboniferous shark-like fishes.

carcinoma, n. kūr'si-nō'mā (Gr. karkinos, a crab, cancer), cancer in general; ulcerative stage of cancer: carcinom'atous, a. -nōm'ā-tūs, pert. to cancer in general.

general.

card, n. kdrd (F. carle; L. charla, paper: It. carla),
a piece of pasteboard usually written or printed on
for social or business purposes; oblong pieces of
pasteboard on which figures are printed, used in
games: card-table, n. card-maker, n. one who.
card, n. kdrd (It. cardo, a thistle: Gael. card, to card
wool: Ger. scharren, to scrape: L. cardsus, a
thistle, a teasel—from carere, to comb wool, an instr. for combing out wool or fiax: v. to comb out
wool, flax, or hemp; to separate the finer from the
card in the card ing, lmp.: card ed., pp.; card-

damomum), an Indian spice plant, whose seeds are used in med. cardamom, n. kar'da-mom (F. cardamome: L. car-

used in med.

cardiac, kár'di-ák, also cardi'acal, a. -di'ā-kāl (Gr.
kardia, the heart or the upper orifice of the stomach,
pert. to the heart; invigorating the heart by stimplants: car'diac, n. a medicine that excites action in
the heart, and animates the spirits: car'dial'gia, n.
-di-di'pi-d'(Gr. algos, pain), pain in the stomach; heartburn: cardidis, n. kār-di-tis, inflammation of the

burn: cardina, h. kar-a-t-te, innammation of the heart.
cardinal, a. kâr-di-na, innammation of the hart.
cardinal, a. kâr-di-na, innammation of the hinge-from cardo, a hinge: it. cardinale; pf. cardinale, principal), that on which other things turn: chief; principal; fundamental: n. a dignitary of the R. Cath. Ch. next in mark to the Pope: cardinalate, kar-di-na-lid, also cardinalising, in the office or rank of a cardinal: cardinal points of the compass, the four principal points—north, south, east, and west.
cardium, n. kâr-di-lim (Gr. kardin, the heart-lich form, care, n. kâr-di-lim (Gr. kardin), the care in the concern in the heart-lich form, care, n. kâr-di-lim (Gr. kardin), in the limit of the large: v. to be anxious or uneasy in mind it is beed or regard: caring, implicared, pp. kic careful, a. kar-folo, full of concern in careful, a. kar-folo, full of concern careful, a. kar-f

care; fatigued with anxiety; to take care, also have a care, be careful; take heed.

careen, r. &d-rés' (F. carsiner, to refit; L. carina, the bottom of a ship; it. carena, bottom of a ship; Dut. keepen, to sail on one side, to lay a ship on one side in order to repair the other; a ship to incline to one side while sailing; careen ma, imp; a the sailing; order to said on order to repair the other; a ship to incline to one side while sailing; careen ma, imp; a the sailing; careen ma, imp; a careen ma ship; career, n. &d-rés' (F. carrière; It. carriera, a race, a highway; L. currus, a two-wheeled cart), course of action; progress in life; procedure; a race or running; speed in motion; v. to run or move rapidly; careering, imp; careerad, pp. -rèrd'.

careful, a -see care, caresse; It. carriera, an endearment; w. carus, to love), to treat with fond affection; to embrace with affection and love, as a parent a child; to fondie; a. an act of endearment; an expression of affection: cares sing, imp; caresay, n. &d-rés' (F. career, it wants or is wanting), a mark thus (a) to show in written compositions that something has been omitted in a line.

cargo, n. &dr-rés (I. carrie, it wants or is wanting), a mark thus (a) to show in written compositions that something has been omitted in a line.

cargo, n. &dr-rés (I. carrier, it wants or is wanting), a mark thus (a) to show in written compositions that something has been omitted in a line.

cargo, n. &dr-rés (I. carrier, it wants or is wanting), a mark thus (a) to show in written compositions that something hes been omitted in a line.

cargo, n. &dr-rés (I. carrier, it wante or is wanting), a mark thus (a) to show in written compositions that something hes been omitted in a line.

cargo, n. &dr-rés (I. carrier, it wante or is wanting), a mark thus (a) to show in written compositions that in the line of the cargo of the cargo on board a ship; the cargo of the cargo on the ca

ta ring, imp.: car instured, pp. -tara : car icsur ras, n. -taris, n. &d.*ris (L. caries, rottenness: it. and F. carie), the mortification of a bone in the living body; decay or rottenness of a bone: carious, a. -tas, decayed or rotten: cariosity, n. -65-16, rottenness of a bone.

a bone. carinate, a. kar'i.nat, or car'ina'ted, a. -nn'itad (L. carina, a keel), in bot., keel-shaped, as the two lower petals of a papillonaceous flower: car'inal, a. -i.nat, applied to sestivation when the carina embraces the

applied to essaysation when the carrier carrier other parts of the flower.
carlole, n. kdr'i-0i (F.), a small open carriage; a covered carr.
carl or carle, n. kdr'i (AS. ceori; Icel. kari, a man),

carman, n.—see car.
Carmelite, n. &dr:ms-lit, a monk of the order of our Lady of Mount Carmel.
carminative, n. &dr:min:d-tiv(It. carminare, to card

carnivora, n. plu. kdr.nivid-rd (L. caro, fiesh; voro, I sat greedily), flesh-eating animals : carniviorac'ity,

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n. rils'i-H, greediness for flesh: carniv orous, a. -6-rils, feeding on flesh: carnos ty, n. -nôs'i-H, a small flesh excrescence: carnose', a. -nôs'i-H, a small flesh excrescence: carnose', a. -nôs'i-H, bot., fleshy-applied to albumen having a fleshy consistence: F. carole, a dance: W. coroli, to dance: L. corole, a garland, a chapled, a song of joy and excitation; a song in chapter, a song of joy and excitation; a song in correct corolled, pp. -6dd car olet'io, a. -0-let'io, a. io-let'io, a. io-let'i

a frean-water fish,
carp, v. körp (L. carpere, to seize: Bohem, krapati,
to chatter: Fort. corpire, to ery or weep), to snatch or
catch at; to find fault, generally without sufficient
reason; to caryli; to censure: carp ing, imp.; carped,
pp. körp!: carpingly, ad. dir. carper, n. one who.
carpal, a körpel (new L. carper, the wrist), belonging to the wrist.
carpel, helivabil (Gr. bosses fault).

carpla, a. karipal (new L. carpus, the wrist), belonging to the wrist.

carpel, n. karipal (new L. carpus, the wrist), belonging to the wrist.

carpel, n. keth compose the innermost of the four sets of floral whoris, into which the compilete flower is separable: carpel largy, a. pellier4, pert. to a carpel: carpol ogy, n. pollo-fi (Gr. logos, discourse), the study of iruits; a treatise on fruit: carpol ogist, n. one who: carpophore, n. pol-for (Gr. phero, I carry), in bot., a stalk bearing the pistil, and raising it above the whorl of the stamens, as in the caper.

carpenter, n. karpon-ter (L. carpentarius, pert. to a charlot, a wheelwright: F. charpentier, a carpenter, n. karpon-ter (L. carpentarius, pert. to a charlot, a wheelwright: F. charpentier, a cand ables, a joiner; a wright: carpentary, the carpentary of the carpet, n. karpontunid (L. carpentar), the cover of felted stuff made of wool, used to cover rooms, stairs, &c.: v. to cover with a carpet: carpeting the cover of the carpet carpets in general; stuff for making carpets: carpeted, pp.: to be on the carpet, or to be on the tapis (F. lapis, a carpet), means that a matter is under consideration: carpet-linght, a soldier who has never known the hardships of actual service: carpets.

Substitute of the same materials as carpets.

Substitute of the same materials as carpets.

Substitute of the same materials as carpets.

s carpets, n. plu. kárípo-lits, also car'polithes, carpolites, n. plu. kárípo-lits, also car'polithes, tithos, a stone), in geol., a -lithz (Gr. karpos, fruit; lith general term for fossil fruits.

Carrara marble, kd.rdr'd, a pure white marble from Massa Carrara in Italy. carriage, n. kar'tj (old Eng. caroche; It. carroccio; F.

carrage, a conveyance with springs—from L. carrage, a cart), the act of carrying or conveying; the thing that carries; any vehicle with springs; a coach; behaviour or conduct; the charge or cost of conveyance of goods

carrier, n. kariri-ère carry.

carrier, n. karrier—see carry.
carrien, n. karrier—see carry.
carrien, n. karrier (fl. carropa; F. charogne—from L. care, flesh, flesh unfit for human food; adj.
relating to; carrien-arow, the species of crow common in England which feeds on carrien, insects, &c.
carronade, n. karrien-ad (from Carron in Scot.,
where first made), a short cannon formerly used in the

navy carrot, n. kdw-rôt (F. carotte: It. carota), a long esculent root of a reddish colour: carroty, a. kdr-rôt (F. carotte: carry, v. kdr-rôt (F. charrier, to convey in a car: Wal. carray, to convey; to effect or accomplish; to lead or draw; to produce; to transact or conduct; in suil., to obtain possession of a milliary position by force; carrying, imp.: carried, pp.-rât: carrier, n.-râ-r, one who: to carry away, in masol language, to break a spar; to part a rope; to carry off, to kill; to bear away: to carry on, to promote; to help forward: to carry out, fully to accomplish; to put into execution; to

ery through, to succeed by perseverance: carrier-goes, a variety of the pigeon employed for carrying

sexue, n. Adrs (W. cors, a bog), in Scotland, low, Sertile, alluvial land near a river, or the valley through which a river flows.

sart, n. kdri (AS. krai; It. carretto; F. charrette—from L. carrett, a. kdri (AS. krai; It. carretto; F. charrette—from L. carrett, a. kdri (AS. krai; It. carretto; F. charrette—from L. carrette, a two-wheeled earl), a carriage for the From L. Carrid, a two-wheeled cart, a carriage for the conveyance of goods, &c: v. to carry away in a cart: carting, imp.: carted, pp.: carter, n. one who drives a cart: cartage, n. kôr-fal, conveyance in a cart; cost of goods so conveyed: cart-horse, n. as strong horse fordrawing a cart: cart-load, n. as much as can be carried in a cart: cart-wright, n. one who

constructs carts.

Advi (F.), a card; a bill of fars at a hotel.

carts, n. kdvi (F.), a card; a bill of fars at a hotel.

carts, blanche, n. kdvi blanch (F. carte, paper;

blanche, white), a paper signed but not filled up;

unconditional power to do some business for another:

carted-e-visite, n. kdvid-dv-dz-ff (F.—literally, a

card of visit), a small photographic likeness gummed

on a card—so called from its original use as a visiting

cartel, n. kdvidel (H. cartelle, vastabased)

cartel, n. karitel (It. cartella, pasteboard), a written agreement between states at war for an exchange of prisoners: cartel-ship, n. a ship employed in convey-ing exchanged prisoners, or the messenger to obtain

exchange.

an exchange.

Cartesian, a. kdr-td*cht-dn, pert. to the doctrines of
the French philosopher Descartes: n. a person who
believes in the philosophy of Descartes.

Carthagrinan, a. kdr*thd-jin*t-dn, pert. to anc. Cartage: n. a native of.
earthamus, n. kdr*thd-mis (I.—from Gr. kathoriya, I
purp. I purity), the wild or bastard saffron; saffronear thands, n. -min, a colouring matter obtained
from the arthurer. **Theseine**, n. -min, a colouring matter obtained in the safflower. sathmains, n. kdr-thó:zhi-dn, one of an order of alks, named from Chartreux in France: adj. pert.

in. cartillags, n. kdr-iti-dj (F.—from L. cartilago, gris-tiel, grisele; a whitiah elastic substance, softer than bone, and harder than ligament: cartilag inous, a -fi-dj-i-mis, having gristic instead of bones. -fi-dj-i-mis, having gristic instead of bones. -fi-dj-i-mis, having gristic instead of bones. -fi-dj-i-mis, having gristic instead on paper, dec., or carties, n. kdr-ido: (It. cartion), pasteboard—from carties, n. kdr-ido: (It. cartion), pasteboard—from carties, n. kdr-ido: (It. carties), pasteboard—from carties, n. kdr-ido:

in fresco.

cartesch, n. kdr-tosh' (F. cartouche: It. cartoccio, a saper case), a cartridge-box; a small wooden case liled with rifle-balls or small cannon-balls for being

slied with rife-balls or small cannon-balls for being discharged from a gun; in arch., an ornament representing a scroll of paper.

cartridge, n. &dx-frif (a corruption of cartouche:
L. ckorta, paper; a small bag or case made of paper,
pasteboard, wool, &c., for containing powder and balls, used for loading rifles or cannon—containing powder and balls, used for loading rifles or cannon—containing powder adone they are called ball-cartridges—with ball, they are called ball-cartridges: cartridge-box, n. the small leather case in which the soldier holds his cartridges:

cartridge-paper, n. a thick sort of paper.

cartridge-paper, n. at thick sort of paper.

extracts, n. kdr'dng.kl (L. caruncula, a little piece of Sesh.—from caro, fiesh), a small fieshy excrescence, diseased or natural, as the comb of a cock; in bot, a fieshy or thickened appendage of the seed; caruncular, a. ksi-kr, pert. to or having the form of a caruncie: caruncular, a. having a fieshy excres-

careva, v. kdrv (AS, corfan; Dut, kersan, to cut or carve; Ger, kerben, to notch), to cut into pieces, as meet; to cut into forms or shape; to emrave or sculpture: earving, imp.: n. the act of cutting figures in wood, &c.; sculpture: carved, ps. kdrvd: carver, n. one who: carving-knife, n. knife for cutting and slicing meata table: to carve ess, to cut or take out from some large thing; to lay out by design.

earved, n. kdr-vs (another form of caravel), a small ship; jedly-fah.

carystides, n. plu. kdr-l-di-dz, in arch., female figures used to support entablatures—so called from

ryatides, n. plu. kdr:4.dt:-dez, in arcn., iemasores used to support entablatures—so called from women of Carya in Arcadia: ear'yat'ic, a. -tk,

karia, a shrimp), in geol. a small crustacean, having a long, pod-shaped, bivalved carapace.

caryophylla, m. kari-t-f-fill-t-fill (Gr. kari-tophullon, a caryophylla, m. kari-t-f-fill-t-fill-

of water—from it. cascare, to fail), a waterian; water flowing over steep rocks.

cascalho, n. kās-kāl'ijō (Port. cascalho, gravel), a name given in Brazil to the gravelly deposit in which diamonds and gold are found.

cascarilla, n. kās:kā-villā (Sp. cascara, bark of trees), the bark of a tree of Jamaica; a powerful tonic.

case, n. kas (F. caisse, a box: It. cassa, a chest: Sp. usco, a cask: Dut. kast; Ger. kiste, a chest: L. cassus, case, it. Atte ft. cateset, a box: it. cassa, a cnest: sp.
craso, a cask: Dut. kast; Ger. kiste, a chest: L. cassae,
hollow), a covering; a box; a sheath; a frame; a certain quantity: v. to cover in; to put in a case or box;
ca'sing, imp.: n. a covering; cased, pp. kast: caseharden, v. -harden, to harden the outer part—as iron,
by converting it into steel: case-hard ening, imp.;
case-hard ened, pp.; case-knife, n. -nt/, a long kitchenknife: caseworm n. caddis-worm; a worm or grub
which makes itself a case: case-shot, n. shot in a
case: case man, n. a compositor.
case, n. kas (L. cassae, a fall: F. cas, a case, a matter),
that which falls, comes, or happens; an event; condition or state in which any person or thing may
chance to be; a question for discussion; a cause in a
court; the inflection of nouns: in case, fit is should so
happen; in good case, in good condition or health of
body.

happen: In good case, in good case, in good body.

caseine, n. &d.'sē.ln (F.—from L. caseus, cheese: It. caseio), the cheesy portion of the curd of milk: caseous, a. ds, like cheese; having the qualities of cheese: casemate, n. &ds.'mdt (F.: Sp. casa-mata—from casa, a house, and matar, to siny), a vault of mason-work in the flank of a bastion serving as a battery: case-mated. a. having casemates.

mated, a. having casemates. casement, n. kas'ment (It. casamento, a large house),

a window made to turn and open on hinges; a moulding: case mented, a. having casements.

moulding: case mented, a maving casements.

caseous, a—see caseirue—from L. case, a hut),
small sleeping-places for soldiers near the ramparts.

cash, n. kdsh (F. caisse; lb. cassa, a merchant's cash,
n. kdsh (F. caisse; lb. cassa, a merchant's cash
or counter), money on hand, or at command, as in a
chest or in the bank; ready money; a Chinese copper

case to the sure into money: to exchange for money; cales of in the bank; realy money; a Chinese copper coin: v. to turn into money; to exchange for money; cash-account, n. in Scot., an account of advances made by a banker to a merchant or trader who has made by a banker to a merchant or trader who has given security for the repayment of them; cash-credit, the privilege of drawing money out of a bank on security being given; cash-book, n. the book in which money paid out and received is written down; cash', a clierk who has charge of the money and the cash-book, cashew, n. kā-sh' [*] action - from the native name), a tree of W. I. and S. Amer, and its fruit, which yields an aerid juice, there growing at the apex of the fruit a flattened kidney-shaped nut yielding a caustic off.

cashier, v. kd-shêr' (Dut. kasseren; F. casser, to break—from L. cassus, empty), to dismiss from an office of trust for bad conduct; to reject or discard: cashier'ing, imp.: cashiered', pp. -shêrd', dismissed; discarded.

discarded.

cashmere, n. käsh:mēr a rich and costly shawl, so called from the place in India where first made: adj. of or pert, to.

casino, n. kā-sē-nō (lt.—from casa, a house), a small country-house; a saloon for dancing, &c.

cask, n. kāsk: (Sp. casco, a vessel for holding liquids; F. casque, a case), a round, close, wooden vessel for holding liquors, formed of staves and hoops, casket, n. kāsk-tē (dim. of cask; F. cassette, a case for jewels), a small chest or box for holding jewels, trinkets, &c.

casque, h. kāsk-tē —from Sp. casas holding jewels, casses h. kāsk-tē (dim. of cask; F. cassette, a case (casaste, h. kāsk-tē (dim. of cask; F. cassette, a case (casaste, h. kāsk-tē (dim. of cask; F. cassette, a case (casaste, h. kāsk-tē (dim. of cask; F. cassette, a case (casaste, h. kāsk-tē (dim. of cask; F. cassette, a case (casaste, h. kāsk-tē (dim. of cask; F. cassette, a case (casaste, h. kāsk-tē (dim. of cask; F. cassette, a case (casaste, h. kāsk-tē (dim. of cask; F. cassette, a case (casaste, h. kāsk-tē (dim. of cask; F. cassette, a case (casaste, h. kāsk-tē (dim. of cask; F. cassette, a case (casaste, h. kāsk-tē (dim. of cask; F. cassette, a case (dim. of cask; F. cassette, a case

casque, n. kär'i 5k' ä ris (Gr. karuon, a nut, and a helmet or head-piece for a soldier.

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cassation, n. kds-sd'shin (F-from casser, to make void), the act of repealing or annulling: court of cassation, n. the highest court of appeal in France.

CASSALION, n. the highest court or appear in France.
CASSAVA—see CASSAVA.
CASSIA, n. c4sh¹-4 (L. and Gr.) a name for many
species of aromatic plants; a spice; a medicine.
CASSIQUED of a large helmet-shaped petal, as the acoult.
CASSIQUED, n. kds¹-6-p6²yd (after the mythical wife
of Cepheus), a constellation on the opposite side of
the pole to the Great Bear, and at about the same

the pole to the Great Bear, and at about the same distance from it. as-sitier-tt (Gr. kassiteros, tin), the oxide of tin, being the ordinary tin ore. cassock, n. kats-sok (F. cassque; It. cassaca, a man's long gown: Gael. cassq. a long cost), a long, close-fitting vestment worn by clergymen under their pulpit-gown: cas socked, a. -sok; clothed with a cassock. Later bell which runs with great rapidity, a mative of the E. I. dwich runs with great rapidity, a native of

casswary, it. Access to the control of the E. I.

I arge bird which runs with great rapidity, a native of the E. I.

cast, v. kdst (Icel. kasta; Sp. cascar, to crack, to burst: F. casser, to break: It. cascare, to fall), to throw or fing; to sow seed; to reject; to reckon; to contrive or plan; to mould or shape, to ponder or weigh, as in the mind: n. a throw; the distance passed by a thing thrown; a glance or a turn of the eye chance or hazard; a form or shape; a tinge; manner; whatever is run into a mould: casting, imp. cast, p. and pp. are to the adde, to damiss or reject; to pender to reckon; to cast forth, to throw out; to cast out, to reject; to throw or turn out; to cast out, to reject; to reckon; to eject or out; to cast on, to put or place on, as loops of worsted on wires: to cast on to put or place on, as loops of worsted on wires: to cast on to put or place on, or region or yield to the disposal of, without reserve: to cast in the teeth, to upbraid; to blame for: to cast in one's lot with any one, to take the chance; to share the fortune: last-cast, all to Diame for: to cast in one's lot with any one, to take the chance; to share the fortune: last-cast, all ventured on one effort: cast-fron n. iron melted from the ore, and run into moulds—called also pig-iron or cast-metal: cast-steel—see steel: casting vote, a vote that decides, when the votes are equally divided. Octablia, a spring on Mount Parnassus sacred to the Marchall of the cast of the cast

castanets, n. plu. kās'id-nēts (Sp. castana, a ches-nut), small concave shells of ivory or hardwood, shaped like spoons, rattled with the fingers in danc-

ing.

castaway, n. kdst'd-wā (cast and away), a person
lost or abandoned: add, useless; of no value.

caste, n. kdst (Port. casta, breed, race), a name applied to each of the four classes into which the Hindoos
are divided; a class or circle of persons in any connumity who chiefly hold intercourse within their own
limits.

limits.

Ilmits.

Ilm

written cas'tors.

castigen, v. kdesti-gott (L. castigatum, to correct, to chastise: It. castigature), to correct or chastise; to criticise severely in writing; to punish with stripes: castigating, imp. castigs ted, pp.: castigating, imp. castigs ted, pp.: castigation, n.-gd-shun, correction by stripes; a whipping: castigation, n. one who: castigatory, a.-ket-q, corrective; n. the thing used in correction.

castile: n. an ative.
castie: n. a native.
castie; n. hds-sec castellated.
castor, n. hds-sec (L.), a beaver; also a drug taken from it: castorine, n.-in, a substance extracted from the drug castor.

the drug castor. castors, n. kās'törs (see caster), small wheels on

castors, n. kāsitors (see caster), small where on the legs of tables, sofas, &c. Castor and Pollux, kāsitor, põlitüks (mythical

names), an electrical phenomenon, seen as a fixuse on the mast-head at sea, sometimes double, and then called C. and P.; names of stars. castoroides, n. has-tor-oj-des (Gr. castor, beaver, etdos, like), in goot, a large found rodent allied to the

castoroides, n. kds-ior-oy-ides (Gr. castor, bewere cidos, like), in gool, a large fossil rodent allied to the beaver.

castor-oil, n. kds-ior-oy-i (said to be a corruption of castus-oil, the sacred oil), the oil of the Palma Christi (palm of Christ), a plant of the W. L. used in medicina. castrametation, n. kds-ird-ms-id-shts (L. castra, e. camp; med. I measure), the art or practice of encamping.

castrate, v. kds-irdt (L. and It. castrare, to deprive of generative power), to emasculate; to geld: castration, n. -rds-shts, the act of emasculating.

castral, n. kds-irdt (F. crecerelle), a kind of haw'resembling the sparrow-hawk; same as kestrel.

casual, a. kds-ird-dl (F. casual-rfrom L. casus, a fall), happening without design; coming to pass without being expected or foreseen; accidental: castally, ad. -fs: cas unlay, n. -di-ft, an injury or hurt to the body by accident; death or other misfortune by accident: castistry, n. -di-ft, an injury or hurt to the ordination of the castistry, n. -di-ft, in injury or hurt to the ordination of the castistry, n. -di-ft, an injury or hurt to the ordination of the castistry, n. -di-ft, an injury or hurt to the ordination of the castistry, n. -di-ft, an injury or hurt to the ordination of the castistry, n. -di-ft, an injury or hurt to the ordination of the ordination o

science as to what is lawful or unlawful; the art of quibbling; the art of drawing line distinctions; casiuist, n. -6t, one who resolves doubts of conscience in matters of duty; cas'uist tie, a -1s-title; cas'uist tie, a -1s-title; cas'uist tied, a -1s-title; cas'uist tiedly, ad. -1s. -1s-title; cas'uist tiedly, ad. -1s-title; cas'uist tiedly, ad. -1s-title; cas'uist tiedly, ad. -1s-title; cas'uist tiedly, ad. -1s-title; cas'uist c

the anchor; cat-can, a sman squeamp instr.; catts foot, cat mint, &c., plants: cat ling, the down or most growing about walnut-trees; in surg., a kind of knife cata, &df-d (Gr.), prefix, signifying down; against; opposition or contrariety; completeness; intensity. catacaustics, n. plu. &df-d-sofe-fitties (Gr. kata, against; kaustikos, burning), in opt., the curves formed by the reflection of the rays of light; cat-acaustic, n. a particular curve formed by reflection; ad), pert. to. particular curve formed by reflection; ad), pert. to. catachresis, n. kdf-d-kf-fits; (L. and Gr. misuse) in rhez., an abuse of a trope or of words; the use or a word in a sense different from its own; cat-achresis and sense of a trope or of words; the use or a word in a sense different from its own; cat-achresis included a districtive of the desired of the

catacomb, n. katta-kom (Gr. kata, under, down; kumbos, a hollow or recess), burial-places in caves or hollow recesses under ground; divisions or niches in a cellar for storing fluors; certain old quarries near Rome, in Egypt, Paris, &c., used as burial-places, catacoustics, n. plu. kat'a-kowitks (Gr. kata, against, and acoustics), the doctrine of reflected

sounds or echoes. catalectic, a. kāt'ā-lēk'tīk (Gr. katalektīkos, incom-

plete), ending suddenly, as a verse wanting a syllable, catalepsy, n. kalt-å-lep-si (Gr. kala, down; lep-sis, a taking or seizing), a disease in which motion and sen-sation are suddenly suspended; a trunce: cat alep tic,

sation are suddenly suspended; a trunce: cat alep tie, a. *itk, pert, to. catalogue, n. kāt'ā-lög (Gr. katā, down; loges, a word), a list of names in regular order: v. to make a list of; cat aloguing, imp.: cat'alogued, pp. *lögd. catalysis, n. kā-tāt's-is (Gr. katāusis-from katā, down; huo, I loosen), in chem., a term used to designate certain phenomena, in which changes in the composition of substances are effected by the action of one body on another by contact: catalytic, a. kāt'a-tīt'āt, relating to catalysis.
catamaran, n. kāt'd-mā-rān' (cathamaran, floating trees—native name), a kind of rait used by the natives of the E. I.

of the E. I. catamenia, n. kāt'ā-mē'ni-ā (Gr. katamenios, month

estaments, indicaments (Gr. Attaments, Indica-from kata, down; men, month), the monthly purses of females: catamental, a. me'nt-dl. pert. to, catamount, n. kat'd-motont, also -mountain (cat,

nd mount or mountain), the wild mountain-cat; the

and mount of mountain, we was the part of the figer.

catapetalous, a kdf-d-pdf-d-like (Gr. kata, under; petalon, a petal), in bot, having the petals held together by stamens which grow to their bases.

cataphract, n. kdf-d-frdkt (Gr. kataphraktos, encased, forthied), defensive armour; a horseman in complete armour; cataphracted, a. -frdk-lied, cov-

computed armour reas aparac tea, a. grav-tea, cov-sred with armour or scale; L.—from Gr. kata, down; giasso, i mould, a poultice or plaster.—catapult, n. kati-d-pill (l. catapulta—from Gr. kata, down, and pallo, 1 luti), a war-engine, used anciently

sowii, and pours, a mush a war-engme, use ancienty is threw large stones. cataract, i. &did-d-rdid (L. caloracia, a waterfall— from Gr. kaita, down; ruktos, a precipice), the rushing of a great body of water over steep rocks; a disease in the eye by which the vision becomes impaired or

cestroyed. catarrh, n. kd-tdr' (L. catarrhus—from Gr. kata, down; rheo, I flow), a cold in the head causing a run-ning at the nose, &c. catarrhal, a. rdl, pert. to. catastrophe, n. kd-tds'tro-fe (Gr. katastrophe, an

amg at the nose, &c. catar rhat, a. -rat, pert to.
catastrophe, n. &d.ds-tro-fe (Gr. katastrophe, an
overthrow—from &d.o. down; strophe, a turning), a
preat calamity; a violent convulsion in nature; a
final event; the conclusion of a series of events.
In the conclusion of a series of events.
Gr. &ds&cat. a sp. a day: Cael. pide, to estee), to
seize suddenly; to lay hold on with the hands; to
seize suddenly; to lay hold on with the hands; to
seize or holds; the act of seizing; a sudden advantage taken; a song in parts, in which those singing
catch up the strain one after the other at various intervals: eatching, imp: add, apt to catch; infectious: caught, pp. b. &def: catcher, n. one who:
catch-penny, n. something worthless; a book published for the public taste, but without value: catching
a tartar, being caught in the trap one has laid for
mother.

a tartar, being caught in the trap one has laid for another, another, another, and poll, n. kdeh'pol (catch, and poll, the head: R. chacepol), a serjeant; a bailiff's follower.
catchup, n. kdtch'sp, or catsup, n. kdts'sip' (of E. catchup, n. kdtch'sip, or catsup, n. kdts'sip' (of E. catchup, n. kdtch'sip, or catsup, n. kdts'sip' (of E. catchup, n. kdtch'sic (Gr. kdtchesis, the act of stunning by lond sound, instruction in the elements of a science—from koto, down; chos, a sound), to instruct or cambin to particular control of the common kdt. down; chos, a sound, to instruct on cambin to a science—from koto, down; chos, a sound, to instruct on the catchiff of the

catechoi.

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category, n. kdt's-gorl (Gr. kategoria, an accusation—from kata, açainst; agoreno. I speak in an assembly), in logic, the general head of a class, to one among a certain number of which anything whatever is referable; a class; an order of ideas; categorical, a -Lkdl, absolute; positive; direct; without possibility of evasion: categorically, ad. -l. categorical, a -Lkdl, absolute; both categorically, ad. -l. categorical, a -k-dl, matically, ad. -l. categorical ca

catenipora, n. plu. kdt-ën-tp-ör-d, or cateniporas, n. plu. kd-tën-t-pora (L. catena, a chain; porus, a chain-like arrangement of its pores in polished speci-chain-like arrangement of its pores in polished speci-

cater, v. ka'ter (Norm. F. acater, to buy: mod. F.

acheter; It. accattare, to acquire, to get: L. captare, to lay hold of), to provide food; to purchase provisions: ca'tering, imp.: ca'tered, pp. -krd: ca'terer, n. one who: ca'teress, n. fem., a woman who seeks to pro-

cure food.

caterpillar, n. kät'ér-pil'lér (old Eng. cates, food; F.
piller, to plunder—probably named from its resem-blare to the catkins of a nut), a hairy, ringed, worm-like creature, the grub of an insect, and very yora-

caterwaul, v. kater-watel (from cat, and waul, to cry as a cat), to make a noise, as cats at night under the influence of the sexual instinct; to make a harsh disagreeable noise: cat'erwau'ling, imp.; cat'er-wauled, pp. -toaïcld. cates, n. plu. kats (Norm. F. acater, to buy), dainties;

cakes; nice food.

cakes; nice food.
catgut, n.—see cat.
Catharine-wheel, n. kāth'ēr-in iso called from St
Catharine of Alexandria, in allusion to the manner of
her intended martyrdom), in arch, an ormamental
window of a circular form, having radiating divisions
or spokes like a wheel; a firework of similar form.
cathartic, a. kāthār'ilk (Gr. kathairo, I. clean or
cathartic, a. kāthār'ilk (Gr. kathairo, I. clean or

purge), purgative: n. a purging medicine: also ca-thar tical, a.: cathar tine, n. -tin, the purgative prin-

that head, a.; catalar and, h. sin, are paramete para-ciple of sena, a. da. this draft (L. or Gr. cathedra, a. chair—from Gr. kada, down, and hedra, a. seat or chair), the principal church in a diocese, containing the bishop's official seat or throne; adj. pert. to the principal church of a diocese; cathedra, n. drd, the seat or chair of a notessor; a nulpit. chair of a professor; a pulpit. catheter, n. kāth'ē-tēr (L. or Gr. catheter, a thing let

down or put ini, in sury,, a small tube introduced into the bladder to draw off the water. cathode, n. kathiod (Gr. kata, down; (h)odos, a way), the surface at which electricity passes out of a body.

catholic, a. kāth'ô-lik (Gr. katholikos, universal— from kata, down; (h)olos, the whole: L. catholicus), universal; general; liberal; not narrow-minded or biguniversal; general; ilberal; not narrow-minded or big-oted: a. a name commonly applied to the adherents of the Church of Rome: catholicism, n. hat-hhill-sizm, universality; liberality of sentiments; adherence to the Church of Rome: catholicity, n. hath-bell-sid-si, he quality of being universal or catholic; the religion of the Church of Rome: catholicon, n. hat-hhill-sidn, a purpossal was provided to the catholicon, n. hat-hhill-sidn, a

universal medicine.

cation, n. kdt'4-ön (Gr. kata, down; ion, a going), an electro-positive substance which appears or is evolved

electro-positive sunstance which appears or is evolved at the cathode,—see cat. cathin, cathing—see cat. cathinte, n. kattlin-ti (after Cathin, the Amer. traveller), a reddish variety of claystone found west of the Missispipi. Catonian, a. kattlint-dn, severe and inflexible, like

catoman, a. ca. cont. a., severe and innexine, fixe the ancient Roman Cato. cat. o-nine-tails (Pol. kat, executioner; kota wort, to securge or torture: Russ. koshka, a cat), nine pieces of leather or cord knotted at intervals, used to flog

to sourge or torrely. Riss. assays, assays, as do for feather or cord knotted at intervals, used to flog offenders.

catoptrics, n. plu. kd-tóp-trtks (Gr. katoptron, a mirror-from katá, down or againsi, and optomas, I see that a part of opin when the cate of the properties. The control of the control of the control of the control of the cate of the control of the cate of the

in bot., applied to seeds that have a tall-like appendage: cau'dicle, n. -di-di, in bot, the tall-like process supporting the masses of polien in orchida: cau'dax, n. -deke (l. the trunk), in bot, the main trunk or axis of a plant.

caudie, n. kethe'di L. cal'dus, hot, warm—or a probable corruption of orodicle), a warm drink containing wine corruption of orodicle), a warm drink containing wine prepare untile; to treat tenderly: cau'ding, imp. to caudied, p. kethe'did: caudie-ony, the drink given to women at childbirth; the glass of wine, &c., drunk in honour of the child born.

women at childbirth; the glass of wine, &c., drunk in honour of the child born.

cauf, n. &ulo' (Cell. keff; L. cavus. hollow: L. cophinus, a basket), a chest for holding live fish; the box or cape for raising coal from the mine.

caught, v. pt. or pp. &ulot-see catch.

caul, n. &ulo' (AS. cau): F. cale, a kind of little cap), a netted membrane covering the lower intestines; the membrane covering the head of a child when born; a net for enclosing the hair.

cauliforn, n. &ulo' &ulo' &ulo' &ulo' a hold no horn; a net for enclosing the hair.

cauliforn, n. &ulo' &ulo' &ulo' &ulo' &ulo' a hold, having a true stem: cauliforn, n. &ulo' and lice, n. &ulo' &u

cauliflower, n. katol't flotor (L. caulis, a stem, and flower), a kind of cabbage with a thick, soft, white

caulk, n. k·liok (see calk), in a ship, the operation of driving oakum into the seams between the planks of a ship: caulking-iron, an iron chisel for driving in the oakum.

a ship: caulking-iron, an iron chisel for driving in the cakum. To the cakum.

Cause, n. krior (L. causa, a cause: It. causa; F. cause), n. krior (L. causa, a cause: It. causa; F. cause), n. krior (L. causa, a cause: It. causa; F. cause), n. krior (L. causa, a cause: It. causa; F. cause), n. causa; n. cau

wary; watchful; discreet: cau tiousny, ad. 41: cau tiousness, n. kiv-di-kdt [F.—see cavalry], a procession of persons on horseback.
cavalry, n. kiv-di-ri [It. cavallo: F. cheval; L. caballus; Gl. kin-diles; Gl. kin-d

Charles I.: cav'alier'ly, ad. -II, arrogantly; disdain fully: cav'alier'ness, n. cavatina, n. kau'a-tênd (It.), in music, an air of on movement, frequently preceded by a recitative, cavazion, n. kd-ud'shin (It. cavazione, excavation) in arch., an excavation for the foundation of a build

cereasum, n. net-desame (n. cavetsone, excavation) in arch., an excavation for the foundation of a build ing or for cellarage.

cave, n. ket (L. cavus, hollow: Fin. koppa, anything hollowed or vaulted), a hollow place under carthor rocks, as at the side of a hill; a den; a cavern v. to hollow or scoopout; to dwell in a cave; (followed by in), to full in, as earth in digging a pit: ca wing, imp.: caved, pp. kard: cavity, n. kdv-f-f, a hollow in anything: cave-earth, the reddish calcarcous earth accumulated in anc. caverns.

cavest, n. kdv-f-f (L. tel him beware), in a court of law, an intimation to stop proceedings; a caution; a warning: a vea-tor, n. one who.

cavetn, n. kdv-f-n (L. cavus, hollow), a large hollow place below the earth or rocks; a cavern is larger than a cave: cav'erned, a. -crud, or cav'ernous, a. -crud, full of caverns: cavern "aluss, a. & cavern being, full of little caves or hollows.

ittle caves or hollows.

cavette, n. &t-eeffel (it.—from cave, hollow), m.crck,
a hollow moulding used principally in cornices.

caviars, n. &te-f-er (f. caviar: mod. Gr. &te-f-er)
a prepared article of food consisting of the salted
rocs of several kinds of large fish, chiefy of the

sounded like an s. cell, v. sel (it. cielo; F. ciel, heaven, sky; then applied to a canopy, the inner roof of a room; afterwards confounded with seal, in the seuse of to closely, to cover the inner roof of a building with anything, as with plaster or wood: cell'ing, imp.: n. the roof a room: celled, pp. sell, celladnine, r. sell-dn-din (Gr. chelidonion; L. chelidonion; Tom Gr. chelidon, the swallow), a genus of plants of the ranunculus family; a plant called swallow.wort.

low-wort.
celebrate, v. selfe-brat (L. celebratus, celebrated: It. celebrate, v. seli-brati (L. celebratus, celebrated; It. celebrato), to praise or extol; to render famous; to keep holy; to honour by marks of joy or by cerementer selecting, imp.; celebrated, pp.; add, famous; renowned; cel'ebrator, n. one who is cel'ebrat, n. one who performs a religious act in a church publicly; the officiating Roman Catholic priest; cel'ebration, n. -bratisin, the performance of selemities; the distinguishing by marks of joy respect; praise; renown; clathica or motor-way. I make the property of the p

celer, swift: F. celerité: It. celerita, quickness), speed in anything, as actions, words, thoughts, or of bodies on or near the earth;—celecity is more frequently applied to objects remote or inappreciable, as the planets, sound, light, &c.;—swiftness, country, light, &c.;—swiftness, country, light, &c.;—swiftness, collection, asteroid, collection, haven a celestion, heaven, redeste, heavenly; It. celeste; F. celeste), heavenly; of or pert, to heaven; c. an inhabitant of heaven; celestially, ad. -8: celestialise, v.-ydl-iz; to make fit for haven; celestialistialise, v.-ydl-iz; to make fit for haven; celestialistialistialistialise, n. sk-lestins, a mineral, sulphate of stronitas, so named in allusion to its sky-blue colour. Celestins, n. plu, skl-ds-ting, a religious order in the E Cath. Ch. who eat no fiesh unless when sick, and fast often—named after Pope Celestin.

E Cath. Ch. who eat no flesh unless when sick, and ist often—named after Pope Celestin. cellac, a.—see ceilac.
cellac, n.—see ceilac.
cellac, n. seli-be-si (l. colebs, unmarried, single), a single life; an unmarried condition; cellbate, n. seli-bea, the state of being unmarried; one who. cell, n. seli (l. cella, a hiding-place; F. cellier; It. cella, a small confined room; an apartment in a prison; a small cavity; a private room in a numery or monastery; cella, n. sel-la, the body or principal part of a temple; cellar, n. -lér, a room or place under a bases used for storing coals, &c.; cellarage, n. -df, the capacity of a cellar; charge for cellar-room; cellarst, n. -et, an ornamental case for bottles; cellarist, n. -et, an ornamental case for bottles; cellarist, n. et, an ornamental case for bottles; cellarist, n. et, an ornamental case cell cellularist, cellarist, n. et, an ornamental case cell cellularist, cellarist, n. et, and the cells cell cellicarist sauc, in bot., an aggregation of minute membranous vestics filled with fluid; celliferous, a. -df-et-is (l. fro, l. carry, I bear), producing cells; cellalings, n. do, a compound of carbon, hydrogen, and coygen, dona congenial material or cell-structure of plants; adj. consental cells; celliferous, p. do, et al. Cellar, a stiff, celliferous, p. do, et al. Cellar, a stiff, celliferous, p. do, et al. Cellar, a stiff, celliferous, p. do, et al. Cellar, adj. cellaris, p. ining cells.

mining cells.

Self (L. celler: Gr. keller, the Celler: W. cellers, in the bitant of the wood or covert—from L. celler. L

bodies together, or the parts of a broken thing; bond of usion; mortar: v. to unite by a glutinous substance; to to unite firmly and closely; to cohere: cement ing, imp.: cement ed, pp.: cement ter, n. one who: cemen-tation, n. semi-en-de-shim, the act of cementing; the process by which iron is converted into steel: co-mentatory, semi-rid-tio-ri, also cementitious, a semi-en-desh-is, having the quality of cementing. cemetery, n. semi-dr-i (dir. konteerion, a sleeping-place: L. caemeterium), a place for the burial of the descenting.

bend. L. cormeterium), a place for the burial of the cend. L. cormeterium), a place for the burial of the cend. L. cormeterium), a place for the burial of the cend. L. cormeterium of the cendency of the center of the cendency of the cende

worthy of blame: cen'surably, ad. -bit: cen'surableness, n.

census, n. sēn'sās (L. census, a registering and ra-ting of citizens: It. senso: F. sens), an authoritative enumeration of the inhabitants of a state or country: censual, a. -shōp-d, of or relating to a census.

cen'sual, a. *shōn-dl, of or relating to a census, eent, a. sebut (i. centum, a hundred, of which cent is an abbreviation: It. cento: F. cent), a hundred: per cent, a certain rute for each hundred of any thing; in the U.S. of Amer., a copper coin, in value the hundred th part of a dollar, being a little more than a halfpenny sterling: per-centage, n. *daj so much for each hundred: centenarian, n. a person a hundred centenarial, a. *ten*n-dal(L. annus, a year), pert. to a hundred years: centes 'imal, a, 'etc.' imally, ad. *di: cent'simal, the hundredth: centes' imally, ad. *di: cent'simal, the hundredth: centes' imally, ad. *di: centes' and imal the period of center' imal and the centes' imal a

or interest.

centaur, n. sên'toler (L. centaurus; Gr. kentaurus,
a herdsman who fought on horseback—from Gr. kenteo,
I spur; taureo, a bulli, a fabulous heing said to have
been half man and half horse; in astron., a constellation, part of a bright group in the southern hemisphere,
centering, n. sên'têr-try (see centre), the temporary
frame on which an arch is built.
centigrade, n. sên'tê-try dû (L. centum, a hundred;
gradus, a step), a thermometer divided, between the
freezing and bolling points of water, into 100 parts or
descrees.

centime, n. sēn-tēm' (F.—from L. centum, a hundred), the hundredth part of a franc. centimeste, n. sēn-tēm'-tēr, or sēn-tī-md'tr (F.— from L. centum, a hundred; Gr. metron, a measure), a French measure of length, equal to 394 in., or about • 2-5ths in. English

2-5ths in. English.
centre, n. sēn:'de' (Gr. kentron, anything with a sharp point: L. centrum, the middle point, the middle point or place: v. to place on the middle point; to collect to one point; to settle exclusively on one obto collect to one point; to settle exclusively on one object; to rest on; cen'tring, *tring, or cen'tring, *ter, etc., etc., *tring, imp.: cen'tred or cen'tred, pp. *terd; cen'trail, ad. *di; cen'trailise, v. *de; to draw or bring to a centre: cen'trailise, v. *de; to draw or bring to a centre: cen'trailisimp; cen'trailised, pp. *ded; cen'trailisation, n. *do'shin; cen'trailism, n. *ten, the combination of several parts into one whole: central'ity, n. *di*, state of being central; centre-bit, n. *de'-bit, an instrustate of being central: centre-bit, n.-ter-bit, an instru-ment with aprojecting conical point, nearly in the mid-dle, for boring circular holes: centre of gravity, that point of a body which, being supported, the whole body will remain at rest, even though acted upon by gravity: centre of motion, the point in a body which remains at rest, while all the other parts move round it: centrical.-tri-kdl. and centrica.-trik. placed in or near the centre or middle: centrically, ad.-dl;

or near the centre or middle: centrically, ad. -k; centricalness, n. centrifugal, a. sên-irif-i-gāl (L. centrum, the centre, and fugio. I flee), tending to fly or go off from the centre; in bot, applied to that kind of inforescence in plants in which the central flower opens first: centrip stal, a. -krip-i-tai (L. peto, I seek, I move to a place), tending to the centre; having a tesire to move to the central index open a first: central control in the central index of the centre in the control in the centre in the centre in the control in the control in the centre in the cence in plants in which the nowers expand from be-low upwards; centrifugal force, the force by which bodies, when set in notion round a centre, have a tendency to fly off at a tangent from the circle round which they move: centripetal force, the force which drives or impels a body towards some point as a centre; the force or gravity by which bodies tend to a point

or centre. a. sén'id-pl (L. centum, a hundred, and phico, I foid: F. centuple), a hundred foid v. to multiply a hundred foid: centupleate, v. thiphthat, to make a hundred-foid: centuplicate, v. centup-

make a hundred-fold: centurpica ang, mp.

lica ted, pp.

centurp, n. sēn-tā/ri-ōn (L. centurio—from centum,
centurp, n. sēn-tā/ri-ōn (L. centurio—from centum,
centurp, n. sēn-tā/ri-ōn (L. centurio—from centum,
vers: century, n. sēn-tā/ri-a pert to n century,
cephalaspis, n. sā/rā-da/spis (Gr. kephala, the head;
aspis, a shield, in geol., a fossil fish, so called from
having the bones of the head united into a single
shield-like case.
cephalac, a. sē/d/th (Gr. kephale, the head), pert. to
the head; n. a medicine for headache; cephalasis,

n. sēf-d-idlift d, or ceph'alai'gy, n. -ft (Gr. algos, pain), pain in the head; headache: ceph'alai'gic, a. -fik, pert. to.

port. to.

cephalopods. n. plu. sef-di-6-pods (Gr. kephale, the
head; pous, the foot—gen. podos), the highest class of
molliusca—so called from the principal organs of locamotion being arranged round the head, as in the cuttle-

motion being arranged round the head, as in the cuttlefish.

ceramic, a. \$8.rdm*!k (Gr. keramos, potter's clay,
carthenware), port. to pottery, or the art.

ceramidium, n. \$str-d.mid!-idm (Gr. keramido, I
cover with tiles; keramion, a jar, in bot, an ovate conceptacle having a terminal opening, and with a tuit
of spores arising from the base, as in alge.

cerate, n. \$8.rd! (L. cera, wax: it. cero: F. cire), a
thick olintment containing wax: cera*bed, a. covered
with wax: cere, v. \$str, to cover with wax: a. the nakering inp, preading over with melted wax: cered, pp.
strd: cere-cloth, n. kbbh, a cloth covered with melted
wax, or with some gummy matter: cerement, n. msni,
a cloth dipped in melted wax in which dead bodies are
wrapped: cerasine, n. strd.stn, a variety of gum:
cereous, a. \$strid.stn, and ceracious, a. -ds.kis, of or
like wax; waxen: cerumen, n. -romma, the wax of
the car: cerumenous, a. -ds. rolating to or containing
cerumen: ceruse, n. rolating to containing
cerumen: ceruse, n. rolating to cerumen to ceruse, n. rolating
cerumen: ceruse, n. rolating
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alconol.

ceratiocaris, n. ss.rdsh\(\text{t-ik'd-ris}\) (Gr. keration, a pod; karis, a shrimp), in geol., a fossil crustacean having a pod-like carapace and a shrimp-like body. ceratities, n. plu. ssr'd-tist (Gr. keras, a horn), in geol., a genus of ammonibide peculiar to the triassic strata; ceratodus, n. ssr'd-ib-d-dis (Gr. odous, a tooth).

good, a genus of animonibles peculiar to the triassic straia: ceratodus, n. \$\psi \psi d^2 \times d^2 (fr. dows, a tooth) fossif fish-teeth occurring between the trias and lias formations: ceratose, a str^2 dots, horny; having the texture and consistence of horn: ceratium, n. \$\psi \psi d^2 \times d^2 \time

carography, n. serografit (L. cera, wax; Gr. graphe, a writing), the art of engraving on a waxed copper plate.

ceroon, n. 88 ron' (Sp. seron—from sera, a large basket), a bale or package in skins or hides. ceroplastic, n. sero-plastik (L. cera, wax; Gr. plassin, to form), the art of modelling in wax; adj. modelled in wax.

modeled in war, as for it. cera, wax, a waxy substance found on the surface of the sugar-cane. certain, a seridan (F.—from L. certus, sure: It. certo), not doubtful; sure; that cannot be dealed; un-

falling; fixed or regular; certainly, ad. At et tainly, n. At, a real state; exemption from doubt fallure; certes, a.d. Ate, assuredly; in truth. certify, vs. Avid. 14 (L. certus, sure, and facto, I mal P. certifler), to testify to in writing; to declare or form positively; certifying, imp.; certifled, pp. J. add. testified to in writing; assured; certifler, pp. 4 declared or who; certifleate, n. 41-648, adeclaration in writion to testify something; a testimonial of character; vs. give a status or position to by a written declaration as to a parishioner by a clergyman, or to a teacher the Committee of Privy Council on Education; et if feating, inp.; certificated, pp.; add, declared writing to have a certain status; certification, Addishin, the act of certifying; certifude, n. 48-48 (certifying; recommon doubt, certiforar, n. seriohid-raird (low L. certiforare, certify-from L. certifor, more certain), a writ issu from a superior court to an inferior one, to remove cause depending in it.

cause depending in it.

cerulean, a. sê-r6'il-dn (L. cæruleus, dark blue
blue; aky-coloured: cerulific, a. sêr'ô-lif-ik, produci
a blue or sky colour: ceruline, n. -lin, a preparation

ceruse, n. an ore of lead—see under cerate. ceruseite, n. se'rus-sit (L. cerusea, white lead: l ceruse), a common ore of lead found in beds or veit with galena.

ceruse,) a common ore of lead found in beds or veil with galena.

cervical, a. serviv.kdl, (L. cervis, the neck—ge
cervical, a. serviv.kdl, (L. cervis, the neck—ge
cervica, a. servis (L. cervis, a. deer), pert. to a st
or deer: cervincus, a. selvals, dark, tawny, or de
yellow with much grey.

cervix, n. servius (L. the neck), the back part of
the neck; any part of an organ resembling a neck.

cesarian, a. selvir-dn, in surp., the operation of
taking a child from the womb by cutting—said to b
that by which Cesar was born.

cespitose, a. selvir-do (L. cespes, a turf), turfy; is
bot, having a turf-like root.

cess, n. sels (from dessess: L. census, the rating
of man clitzens according to their property), a perman
ent land-tax in Scotland: v. to rate: ces sing, imp.

cessed, pp. sels.

cessed, pp. sèst. cessation, n. sès-sà'shūn (L. cessatio, an idling: F cessation—see cesse), a ceasing; a stopping; a rest; i

cossion, n. shickfin (L. cessio, a giving up—Inscession, n. shickfin (L. cessio, a giving up—Inscession, to yield, to give way: P. cession), the act a giving way; a surrender of property, rights, or terriford to another: ces shorted at the property rights, or terriford effects; yielding, cession, a, est-having surrenders effects; yielding, cession, a, est-poid (AS, sesse, a settle, a, seat, and pood), a receptacle for liquid filth; a collection of effects estagnant water, cestoid, a, est-top (Gr. kestos, a girdle; eidos, form) like a girdle—applied to intestinal worms with long flat bodies, as the tape-worm.
cestracionts, n. plu. set-trd-shi-forts (Gr. kestos, a kind of sha, a pike), the oldest sub-family of shafts mostly fossil.

mostly fossil.

cestus, n. sēsitūs (L.—from Gr. kestos, a girdle embroidered), the Venus or marriage girdle; among the ancients, a kind of boxing-glove loaded with some

cesura, n. së-su-rd (see cesura), in proceedy, the division of a foot or measure between two words for division of a foot or measure between two words for the sake of securing an accent on a certain syllable, cetacogus, a setde-this (Gr. ketos. 1. cetus, a whale: It. ceto), pert. to the whale kind: cetacogus, a setde-this (Gr. ketos. 1. cetus, a whale: It. ceto), pert. to the whale kind: cetacogus, n. sht-discogus, n. sht-discog

chabasite, n. kāb'ā-st (Gr. chabos, narrow, com-ressed), a crystal of a white colour, one of the scolits

pressed), a crystal of a white colour, one of the scattle hardly and a kind of fish-see shad, a shad, a kind of fish-see shad, a chafe, v. chaf (F. echauffer, to heat, to warm: L catefacere, to make hot), to warm with rubbing; to heat; to perture a heat by friction chartag, importable grate for coals: chaftery, n. -fer-f, a forge in iron-works.

chafe, v. cháf (Bav. kauchen, to bresthe, to puff: It.
chorfare, to puff with snorting), to excite passion; to
rage; to fret; to fume: cha'fing, imp.: chafed, pp.
chafer, n. chájfer (Ger. kafer: AS. ccafer; Dut.
kever, any insect of the beetle kind), a buzzing insect,
as cock-chafer, fern-chafer.
chaff, n. cháj (AS. ccaj: Ger. kaff: Pers. khah), thusks of grain or grasses; anything worthless: chaffy,
a. ft. like chaff.
chaff, v. chaf (Dut. keffen, to van. to hark: Ger.
chaff, v. chaf (Dut. keffen, to van. to hark: Ger.

husks of grain or grasses; anything wormness: cmarry, a. ft. like chaff.

chaff, v. chaf (Dut. keffen, to yap, to bark: Ger. koff, tide words), in familiar language, to rally one; to chatter or talk lightly: chaffer, v. chafffer, increased to purchase; to haggle; to bargain: chaffering, imp.: chaffered, pp. ferd.

chaffineh, n. chaff tinch, a bird of the finch family, chagrin, n. sha-gren' (F. chagrin, care, grief, the rough substance called shagreen—a type of the gnawing of care and grief; Fledtm. sagrin, care), ill. barnour; exaction: v. to excite lithumour in; to vex: chagringing, imp.: chagrined, pp. grend, vexed; displayed.

chagri ning, imp.: chagrined, pp. grend', vexed; displeased.
chain, n. chán (F. chaine: L. catena: Sp. cadena),
a series of links or rings loosely but strongly conacted, generally of some metal; something that binds
or restrains; any connected series or range of things,
as chain of ideas, chain of mountains; bondage; a
measure of length of 66 feet or 100 links: v. to fasten;
build with a chain, or in the manner of a chain: to
salave; to fix temporarily to one good by the suddenstabilities or expression in words of something which
exhibitions or expression in words of something which
exhibitions or expression in words of something which
without chains: chain-bot, n. two cannoth less, a
manual transition of ratios or compound proportion:
chain-pump, a pump consisting of an endless chain
expring small buckets.

chair, n. chair (F. chaire, a pulpli: L. cathedra; Gr.

carrying small buckets.

chair, n. chair (F. chaire, a pulpit: L. cathedra; Gr.

kuthedra, a seath, a movable seat with a support for

the back; any seat; by a metonymy, the person who

presides at a public assembly; one of the groved iron

blocks resting on the sleepers that secure and support the rails of a railway: v. to carry in procession in a chair; chairing, imp.: chaired, pp. chārd: chair-man, n. the person that presides over a public or pri-vate assembly; the chief officer of a public company:

n. de an, a native of: adj. pert. to: Chalda'ism, n. de Low, an idiom or peculiarity in the Chaldee dialect. chalder, n. chale'der (old F. chauldron, a kettle), in

challer, n. choisteder (old F. chauderon, a kettle), in Sottand, a dry measure containing nearly eight imperial quarters: chaldron, n. chault-dron, a measure for coals containing thrity six babels, challee, n. challe (it. and F. calice; L. calix, a cup: Cr. kattler, a, e cup: obov); a communion-cup: challes, n. challe (it. chault-from L. calx, lime), a soft calcurreous stone of a white colour: v. to rub or mark with chalk: challe ling, imp.: challed, bp. the challe challer challed in the challer challer in the challer challer challer in the challer challer challer challer challer challer in the challer challer challer a wariety of drawing-slate: French-challe, a variety of steatifie or scapstone. challenge, n. challenge, n. challenge, n. challenge, n. challenge, to institute an action at law), as

call or summons to fight in single combat; the letter or message containing the summons; an exception taken to a voter or juror; the demand of a soldier on sentry; v. to call or summon to fight; to call to answer; to eall to prove an assertion; to take exception to a juror; challenged, pp. and a -lenjd; challenger, n. one who; challengeable, a-lenjd; challenger, n. one who; challengeable, a-len, that may be challenged or called in question. chalybeate, n. kd-lbb; that may be challenged or called in question, chalybeate, n. kd-lbb; that from: F. chalybe, chalybeate, medicine or water containing a solution of iron; adj, impregnated with iron; having a taste like that of iron; chalybite, n. kdl-bdt, an iron ore—called also sparry or spathose iron, carbonate of iron, or siderite.

Cham, n. kdm, the soversign prince of Tartary—also written Kham, d. m. dd' (Port, chamar; L. clamare, to call; F. chamade), the beat of a drum or the sound call or summons to fight in single combat; the letter

written Kham.
chamade, n. shd-mdd' (Port. chamar; L. clamare, to call: F. chamade), the beat of a drum or the sound of a trumpet inviting an enemy to a parley.
chamber, n. chamber (F. chambre, a chamber: L. clamber, n. chamber, a vault or arched roof), an apartment in a house; a retired room; a political or commercial body, as a chamber of commercia; a hollow or cavity; that part of a gun which contains the where the powder is placed; chambering, n. immodest behaviour: chambered, a. -berd, consisting of chambers or cavities; divided into cavities: chamberian, n. -lan (F. chambelian: It. camerlengo), one who has the charge of the apartments, &c., of a sovereign or noble; a servant who has the care of chambers; the treasurer of a corporation: chamberlaining, n. the office of: chambermaid, n. a woman who cleans and arranges bedrooms: chamber practice, the practice of a barrister who gives his opinions privately or in his chambers.
chameleon, n. &d-mé:it-on (L. chamaeleon; G. chamater, n. chamileon; chambers in colour which its solution undergoes.

goes, chamfer, n. chām'jfer (F. échancrer, to slope or slant: Port. chanfrar, to slope, to hollow), a small gutter or channel; a bevel or slope: v. to cut a furrow in; to channel; to slope; to winkle: cham'ferrig, imp.: cham'ferrig, pp. jferd. chamois, n. shām'od (R. chamois: It. camoscio), a kind of goat or antelope; a soft leather originally made from its skin.

chamomila. n. kām'ō-mil or mil (Gr. chamat, on chamomila. n. kām'ō-mil or mil (Gr. chamat, on

made from its skin.

chamonile, n. kām'ô-mti or mti (Gr. chamai, on
the ground, and melon, an apple), a plant so called
from the smell of its flowers.

champ, v. chāmp (old F. champayer, to feed, to
grate: Icel. kampa, to chew—from kinami, a jaw,
to bite with repeated action of the teeth so as to be
heard; to chew; to devour; to bite frequently: cham
ping, imp.: champed, pp. chāmpi: cham'par, n. one
who.

who.

champagne, n. shdm.pdn' (F.), a kind of sparkling
wine from Champagne, in France.

champaign, n. shdm.pdn (L. campus, a plain: It.

campo: F. champ), a flat open country: adj. level;

compo: F. champ), a flat open country: adj. level; adj. level; open country: adj. level; adj. leve

quarrel.
chancel, n. chānisti (old F. chancel: L. cancelli, lattices with which the chancel was enclosed), that part
in a church where the altar is placed.
chancellor, n. chānisti er [F. chanceller: L. cancelli,
lattices, as anciently sitting behind them!, a judge or
officer in a court who possesses the highest power and
dignity; a great officer of state; the head of a uni-

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versity; a lawyer attached to an ecclesiastical court: chancallorship, n.: chancery, n. ser-4, the high court of equity in England and Ireland presided over by the Lord Chancellor; in Scot., a court for registration of charters, patents of dignity, &c. chancels, n. shdng/kr/8, ulcerous. chancels, n. shdng-kr/8, ulcerous. chancels; n. shdn-de-lor (F. a dealer in candles), a hanging branched lamp: chandler, n. chând-de-lor (Ger. kandler, n. shdn-de-lor (F. a dealer in candles), a hanging branched lamp: chandler, n. chând-ler (Ger. kandler, n. shdn-de-lor (F. chandler, n. chând-ler (F. changler, il. cambiere, to exchange, i. chând; (F. changler, il. cambiere, to exchange, i. changle, il. de-lor (in thangle), il. changle, il. changle, il. changle, channel, i. changle, il. candle, a pipe for water—changle, channel, i. changle, in changle, channel, i. changle, in changle, channel, i. changle, i. changle,

change img, n. a child left in place of another; a fool; a waverer; any one apt to change.

channel, n. chan-nel (L. canatis, a pipe for waterfrom canna, a reed; it. canatis, P. canal), a watercourse; the hollow or bed of running water; the deepest part of ariver, harbour, orstrait; that through which anything passes, as news; a passage of water wider than strait; a guiter; a furrow; v. to grow; to cut or form into a channel; channeling, imp.; channels on middle.

valet singus strain; a guard; a stature, to guard; to cut or form into a channel; chan neling, imp.; chan neled, pp. neld, chant, r. L. cantare, to sing), a song; words recited to musical tones in church service: v. to sing; to intone the words of a hynn or psalm, as in church service; to make melody with the voice: chant ing, imp.; chant'et, pp.; chant'et, n. masc. one who: chant'et, chant'et, a. fem. one who: chant'et, e. chefe' (chant, and clear'; L. canticularius, a singer or chanter), a cock, from the loudness and clearness of his tones: chantry, n. chalvir, a chapel endowed for the saying or singing of masses for the souls of donors or founded mass; chaos, n. kd-6e (L. and Gr. chaos, a yawning gulf, humense void), the confused mass in which this earth las supposed to have existed prior to its being made a fit habitation for man; any mixed and confused mass; fit habitation for man; any mixed and confused mass;

fit habitation for man; any mixed and confused mass; confusion; disorder: chaotic, a. -6t'th, confused; thrown together into a vast heap without any order

or arrangement

or arrangement, chap, it ostrike; Dut. kappen, to cut, to prune: W. cobio, to strike), a gap or chink; a crack in the hands or feet; the jaw, applied to animals (chōp); a stroke; a blow: v. to split; to crack, as the hands or feet; to open in long slits: chap ping, imp.: chapped, pp. chāpī; chap'py, a. -pī, full of chaps.

imp: cnapped, pp. cnapt: cnap yy, a. ph, time or chaps, chap, n. chāp (old E. chuff, fat, full-bodied: AS, carples, the chaps, the jaws), a familiar term for a manage of the chaps, the jaws), a familiar term for a samal plate of metal), a metal plate at the end of a scabbard; a catch by which a thing is held in teralece.

a sman place of metal), a metal place at the end of seconard; a catch by which a thing is held in its chapel, n. shdp-po'(R), a hat; a cap or head-dress, chapel, n. chapele, n. chapele, mid. L. copella a hood, the canopy or covering of an altar where mass was celebrated—afterwards extended to the recess in a church in which an altar dedicated to a saint was placed), a subordinate place of public worship; a church; a dissenter's meeting-house: chap'elry, n. -ri, the bounds assigned to a chapel.

chaperon, n. shdp'er-ong (R: 1t. capperone, a cloak worn by peasants), a hood or cap; an elderly female attendant on a young lady in public; any attendant and guides v. to attend as a guide or protector: chap'eroning, imp. on-ing: chap'eroning, pp. ond: chap'eroning, n. on-ing: chap'eroning or protection at chap's conseg. n. of-nd; petroning or protection at chap's conseg. n. of-nd; petroning or protection at chap's chap'eroning, which is consequently the chap'eroning of the chap's chap'eroning of the chap's chap'eroning of the chap's chap'eroning of the chap's chap'eroning of the chap'eroning of th

chapiter, n. chapiter (old F. chapitel; It. capitello—from L. caput, the head), the upper part or capital of a pillar.

chaplain, n. chāp-lās (F. chapelais; It. cappellais a chaplain: low L. capella, a hood), a clergyman si tached to a ship in the navy, to a regiment in the army, to a family, &c.: chap laisey, -s, and chap slaiship, n. the office, station, or business of a chap

lain. chaplet, n. chaplet (F. chaplet—from L. caput, the head), a garland or wreath encircling the head; a string of beads, called a paternoster or rosary, used by Roman Catholics to keep count of their prayers; a little moulding carved into beads, &c. chapman, n. chapman (AS. cappman, a merchant esception), an itinerant dealer; a travelling merce cheep), an itinerant dealer; a travelling merce cheep), an itinerant dealer; a travelling merce cheep).

chant.

chapped, chappy—see chap.

chapper, n. chapiter (F. chapitre; It. copitolo, head

or division of a book—from L. coput, the head), the

division of a book; an assembly of the dean, camora,

and probendaries, or of the dean and camors residen
tiary alone, attached to a cathedral.

chaptrel, n. chaptrel (L. caput, the head), the upper

chaptrel, n. chaptrel (L. caput, the head), the upper

part of a pillar that supports an arch. char, n. châr (Gael, cear, red, blood-coloured), as esteemed lake-fish.

char, n. olar (char, car, rec., moor-coonen), as charm, n. olar (char, car, rec., moor-coonen), as chark or chirk, applied to the creaking or grating noise which charcoal makes when struck together—from AS, corretin, to creak a struck together—from AS, corretin, to creak of the cool of the coo

occasional servant.

character, n. kör'dk-tér (Gr. charakter; L. character, P. caractère), a mark cut on any thing; a mark or figure to represent a sound, as a letter or a note in music; a picture to convey an idea; manner of writing, speaking, or acting; peculiar qualities in a person; an account or representation of the qualities of a person; or thing; moral excellence; reputation: v. to inscribe; to engrave: char'actering, imp.; char'acteriare, imp.; char'acterised, pp. letd; char'acteristic, n. letd, that which distinguishes a person or thing from another; add, applied to the principal letter of a word, retained in all its derivatives and compounds, or nearly all; add, and char'acteristical, a. letd, that marks the peculiar and distinctive qualities of a person or thing; char'acteristically, d. 4: char'acterisa without any character; desitute of any distinguishing peculiarity. character, n. kariak-ter (Gr. charakter : L. character:

arity. charade, n. shd-råd (F.: Norm, charer: Lang, ch to converse), a riddle; a witty playing on the syllables of a word, and then on the word itself.

to converse), a riddle; a witty playing on the syllables of a word, and then on the word itself. charcoal, n.—see char. chard, n. chârd (F. carde; it. carda; L. cardway, the wild and esculent thistle), the leaves or centre stalks of artichokes, bect. &c., blanched in their growth. charge, n. chârj (it. caricare; F. charger, to load, so place in a carl, that which is laid or imposed on; the quantity of powder and shot or balls necessary to load a gun or cannon; an onest or stack, as on as enemy in betitle; any person, thing, or traduces at the control of t

e of matters), one who transacts diplomatic busi-m at foreign courts, in the absence of an ambas-

mdor.

charily, ad: chariness, n.—see chary.

charily, ad: chari-de [f. chariot—from char, a car: L.

charilet, n. chari-de [f. chariot—from char, a car: L.

carrue; It. carro, a two-wheeled cart), a light kind of

coach with a front seat only; a war-coach; a car:

charieteer, n. -6-te, the driver of a war-chariot in

articlet times.

charleteer, n. -6-ter, the curver or a war-charnor in ancient times.

charity, n. chár-t-if [F. charité; It. carita—from L. carita, high regard, high price or value), kindness; love; that disposition of heart which inclines men to think well of others, and do them good; liberality to the poor; candour; an institution for the poor; charitable, a. -db-b, benevolent in disposition; kind in words and actions; liberal in relieving the necessities of the distressed according to ability; charitably, ad-bit; charitable, a. -bit; charitably, ad-bit; charitable, a. -bit; charitab

charlock, n. char-libé (AS. cerlice), a wild plant of
the mustard family—also called heticeh.
charm, n. charm (F. charme; R. curme, a charm, a
spell—from L. carmen, a song), words, figures, or
timing supposed to possess some hidden or mysterious
power; anything supposed to possess a magic power
or spell; that which can subdue or delight: v. to subdue or control; to exercise irresistible power over; to
please or delight greatly; to yield exquisite pleasure
to the mind or senses; to fortify against evil; charming, imp.: adj. pleasing in the highest degree;
harmed, p. charmed, greatly delighted; charmer,
h.: charm less, a.: charms, p. plu what pleases irresitibly; that which delights and attracts, as beauty,
music, conversation: charmingly, ad. -B: char ming-

charmel, a. chdr'nel (F. charmer, a churchyard-from L. coro, flesh-gen. cornis), containing flesh or carcasses; charmel-house, n. a place in some burial-grounds where the bones of the dead are stored up; a burial-ground where too many dead are interred.

grounds where the bones of the dead are stored up; a burial-ground where too many dead are interred. Charon, n. kdr-on, in fabulous history, the son of Feebus diarkness) and Nox inightly, who was employed to ferry the souls of the dead over the waters of Acheron and Styx.

chart, n. chârt (L. charle, paper; Gr. charles; It. curta: F. carlet), a may of any part of a sea or river for the use of navigators; the representation of a ship's course; a map: chartless, a without a chart: charta ceous, a. -kd-shūs, in bot., resembling paper; thin; flexible: charter, n. chârtler, any written paper or document conferring privileges or confirming rights; privilege; exemption: v. to hire or let a ship under a written garcement: chartering, imp.; chartered, pp. -krd: charter-party, n. the written agreement regarding the hire of a vessel and its freight, of which two copies are written: Magna-Charta, magna-das-bart-of (L. great charter), the great charter of English Dierties obtained from King John, An. 1215: Chartist, n. chdr-tis, one of a body of political agitations: Chartism, n. . diem, the political opinions and principles of the Chartista; chartographer, n. chartered, I writel, a constructor of charts or sea-maps: chart work—see char.

chary, a chart (R.S. coarje, careful; Dut. karigh, sparing, nignard; Ger. kary, nignardly), careful; cautions; frugal: chartyly, ad. di.; char inces, n. caution; nicety.

cincipate from the constitute of the constitute

chase, v. chds (F. chasse, a shrine for a relie; contr. of enchase), to work or emboss plate as allveramiths do: cha'sing, imp.: n. the art of embossing or representing figures on metals; chased, pp. chds.*, chase, n. chds (F. chasse-from L. capse, a box, a case), an iron frame in which to confine types. chasm, n. kdzm (G. rand L. chasma, a gaping or wide opening), a deep gap or opening in the earth, or between rocks; a void space: chasmed, a kdzmd, having gaps or deep openings: chas'my, a. -mi, full of chasms.

chasseurs, n. shās-sers' (F. a huntsman—from chas-ser, to hunt), horse or foot soldiers trained for rapid movements.

movements.

chaste, a chdst (F. chaste—from L castus pure: Pol. czysty, clean, pure: It. casto), pure; undelled; in language, free from barbarous or affected words and phrases; refined in expressions; in works of art, pure in taste or design; not vulgar in style: chastefy, ad. 4i: chastef ness, n: chastify, no chast-fit, pure of body and of speech.

chasten, v. chaston (F. châtier, to correct—from L castigare, to correct), to correct; to punish for the purpose of reclaiming an offender; to afflict in any way; to purify: chastening, imp. chās-fit, greated, pp. chās-fit, sto punish or correct with the rod; to inflict a pain as punishment for an offence; to correct or

causiar, to punish or correct with the rot; to minute a pain as punishment for an offence; to correct or purify in any way: chastising, imp.: chastised, pp.-dzd: chastiset, n. one who: chastisable, a. -sd-bl: chastisement, n. chastisament, correction; punish-

planty in any way; chasts ang, imp.; chastissed, a. sad-bi:
chastisement, n. chastite-mint, correction; punish
chat, n. chat (it, gazolare, to chat or chatter: Malay, kata, to speak; an imitative word; familiar talt;
dide conversation; v. to converse in a familiar easy
way; to talk idly; chat'ting, imp.; chat'ted, pp.
chat'ty, a. -ft, talkative; chatter, v. chat'ter, to utier
sounds rapidly, as a monkey; to talk idly or carelessly; to rattle the teeth, as in shivering; n. the rapid
sounds, as of a monkey; chat'tering, imp. n.; chat'ter,
d, pp. ferd; chat terer, n. one who; chat'terbox, n.
one that talks idly and incessantly.
chateau, n. shd-ti' (F.), a castle; a country seat;
plu. chateaux, -for: chatelet, n. shd-ti-da, a little,
chateaux, -for: chatelet, n. shd-ti-da, a little,
castle; the common jail and session-house in Paris.

Chattels, n. chat'tis (F. chatel; old F. chaplet, a piece
castle; the common jail and session-house in Paris.

Chattels, n. chat'tis (F. chatel; old F. chaplet, a piece
castle, as being the principal wealth of the country,
chauffer, n. chaf'fer (F. chauffer, to heat), a small
furnace; a round box of sheet-iron for containing a
fire, open at the top, with a grating near the bottom.

cheap, a. chep (AS. casp, cattle, price; Goth kaupon, to deal: icel kaupa, to buy; Dut. koopen; Ger.
kaufen, to buy,] own in price for the quality; not dear
as prices go; common or little in value: cheap'm,
ad. -li: cheap'ener, n. -ner.

Cheak, v. chet's ee escheat—the secheators or cheatcastle, each end of the chapter of the chapter
in value: cheap'ening, imp. -ming: cheap'ener, n. -ner.

Cheak, v. chet's ee escheather escheators or cheatcheek end defraud; to impose on; to trick; n. a
fraud committed by deception; a trick of dishonesty;
an imposition or imposture; one who cheats: cheating, imp.; cheat'ed, pp.; cheat'er, n. one who; cheating, imp.; cheat'ed, pp.; cheat'er, n. one
troi; a term in chess; a pass, ticket, or token; clor
continued restrain; curb; that which stops or controi; to sense of ascertaining its correctness, is derived from the Court of Exchequer, where accounts were compared and corrected by means of counters upon a checked cloth): checking, imp.; checked, pp. chēk!: check'er, et., n. one who, or that which: check'ered, a. etd, as decketered cloth, cloth consisting of squares or stripes of different colours: checkless, a uncontrollable; violent: checker or chequer, v. et (from the squares of a chessboard), to variegate by cross lines; to form into squares like a chessboard by lines or stripes; to diversify; to vary or mix with different qualities,

scenes, or events; check'ering, imp.; check'ered, pp.
-érd: adj. crossed with good and bad fortune in the
career of life; check'mate, n. -mdt (Pers. shah-mat,
king dead), a movement that finishes a game of chess;
v. to hinder from moving and so to finish; to defeat;
to overthrow; check'mating, imp.; check mated, pp.;
check'ers, n. plu. device of alternate white and black
squares used as a tavern sign; check'erwork, work
having a pattern of squares varied alternately in colours or materials; check-roll, a list of servants in a
household; check'string, a cord by which the ocupant of a carriage may arrest the attention of the
driver. driver.

driver.

cheddar, n. chēd-dēr, a kind of cheese manufactured
at Cheddar, in England.
cheek, n. chēk (AS. ccac, the cheek, the jaw: Dut.
knecke, the jaw), the side of the face below either eye:
cheek-by-jowi (AS. gaga), a jaw, a jowi), nearness;
closeness; side by side: cheek-bone, n. bone of the
cheek: cheekek, n. plh. two upright, equal, and similar
the arm piece of timber-work; the two solid parts
and the control of the cheek; cheeker cheeker, n. plh. two upright, equal, and similar
the cheeker cheeker, n. plh. two upright, equal, and similar
the cheeker cheeker.

cheeker cheeker cheeker cheeker cheeker cheeker cheeker n. plh. cheeker c side of a mast

cheep, v. chēp (an imitative word), to make a shrill noise like a young chicken; cheeping, imp.; cheeped,

noise like a young chicken: cheep'ing, imp.: cheeped, pp. chept, cheer, v. che' (prov. Sp. cara; old F. chiere; It. cera, the countenance: F. che're, the face, favour, entertainment), to receive with shouts of joy; to applaud; to comfort; to gladden; to infuse life into; to encourage; to become gladsome: n. a joyful shout; applause; mirth; provisions for a feast: cheering, imp.; adj. animating; encouraging: cheered, pp. cherd: cheering, ad, d. f. cheer'ly, ad. d. f. the spirit; cheerful, a. cher'fol, lively; in good spirits; full of life: cheer'nly, ad. d. f. cheer fulness, n. liveliness; galety: cheerless, a. cher'des, without cheer; cold; gloomy; cheering; cheer'lessly, ad. d. f. cheer fulness, n. cheerer, n. one who: cheery, a. d. gay; sprightly: cheerer, n. one who: cheerful; to enliven. cheese, n. chez' (AS. cese, curdied milk: L. cassue-cheese: Fin. kasa, a heap), the curd of milk pressed into a mass of various shapes and sizes, and suffered to dry: cheesey, a. che'st, having the taste or form of cheese: cheese-cate, n. a sweet cake: cheese-press, n. and cheese-cate, n. he one for pressing and the other for holding the curd of be formed into a cheese-cheese find; den or sells cheesen one of the one of the other for holding the curd of the wood cals in or sells cheese che

cheesemonger, n. -mung-gér, one who deals in or sells

cheesemonger, n. -mang-ger, one who deals in or sells cheese.

cheetah, n. ché'dd, the hunting leopard of India.

chef-d'œuvre, n. shéf-dôwr or shâ-(F.), a masterpiece; a very fine work of art.

chegee, n. chég'é of Peruvian origin: Sp. chico,
small, in tropical countries, a small insect that enters

the skin of the feet in man; also written chigger,
chiquer: chegre, chiquer; ligger, givper: chiquer;
chiquer: chegre, chiquer; ligger, givper: chiquer;
cheireanthus, n. k'rd-kdnithis (Gr. cheir, the
hand; akanhha, a thorn), a small fossil fish armed
with defensive spines: chef'role'pis, n. -rô-l'glig (Gr.
lepis, a scale), a fossil fish having lozengo-shaped
scales, and a great development of its pectoral and
ventral fins: cheiroptera, n. plu. kt-rôp'tèr-d (Gr.
pteron, a wing), the systematic name for bats and the
bat-kind: cheiropter, n. one of the cheiroptera;
cheirop'terous, a dis, pert, to: cheiru'nus, n. -rô-fas
(Gr. oura, a tail), in geol., a genus of Lower Silurian
trilobites, so termed from their tail presenting four or
five finger-like spines.

chels, n. plu. kêtê (Gr. chele, a claw), applied par-

trilolites, so termed from their tail presenting four or five finger-like spines.

chelz, n. plu. kellé (Gr. chele, a claw), applied particularly to the bind claws or pincers of the crustaceans, &c. challfarous, a. 1/2-n. & (L. ferre, to bear), having claws as a crab: cheliform, a. kell-faform (L. forma, a bala), having the form of a claw: che-nical claws as a crab: cheliform, a. kell-faform (L. forma, a bala), having the form of a claw: che-nical, a. kell-faform (L. forma, a bala), having the form of a claw: che-nical, a. kell-faform (Gr. forma), a. kell-faform (Gr. forma), chemistry, chemistry, chemistry, chemistry, n. kelmistry (Fr. Sp. camisa, a chemiso), an under garnent worn by females: a shift; a wall lining any earthwork in order to support it: chemisette, shemistry, n. kelmistrif (Ar. kimia, the occult art: Gr. chemos, julies: it. chimica: F. chimic), the science that ascertains the nature and constituent parts of any body, investigates the laws that regulate the action of bodies on each other, and determines in what proportion their elements unite: chemical, a. kell, petr. to chemistry: chemically, ad. A; chemist, met.

one skilled in chemistry: chem'icals, n. plu. -kdk; aubstances used for producing chemical effects: oraganic chemistry, that which treats of the substances which form the structure of animals or vegetables, and their products: inorganic chemistry, that which treats of the substances which form mineral bodies; practical or applied chemistry, that which treats of the products of chemistry useful in the arts, and for conomical purposes: pure chemistry, that which treats of the elemental constitution of substances, and chemistry, the products of the chemistry chemistry.

of the laws of combination.

cheque, n. chek (see check), an order for money on a banker, to be paid on demand.

cherish, v. cherish (F. cherir, to love dearly, to cherish, to treat with tenderness and affection; to foster; to protect and aid; to harbour in the mind, as feelings of ill-will: cherishing, imp.; n. support; encouragement: cherisher, pp. -ishi: adj. comforted; fostered: cherisher, n. one who: cher ishingly, ad. -is. cheropotamus, n. ker-optic-amis (Gr. choiros, a hog, and potamos, a river), a fossil animal very closely related to the hog family.

cherry, n. cher-is (L. cerassus; F. cérise; Ger. kirsché, a well-known fruit, consisting of a pulp surrounding a pip or kernel: adj. ruddy; cherry-pit, n. a chiffs play; cherry-brandy, brandy in which cherries have been steeped; cherry-stone, the hard kernel of the cherry.

cherry.

cherry, an isle), a tract of land, of any extent, nearly surrounded by water; a peninsula.

chert, n chert (W. celli, flintstone; a probable corruption of quarte), an impure flinty rock resembling some varieties of flint and hornstone; a limestone as silletous as to be worthless for the limekin, is said to

some varieties of flint and hornstone; a limestone si solicious as to be worthless for the limekiln, is said to be cherty; cherty, a. -ti, flinty.

cherub, n. -cher-th), plu, cher ubs or cher ubim (Heb. kerub-from kárab, to grasp), any figure of a creature; a heavenly being; cher-ubic, ad, -b-btk, also cheru-bical, a. -kal, angelic: cher ubim, n. plu. -to-bim (Heb. plu. of cherub), angels; heavenly beings.

cherup, v. cher-th (for chirp), to twitter; to make a noise as a bird: n. a short, sharp noise: cher upping, imp.: cher upped, pp. -tipl.

chesible, n. chei-th), or chasuble, chds-to-bi, a Roman priest's garment.

chess, n. -ches (F. chee; It. scacco; Sp. xaque; Ger. schach—from the ery of check: Pers. schach, a kingi, a game played on a board divided into sixty-four squares: chess-board, the board used in the game of chess: chess-blayer, one skilled in from Portiand to Abbotsbury, on the southern coast of England.

chest, n. chest (As. cist: Ger. kasten; L. cistal, a large box; the breast of thours; a certain quantity a chest; chest of the start, a case of movable boxes.

chester of the chest-file (F. chastogne: Dut. kastunie; etc. keist-link, n. chest-nit (F. chastogne: Dut. kastunie; etc. keist-nit (F. chastogne: Dut. etc. heaven.)

chest chest of awars, a case of movable boxes, and casted the statut, a chief will (F. chastagne: Dut. kastagne; chestaut, a chief will (F. chastagne: Dut. kastagne; chestaut, a chief will (F. chastagne: Dut. kastagne; chestaut, a che

chiasma, n. & das'md (Gr. chiasmos, a marking with the letter X, a cui crosswise), in anat., the central body of nervous matter formed by the junction and the crossing of the fibres of the optic nerves. chiastolite, n. & das'd-lit (Gr. chiastos, marked with the Greek letter X, or cleft, and lithos, a stone), a mine-ni, so called from the resemblance of the lines on the

chiastolita, n. ki-dei6-lit (Gr. chiastos, marked with the Greek tetter X, or cleft, and lithos, a stone), a mineral, so called from the resemblance of the lines on the summits of the crystals to the Greek letter X, chibouqua, n. chi-book (Turk., with F, spelling), a linkish tobacco-pipe. chicame, n. shi-book (Turk., with F, spelling), a linkish tobacco-pipe. chicame, n. shi-book (Turk., with F, spelling), a jag or mg, a lump of bread), mean or unfair artifices o obscure the truth; trick; sophistry; wrangling; v. to use shifts or artifices: chicaming, imp. chicamed, p. -band; chicamen, n. one who. chick, n. chib, or chick en, n. deif, in the young of the domestic cock and hous a child; a word of endearment; chicken-hearted, a hea), the young of the domestic cock and hous a child; a word of endearment; chicken-hearted, a hind; cowardly; fearful; chicken-pox, n. a mild cruptive disease among children; chick-pea a vetch, chicery, n. children; chick-pea, a variety of pea or vetch. chicer, n. children; chicken-pox, n. a mild cruptive disease among children; chick-pea or vetch, chicery, n. children; chick-pea, a variety of pea or vetch, chicery, n. children; chick-pea, plant with a root like carrot, the root of which cleaned, dried, roasted, and ground, is extensively used to mix with coffee, childe, v. child. (As. children; child

matory fore on the same process of the child, a son or daughter; an infant or very young person; on weak in knowledge or experience of the world; pla, of the child hood, a the time in which persons are children; child-thod, a the time in which persons are children; child-thod, a the a child; iriling; ignorant; silly; child shall, ad. 41; child ishaes, n the qualities of a child in regard to conduct; simplicity; weakness of mind; child-less, a without children; child-lessness, n; childlies, a; child-bearing, the act of producing or bringing forth child ren; child-bed, the state of a woman bringing forth a child; child-blay, trifling contest; light work.

childe, n, child (from child), formerly a noble youth; childen, child (in child the made, a feast of the Church child child child child child play, the child child

chiliad, n. küll-dd (Gr. chilias, a thousand), 1000
chilia, chili (AS. cyle, cool: Sp. chiller, to crackle:
lew Ger. killen, to smart), moderately coid; tending to
cause shivering; not warm; cool: n. a cold: a shivcring with cold: the sensation of cold; a depressing
influence or sensation: v. to cause a shivering; to
check the circulation of the blood; to make cold; to
blast with cold; to deject: chil'ling, imp.: adj. causing to shiver: chilled, pp. child: chil'lingly, ad. di:
chil'ly, a. -di, rather cold: chil'liness, n. -de, coldress.
chillies, n. plu. chil'dk (Sp. child), the pods of the
Cayenne or Guiana pepper.
Chiltern Hundreds, n. plu. chil'tèrn hdn'drèdz, a
hilly district in Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire,
England, belonging to the Crown, to which a nominal
office is attached, called the "Stewardship of the
Chiltern Hundreds," which a member of the House

Oxford, body, fifty: plans, bid; chate. on

of Commons accepts when he wishes to vacate his

chime, n. chim (imitative of a loud, clear sound:

seat.
chime, n. chim (imitative of a loud, clear sound: Fin. kimia, acute, sonorous), the musical harmony produced by striking a set of bells with hammers; a set of bells with hammers; a set of bells tuned to the musical scale, and struck by hammers acted on by clockwork: v. to sound in harmony or accord; to agree with; to cause to sound in harmony: chiming, imp. chimed, pp. chimad. chimera, n. kt-mê/rd. (L. chimara, a monstrous beast: Gr. chimaria, a vain or idle fancy; a creature of the imagination only: chimerical, a. -mêr-t-hâi, merely imaginary; vainly or wildly conceived; that can have no existence except in thought: chimerically, ad., chimned, a hall: low L. caminata, an apartment with a fireplace), a funnel or passage upwards in a wall for the escape of smoke or heated air: chimney-flue or vent, the passage from the fireplace upwards for the escape of the smoke or heated air: chimney-sweep, one who cleans chimneys: chimney-sweep, one who cleans chimneys: chimney-piece, an ornamental frame of wood or stone round a fireplace.

chimpanzee, n. chim pan-ze, one of the higher apes

chimpanzee, n. chimipanzee, one of the higher apes of Africa.

chin, n. chin (AS. cinne; Dut. kinne, the jaw, the check: Gr. genus, the jaw, the chin, the part of the face below the under lip: chin'cough, n. -kdf (Dut. kinkhozet-from kincken, to wheese) hooping-cough. china, n. chi-nd, a fine kind of earthenware, originally from China: adj. of or from China: chinashop, a shop for the sale of china-ware, &c.: a bull in a china shop, strength and violence unresisted: Chinese, a chi-nez, of china: n. the language or inhabitants: china-aster, n. -ds-ter (Gr. aster, a star), one of a genus of plants having compound flowers: china-clay, the finer varieties of pottery-clay, called kaoisn: china-stone, the decomposed granites yielding the china-clay or kaolin of commerce.

chinchilla, n. chin-chil-id, a small S. Amer. rodent animal, whose soft fur is used for muifs, &c. china, n. chin [F. échine, the back-bone: W. cc/n, a ridge), the back-bone of an animal; a piece of the back-bone, with adjacent parts, cut from an animal for cooking; part of the water-way of a ship: v. to cut into him pieces chinaling, inp., chinach pieces chinaling, inp., chinach pieces chinaling, inp., chinach pieces chinaling, inp., chinach pieces of money or metal: chinking, imp.; chinked, pp. chingk; chink'y, a.-ki, full of chinks or long small agas.

chinse, v. chins, to push oakum or tow into the

gaps, chinse, v. chins, to push cakum or tow into the chinks or seams between a ship's planking: chin'sing,

imp.: chinsed, pp. chinst.
chints or chintz, n. chints (Hind. chhint, spotted cotton cloth: Dut. chitz), cotton cloth printed in more

chints or centrat, n. causes (titing. causes, spoteca cotton cloth; Dut. chitz), cotton cloth printed in more than two colours.

chip, n. chip (Swiss, kide, a twig: W. cedys, fagota of small wood: Ger. kippen, to clip or pare), a small piece of a body cut or broken off; a fragment; v. to colour or the colour of the colour

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a cutting instrument or tool of iron or steel, used by a cutting instrument or tool of fron or steel, used by masons, joiners, and sculptors: v. to cut; to pare; to carre or engrave with a chisel: chis sling, imp.: chis sling, b. eld; chis sler, n one who: derivative also spelt with U, as chiselling, chiselled, &c. Chislen, t. &ts'10 (Heb. chislen), the ninth month of the Jewish year, beginning with the new moon of our December.

bile dwild year, beginning with the beauty of the December.

December:

in the special of anything: it. citie, a little dirty boy, a shoot or ayrour; a lively child; chit'ty, a. 4t, child; like a babe; chit-chat, h. -bdd, ryattle; familiar in like a babe; chit-chat, h. -bdd, ryattle; familiar

chittine, n. ktitin (Gr. chiton, a coat of mail), the hardening substance of the covering of insects: chi'tin-ous, a. -us, consisting of or having the nature of chi-

out, a. -4s, consisting of or having the nature of chitine: chiton, n. -50n, a mollines with a many-jointed shell covering its back—also found fossil : chi tonel'nus, n. -52ths (dim. of chiton), a sub-generic form of chiton, distinguished by the form of the plates.

chiterings, n. plu chttler-isngs (prov. Eng. chiter, to twitter, then to shiver), the small entrails of swine, from their wrinkled appearance.

chivalry, n. shiv'd-lr, or chit' (F. chevalerie—from cheval, a horse), the system of knighthood; valour; the body or order of knights : chiv alric, a. -rts, partaking of the character of chivalry or knighthood; chivalry a. -rts, wallte; bod; gallant: chiv'alrously, ad. -li.

chival, n. plu. chivz (F. civz. small onlons without bulbs; cheveler, to put forth a small root), small onlons growing in tutts; in bod., slender threads or filaments in flowers.

chiamys, n. ktdm*ts (L. chlamys, a coat, an upper

growing in turts; in bot, stender threads or filaments in flowers.

chlamys, n. Edm'tts fl. chlamys, a coat, an upper garment: for chlamys in bot, a coat, an upper garment for chlamyd eous, a. told is, pert to the floral envelope: chlamyd eous, a. told is, pert to chloral, n. Edb'rid (see chlorine), a liquid formed from chlorine and alcohol.

chlorine, n. Edb'rid, for. chloros, grass-green), a greenish-yellow gas possessing great power as a bleacher: chloride, a. klôr'id, or or from chlorine: chloride, n. klôr'id, a compound of chlorine with a metal or other elementary substance: chlorid'id, a. -dk, pert to chloride: chloride, n. klôr'id, a sont friable mineral, alied in character to tate and mics, and so called from its greenish colour: chloride, generally applied to the greensand of the chalk formation: chlorides, h. deride, and mics, and processed of the chalk formation: chlorides, h. deride, et limplace to the processor chlorine, seed in bleaching and as a disinfectant: chloriate, a. klôrik, noting an acid which contains equal parts of chlorine and oxygen.

chlorous, a. klôrik, noting an acid which contains equal parts of chlorine and oxygen.

chlorous, a. klôrik, noting an acid which contains equal parts of chlorine and oxygen.

chlorous, a. klôrik, noting an acid which contains equal parts of chlorine and oxygen.

chlorous extraction of the property of producing insensibility to pain when inhaled by the lungs.

chlorouseter, n. klôrik-fisiler (fir. chloros, grass-green, and metron, a measure), an instrument for cesting the strength of chloride of lime chloron'etry, n. d-irt.

chlorousetts, n. klôric-fisile (inc. chloros, grass-green, and chlorousetts, n. klôric-fisile (inc. chloros, grass-green, chlorousetts, n. klôric-fisile (inc. chloros, grass-green, chlorousetts, n. klôric-fisile (inc. chloros, grass-green, chlorous

iosting the strength of chleride of lime: chlorom etry, n. 4-fr4.
chlorophatte, n. kloi-ro-feit (Gr. chloros, grass-green, and phatos, brown, in allusion to the change of colour produced by exposure), a soft carthy mineral of an olive-green colour, changing to blackish-brown: chlorophane, n. fan (Gr. phatno, I shine), a variety of fluor-spar, exhibiting a bright green phosphorescent light when heated: chlorophyll, n. fit (Gr. phatno, I shine), a variety of fluor-spar, exhibiting a bright green phosphorescent light when heated: chlorophyll, n. fit (Gr. phatno, I shine), a leaf, the colouring matter in plants, especially in their leaves.
chlorosis, n. klo-ro-sis (Gr. chloros, green), a disease of young females; green sickness; in bot., cticlation: chlores, -rés, in bot., green: in composition, chlorosis: chlores, -rés, in bot., green: in composition, -rés, in chlores, -rés, in bot., green: in composition, -rés, in chlores, -rés, in bot., green: in chlores, -rés, in bot., green: in chlores,

ehoios, n. chojes (F. chois—from choisir, to choose), the determination of the mind in preferring one thing to another; option; the thing chosen; election: adj.

select; precious; very good, or best; selecting with much care: checke less, a.: choice ly, ad. A: checkerness, n. ***/dx.** ***/dx.** ***/dx.** **/dx.** **

bonic acid gas of mines: che xy, a. -ki, tending to choke: choke -tml, a. -see chock-tml, which is the proper spelling, choler, h. börer (Gr. and L. cholera—from Gr. kole, blie, and rheo, I flow), the blie, the flow of which was supposed to cause anger, or the redness of face in anger; anger; wrath; irascibility; cholera, n. -d, blie, lous vomiting and purging—the midder form of the disease is called cholera-incrbus; the malgarism form the disease cholera- the disease. A dec. a. -d-ki, periodic irascible; excited by anger. c. -d-ki, periodic irriscible; excited by anger. c. -d-ki, cashiy irritakel; irascible; excited by anger. c. -d-ki, periodic irriscible; excited by anger. c. -d-kinding relating of fat, found principally in blie. chondrine, n. kon-drine (Gr. chondros, cartlinge or gristle, a gram), a substance resembling gelatine, produced by the action of hot water on gristle; chondroddy, n. kön-dr-d-dd, one of the gens, occurring in grains of various shades of yellow and red: chondrology, n. +dr-df-d-ft (Gr. topos, discourse), a treatise on cartlinge.

on cartilage.

chondrites, n. plu. kön'drits (L. chondrus, a kind of sca-weed), fossil marine plants resembling the Irish moss of our own shores.

choose, v. chóz (AS. cosean: Goth. kincon; Dut. kiesen), to asolect; to take by preference; to have the power to take; to adopt; to follow; choese, pt. chóz: n. pp. chóz: ng. choz ng. choz ng. n. one who: cheese, pt. chóz: n. choz ng. n. chóz n. choz ng. n. chóz n. choz ng. n. chóz n.

choosing, imp. chôx-ing: choose r. n. one who : cheese, pp. chôx-in.
chop, n. chôp (Scot. chop, to strike; choppe, a blow; to chop hands, to strike hands: Icel. kawp: Scot. coup, to buy and sell, to exchange), a piece cut or struck off; a piece of meat: v. to cut off or separate by the blow, or repeated blows, of a sharp instrument; to cut into small pieces; to mince; to barter or exchange: chop'ping, imp.: chopped, ipp. chôpf: choppen, n. an instrument for chopping; one who: chop-house, n. a dinting-house: chop, n. in China, a permit or stamp; quality of goods; quantity: chop-stick, n. a Chinese instrument for feeding.
chop, n. chôp. chops, plu (AS. caples, the chaps or jaws: Wallon. chife, the cheek; chofe, smack on the chops: Gad. gob, the beak, the mouth—see chap), the sides of the mouth of a river or of a channel; the chap or jaw v. to vary or turn; to shift suddenly, as the wind chops or chops about: chopping, imp. chôp's. chop-salien, a. cast down in spirits; dejected; chops, n. plu, the gad. a characteristic of the chops. The chop-salien, a cast down in spirits; dejected; chops, n. plu, the gad. schoppen, a liquid measure), in Scot., a liquid measure containing a quar.
choral Kerner cheep.

quart. choral. &c.-

a quart.
choral, &c.—see choir.
chord, n. kaival (l. chorda: Gr. chorda, an intestine
of which strings are made), the string of a musical
instrument; notes in harmony; a straight line joining
the two ends of the are of a circle: v. to string a musical instr.: chording, imp.: chord'ed, pp. strung.
chora, n. ko-réd (Gr. choreia, a dance), in med., St
Vitus's dance; a disease attended with constant
twitchings of the voluntary muscles.
chorapiscopal, a ko-ré-pis-ko-pid (Gr. chorae, piaca,
country, and episkopos, bishop), relating to a local or
suffragan bishop.

country, and episcopes, hishop), relating to a local or suffragan blshop, ke'ri-dm'bis (Gr. koreies, a troches, and tembes, an lambus), a poetic foot consisting of four syllables—the first and fourth long, the second and third short; a troches and an isambus unified: the riam bit, a. belt-for (Gr. chorion, skin) the exterior checten, n. ke'ri-for (Gr. chorion, skin) the exterior

membrane investing the fectus in the womb; in bot., a fluid pulp composing the nucleus of the ovule in its earliest stage; cho'roid, n. -royd (Gr. eidos, form), a membrane resembling the chorion—applied to a

a membrane resembling the chorion—applied to a coat of the eye.

chorisis, n. kör-t-sis (Gr. chorico, I separate), in bot, separation of a lamina from one part of an organ so as to form a scale or a doubling of the organ.

chorography, n. kb-rog-f-sis (Gr. choros, a place or country, and graphs, a writing), the description of a region or country.

chorus, n.—see choir.

chosen and chose—see choose.

chough, n. chif (AS. coo; Dut, kauwe; F. choucas), a kind of jackdaw or crow.

chow-chow, n. cholo-chor, a Chinese sweetmeat; a kind of mixed pickles.

chowder, n. cholo-der, fresh fish bolled with biscuit, pork, onlons, &c.; v. to make a chowder of.

chowder, n. choic-der, fresh hish holled with biscuit, pork, onlons, &c.: v. to make a chowder of, chrism, n. krism (Gr. chrisma, ointment: F. chrisma, consecrated oil), consecrated oil; unction: chrismal, krisimal, pert, to chrism: chrismatory, n. md-teri, a vessel for chrism: chrism, n. krisim, a child that dies within a month after birth: chrisma tion, n. md-shin, the act of applying the chrism or consecrated oil.

des within a month after birth: chrismation, nematchin, the act of applying the chrism or consematchin, the act of applying the chrism or consematchin, the act of applying the chrism or consematchin, the christics, used as ofment,
anointed), the Anointed; the Messiah: christen, v.
krtén, to baptise and name in the name of the Father;
Son, and Holy Spirit: christ'ening, imp. ning: n. the
act of baptising and naming; initiation into the Christian religion: christ'ened, pp. nd: christendom, n.
krtén, to he, the countries inhabited by those professing to believe in the Christian religion: Christian, religion; christian, in the believe in Christ: adj. pert. to Christ; a professed believer in Christ: adj. pert. to Christ; a professed believer in Christ: adj. pert. to Christ; a professed believer in Christians, its doctrines and precepts: christlanise, v. kristydn-t', to convert to Christianity
christ: christians, its doctrines and precepts: christlanise, v. kristydn-t', to convert to Christianity
christ: christians, its doctrines and precepts: christlanisma, n. kristydn-th, the act of converting to
Christ: christians, its first believed (Christ, and mass), the festival of
Christ christianity, n. kristydows (Christ, and mass), the festival of
Christ antivity on the 25th December: Christians
season, from 25th December to 6th January: christmas-box, a box in which little presents of money,
&c. are collected at Christmas; the precent itself.
chromatic, a. kro-mid-light, the scale in music
that proceeds by semitones: chromatically, relating to colours: chromatic is, p. ph. l.-l.g. the science of colours:
chromatography, n. kro-mid-log-ra-fit (Gr. chroma,
colour; graphe, writing), a treates on colours; chromatics, n. ompound of chromatics of imparting on colours and or the nonkro-mas of printing in colours—also called chromo-lithography. The chromatics, no named from its property
of imparting colour to others in a remarkable degree:
chromic, a. kro-mid, of or from chrome: chromate,
a. kro-mi

menta.

In the presentation of the control of the c

chronology, n. krō-nōio-jt (Gr. chronos, time or duration, and logos, discourse), the science that treats of the dates of past events; the method of measuring or computing time: chronological, a. krōnio-lōi-ji-kad, also chronological, a. kronio-lōi-ji-kad, also chronological, ca. -ik, containing an account of past events in the order of time: chronologically, ad. -it: chronologist, n. krō-nōi-j-ji-kt, also chronologer, n. doe who endeavours to discover the true dates of past events, and to arrange them in order. chronometer, n. krō-nōni-j-t-kt, laso chronologer, n. doe non-j-t-kt, laso chronologer, n. doe n

gold; anthemon, a flower), a genus of composite plants of many species.
chrysoberty, n. krts'6-bër'il (Gr. ckrusos, gold; and Gr. berulos; L. berylhs, beryl), a gen of a yellowish or asparagus green colour; a species of corundum.
chrysoolla, n. krts'6-bërld (Gr. ckrusos, gold, and kolla, glue), a mineral of a fine emerald-green colour, chrysolte, n. krts'6-birl (Gr. tithos, a stone), a fine green-coloured transparent crystal; chrysoprase, n. krts'6-brid (Gr. prason, a leck), a fine apple-green to leck-green variety of chalcedony, chub, n. chub (k. ckevane; mid. L. capito), a plump river-ish.

chub, n. chub (F. chevane: mid. L. capito), a plump river-fish. chubby, a. chub-bi (AS. ceaplas, the chaps: It. ciufo, the snout of an animal: Dan. kiagft, chaps), short and thick: chub-faced, a.-fast, having a plump round face: chub-fuiness, n. bi-nes. chuck, v. chuk (F. claquer, to clack, to chatter: Turk. chakid, a pebble), to make the noise of a hen when calling her chickens; to give a slight blow under the chin so as to make the jaws snap; to throw or pitch a short distance: n. the noise or call of a hen as imitative of the noise of pebbles knocking together; a slight blow, as under the chin; the part of a turning-lathe for holding the material to be operated upon: chuck'ing, imp.: chucked, pp. chuk': Eng. chackstone, Scot. chuckie-stane, a pebble. chuckie, v. chuk-ki (icel kok or quok, the throat-see chuck), to laugh inwardly in triumph: n. a broken half-suppressed chuckin; enchek'ing, imp.: ad, a suppressed choking approaching to a laugh, expressive of inward satisfaction: chuck'led, pp. -kda: chuckle-headed, s. stupid; thickheaded; noisy and empty. chum, n. cham (a probable contraction of conrade or chamber-fellow), one who lodges in the same room; a humber college (a puitative word expressive of

or chamber-fellow), one who lodges in the same room; an intimate companion. chump, n. chump (an imitative word expressive of the thick end of anything, as chunk and hump), a thick heavy piece of wood; a lump. chunam, n. cho'ndm', in India, lime or anything made of it.

made of it.

church, n. cherch (Gr. kuriakon, the Lord's housefrom kurios, the Lord: AS. cyrice: Scot. kirk), an
edifice or a building consecrated or set apart for the
worship of God; the collective bedy of Christians
throughout the world; a certain number of Christians throughout the world; a certain number of Christians holding the same dogmas; v. to perform the office of returning thanks in church for women after childbirth; churching, imp.; n. attending church to offer thanks, as a woman after childbirth; churched, pp. chérôt; churchwarden, n. -wôr'dn, in Eng., one who has the charge of a church and its concerns, and who has the charge of a church and its concerns, and who has the parish; churchyard, n. a burial-ground beside a church; churchman, n. an Episcopalian; a clergyman or member of an established church; church-music, n. music adapted for use in a church; church-music, n. music adapted for use in a church; church-music, n. music adapted for use in a church; church-music, n. music adapted for use in a church; church-music, n. music adapted for use in a church; church-music, n. music adapted for use in a church; church-music, n. music adapted for use in a church; church-music, n. music adapted for use in a church; church-music, n. music adapted for use in a church; church-music, n. music adapted for use in a church; church-music, n. music adapted for use in a church; church-music, n. music adapted for use in a church; church-music, n. music adapted for use in a church; church-music, n. music adapted for use in a church; church-music, n. music adapted for use in a church in the church and n. music adapted for use in a church in the church and n. music adapted for use in a church in the church and n. music adapted for use in a church in the church and n. music adapted for use in a church in the church and n. music adapted for use in a church in the church and n. music adapted for use in a church in the church and n. music adapted for use in a church in the church and n. music adapted for use in a church in the church and n. music adapted for use in a church in the church and n. music adapted for use in a church in the church and n. music adapted for use in a church in the church and n. music adapted for use in a church in the church and n. music adapted for use in a c enurch-music, n. music adapted for use in a church church-service, religious service in a church; church-goer, a regular attender at church; church militant, the church as warring against every form of evil; church-rate, a tax levied on parishes in England for repairing churches, and for other matters connected with them.

churl, n. cherl (AS. ceorl, a countryman: Dut. kaerle, a man, a rustic: Ger. kerl, a fellow), a countryman; a surly man; churlish, a cher'iish, rude; surly; suilen; rough in temper; selfish; said of things, unyielding;

cross-grained; hard or firm: chur'lishly, ad. -H: chur'lishness, u. rudeness of manners or temper. churn, n. chérn (feel kjarné; Ger. kern, the ker-nel, the choice part of a thing—whence leel, kirne; Fris. kernjen, to churn), a vessel in which milk or cream is agitated in order to separate the butter: v. to shake or agitate cream in order to make butter: churn'ing, imp: n. the operation of making butter by aritating milk or cream, or the quantity made at one

to shake or agitate cream in order to make butter; churning, imp.: n. the operation of making butter by agitating milk or cream, or the quantity made at one time: churned, pp. cherod.

chyle, n. ktt (Gr. chulos, Julee or humour), in antimals, a white or milky fluid separated from the substances digested in the stomach, and conveyed into the circulation of the blood by the lacteal vessels: chylifaction, n. kt-it-fak-shab (L. factur, made), the process of making chyle from food: chylifactive, a. -the, formingor changing the from food: chylifactive, a. -the, formingor changing the state of the chylifaction of the changing the change of the chylifaction of the changing the change of the chylifaction o

cicala, n. st-kā'lā (It.), an insect having a long stout

cheanst.

cicala, n. st-k2:14 (it.), an insect having a long stout
body and wings.

cicatris, n. sik-it-riks; cic'atrice, n. -tris (i. cicatris, a scar; F. cicatrice), the scar or scam that remains after a wound has skinned over and healed;
cic'atrise, v. -tris, to heal a wound; to induce a skin
to grow over it; to skin over; cic'atri'sing, imp;
cic'atrised, pp. -trizd; cic'atrisa'tion, n. -tri-zd'shin,
to process of healing; the being skinned over; cic'atri sive, a. -tri'siv, tending to promote the healing
of a wound; cic'atric'ula, n. -trik-id-id, in bot, the
scar left after the falling of a leaf; the hilum or base
of the seed; in anat., the point in the ovum (egg) in
which life first shows itself.
cicerone, n. st-id-ro'n-or or chi'chō-ro'nō; plu ciceroni
(it. -from Cicero, the great ancient orator), one who
explains curiosities and antiquities; a guide; ciceronian, a. sts-ir-oin-tan, like Cicero in style; eloquent;
cic'ero'niansm, n. -tsm, imitation of Cicero.
cichoraceous, a. sik-ir-oin-tan, like Cicero in style; eloquent;
cic'ero'niansm, n. -tsm, imitation of Cicero.
cichoraceous, a. sik-ir-oin-tan, internation of Cicero
not solve in the side of cicero in style; eloquent;
ciceron in sik-ir-oin-tan, internation of Cicero
ciceron in style oin-tanir-oin-tan-ir-oin-tanir-oin-tan-ir-oin-tanir-oin-tan-ir-oin-tanir-oin-tan-ir-oin-tanir-oin-tan-ir-oin-tanir-oin-tan-ir-oin-tanir-oin-tan-ir-oin-tanir-oin-tan-ir-oin-tanir-oin-tan-ir-oin-tanir-oin-tan-ir-oin-tanir-oin-tan-ir-oin-tanir-oin-tan-ir-oin-tanir-oin-tan-ir-oin-tanir-oin-tan-ir-oin-tanir-oin-tan-ir-oin-tanir-oin-ta

cigar, n. sī-gār' (Sp. cigarro, originally a particular kind of tobacco: F. cigare), a small roll of tobacco-leaf for smoking: cigarette, n. sīg'ā-rēt', a little cigar rolled

kind of tobacco: F. cigare), a small roll of tobacco-leaf for smoking: cigarette, n. sig-a-rel', allittle cigar rolled in thin paper.

cilia, n. plu. sil'4-d (L. cilium, an eyelid with the hairs growing on it: It. ciglio: F. cil), the hair of the eyelids; shalrs on the margin of any body; thin hair-like projections from an animal membrane which have a quick vibratory motion—in the smaller animals and insects only seen by the microscope: cll'lary, and the state of the state of the ciliar ciliar todder of the state of the cyclids: cilifornachizate, a. 4-d'a-l'a-l tal'(L. brachium, an arm), having the arms provided with cilia: cll'ingrade, a. gradd (L. gradds, a step), swimming by the action of cilia: ciliary motion, that rapid vibratile motion characteristic of cilia in a state of action.

Cimbric, a. sim-bric, pert. to the Cimbri, an ancient tribe of northern Germany.

cimeter or cymetar, n. sim-ci-cir (F. cimeterre: Sp. cimeterra), a short curved sword used by the Persians and Turks—also spelt scimetara, e. cymetar.

Cimmerian, a. sim-well-der (F. cimetrium, a former name of the Crimes, fabled by the ancients to have been continually shrouded in darkness), extending the continually shrouded in darkness).

tiera), in the Grecian Archipelago, used as a fuller's earth: cimolian, a st-molit-dn, pert to, cinchona, n. stn-kot-di, pert to, cinchona, n. stn-kot-di, after Countess of Cinchon, wife of a vicercy of Peru), the bark of a tree of many species growing in Peru, &c., also called Peruvian bark; the tree itself; cinchon'ic, a. kön-lik, pert to: cinchonine, n. sin-kot-in, also cinchonins, kot-in-d, an alkaloid obtained from cinchona bark: cin'chonism, n. kon-tem, in med., a disturbed condition of the body caused by overdoses of cinchona or quinine. cincture, n. singk'tir (L. cinctura, a girdle; it cintura; F. ccinture), a belt; a girdle; something wom round the body; a carved ring at the bottom and top of a pillar; cinc'tured, a. s'aird, encircled with a belt or ring.

or ring.

cinder, n. sin-ider [AS. sinder, drom, accum: F. cenders, in. denere; L. cineres, ashes: Ger. sinder; Icol. sinder, droms of iron), any body or piece of matter thoroughly burnt, but not reduced to ashes—Luu the reduced of a face of the sinder of the Upper Puriock series, almost wholly composed of systemabells.

oyster-shells.

cinenchyma, n. stratulet md (Gr. Masco, I move;
engcharno, an infusion), in bot. laticiferous tissue
formed by anastomosing vessels.

cinenary, a. strafe-dr-4 (L. cinere, ashes—see cinety,
relating to ashes, applied to sepulchral urns containing the remains of bodies reduced to cinders and
ashes: cinereous, a. strafe-t-d. sic cineritions a.

strafe-t-dh/de, resembling ashes in colour; grey: cinerecus ly, ad. -3t.

Cingalese, a. strafe-dal-ske, of or pert. to Ceyton.

cinnabar, n. strafa-de fil. cissuadors: Gr. Messebort, red lead or vermillon), the mative red sulphures

of mercury; the artificial cinnabar of commerce is
called vermillon: cin'nabarine, a. -4s, of or containing
climabar.

called vermilion: cin'nabarine, a. 4s, of or containing cinnabar.

cinnamon, n. sin'nd môn (Gr. and Heb. kinsamons, in the inner bark of a tree that grows in Coplon, Sumaira, Borneo, &c.: cinnam'is, a. *ndm'ik, of or from cinnamon: cinnamon-stone, a. variety of lime-garnet of a clear cinnamon-brown tint.

cinque, n. single (F. ive), a five; a word used in games: cinque-foil (L. folium, a leaf), a plant belonging to the genus Potentills; in orche, an ornament; Cinque-Fortz, n. plu, the five harbours or ports on the southern shore of England opposite France—viz., Hastings, Romney, Hythe, Dover, and Sandwichs; afterwards increased by the addition of Wincheles, Rye, and Seaford.

Rye, and Seaford.

cipher, n. stifer (F. chiffre; It. cifrat—from Ar. cifr.,
a dot), in arith., the round 0 or nothing; any person or thing of little value; initials of a name intertwined; a secret manner of writing: v. to use figures;
to practise arithmetic; to write in concealed or secret
characters: ciphering, inp.: n. the art or act of computing by numbers: ciphered, pp. from Circassia, in
Europe: n. a native of.

Circean, a. ser-se an (L. circeus), pert. to Circe, the fabled daughter of Sol and Perseus, said to have first

Circean, a sér-sé-in (L. circons), pert. to Circe, the fabled daughter of Sol and Perseus, said to have first charmed her victims and afterwards charged them into beasts; fascinating but noxious. circinate, a. sér-si-nat (L. circino, I. turn round), in bot, rolled inwards from the summit towards the base like a crosier, as the young fronds of ferms: circinal, a.-ci-ndl, resembling a circle. circle, n. sér-ki (L. circulus; Icel. kringla, a. circle, r. ser-ki (L. circulus; Icel. kringla, a. circle circle, n. sér-ki (L. circulus; Icel. kringla, a circle circle, n. sér-ki (L. circulus; Icel. kringla, a circle circle, n. sér-ki (L. circulus; Icel. kringla, a circle conce, every part of which is equally distant from a point within it called the centre; a ring; any round oby; the compass or circuit of anything or piace; a sphere or station in society; a number of persons, as a circle of friends; a series ending where it begins: v. to move round; to encompass; to surround or escose; to keep together: circling where it begins: v. to move round; to encompass; to surround or selection; those circles whose planes pass through the centre of the sphere and divide it into two equal parts: losser circles, those circles whose planes planes do not pass through the centre of the sphere, and which divides colestial sphere: polar circles, the arctic and antarctic treatments.

circu, prefix—see circum. circuit, n. sér'kit (F. circuit: L. circum, round, and itum, to go), the act of moving or passing round; the

space enclosed by a circle; a ring; the journey of the judges in holding courts in different parts of a county: v. to move in a circle; to go round: circuitous, a. **a*l-**is, going round in a circle; not straight of firet; circuitously, ad. **A*: the make a circuit, to go round: circuitously, ad. **A*: the make a circuit, to go round: circuitously, ad. **A*: circuitate, v. **Jdt, form of a circle; round; ending in itself; addressed to a number or circle of persons: n. a written or printed letter or note sent to a number or circle of persons: circularly, ad. **A*: circuitate, v. **Jdt, round appead or move in a circle; to spread; to pass from sapplace or pepeading decimal or part of a decimal; circuitating, imp. noving or passing round; repeating; diffusing; circuitated, pp.: circuitor, n. one who: circuitation, a. **Jd**im, the act of moving round; a series repeated in the same order; the act going and returning; currency of money.

circum, **s**-***circuitation; currency of money.

circum, **s**-***-circuitation; currency of money.

circum, **s**-***-circuitation; currency of money.

circum, **s**-**-circuitation; currency of money.

circum, **s**-circuitation; currency of money.

circum, **circuitation; currency of money.

circum, **s**-circuitation; currency of money.

circum, **circuitation; and **s**-circuitation; n. **s**-circuitation; n

circumstance, n. serküm-sidns (L. circum, round about, and stons, standing), that which affects a fact or case in some way; event; incident: plu. condition

or state of affairs; matters attending an action that modify it for better or worse; v. to place in a particular position or condition; circumstanced, pp. stanst, placed in a particular position as regards another state; circumstantial, a. stanshall, relating to but not essential; incidental; casual; particular; minute; in law, proving indirectly; circumstantially, ad. shall, in color essentially; exactly; in every circumstance or particular; circumstantiality, n. shall; incidentals; circumstantiality, n. plu. shall; incidentals; circumstantiality, pp. circumstantiality, n. plu. shall; incidentals; circumstantiality, pp. circumstantiality, n. plu. shall; incidentals; circumstantiality, n. plu. shall; incidentals; circumstantiality, n. plu. shall; incidentals; circumstantiality, n. plu. shall, n. plu. circumstantiality, n. serikim-vall-dishān (I. circum, round about, and vallum, an earthen wall or parapet set with pallsades), a fortification made round a place by a besieging army, consisting of a wall, ditch, &c.: circumvent'v, v.-tent'(L. ventum, to come), to gain advantage over another by decedi; to outwit; to cheat; to impose on: circumvent'ung, imp.; circumvent'ung, p. circumvent'ung, and deception: circumvent'ung, and advantage over another by decedi; to outwit; to cheat; co impose on: circumvent'ung, imp.; circumvent'ung, n. ser'skis (L. circus, a circular line; Gr. circus, n. ser'skis (L. circus, a circular line; Gr. circus, a circular line; Gr. circus, n. ser'skis (L. circus, a circular line; Gr. circus, a circular line; Gr.

relited: circum volution, m. wielleshun, state of being relider round; act of. circus, n. sir/kis (L. circus, a circular line: Gr. circus, n. sir/kis (L. circus, a circular enclosure for feats of horsemanship, &c., with seats for spectators rising all round in tiers, and sloping backwards. cirrhose, a. sir/rôt (L. cirrus, a curl), in bot., having or giving off tendrils; also cirrous, a. -wis. cirrhus, n. -wis, a tendril or modified leaf in the form of

ng or giving on tentrins; asso or rows, a. *ras* curruns, n. *ris*, a tendri or modified leaf in the form of
a twining process—also spelt chrus: cfr 'ft, n. plu. *ris*,
bot, tendrite: cfrriferous a. *rif*-ris* (f. fron, l. bear),
producing tendrils: cfrriferous, a. *si-rif*-ris* (f.
gero, l. bear), having cuyled locks: cfrrifgrade, a. *grad
(f. gradus, a step), moving by means of cirri.
cfrrhosis, n. si-ro*-sis* (Gr. Kirrhos, tawny), in
med., a term applied to a diseased state of the liver.
cfrripede or cirripede, n. si-ri-ped; plu. cfrripeds
or cfrripedes (f. cirrus, a curl, and pedes, feet), an
animal of the class cfrriped'ia, pedi-d, as the barnacles, having curied jointed feet—also spelt cfrropod, n. -ro*-pod: cfrrous, a. si-ri'sis; (fl. cirrus, a. curl),
terminating in a curl or tendril: cfrrus, n. si-ris*; a. curl,
cirro, si-rio, in composition, the "curl-cloud," one of
the primary modifications of cloud: cfrro-cum'ulus,
n. *si-rii-si-fie (f. cemulus, a mass piled up high, one
of the intermediate modifications of cloud; also cfrrostra'tus, n. *si-rii-si (fl. stratum, the thing spread stra'tus, n. -stra'tus (L. stratum, the thing spread out, a bed).

out, a bed), cisalpine, a. sis-di-pin (L. cis., on this side, and Alpes, the Alps), on this side the Alps in regard to Rome; the south side of the Alps, cissoid, n. sis-sigid (Gr. kisses, ivy, and eidos, form), a mathematical curve invented by Diocles. cist, n., also spelt cyst, sist (L. cista, a basket of wicker work: Gr. kiste: F. ciste: It. cesta), a chest or box; in archwol., an anc. tomb of the Celtie period sisting of two rows of stone, and covered with rude stone slabs: cia*ted, a. inclosed in a cist. Cistercian, n. sis-ti-sis-sis-di-n, n. one of an order of monks established originally at Citeaux in France, whence the name.

whence the name

cistern, n. sistern (L. cisterna, a reservoir for water ; Bohem. ciste; L. castus, clean), an oblong or square box for storing water for domestic use; a hollow place

or pond for containing water; a reservoir.

citadel, n. stf-d-del (F. citadelle; It. citadella, a little town), a fortress or castle in or near a city; a place for arm

place for arms.

cite, v. sit (L. cito, I put into quick motion, I call), to summon; to call upon to appear in a court of justice; to quote; to repeat the words of another in proof; to confirm or illustrate from some authority; citing, imp.: cited, pp.: citation, n. ss-td-shin, a summons into court; a quotation; citable, a. -d-bi, capable of being cited: citatory, a. -d-ter-t, having power of citation: citer, n. -ter, one who.

citric, a. sit-ric (L. citrus, a lemon, or the tree), beinging to lemons or limes: citric acid, an acid extracted from the juice of these: citrine, a. -rin, like a citron; lemon-coloured: citron, n. -rön, the fruit of the citron-tree: citrate, n. sit-ric, a sait of citric acid, city, n. sit's (F. cite il. civius, 1. citto), a corporate and cathedral town: adj. pert. to a city: citizen,

n. -zēn, the native of a city; one who enjoys the rights and privileges pert. to a city: cit'izenship, n. the state of being vested with the rights and privileges of a

citizen.

of being vested with the rights and privileges of a citizen.
civet, n. stv-sit (F. civette: It. sibetto: Pers. sabad), a substance taken from a gland or bag under the tail of the civet-cat—used as a perfume.
civic, a sit-sit (L. civic, a citizen), pert. to a city or citizen: civ'il, a -4!, relating to the ordinary affairs and government of the people of any country, as civil rights and privileges, &c.; political as opposed to criminal; intestine as opposed to foreign; lay as distinguished from ecclesiastical; ordinary life as distinguished life. India politic: civility, at st. civility, n. st. vii'i-fi, politicnes; courtesy; obliging behaviour in the treatment of others: civil las, n. -i-da, one engaged in the ordinary pursuits of life: ad, opposed to military or cisrcial; divilitation, n. sci-fi-k-2d-shin (also with z for s), state of being refined in manners: state of being free from the grossness of savage life: civilise, v. -iz, to reclaim from barbarism; to make less gross in manners: civilitary, imp.; civilised, pp. -izd: civili-ser, n. one who or that which; civil action, any action at law not criminal; civil ideath, the being banished or outlawed: civil is, the whole of the expenditure of the lovel household; civil war are between parties of the inhabitants of the same country.

war between parties of the inhabitants of the country.

clack, v. kldk (F. claquer, to finp or clap: Icel. klak, a certain noise of the domestic fowl: Dut. klacken, to strike, to smack, to make a sharp noise suddenly; to talk incessantly: n. a sharp continued noise; the valve of a pump-piston; one of the valves in a locomotive or other steam-engine: clack e., n. one who: clack ing, imp.: clacked, pp. klak.

clad, v. klad (L. clamo, I cry out: F. clamer, to cali: Dan. klemle, to toll: Gael. glam, to bewl), to seek or demand as a right to define and as due; to assert; to have a right or title to: n. a demand as of right; a right or title to anything; the thing claimed: claim ing, imp.: claimed, pp. klamd: claim:ant, n. dn4, one who demands anything as his right: claim-able, a. d. bl.

claim'ing, imp: claimed, pp. Riamd. claim'ant, n.
-fnt, one who demands anything as his right: claim'ant, able, a. 4.01.

clairroyance, n. klar-voy'dns (F. clair, clear; L.
clairroyance, n. klar-voy'dns (F. clair, clear; L.
clarus, and F. votr, to see; L. videre), an alleged
power of seeing or being cognisant of anything not
present to the eyes or other of the senses: clairvoy'ant, one who claims the power of seeing or knowing
what is not present to the eyes or other of the senses.

claim, n. klam (from clamp), the pecten, a shell-list
whose furrowed valves clamp or fit closely together.

claim, v. klam (Swed, klamp, a block; feel, klambr,
a lump: Dut. klamp, a clod), to clog or obstruct with
glutinous matter; to be moist: claiming, impliclaimind, pp. klaim's claim'ny, a-mi, thick; sighesive; soft and sticky: claim 'anness, n. state of being
sticky; tends sticky: claim 'anness, n.

clammed, pp. klámá: clam'my, a. mi, thick; adhesive; soft and aticky; clam'miness, n. state of being sticky; tenacity.

clamber, v. klám'ber (Ger. klammern, to hold fast with the hands or claws: Dan. klam're, to clamp, to grasp), to climb amongst obstructions or with difficulty: clam bering, imp.: clam'bered, pp. -bérd. clamon, n. klám'er (l. clamor, a loud noise-from clamo, I cry out: F. clameur; Sw. klammer; Gael. clamora, uproar, brawl), a great noise or outcry: v. to complain noisily; to talk loudly; to make importunate demands: clam'ouring, imp.: clamoruned, pp.-drd: clam'oured, pp.-drd: clam'oured, pp.-drd: clam'oured, pp.-drd: clam'oured, pp.-drd: clam'orous, a. -dr-is, noisy in words; boisterous: clam'orous, a. -dr-is, clam'orousness, n. the state of being loud or noisy. clamp, n. klámp (Dut. klampen, to hook things together: AS. clam, a bándage, a clasp: Ger. klamm, pinching, stratil, anything that fastens or binds; a piece of iron or other metal used to fasten a corner: v. to fasten or bind with clamps; to join pieces of board together with the grain crossing each other: any ing. imp.: clamped, pp. clamp. t. clientes, dependante), a family; a tribe; a number of persons desconded from one common stock under a chief: clan ship, n.: clam'sish, a. -nish, united by feelings and prejudices peculiar to clans; disposed to adhere closely: clan'mishly, ad. it. clan'mishmess, n.: clans'-man, n. one belonging to the same clan. clandestine, a. klan'des'fin (L. clandestines, Service).

fin), secret; hidden; private—applied to wrong actions: clandes tinely, ad. 41; clandes tineness, n. clang, n. klang (i. clange, I sound: Ger. klang; Dut. klank, sound: Ged. pliong, the ring of metal, the sharp ringing sound of metallic hodies stricing together: v. to make a sharp ringing sound by striking metallic bodies together: clang ing, imp.: clanged, pp. klangd: clang'our, n. -gêr, a sharp, ringing, or rattling sound. clang, n. klank (Dut. klank, sound, rumour -sec clang), the rattling ringing sound of armour or of metallic bodies; v. to rattle and sound, as prisoners clank their chains: clanking, imp.: clanked, pp. klank;

klankt.

kidnet.

clap. n. klap (an imitative word: Dan. klapper, to chatter, as the teeth with cold: Dut. klapper, to chatter, as the teeth with cold: Dut. klapper, to rattle), a noise made by the meeting of bodies; a leud noise or a burst of sound, as of thunder; a stroke with the open hand; v. to strike guickly together so as to produce a sound; to strike gently with the paim of the hand; to appliand by striking the palms of the hands together; to drive together; to thrush hastily; clapping, imp.; clapped, pp. klapt; clapper, n. one who, or the taling which; the tongue or striker of a bell: clapping, imp. trick or device to gain applause; add, not genuine; to clap on, to add or put on quickly.

gain applause: ad., not genuine: to clap on, to ado or put on quickly. clare-obscure, n. kdr-ob-skur, also written clare-obscure, n. kdr-ob-skor (L. darus, clear, and ob-scures, obscure). light and shade in painting: a delay of two colours. claret, n. kdr-dt (F. claret, a red wine, somewhat clare-from L. clarus, clear). French wine of a dark-

90

red colour.

red colour.
clarify, v. klar4-ff (L. clarus, clear, and facto, I
make: F. clarifer), to make clear; to render pure and
bright: clarifer, it is make clear; to render pure and
bright: clarifer, pp. -frid: clarifer,
fler, n. one who; that which makes clear: clarifer,
then, n. -frikal-shin, the act of purifying or refining,
clarion, n. klari-ton(Sp. claria, a trumpet: F. clair,
t. chiaro, clear), a trumpet with a narrow the
claricoret, n. -d-nét, a wind musical instrument—also
clarinet, n. -d-nét, a wind musical instrument—also
diarinet, n. -d-nét, a wind musical instrument—also
darinet, n. -d-nét, a wind musical instrument
darinet, n

referring to the red tinge of the tops), the plant meadow and wild sage.
clash, n. kidsk (an imitative word: Dut. kiets, an echoing stroke: Ger. klatschen, initiative of the sound produced by striking with the hand against a partition or wall: F. plas, noise, knell: Gr. klazo, I. clash, as arms), a noise made by striking one thing against another; collision; an opposition of interests; centradiction: v. to strike one thing against another; to meet in opposition; to interfere in interests: clashing, inp.; add. interfering; oppositie: a. a striking against in bodies; opposition: clashed, pp. klashingly, ad. -U. clasp, h. kidsp (old Eng. claspee, imitative of the sound of a motal fastening; Dut. gaspe, a clasp or buckle), a hook for fastening; a catch; an embrace by throwing the arms around: v. to shut or fasten with a hook; to catch and hold by twining; to hold closely in the hand; to embrace closely: clasping, imp.; clasped, pp. klospi; clasp-kinfe, n. a knife who, is a catch of the clasping, in the hand; to embrace closely: clasping, imp.; clasped, pp. klospi; clasp-knife, n. a knife who, is a class of the class, n. klos. d. clasping, n. hewho or that which who had been a consensually a distribution into groups of creatures or things having something in common; a kind or sort; v. to arrange; to put into sets or ranks; to distribute into groups; classing, imp.; classed, pp. klost: classic, klosek, or classical, a. st-kal, pert. to authors of the highest rank; chaste; pure; refined; classically, ad. -R: classically, a. h. klathing classically, a. h. klathing classically, a. h. klathing classically, a. h. klathing classically, and the interesting classically and the classically and the classically and the classically and the classical classic, kindsele, or classically, and the classical classically and the classical classic, and the classical classical classically and the classical classically and the classical classically and classically and classically and classically and classically and classically and classica

n. -et ft.kd:shiin, the act of arranging into classes or ranks: clas sifiable, a. -ft'd-bl, that may be classified; clas sifica tory, a. -kd'ter-t, forming the basis of clas-

clas since tory, a. sauters, totaling in consideration.
clashrate, a. klathrate (L. clathri; Gr. klethra, a trellis or lattice), in bot., latticed like a grating; clathraria, n. rd-ri-d, a genus of fossil stems, so called from the lattice-like arrangement of the leaf-scars which ornament their surface.

sears which ornament their surface.
clatter, h. kldider an imitative word: Dut. klateren,
to ratile), a rapid rattling noise made by hard bodies
when brought sharply into contact; a noise tumultucus and confused; rapid noisy talk: v. to make a
rattling noise by striking hard bodies together; to
talk fast and idly; to clamour: clattering, imp.;
clattered, pp. terd: clatterer, n. one who: clatterlagtly, ad. -fi.
clause, n. klote: F. clause, a clause; L. clausem,

ingry, ad. -a. clause, n. kloler (F. clause, a clause; L. clausum, to shut), a part shut off; a part or member of a sentence; an article in an agreement; a stipulation in a document; clausular, a. -xi-idr, consisting of or

clayate, a. klai-at (L. clava, a club: Sans. cala, a lance or club), in bot., club-shaped; becoming gradu-ally thicker towards the top: clavated, a. knobbed; set with knobs.

for with starch, and then clear by clapping with the open hands: clear-starching, imp.: clear-starcher, pp.: clear-starcher, none who: clear-headed, a having a clear unclouded intellect: to clear a ship, process the requisite papers at the custom-house, as ship of procure the requisite papers at the custom-house, as ship of process and the clear for action, in a ship of process, as a ship of process, a ship to keep the ropes from slipping; a piece of wood for fasten anything to; a piece of iron worn on shoes to render them more durable.

cleave, v. klev (Ger. kleben; Dut. kleeven, to stick to, to fasten), to adhere to; to stick to; to be united in interest or affection; cleaving, inp.: cleaved, klev, or clave, klev, pt. did cleave; cleaved, pp. cleave, v. klev (Ger. kleben; Dut. kloue, a cleft), to split; to part or divide by force; to crack; to part; to open; cleaving, imp.: clove, klev, or cleft, kleft, pt. did cleave; cleaved, divided by force; cleaver, to kleft, pt. did cleave; cleaved, divided by force; cleaver, n. kleft, pt. did cleave; cleaved, pp. klevd, divided by force; cleaver, n. kleft, pt. did cleave; cleaved, pp. klevd, divided by force; cleaver, n. kleft, pt. did cleave; cleaved, pp. klevd, divided by force; cleaver, n. kleft, pt. did cleave; cleaved, pp. klevd, divided by force; cleaver, n. kleft, pt. did cleave; cleaved, pp. klevd, divided by force; cleaver, n. kleft, pt. did cleave; cleaved, pp. klevd, divided by force; cleaver, n. kleft, pt. did cleave; cleaved, pp. klevd, divided by force; cleaver, n. kleft, pt. did cleave; cleaved, pp. klevd, divided by force; cleaver, n. kleft, pt. did cleave; cleaved, pp. klevd, divided by force; cleaver, n. k

in which it is to be sung. cleft, n. klēft (from cleave, which see), a crack; a

a piece of music. a figure placed at the beginning of each stave to tell its pitch or the degree of clevation in which it is to be sunk.

cleft, n. kléft (from cleave, which see), a crack; a gap; a crevice.

clegn, kléft (from cleave, which see), a crack; a gap; a crevice.

clegn, kléft (from cleave, which see), a crack; a gap; a crevice.

clegn, kléft (from cleave, which see), a little vine branch, a small twig; a genus of plants, chiefly climbers—also called viryin's bouer.

clement, a kléménd (l. clemens, mld, merciful; it. clemente; h. clement, indice; gentleness; mercy; disposition to forgive or to spare; clemently, ad. di. clement, v. klémén, for clinch, which see: clench-bolts, in a sky, those clenched at the ends where they come through; clench-nails, those which will drive without splitting the board; to clench an argument, to place it in a firm and unassaliable position.

Legaydra, n. klépéndez (L.—from Gr. klepto, I. alegaydra, n. klépéndez (L.—from Gr. klepto, I. alegaydra, n. klépéndez (L.—from Gr. klepto, I. alegaydra, n. klépéndez (L.—from Gr. klepto, I. clerestory, n. kleré-store; (F. cléristère; by others, F. cleir, clear, bright, and Rng. story, a fiat, in unperstory or row of windows in a church rising clear above the adjoining parts of the buildings: clerestory or kleré-fre, lerey; I. clericus; Sp. clerigo; It. clerico, one of the clergy—from Gr. kleros, a lot), the body of men set apart to conduct the service of God in a Christian Church; clerical, a kléré-klel, pert. to. clergy, n. kléré-klel, pert. to. clergy, an ana, privilege by which clergymen, and subsequently all wisho could read, were in certardae, a kleré-der delen, n. kléré (F. clerical, a kléré-klel, pert. to the clergy or the Church—also cleric, n. 4kl. a. kleré-der delengent priest, one engaged to write in an office or keep business books; a clergyman; a reader of responses in the church-service: clerk klsp, n. the office of a clerk, n. kléré (F. clericus, a clerk and n. die clerk, n. kléré (F. clericus, a clerk and n. die cler

into a notched wheel: v. to strike louder and fuller

into a notched wheel: v. to strike louder and fuller than a tick: chicking, imp.: clicked, pp. kliki.
client, n. kličin (i. cliens, one who had a patrongen. clientis), one who employs a lawyer; a dependant: clientahip, n.
cliff, n. klij (icel. kleyf-from cliufa, to cleave, Ger. kluf, a cavern, a cleft: Dut. kleppe; Dan. klippe, a rock), a steep bank; a high and steep rock: cliff, klij, a cavern, and rugged.
cliff, n. klij, same as cleft—which see. climate, n. klij-nad ger. kluf, in music-see clef.
cliff, n. klij, same as cleft—which see.
climate, n. klij-nad (Gr. klimata, slopes, tracts of land: F. climat), the condition of a place or country with respect to the weather that prevails; a region of district of country: climatic, as climatic, a. moli-i-kdi, pert. to or depending on a climate clima, a. moli-i-kdi, pert. to or depending on a climate climatic science which treats of the different climates of the earth, their causes, products, and peculiarties of the matological, a. doji-kdi, port. to or dimation, v. tl.; thirm and ding, inp.
climated, p. himskeffer klimate of imation, v. tl.;
climated, p. himskeffer klimate a staturage a ladder:
climate of the method of the climation, and climate of the climation, p. himskeffer klimate a staturage a ladder:
climate of the himser a staturage a ladder:

climatised, pp. -fizd. climax, n. kli'māks (Gr. klimax, a staircase, a la chimax, n. M. indks (Gr. Mimax, a staircase, a ladder: Gr. Kimakter, a step), step by step; ascent; a figure of speech in which the sontences rise as it were step by step upwards in intensity: climateteric, n. kimikteric or kik-mdk/kir-ki, one of the critical steps or periods in human life in which some great change is supposed to take place in the human constitution; adj. also clim'acterical, 'der'i-kil, pert. to or connected with; critical: grand climateteric, the age of 63 in man, after which the constitution is supposed to decline, and old age begin. climb, v. kinn (Dut. kiemmen, to hold tight, to climb: Dan kynge, to cling, to crowd), to mount upwards with the hands and feet, as up a steep hill, precipic, or tree; to seemd with labour, or as a plant by means of tendrils: climb'ing, imp. -ing: climbed, pp. kinnd: climb'er, n. one who; a climbing plant: plan an order of birds.

kitmá: elimb'er, n. one who; a elimbing plani: plu an order of birds.
clinandrium, n. kit-ndn'dr-tim (Gr. kline, a bed, and aner, a man—gen, andros), in bot, that part of the column of orchideous plants in which the anther lies: clinan'thium, n. thi-tim (Gr. anthos, a flower, in bot, a receptacle of flowers which is not of a fleshy consistency, clinch, v. klinsh (Dut. klinken, to clink or rivet: Dan. klinke, a rivet: Norm F. clanche; Ger. klinge, the latch of a door), to grasp with the hand; to fix firmly by folding over; to rivet: n. anything which holds both ways: clinching, imp.; n. the fastening of a boit or mail by hammering the point so as to make it spread: clinching, imp.; n. the fastening of a boit or mail by hammering the point so as to make it spread: clinching, like slates on a root—applied to the planking of a ship, as clincher work: n. one who makes a smart or unanswerable roots: n. one who makes a smart or unanswerable roots: n. one who makes a smart or unanswerable roots. It is not supplied to the planking of a ship, as clincher built, the roots of the planking overlie each the the kealates on root-to-clinch or clench the fist, to contract the finger sirmly and closely into the palm of the hand so as to form a ball. form a ball.

iorm a ball. dilng v. kling (AS. clingan, to shrink or wither; Dan. klynge, to cluster; Sw. kkænga, to clutch, to climb), to adhere closely; to stick to firmly, as an interest; to hold fast to by entwining or embracing, as in affection: clinging, imp.; clung, pt. and pp. kling.

as in allection: ellinging, inp.: clung, pt. and pp. kliug.
clinical, a. klinik-kai (Gr. kline, a bed), pert. to a bed: clinical lecture, instruction given to medical students by a professor at a sick-bed: clinically, ad.
dt, by the bedside: clinoid, a. klinigid (Gr. eldos, form), in anat., applied to certain processes of bone clink, a klingid (Gr. klinge, in thighe; Gal, gliong, to ring as metall-clink, from clang, as expressing a shriller sound), to lingle; to make a small sharp ringing noise: n. a sharp ring or jingle of small metallic bodles, as coins: clinking, inp.: clinked, pp. klingid: clinker, n. klingid: rin min., the black oxide of iron; the slaggy ferruginous crusts that form on the bars of engine-furnaces: plu, very hard bricks; bricks run together and glazed over by excessive heat: clinker-bar, in a steam-engine, the bar fixed across the top of the ash-pit: clink-stone, rock of a greyish-blue colour which rings with a metallic sound when struck.
clinometer, n. kli-nini-lety (Gr. klinein, to incline, and metron, a measure), an instrument for measuring mite, mid: order, midt, for lulo; midt, m

the dip or angle at which strata incline from the

Clio, n. kit's (L.—from Gr. kleio—from kleio, I cele-brate), in anc. myth., the muse who presided over his-

brate, in one myon, we call the stapping noise tory. clip, v. klip (a word imitative of the snapping noise made by shears: Dan. klippe, to clip or cut: Sw. klippa, to wink: Ger. klipp, a clap), to cut off with shears or seissors; to pare; to cut short: n. a sheep-shearing; that which is shorn off the sheep: clip ping, in the part cut off; clipped, pp. klip; also clipt, pt. and pp.; clip per, n. one who; a fast-sailing ship: to clip one's wings, to put a check upon one's projects or achemes.

be also pictured by the color of the color o

who markes clocks: clocks: the channes in the clock." clock, contraction for "time of, on, or by the clock."
clock, n. klók (Norm. klaeg, a horse-fly), familiar name of the common beetie; also clock er, n. clock, n. klók (an initiative word: Dut. klocken), the cry of the brooding hen—see cluck.
clod, n. klók (an initiative word: Dut. klocken), the cry of the brooding hen—see cluck.
clod, n. klód (Dan. klods; Sw. klóts, a block, a log: Dut. klos, a bail), a hard tump of carth of any kinds carth, ground, or turf; a stupid fellow; a dolt. clocker, a. dol. consisting of clocks: clocker, a dolt. consisting of clocks: clocker, a dolt. clocker, a. dol. consisting of clocks: clocker, n. klóg, consisting of clocks: clocker, n. klóg, fleel, ploc, any round mass: Soct. clog, n. klóg, fleel, ploc, any round mass: Soct. clog, to cover with mud), a hindrance; an impediment; anything that hinders motion: v. to load so as to hinder or impede motion; to burden; to custer or mass: clog ging, imp.: clogged, pp. klógd: clog gy, a. -gt, that has power to clog; thick; clog ginses, n. clog, n. klóg (Ger. klots, a log, a clog), a wooden sole.
closter, n. klój-stér (Ger. kloster; F. clottre, a monastery; rom L. claustrum, an inclosure), an inclosed place; a monastery or nunnery; a plazza of an inclosed place; a monastery or nunnery; a plazza of an inclosed place; clof steral, a confined to a cloister; retired from the world: clof sterar, n. one who. clonte, a klón-lik (Gr. klonos, a violent confused motion), in med., applied to spasms or convulsions, rapidly alternating with relaxation. close, a klós lk. clausus, shut up; F. clos, closed, shut, shut; having no vent or outlet; confined; compact; solid or dense; concise, brief; very near; private, harrow; craffy; penutrous; warm or presented as the contractory of the contractory or propessive, as the

shut), shut; having no vent or outlet; confined; compact; solid or dense; concise; brief; very near; private; narrow; crafty; penurious; warm; oppressive, as the weather: n. n. Scot, a narrow passage or entry; a contyard; an inclosure: adv. closely; nearly; eccetly; closely, ad. kids-it. close-bodied, a. fitting the body closely; close-fisted, a. niggardly; close-hauled, a. among scamen, close to the wind; close-quarters, in direct contact; hand to hand; closeess, n. -nes, narrowness; want of ventilation;

ness, n. nbs, narrowness; want of ventilation; compactness; secrecy, close, v. klos (see above), to shut; to make fast; to end or finish; to cover; to inclose; to come or bring together; to unite: n. conclusion; end; a pause; cessation: cloving, innp.: closed, pp. klosd; closer, n. zbr, one who or that which: to close with, to accede to; to grapple with. closet, n. klos-tet (dim. of close, an inclosure), as small room or apartment for retirement; a small dark room: v. to shut up; to conceal; to take into a private apartment for consultation: clos-etted, pp. clot, n. klot (Sw. klots, a log: Dut. klot, a lump; allied to clod), fluid matter thickened or coagulated

isto a lump or lumps—clod is applied to earth: v. to turn into masses or lumps; to coagulate or thicken, as milk or blood: clotting, imp.: clotted, pp.: clotty, a. f., full of clotts, cloth, cloth: ger. kleid; Icel. kloth, n. kloth (AS. clath, cloth: Ger. kleid; Icel. kloth, agarment: W. clyd, warm), any woven stuff; any fabric woven from wool; the covering of a table: clothe, plu. kloths, meaning different kinds: clothe, v. kloth, to cover with articles of dress; to put on naiment; to invest; to surround; to spread over or to cover: clothing, imp.: n. garments in general; dress: clothed or clad, pp. klothd, kldd: clothes, n. pln. kloths, garments or dress for the body: bed-clothes, coverings of a bed: clothes-basket, n.: clothes-brash, n.: clothier, n. 4-tr, a seller of cloths; a seller ormaker of clothes; an outfilter: the cloth, a familiar name for the clergy in general, or the clerical profession.

name for the clergy in general, or the clerical profession.

cleved, n. klowd (old Dut. clote, a cloud—allied to
clod, being vapours drawn into clods or separate masses), a mass of visible vapour floating in the atmosphere; a great multitude, in the sense of a diffused
and indistinct mass; v. to obscure or darken; to overspread with clouds; to make of a gloomy or sullen
spect; to sully; to tarnish; to become obscure; to
grow cloudy; clouding, imp.; cloud ed, pp.; cloud'y,
a. 4. overcast; obscure; gloomy; displitting; semispane; cloud'ily, ad. 4: cloud iness, n.; cloud less,
a without a cloud; cloudlessly, ad. 4: cloud-berry,
the mountain bramble, abounding in the Highlands of Scotland; cloud-capt, a. extremely lofty; very
high; cloud, wrapt, a. -rdpt, insity; obscure: in the
clouds, beyond the range of the eye—applied to flights
of fancy, or to confused and obscure representations;
absent; not attending to what is going on around.
clout, n. cloid (AS. clud, a patch—primary sense, a
hlow: Dut. klotes, to strike), a patch; a piece of
cloth for cleaning or kitchen use; a flat-beade said;
v. patch; in the cloud of the property of the cloud of the cloud or repair a hole or breat; a piece of
cloth for cleaning or kitchen use; a flat-beade said;
v. patch; plate in repair of ed tong a cloud on

cloth or leather to repair a hole or break; a piece of cloth for cleaning or kitchen use; a flat-headed nail: v. to patch; to mend or repair by putting or sewing on a patch; to mend or repair by putting or sewing on a patch; clouwing, imp.: clouvied, pp.: a clouv on the head, a blow or stroke on the head.

clove, v. klów—see cleave.

clove, n. klów [Dul. krayd-neege], the nail-spice: L. cloves, n. klów [Dul. krayd-neege], the nail-spice [Dul. klove; a fissure], a division of a root of garlic; in bot., cloves, n. klów [Dul. krayd-neege], the nail-spice [Dul. klover, hayden [Dul. klover, hollow [Cer. kloven, to cleave], a common field-herb called trefoll, used for the fodder of cattle; to live in clover, to live in abundance; clovered, a. -erd, abounding in clover.

in clover.

clown, n. kloken (Duk. kloete, a lump, a block: Ger.

klotz, a log; klotzig, blockish, rustic), a peasant; a

rustic; one who has the rough manners of one from
the country; an ill-bred man; one who plays the fool
in a theatre or circus; clown'ish, a like a rustic;
coarse and ill-bred; clown'ishly, ad. A: clown'ishtess, n. rudeness of behaviour; awkwardness,
cloy, v. klog (from Eng. clog, a thick mass; F. encloper, to choke or stop up, to fill to loathing; to surfeit; cloy'ing, imp.: cloyed, pp. kloyd, filled; glutted;
cloy'ess.

cloyless, a.
club, n. klūb (W. clob, a knob: Russ. klub', a ball:
Sw. klabb, a log: Ger. kolbe, a club), a stick with
one end heavier than the other; a thick heavy stick or cudgel for beating or defence; a principal war weapon in ancient times, and now in barbarous counrespon in ancient times, and now in barbarous com-ries; a number of persons associated for some com-man purpose; the name of one of the suits of cards; v. to units for some common end; to pay a share of a common reckoning; to best with a club; to turn up and place together the club-ends of a number of rifles; clab bing, imp.: club-bed, pp. kildo: club bist, n. one who belongs to a club or association: club-house, n. who belongs to a club or association: club-house, n. a. rute force: club-foot, n. a deformed foot: club-mess, n. a moss-like plant; the Lycopodium. club, n. kild (an initiative word: Dut. klocken; F. glousser; Sp. cloquear), the call of a hen to her cluck-

ens, or the noise she makes when hatching: v. to call or cry as a hen does to her chickens: cluck ing, imp.: clucked, p. kükk.
clue, n. kló isee clew), a key to: a guide.
clump, n. klómp (related to club: leel. klumbr, a lump: but. klompe; Ger. klumpen, a clod, a mass), a lump: but. klompe; Ger. klumpen, a clod, a mass), a reces or abrub shapeless pleco of matter; a cluster of street or abrub. trees or shrubs.

clumsy, a klüm'zt (low Ger. klomen; old Eng. clom-sid, stiffened with cold: Icel. klumsa, suffering from cramp), awkward and inefficient, like one benumbed with cold; unskilful; slow; heavy; ill made: clum'-

with cold; unskillul; slow; neavy; in made; clum-sily, ad. di; clum siness, n. clung, v. kling-see cling, clunch, n. klinsh (from cling), any tough coarse clay; soft chalk; the clayey beds of chalk-marl. Cluniac, n. klinsh dk, one of a reformed order of monks of the Benedictines, so called from Clugni or

monks of the Benedictines, so called from Ciugni or Ciuny in France.
cluster, n. klüs'eler (Dut. klüssen, to stick together; klüster, a cluster), a bunch; a number of things of the same kind growing or grouped together, as a cluster of raisins, cluster of bees: v. to unite in a bunch or bunches; to collect into a flock, crowd, or close body; clust tering; imp.: clustered, pp.-droi: clust teringly, action of the cluster of

clutch, n. klüch (Scot. cleik, to snatch; Swiss, klupe, claws), a firm grasp or griping with the hands by tightening the fingers; a seizure; a grasp; v. to seize firmly with the hand; to gripe; to grasp; clutch'ing, imp.: clutched, pp. klücht; clutches, n. plu. claws; hands, in the sense of rapacity and cruelty; in the clutches, in the power of, in a bad sense. clutter, n. klütler (another form of clutter), a noise; a bustle; v. to make a confused noise; clut'tering, inv. clut'eaged on klein.

a bustle: v. to make a confused noise: clut'tering, inp.: clut'tered, pp. -terd. clymenia, n. kit-mé-nt-d (L. clymene, a sea-nymph), in geol., a genus of nautiloid shells. clypeste, a kit-pi-d (L. clypeus, a shield), in bot., having the shape of a shield; also clype'form, a -t-fultorn (L. forma, shape in injection into the bowels. co, kb (L. cum; Gr. sun, with, together: R. con, a form of the prefax con, and means, with; together; together with; co is used before a vowel and h, as coalesce, cohabit, and is often separated from the word by a hyphen, as co-operate, co-partner; in math., co is an abbreviation of complement, as co-latitude, co-sine, co-tangent. Note.—The prefix con assumes the various forms of co, coq, col, com, cor, according to the first letter of the second element of the compound; but, i, con becomes com before b and

sumes the various forms of co. cog, col. com, cor, according to the first letter of the second element of the compound; but, i., con becomes com before b and p, as combustion, compel; 2, con is retained before J and v, except in comfort, as conflict, convene; 3, con is retained before J and v, except in comfort, as conflict, convene; 3, con is retained output. Act, 3, and s, as content, condole, coach, n, etc. (F. coucher; Dut. keetsen, to tile, to put to bed; but. keetse, a couch, a coach, a carriage; a four-wheeled vehicle; v. to travel in a coach; coaching, imp.: coached, pp. köcht; coach-box, n. the seat on which the driver sits; coach'ful n. Jöbl, enough to fill a coach; coachman, n. the driver of a coach. coadjutor, n. kö-da-jó-tér (L. con, together; ad, to; jutus, assisted), one who helps another; an assistant; coadjutare, a, kö-da'-jó-tér (L. con, together; ad, to; jutus, assisted), one who helps another; an assistant; coadjutare, a, kö-da'-jó-tér (L. con, together, and adunare, to unite), in bot, united at the base; cohering, coagulate, v. kö-daj-da'-da' (L. and It. coaquare, to curdie; F. coagular), to curdie; to congenia; to change a fluid into a fixed mass; to thicken or turn into clots; coagulatity, in ball, in that which coagulatity, n. ball-da' (L. and in, coagulatity), n. letting the coagulatity, n. letting the coagulatity, n. letting the coagulatity, n. letting thickened or coagulatity, n. letting the coagulative, a. Ja-fit, having power to coagulated; coagulative, a. Ja-fit, having power to coagulative, coagulative, a. leting thickened or coagulated; coagulative, a. let

a liquid.

coal, n. kôi (Icel. koi; Ger. kohle—original meaning,
fire: Sw. kylla, to kindle), mineralised vegetable
natter; a hard black mineral used as fuel; v, to
take in coal for the supply of a steam or sailing vessel;
coal'ing, inp: n. taking in of coals, as into a steamship: coaled, pp. köld: coal'y, a. -t. like coal; containing coal: coal-black, a. black like coal; coalfield, n. a natural deposit or bed of coal in the earth:

coal-fish, n. a see-fish having the upper part of the head and back black: coal-say, n. kof-xt, fry of the weal-fish: coal-beaver, n. most of coal-carrier coals, as into a house, cellar, or ship; a coal-porter coals, as into a house, cellar, or ship; a coal-porter coals, and no coal-porter coals coal-mine; a ship cargo when it coasts of coal-mine; a ship per coal-porter coals coal-mine; a ship per coal-porter coals coal-mine; a hip per coal-porter coals in carrying coals: coal-mine; n. koff pro coals coals in carrying coals: coal-mine; n. plu-meth-fors, in geot, the layers or strata of stone, &c., between which the deposits of coal are found: to blow the coals, to kindle strife: to carry coals to Reweastla, to do something very unnecessary; to less one's labour: to hand over the coals, to call to account; to censure. account; to censure.

lose one's labour: to make over the course, to can we account; to censure.

coalesce, v. ko's'-les' (L. coalescere, to grow together; coalesce, nad alescere, to grow up: lt. coaleszare: P. coalesr', to unite; to grow together; to achiers in masses; to assimilate or unite as one, as mations by labor to assimilate or unite as one, as mations by labor to achieve the coalesce acts. The coalesce acts could be coalesced and the coalesce acts are to growing or uniting together; union: coalition, n. -ltakian, a union of persons, parties, or states for a common object; a confederacy or league: coalitionist, n. -lst, one who. coamings, n. pluk koin-ings, among seamen, raised work round the hatches of a ship to prevent water getting down into the hold.

coarse, a. kors (a supposed corrupted form of "course," as in the phrase "of course," meaning according to the regular order of events, not refined; runle; runle; gross; impure; indelicate: coarse ly,

rude; rough; gross; impure; indelicate: coarse ly, ad. 4: coarse ness, n.

ad. di: coarse ness, n.
coast, n. koist (L. costa, a rib, a side: it. costa; F.
costa, a rib, a coast), the limit or border of a country.
the sea-shore or land near it: v. to sail near the land
or in sight of it; to sail from port to port in the same
country: coast ing, imp.; coast ed, p.; the coast is
clear, the danger is over; no impediment exists; no
enemies or opponents are in sight or a thand: coast or,
n. a vessel employed in home-trade only: coast wiss,
ad by or along the coast: coasting-trade, n. the rise
country: coast-guard, body of police for watching the
sea from the coast: sea-coast, margin of land next
the sea. The sea

the sea coat n. kbi [F. coite; It. coita, a coat or frock, a man's garment worn above the waistcoat; an upper garment; an external covering; a layer of any substance: v. to cover or spread over, as paint on a wail; to smear; to put on a coat: coating, imp.: n. a covering; any substance spread over another: coated, p.: ad, in bot, having concentric coates or layers: coates, n. kb-të, a half coat; a very short coat: coat of arms, n. the emblacomment of armorial bearings on an eartitcheon: coat of mail, n. a plees of armour in the form of a blart.

pect of arming in the form of a surr.

F. coccast, v. koks (old Fag. cokes, a simpleton, a gull:
F. coccast, one who says or does inauchable or riductions
things; to wheedle or gull one into doing something;
to persuade by fondline or flatery: coarsing, imp.:
coarsed, pp. kokst: coarsen, n. one who: coarsingly,

ad. 4L.
cob, n. kbb (W. cobio, to thump; cob, a knock), the
top or head; anything in round lumps; a strong
puny; a foreirn coin; clay mixed with straw; v. to
punish; cob bing, imp.; cobbed, pp. kbbd; cob by,
a. hl, stout; brisk.
cobalt, n. kbbdcht (Ger. kbbdd, the goblin or demon
of Ger. mines), a brittle metal of a reddish-grey or
greyish-white colour, much used in the state of oxide
to give a bine colour to glass, and to produce enamels
upon metals and cartherware, der. cobalt, a. 4th,
cobalt; cobaltine, n. 4th, arsenical ore of cobult

coluit.

cobble, v. kib-bl (frequentative of cob, to kneck:
Dan. kibler, to cobble), to mend by putting on a
patch; to repair coarsety: cob bling, imp. -bling;
cob bled, pp. -blil, badly made or mended: cob blar,
n. -blir, cue who; a mender of boots and shoes.
cobble, n. kib-bl (Dut. kibbelen, to bear, as water
arminst a tank or on the shore), a round water-worn
stone; a boulder; a small fishing-boat—also spelt
cobbs.

course de capello, n. k@brt-d2-kd-p2l70 (Port. serpent of the hood), the hooded anake, highly venomous, inhabiting the East Indies.

cobweb, n. köö'selö (Fiem. kop, a spider: Fris. kop, a bubble), the network spread by a spider to catch far prey; any mare: adj. alender and feehle: cob'webbed, a -icteld, in bot, covered with loose hairs. coes, n. kö'kö (Sp.), the diried leaf of a plant, having highly narcotic qualities, used by the Feruviana. coesame or coesigne, n. kö-kön' (F. a land of milk and honey), an imaginary land of idleness, plenty, and pleasure: a name applied to London and its suburts. and hence of the spide of th

variety of augite; coccos teus, n. *hös*té*: (Gr. osteon, a bone), in gool, a fish of the old red sandstane, so termed from the berry-like tubercles studding its plates.

cochineal, n. któ*i-nei (Sp. cockinilla, a wood-louse), a suriet and crimson dye-stuff consisting of a mass of very small insects, natives of the warm countries of Central and S. America.

cochiear, a. któ*i-te'r (L. a spoon), in bot., a kind of resilvation in which a helmet-shaped part covers all the others in the bud; coch hear liform, a. dr*i-foirm in the bud; cochiear in the bud; cochiear, the shell of a snail, a screw; Gr. kneikos, a shell-fish with a spiral shell; having the form of a screw; spiral; cochleate, a. dt. also cochleated, also particularly of the domestic fowl—fem. ken; a vane in shape of a cock; cock-row, n. dt. also cock red. n. dt. dt. also cock red. n. a. a hattle better dt. also cock red. n. a. a hattle better dt. also cock red. n. a. a hattle better dt. also cock red. n. a. a hattle better dt. also cock red. n. a. a hattle better dt. also cock red. n. a. a hattle better dt. also cock red. n. a. a hattle better dt. also cock red. n. a. a hattle better dt. also cock red. n. a. a hattle better dt. also cock red.

a cock with a uragour ani, supposed to be mancaed up a cock from a viper's egg, or from one of its own, cockchafer, n. kok'chd-fer (cock, and AS. cenfor, a beetle), the May-bug or dorr-beetle, cocker, v. kok'er (Dut. kokien, to pamper-see cock-mey), to pamper; to fondle and spoil, as a child; cock'ering, imp.: n. fondling indulgence; cock'ered, pp.

et, n. höhöd (F. cachet, a seal: contr. of L. quo quietus), an official seal; a written certifialed, given by the custom-house officers to mertos show that their merchandise has been prontered. te to she

ntered. a, n. kök-ki (F. coqwiole; Pol. kakol; Gael. cogal; osi), a weed that grows among corn; the corn-

one. seekis, n. hiti-ki (l. cochica; Gr. kochics, a snail, a hall-shai: F. cogwille), a shail-shai ribbed or grooved on sta sides: v. to contract into folds or wrinkles: seckised, pp. kid.
seekised, n. kidi-ni (F. cocagne, a plentiful country: cogwaisser, to cocker, to pamper), an anc. nickname or a citizen of London—aow applied by way of con-

tempt.

sectiveach, hill-rack (from cock), a common kind of
bestle instuting houses and ships.

sectiments, n. hist-rafts (from cock), the red fleshy
smittance on the head of a cock; a plant; sex semble,
histo-, a for; a vain silly follow.

sessa, n. hi-k-t- (Port. coco, an ugly mask to frighten
cliddren, so called from the monkey-like face at the
base of the auth, the common way of now spelling
occes-; the nut of the cace roasted and ground; the
byverage made of it; the very large nut of the coco

cocoon, n. kō-kōn' (F. cocon—from L. concha, a shell), the round silky case in which the silk-worm and many other larvae envelop themselves: cocoon is you have silk-worms are fed while preparing to envelop themselves in cases or cocoons. coction, n. kōk-shūt (L. coctio, a digestion), the act of boiling: coctile, a. -tl, made by baking or heat. cod, n. kōd (Flem. kōde, a club—from its large club-shaped head), a well-known fish chiefly inhabiting the borthern seas, and especially the sandbanks around

shaped head), a well-known ish chiefly inhabiling the poribern seas, and especially the sandbanks around Newfoundland: cod'ling, n. a young cod: cod-liver oil, n. an oil obtained from the livers of the cod-fish, cod, n. kôd (lcel. koddi, a cushion: Sw. kudde, and: W. cod, a bag), any husk or case containing the seds of a plant; a pot: cod ded, a. inclosed in a cod, as in beams and peace, a starveling: L. cutulus; codding, to be coded to the code of the code in a code of the code of the code of the code of the toparboli; to soften by means of hot water: codling, a kod-ling, or cod'lin, n. lin, an apple fit for boiling we beking.

the figure or known number or quantity put before the letter or letters that denote an unknown number or quantity, or partly known and partly unknown; all, co-operating; acting to the same end; co'ef-let ency, n. fish-end; co efficiently, ad. -enl-fi. Cochorn, n. ko'floitru (after the inventer Baron Desbern), in wid., a small kind of mortar. collection, a spine), an extensive group of the mand oblowhoo, a spine), an extensive group of collection of the collection collection of collection of the collection of t

lead auroid fishes.

cellac or cellac, a scili-dk (Gr. koilia, the belly),
per, to the intestinal canal; cellac passion, n. a
fur or diarrhone of undigested food.

subcrivachus, n. scilio-rinikis (Gr. koilis, hollow,
ad rhaugedos, a beak), a genus of fossil sword-fishes,
ceequal, a. ki-d-fixedi (L. con, together, and cquess,
erus), of the same rank, dignity, or power: n. one
who megual to another: one qualty, ad. -ii.

coerce, v. kd-érs' (L. con, together, and arcco, Idrive), to restrain by force; to compel: coercing, imp.: coerced, pp., *ers' coercer, n. *ers one coercing, n. *ers' klein, compulsion: coer cible, a. *et-bl, that may or ought to be repressed; coercive, a. *et, having power to restrain; coercivent, ad. *l. coetcrain, a. k6:4-kriall (L. con, together, and atternus, perpetual, everlasting), equally eternal with another: coe'val, a. *et-del (L. arcun, an age), of the same age; contemporaneous; beginning to exist at the same time coe'xist' u. *ega-st' (L. existo, I exist), to exist at the same time with another: coexist'ent, a. *eta, *eta

tent. coffee, n. köf-ft (Ar. kawah; F. and Sp. cofe, coffee), a plant, a native of Caffa in Arabia, now extensively cultivated in the W. Indies and elsewher; the seeds roasted and ground, an infusion of which is drunk as a beverage; coffee-pot, n. a pot in which ground coffee is infused.

ground coffee is infused.

coffer, n. kô/fer (P. coffre; It. cofano, a chest:
AS. cof, a receptacle—see coffin), a chest or trunk;
a chest for containing money; a square depression between the modillions of a cornice, afterwards filled up with some ornament; a hollow lodgment or trench across a dry moat: v. to treasure up:
coffering, imp. coffered, pp. ferd; coffer-dam, n. a wooden inclosure formed in the bed of a river, consisting of an outer and inner case, with clay packed in between them to exclude the water, used in laying coffin, n. kôt (is) it, coffee a chest, if remissions.

coffin, n. kdf-fin (it. cofano, a chest: Gr. kophinos; L. cophinus, a basket: F. cofin), the chest or box in which a dead human body is inclosed previous to burial; the conical paper-bug used by grocers; the hollow part of a horse's hoof; the wooden frame surrounding the imposing-stone of printers; v. to inclose in a ceffin; coffining, imp.; coffined, pp. find; coffinless, a, without a coffin.

less, a without a coffin.

cog, köp, prefix—see co,
cog, n. köp (Ir. Gael, gogach, nodding, reeling: Sw.
kuge, a prominence in an indented wheel: It. cocca, a
notch), the tooth on the rim of a wheel; a piece of
deceil; a trick: v. to furnish with cogs; to obtain by
flattering or wheedling; to wheedle; to cheat: cogging, imp.; cogged, pp. kigds: cog-wheel, n. a wheel
with teeth on the rim: to cog dice, to load them so
that they shall fall in a particular direction.
cog, n. kög (W. coch, a kind of beat), a wooden
vessel of a circular form for containing milk, broth,
cc; a little boat.
cogent. a köfén (L. cogens, diving together—from

ac.; a little note; cogent, a Mojent (L. cogens, driving together—from con, together, and ago, I drive), urgent; pressing on the mind; not easily resisted; convincing; cogently, ad. -tt: cogency, n. -jen-st, force or pressure on the

ad. 4l. cogency. n. jen.st, rorce or pressure on me mind; mgency. cogitate, v. ký: t-dt (L. cogitatum, to think, to oritore, from orn, and opito, I put in motion: it. cogitare, to think; to meditate cogitating, imp.: cogitat-ted, pp.: cogitable, a. d-b, capable of being con-ceived, as a thought: cogitation, n. -d-shin, act of thinking: cogitative, a. -dv, given to musing or of thinking: meditating.

cognac, n. kôn'yōk (after a town in France, where ade), the best kind of French brandy—sometimes

cognac, n. kön-yök (after a town in France, where made), the best kind of Freuch brandy—sometimes spelt cog niac.

cognate, a. kög-nat (L. cognatus, connected by birth—from con, together, and natus, born: R. cognato; F. cognat), related or allied by blood; proceeding from the same stock or family; having relation to; allied: n. a. male relation through the mother: cogna*tion, n. nad-shin, descent from the same origin; relationshin, n. hög-nishin (L. cognitio, knowledge-from con, together, and nosco, I know: It. cognisione: F. cognition), knowledge from experience or inspection: cognisable, a. kög-ni-a-din, or kön-', that may be heard, tried, and determined, as by a judge; that falls or may fall under notice or observation: cognisably, ad.-bi: cognisance, n. kög-ni-a-din, or kön-', judician notice or knowledge; jurisdiction or right to try; perception; observation; knowledge by recollection: cognisae. a. kög-ni-a-d, or kön-', having knowledge of: cognisse. n. kög-ni-a-d, or kön-', having knowledge of: cognisse, n. kög-ni-a-d, or kön-', having knowledge of: cognisse, n. kög-ni-a-d, or kön-', having knowledge or, kog-ni-a-d, kog-ni

nisee in a fine; the defendant. Note.-The preceding

nisse in a fine; the defendant. Note.—The preceding words are sometimes spell with a cognomers, a holy of words: L. cognomers, a summane—from one together and note in a name a summane. The cognomers is summaned to the cognomers of the cognomers, in Sociola low, to inquire into a matter; to investigate—from one together, and society to know; to cognomers of the cognomers of the

cognoscatile.

(I.), persons possessing a knowledge of the essential beauties of works of art.

cognoscati, n. k6p.n6:eif (I. be has acknowledged), in k6p.n6:eif (I.

I dwell, to live together as nussand and write, usually applied to a man and woman without marriage: co-habiting, imp.: a. the act of dwelling together: cohabited, pp.: cohabitation, n. 4nd-shin. coheir, n. ko-dr' (L. con, together, and korres, an heir), one who inherits along with another. cohere, v. ko-ker' (L. coherere, to be connected from con, together, and karres, I stick or cleave; kosum, to stick), to stick together; to be well connected: coners, v. ko-ker (ii. coherers, to be connectedfrom con, together, and harros, I stick or cleave;
hazam, to stick), to stick together; to be well connected; to depend on; to agree or suit; cohering,
imp.; cohered, pp. -herd; coherent, a. -herdul,
sticking together; related in some form or order;
consistent; having a due agreement of parta; coherreatly, ad. 4: coherence, n. -rea, or cohe rency,
n. -rens, union of parts of the same body; the
uniting of two bodies by attraction; consistency;
cohe ston, n. -he-haln (r. cohe-ton), the act of sticking
together; that power of attraction which unites the
parades of matter and preserves the forms of bodies;
coher stody, ad. 4: coher strengs, n. the quality of
being cohesive or sticking together.
coher's to the coher strengs, n. the quality of
being cohesive or sticking together.
coher's to, he-haln, i.e., to coher's trengs,
mong the anc. Hom, a body of soldiers varying
from 420 to 600; a body of soldiers.
celf, n. koff (rf. coffe, a hood or cap: Rt. cuffla;
mod. Gr. skouphia; Ar. kufuyah, a head-kerchieft, a can
or cap; a cap to cover a baldness; the distinguishing
badge of a aerjeant-at-law; v. to cover or dress with
a colf; colfing, imp.; colfed, pp. koff; to diffure, n.
koff or, a head-dress.
coli, n. koff (Rt. coffier; Sp. coger; L. colligere, to
gather or wind into a circular heap; v. to
gather or wind into a circular heap; v. to
gather or wind into a circular heap; v. to
gather or wind into a circular phase, as a rope or serpent; colling, imp.; colled, pp. koff; colling, imp.;
coln, n. koff (Rt. conue, a wedge, the steel die with
which money is stamped; probably from the stamping having once been effected by a wedge; Sp. cuna,
a wedge; cuno, a die for colning; F. coin, a wedge,
a line, a place of gold, silver, or copper stamped;
poul a dd, stamped as coln; coli ar, n. once, n.
a. houre of making money out-former, coli and, n.
a. houre of making money out-former, on a lange, or pahaved of base money; colicags, n. -d., the money
council, the metallic cu

coined; the metallic currency; new production; incoinede, v. köin-sid (L. co. and incider, to fall
into from us, in or on, and onto, I fall: F. crincider),
to fall or meet in the same point; to conser or agree,
to fall or meet in the same point; to conser or agreed
to safe dag, imp; so cincided, p;; co incider, n,
one who; cold selemt, a. si-dent, falling on or meeting
as the same point; concurrent; agreedbe to;
two or more lines, surfaces, or in meeting of
two or more lines, surfaces, or in a happening as the
same time; code eldesky, a.d. d.
code, in the first or repeater matting.
code and fibre for repeater matting.
cut is deat see quelle, cortice, a coming or meeting
togother gen conting together; sexual intercourse,
code, a det not less covir, the core of an apply, the
remaint of a thing when the virtue is taken out of it;
to deate, a compt), cost charged or half burn; coserver and surfaces of the covir of an apply, the
remaint of a thing when the virtue is taken out of it;
to deate, and confidence of the deate of the covirties of the first out of the
solution are otherwise; to other or half burn; coserver matter of the surface of the first of the covirties are deated on the first of the complete of the surface of the sur

king, imp.: ceked, pp. ksir: ceke-even, n. a buildin of brick or clay in which coals are charred or mad into coke.

see. colander, n. hul-da-dér (L. colons, straining or filte ingt, a vessel of tin or earthenware with a perforate buttom; a sieve : also spelt cullender. colchicum, n. kd/-chi-kim (L.), a plant called me

inc. a vessel of tin or earthenware with a perforated bottom; a sieve; also spelt cullmader. calchieum, n. ind'chi-bim (L.), a plant called mendeware, n. ind'chi-bim (L.), a plant called mendewarfon, whose seeds and underground stem are used in medicine; cell chickes, n. -sia, also cell chickes, chi, a peculiar principle obtained from colchieum, colcothar, n. kol'kô-the' (new L.), the brown-red peroxide of iron, produced by calching sulphate of iron, used for polishing glass, &c. celd, a. kold (Goth. kalas, cold: Icel. kala, to biswe cold: Ger. kalt, cool), not warm or hot; frigid; indifferent; without zeal; without affection; warting is animation: n. the semation or feeling produced from improper exposure of the person to atmospharic changes; a shivering or chillingers a contracted from the college of th

bage.
coleoptera, n. köttö-öp'tér-d (Gr. koleos, a sheath,
and pleron, a wing), a class of insects having an outside horny covering or sheath, as among the beetles:
col'cop'teral, a pert, to; also col'cop'terous, a -dazcol'corhi'za, n. -5-rizd (Gr. rhiza, a root), the sheath
which covers the young rootlets of monocotyledonous

plants.
colic, n. köllik (L. colicus; Gr. kolikos, pert. to the
colic—from Gr. kolon, the largest of the intestines, as
severe pain in the stomach or bowels: adj. affecting
the bowels: colicity, a. köllik pert. to.
Colissum, n. köllik sim, also Gel Gesserum, hill-de
Linerov Vepsalam at Rome; a large building sw exhibitions

exhibitions.

collaborator, n. köl-läb'ö-rä'tér (F. collaborators

from L. con, together, and laborare, to labour,
one who assists in labour, usually literary or scientific; frequently used in the F. form, collaborators,

iffic; frequently used in the F. form, collab creaters, collapse, n. köll-dips (L. collapsus, fallen in ruinsfrom con, together, and lapsus, fallen in, a falling in or together; extreme depression of the bodily energies. V. to fall inwards or together; to close by falling; in collapsus, fallen in, together; collapsus, in collapsus, fallen in, collapsus, collapsus, n. köller (L. collum, the neck: It, collapsus, something worn round the neck; that part of the harness which goes round the neck of a horse or other animal used as a beast of burden; in arch., a ring: v. to catch hold of one by anything round the neck; to roll up flesh meat and bind it with cord: collaring: collared, pp. -lerd: adj. selzed by the collar; rolled together, as beef or port: collar-bone, n. bone on each side of the neck; the clavicle.

collate, v. körldt (L. collatus, brought or carried together—from con, and latus, carried), to bring or lay together for the purpose of comparison; to bring together and compare MSS. or books; to bestow a benefice on a clergyman; to gather and place in order; to collated, pp.; colla tor, n. one who: collating, impecular ted, pp.; collation, n. 4d-Min, the comparing received of corrors, &c.; presentation to a benefice by a bishog; a rouset between full near; collative, a rouset between full near; collative, a rouset between full near; collative, a distinguary and the surface of the collation of the property of the presentation to a benefice by a bishog; a rouset between full near; collative, a distinguary and the collation of the presentation to a benefice by a bishog; a rouset between full near; collation; and collation and collation. or books with others of the same kind for correction of errors, &c.; presentation to a benefice by a bisloy; a repast between full meals; colla tive, a. Jolfin, per, to an advowen; able to confer or bestow; collat trail, a. Jolfin-per, and the side; running parallel; happening or coming together in connection with an event, as collateral circumstance; in addition to, or over and above; not direct or immediate, descended from a common ancestor or stock—opposed to invast; collate raily, a. J.; collad rails, n. celleague, n. köl-lög (L. collego, a. parimer in officer associate in the same office or employment—never associate in the same office or employment—never used of partners in trade or manufactures; v. köl-lög, to joun or unite with in the same office or for the same

bleaguing, imp. : colleagued', pp. -lead': purpose: colleaguing, imp.: colleagued', pp. -lēgd': collect, n. kol'lēkt (L. collecta, a contribution; col-

collect, n. koi'-lèké (L. collecta, a contribution; col-kcium, to gather together—from com, together, and lectum, to gather, to select), a short prayer adapted for a particular occasion; v. koi'-lèké, to gather sepa-rate persons or things into one body or place; to as-sumble or bring together; to gain by observation or rescarch; to infer as a consequence; to recover from surprise: collecting, imp.; collected, pp.; add. coo;; gathered; collection, n. solen, the act of gathering; assemblace or crowd; a contribution; a sum self-possessed: collectible, a. *lek*it-bd, that may be gathered: collection, n. *shån, he act of gathering; an assemblage or crowd; a contribution; a sum gathered for a charitable purpose; a book of extracts; a *selection of works in painting or sculpture not large chough to form a gallery; a selection of prints without repard to number; collec'tedly, ad. *li: collec'tedlys, a. a. composed state of mind; recovery from surprise; collective, a. *li: gathered into a mass, sm. or body; aggregate; expressing a number or multitude united as one; collectively, ad. *li: collectivelys, nl. *eliectively. pd. *li: collectivelys, nl. *eliectively. pd. *li: collectivelys, nl. *eliectivelys, eliectivelys, eliecti

engchasso, a tissue), in bot, the substance lying be-tween and uniting cells. collet, a collar—from L. collum, cellst, n. koll-let [F. collet, a collar—from L. collum, the neck), the part of a ring in which a precious stone is set; the neck or part of a plant that lies between

the root and stem. collecte, a. kollecte (Gr. kollettkos; L. concern-sicking—from Gr. kolla, glue), having the property sticking—from Gr. kolla, glue), having the property

sheking state of gluing.

collide, v. köl-lu' (L. collidere, to dash together—
from con, together, and ladere, to strike forcibly: It.
collidere), to strike or dash against each other: coll'ding, imp.: colli'ded, pp.: collision, n. köl-lizh'ün,
shleb san.

which see.

collier, n. köligér (from coal, which see),
colligate, v. köligér (from coal, which see),
colligate, v. köliger (it., colligates, bound together
crom con, together, and (igo, I bind), te bind or te
legether: colligating, imp.; colligated, pp.; colligation, n. god-shis, act of binding together; that process in inductive philosophy by which a certain numer of facts are brought together for generalisation.
cellimation, n. kölik-md-shind, L. collineare, to direct
a straight line—from con, together, and timea, a line;
P. collimation), the line of sight in the direction of any
eject; in the tolescope, the line of sight passing
larough the centre of the object-glass and the centre
of the cross-wires placed in the focus; collimator,

hrough the centre of the object-plass and the centre of the cross-wires placed in the focus: collima tor, as instrument for determining the zenith-point, collision, n. kôi-lich'in (L. collision, to dash topther—see collide), the act of striking together of two land bodies; opposition; interference, collecate, v. kôi-lò-kâi (L. collocatum, to put or set in a place—from con, together, and loca I set or place; it collocating, imp.; collocating, iccollocation, n. kôi-lò-kôi (Doca ted, pp.; collocation, n. kôi-lò-kôi an dioragne compound having a gelatinous appearance; adj. resembling glue crisity.

me a gelatinous appearance: adj. resembling glue er jelly.
collop, n. köt'töp (Dut. klop; It. colpo, a blow: a ulump representing the sound of a blow on a flat surface: Scot. blad, a lump), a small silice of meat: mines-collops, n. plu. meat cut into very small

colloquial, a. kol·loʻkset-dl (L. colloquium, a conver-milon, a discourse—from con, together, and loquor, I speak; It. colloquio: F. colloque), pert. to ordinary

conversation: collo'quial'iy, ad. -ii: collo'quial'ixa, n. -ism, a form of expression in common use: colloquist, n. köllö-kvist, a speaker in a dialogue: colloquy, n. -kwi, conversation between two or more; a conference; dialogue: colloquialiae', v. -di-tz', to rencelloquialiae', v. -di-tz', to rencelloquialiae

der colloquial.

collude, v. köl-löd' (L. colludere, to play or sport together—from con, together, and ludere, to play, to
mock: It. colludere: F. colludery, to play into each
other's hands; to conspire in a fraud; to act in concert: colluding, imp.; collu' ded, pp.; collu' der,
none who; collutaion, n. -löt-khān (L. collusium, to sport
or play together), a secret agreement between two or
more persons for some evil purpose, as to defraud any
one; collu'aive, a. -zie, deceiful; fraudulent; collusiveness, n.; collu'sory, a. -zér-i, carrying en fraud
by secret agreement.
collum. n. köl'läm (L. the neck), in hot, the part
collum. n. köl'läm (L. the neck), in hot, the part

collum, n. köt'lüm (L. the neck), in bot., the part where the stem and root join, and termed the neck

of a plant.

colocynth, n. köl'ö-sinth (Gr. kolokunthis, the wild

of a plant. colocynth, n. köl-6-sinth (Gr. kolokunthis, the wild or purging gourd), the bitter apple of the druggists; the fruit of a plant common in many districts of Asia and Europe: colocynthine, n. -thin, the active medicinal principle of colocynth. Gr. kolon, one of the intestines, and lithos, a stone), in gool, a name given to certain intestinal-like masses and impressions. colon, n. köl-ön (L. colon; Gr. kolon, the largest of the intestines, a member; It. and F. colon), the largest of the intestines; in writing or printing, the mark (:) chiefly used to separate the perfect clauses of a sentence, and which indicates a longer pause than a semi-colon (i), but a shorter one than a period (.), colonel, n. kör-nel (F. colonel: It. colonnello: formerly coronel—from L. corona, a crown), the chief officer of a regiment: leutenant-colonel, the second officer in a regiment: leutenant-colonel, colonel, colonnade, n. köl-ön-da (F.—from F. colonne; L. colonnade, n. köl-ön-da (F.—from F. colonne; Colonnade, n. köl-ön-da (F.—from F. colonne; I. colonnade, n. köl-ön-da (F.—from F. colonne).

columns placed at certain intervals.

colony, n. köli-ön il, colonia, an abode or dwelling;

It. colonia: F. colonia, a body of persons sent out
from their native country to a distant district, or a
new country, in order to settle and cultivate it; the
country thus settled or planted; colonial, a. köliöni-dl, pert. to a colony; coloniat, n. köliö-nisi, an inhabitant of a colony; coloniae, v. -nic, to settle or habitant of a colony: colonise, in Noto-mas, an inhabitant of a colony: colonise, v. niz, to settle or plant a colony in; to remove and settle in a country: colonising, imp: colonised; pp. nized: colonisation, n. nizedshān, the act of planting with inhabitant planting with planting with planting with inhabitant planting with pla

tants.

colophon, n. köl'ő-főn (Gr. kolophon, summit, finishing-stroke), the device which formerly marked the conclusion of a book, and which contained the place and year of its publication.

colophony, n. köl'ő-fön-i (first brought from Colophon in Ionia: Gr. kolophonid), a dark-coloured resin

obtained from turpentine. colosseum, n. kōl'ōs-sē'ŭm, same as coliseum, which

colossus, n. kö-lös-süs (L. colossus; Gr. kolossus, a gigantic statue at Rhodes at the entrance of the port: It. colosso; F. colosse, a statue of gigantic size: colos-sal, a very large; gigantic: colossean, a. col'os-sè-da, gigantic.

aal, a very large; gigantic: colossean, a côl-ôs-sê-ân, gigantic.
colour, n. kāl-êr (L. color, colour: F. couleur: It. colore), the hue or appearance that a body presents to the eye; dye or tinge; anything used to give or impart colour to a body; a paint; appearance to the mind; false show: plu, a flag, standard, or ensign: v. to alter or change the outward appearance of any body or substance; to tinge; to dye; to give a specious appearance of the mind; false show: plu, a flag, standard, or ensign: v. to alter or change the outward appearance of only body or substance; to tinge; to dye; to give a specious appearance of appearance of office to blush: colouring, imp.: n. the art of dyeing; a specious appearance of appearance of office and selections and the colouring colour; of African descent: colourer or colourist, n. one who: colouring a. a. d. b. specious; plausible: colourably, ad. -bl: colouries, a. destitute of colour; transparent: water-colours; colournixed with guin-water or a size, and not with office of the colouries o

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col'porteur', n. -tér' (F.), a hawker or pedlar; in France, a hawker of books and pamphlets; one who travels about to distribute and sell religious books.

COLT

a marker on sooks and palaments; one was travels about to distribute and sell religious books.

cott, n. kóli (Sw. kulé, a young boar, a stout boy), a young horse, usually limited to the male; a young fooliah fellow; coltrah, a. toh, frisky; cottriahly, ad.

cotto foologo, medicinah herb.

cotto foologo, a medicinah herb.

cotto foologo, a medicinah herb.

cotto foologo, a medicinah herb.

cotto foologo, and foologo, and frisky; cottriahly, ad.

to the cutting part; akin to Sans, krid, to split; a plough with an edge that cuts the earth or sod.

columbus, a. kóliabrin (L. cotter, a serpent or adder; It. colubro), relating to serpents; cunning.

Columbian, a. kóliabrid-da (from Columbus, the discoverer of Amer.), pert. to the U.S. or to America;

columbian, a. koliabrid soccored in Amer.; columbia, a brian columbate, a brian columbia, a columbian, a brian columbate, a brian columbia, a brian columbate, a brian columbia, columbian, a brian columbate, a brian columbian columbian, a koliabrid soccored from the metal columbian, a brian columbate, a brian solumbia, a kóliabrid solumbia, a dove), pert.

columbian, a kóliabrid (L. columba, a dove), pert.

lumbic acid. an: total accept. In our, a sac of columbine, a. köl-üm-bin (L. columba, a dove), pert. to a pigeon or dove; dove colour: n. name of a plant; the heroine in a pantomine, mistress of hariequin: columbar'y, n. -be-r'a, a pigeon-house. column, n. köl-üm (L. columna, a round pillar: It. colonna: F. colonne), a pillar or shaft used to adorn or support a building; any body pressing downwards perpendicularly on its base and of the same diameter as the base, as a column of water, air, or mercury; a body of troops drawn up in deep files; a division of the page of a book; a perpendicular line of figures; in bod., the colid body formed by the union of the styles and filaments in some plants: columnella, n. -cil-d, in bol., the central axis round which the carpels of some fruits are arranged; the central column in the sporangia of mosses: columnar, a ko-lum-ner, formed in columns; n. the central pillar round which a spiral shell is wound; in anat., the central put of the cochles of is wound; in anat., the central part of the cochlea of the ear: col'umned, a. -and, adorned or provided with columns.

with columns.
columns. n. plu. kö-lörs' (Gr. kolouros, dock-tailed—
from kolousin, to cut, and oura, the tail), in astron,
the two circles which pass through the four cardinal
points of the ecliptic—the equinoctial and solstitial points.

points of the ecliptic—the equinoctial and solstitial points.

coles, n. köl'zd (F. colza, wild cabbago—from cole, which see), a variety of cabbage or rape whose seeds yield an oil, called colza-oil.

com., köm., prefix, another form of con, which see, coms, n. kö-md (Gr. koma, a deep sleep), lethargy; a doxing; a kind of stupor or propensity to sleep in certain diseases: comatose, a. köm-d-föz, also comtatous, a. -tile, excessively drowsy; doxing without natural sleep; lethargic.

of plant berminsting in a tuft or bush; the stem of plant herminsting in a tuft or bush; the hairy appearance that surrounds a comet: co'mate, a. -mdi, hairy; of a bushy appearance.

comb, n. köm (Icel. kambr; Ger. kamm), an instrument with teeth for arranging or cleansing the hair, also for preparing and cleaning wool or flax; the crest of a cock; the top or crest of a wave: v. to adjust, arrange, or clean with a comb: combing, imp.; combed, pp. kömd: comb'er, n. one who dresses wool; among seamen, the crest of a wave, breaking with a white foam: combless, a. wanting a comb or a crest: combmaker, n. one who makes combs.

comb, n. köm (AS comb; W. com, h. hollow a valley, generally narrow and without a stream of water.)

valley, generally narrow and without a stream or water.

combat, n. kimidat (F. combattre, to fight—from L. com, together, and F. bottre, to beat), a fight; a contest by force; a battle, conflict, or strife; w. to fight; to struggle or contend with, for, or against; to etc in opposition; to oppose or resist; com battle, inc. com battle, pp. com battle, the controversialist; com battle, strike, in combattle, a controversialist; com battle, at the controversialist; com battle, at the controversialist; com battle, at the controversialist; com battle, and doind, two by two, double), to unite or join together two or more things; to link closely together; to cause to unite or bring in union; to unite, agree, or coalesc; to lesque together; combining, fmp.; combined; pp. band; combiner; no ne who; combination being that may or can be united; com bring-makle, a.-nd-bi, that may or can be united; com bring-makle, met, met,

COMI

tion, n. -bi-nd-shim, close union or connection; an intimate union of two or more persons or things to effect some purpose; a union of particulars: chamical combination, the tendency of certain substances to units and form a new substance.

combustible, a hom-bis-tibl (L. combustum, to wholly consume—from con, topether, and custum; fan and the combination of the combustum of the combination of two or more bodies generally producing heat, and sometimes both the tand light.

come, v. kim (AS. cuman; Ger. kommen, to come to fall top lease), to draw near; to move towards; to arrive or reach; to happen or come ty, a. Ji, suitable; fitting; graceful; decay and combination of two come ty, a. Ji, suitable; fitting; graceful; decay and combination of the composition of the combination of th

ferently ferently for the ferently ferently for the ferently for ferently for ferently for ferently ferently for ferently ferentl

occ. a poem: F. comeccie, a representation of secons in a theatre of the light and trivial everyday occurrences of life: come diam, n. e-di-d-d, an actor or player in comedy; a writer of comedy. comety, a see come. comestible, a kôm-d-d-their life. comestible is an article of solid food : comestibles, n pin. eatables. comet, n. kôm-dl (L. comedeg; Gr. kom-edge-from L. comed, n. kôm-dl (L. comedeg; Gr. kom-edge-from L. comed, n. kôm-dl (L. comedeg; Gr. kom-edge-from light: com'edary, a. e-f., relating to a comet: comed-like, a comet-edge-from light: com'edary, a. e-f., relating to a comet: comed-like, a: com'edge-from light: com'edary, a. e-f., relating to a comet: comed-about comets: com'edo (org. n. e-d-d)-fr (Gr. kops, a com'edge-from l. com'

way, corlander-seed, or almond, and suchlike, coasies with sugar.

comfort, n. kimi-fert (F. conforter, to comfort, to strengthen-from L. con, together, and fortis, strongl. case or rest either to body or mind; support; consolation; moderate enjoyment with ease; v. to console; to strengthen; to encourage; comforting, input comforted, pp.: comforter, n. -+r, the person who, or thing which; the Holy Spirit; comfortable, a. -4-bing in a state of case or moderate enjoyment; giving comfort; placing above want; comfortable, a. -bil; comfortable nase, n. -4-bines, the state of enjoying comfort; comfortless, a. -les, without anything to support or solace under misfortune or distress; comfortlessly, ad. -N: comfortlessness, n. comica, kbmitt, also comfeal, a. -kbll (F. comique—from L. comicus, pert. to comedy—acc comstyling to comfeally, ad. -R: com icalness, n. comically, ad. -R: com icalness, n. comically, ad. -R: com icalness, n. comically, ad. -R: comicalness, n. comical in the comical in th

comity, n. komitti (F. comité-from L. comitat,

concave, a. kôn-kûr (L. concavus, completely hol-low-from con, and cavus, hollow; It, concave; F. con-cavel, hollow; n. a. hollow place scooped out; the inner surface of any rounded or spherical body—the inside is called the concave surface, the outside the concar surface; concavity, n. -kav-4-6, the inner surface of a rounded hollow body; the hollow place or part in any body; concave-concave, n. -ka-6-6, concave on both sides; concave-convex, n. concave on one side and convex on the other; concavous, n. -ki-6-6s, hollow; without angles; concavous (n. d. -ki-

on one side and convex on the other; con'cavous, ad-ess, hollow; without angles; com'cavous', ad-et. conceal, v. kön-sel' (L. con, and celare, to hide), to keep out of sight; to keep secret; to cover; to disguise; to dissemble: conceal'ing, imp.; concealed, p. -de-bt, concealer, n. one who: conceal'able, a. -de-bt, that may be hid or kept close; conceal'ment, n. -de-bt, that may be hid or kept close; conceal'ment, as keeping; close or secret; the act of hiding; a secret place, as keeping; close or secret; the act of hiding; a secret place, as keeping; close or secret; the concealer, it of hiding; a secret place, the conceder, it of the conceder, it of hiding; a secret place, as keeping; conceder, by the conceder, it of hiding; a secret place, per per; to surrender; conce'ding, imp; conce'ded, pp. conceit, n. kön-sel' (It. concetto; F. concept, an imagination, anything conceived; L. conceptum, to perceive,

concert, n. son-ser (it. concerto; F. concept, an imagination, anything conceived: L. conceptum, to perceive, to become pregnant), an opinion; a pleasant fancy; an affected expression or forced allusion; an imagination of one's own importance: conceited, a. vain; all of self-esteem; conceitedly, a. d. fix conceitedness, n. vanity; the state of being filled with too high an opinion of self: conceive, v. kön-set, to form in the mind; to imagine; to understand or comprehend; thinks a receive into the worst.

an opinion of self: conceive, v. kon-sev, to form in the mind; to imagine; to understand or comprehend; to think; so receive into the womb; to breed: conceiving, imp.: conceived, pp. seved: conceiver, no who; conception, n. sep-shun, the act of conceiving or being conceived; image or idea in the mind, view, sentiment, or though; conceived; conceived, and the seven seven

are the only universals.

conception, n. kôn-sép'skûn—see under conceit.

conceptacile, n. kôn-sép'sla-ki(l. conceptaculum, that
which serves for receiving), that in which anything is

contained; in bot., a hollow sac containing a tuft or

contained; in bot, a hollow sac containing a tuft or cluster of speres.
concern, n. kön-sérní (F. concerner; It. concerner, oconcern-from L. con, and cernere, to see, to separatel, that which relates or belongs to one; business, interest, or affair; anxiety; careful regard; a business or those connected with it: v. to relate or belong to; to interest or affect; to be of importance to; to have an interest in: concern in, imp.: concerned; pp.-esvaer : concern ment, n.: concern edly, ad. -èd. lis. concert, v. kön-séri (It. concerto; F. concert, concert, agreement: L. con, and sertum, to join together, to interweave), to contrive and settle by mutual agreement; as strive in union for a common purpose: connect; so strive in union for a common purpose: connect; so strive in union for a common purpose: con-

to interweave), to contrive and settle by mutual agree-ment; to strive in union for a common purpose; con-certing, imp.: concert'ed, pp.: adj. planned by per-sons acting in union: con-cert, n. the union of two or more in effecting a common design or plan; agree-ment in a scheme; a number of performers playing or singing the same piece of music in harmony; a musi-ce smache of an instrument, by which the other notes are regulated; concerto, n. (1t), a musical composi-

tion written for one principal instrument, with accompaniments for a full orchestra: concertina, n. kon-sor-lend, a musical instr., so called from the harmonious richness of its tones. conceasion, n. kon-sok-lend, a musical instr., so called from the harmonious richness of its tones. conceasion, n. kon-sok-lend (i. concession, n. kon-sok-lend, ing, a granting-from con, and cessus, yielded: It concession; P. concession; the act of yielding or conceasion; the thing yielded; a grant; acknowledgment by way of apology: conceasi onary, a. -def, giving way to by indulgence; yielding: conceasionst, a. -def-siv, implyingable to concession: conceasion; a. -def-siv, implyingable to conceasion; conceasionst, a. -def-siv, d. -def-siv, a. -def-siv, a. -def-siv, d. -def-siv, a. -def-siv, d. -def-siv, a. -def-siv, d. -def-siv, d

kolojikkil, pert. to; conchylaceous, a konjikila shiks, of op pert. to shells.

conclerge, n. könist-erj (F.), a housekeeper; keeper of a prison or a palace.

conciliate, v. kön.stl-etj (L. conciliatum, to join together, to unite: It. conciliare: R. concilier), to win or gain, as the affections or goodwill; to reconcile or bring to a state of friendship persons or parties formerly at emnity or variance: conciliating, imp. conciliated, pp.; conciliation, n. one who: conciliating, imp. conciliation, n. -d-shim, the act of gaining back favour, esteem, or affection: conciliator, a. -terit, tending to conciliate. conciliator, a. -terit, tending to conciliate. conciliator, a. -terit, tending to conciliate. concision, and codo, I cut), brief; short; comprehensive; containing few words: concision, d. d.: concisiones, n. brevity in speaking or writing: concisione, n. brevity in the Jury in the N. T. who adhered to the rises of the law.

conclusion of a pope when they are shut up for that purpose; any close assembly.

conclusion of a pope when they are shut up for that purpose; any close assembly.

conclusion, shut up—from con, and claudo, I shut: It conclusions, shut up—from con, and claudo, I shut: It conclusions, shut up—from con, and claudo, I shut: It concoult show, n. *kbi-khm, end; close; inference or consequence; final determination or judgment; conclusion, n. *kbi-khm, end; close; inference or consequence; final determination or judgment; conclusion, n. *kbi-khm, end; close; inference or consequence; final determination or judgment; conclusion, n. *kbi-khm, end; close; inference or conseq

another thing. concord, n. köng kalerd (L. concordia, agreen

concord, h. cong-saura (h. concornia, agreenem-from con, and cor, the heart: h. concordie: F. con-corde), agreement; harmony; union; peace; agree-ment or proper relation of words in a sentence; har-mony of two or more sounds in music: concordance, n. -kof-dans, an index or dictionary of the words and

phrases, and sometimes of passages, of the Scripture, with the book, chap, and verse in which they occur: concor dant, a. agreeing; corresponding: concordant, a. d. It; concor dancy, n. danst; concordant, n. kon.kor.idat, a treaty or compact between a soverign and the pope; a convention.

concourse, n. kong-kors (L. concursus, a meeting tyether—from con, and cursum, to run: 1t. concorso: F. concourse, a nand cursum, to run: 1t. concorso: F. concourse, a nand cursum, to run: 1t. concorso: seemily of men or things—in LL. concrevere, to grow strong—from con, and cursum, to run: now the seemily of men or things—in LL. concrevere, to grow strong—frum con, and crowing by the sponianeous into a separate particles; concrescible, a. 4-bi, capable of congealing; concrete, a. kong-kret (L. concrete, grown together, hardenel—from con, and crotum, to grow: it. concrete. F. concret, united in growth; formed by massing several things together; having a real existence; not abstract, but applied to a subject—as white, abstract, white super, concrete: a compound; any mass formed of lime, sand, pebbles, &c.: v. kon-kret, to concrete ing, hop: concrete ing, congeal or grow hard: concreting, hop: concrete, a congeal or grow hard: concrete causing or tending to each other; concretive, a. kretisk, causing or tending to concrete concretionary deposits, in gool, chemically formed deposits, generally arising from calcarous and silicious springs: concrete number, a number applied to a particular object—as three men, sir months.

deposits, in good, chemically formed deposits, generally arising from calcarcous and silicious springs; concrete number, a number applied to a particular object—as three men, sie months.

concubine—from con, and cubo. I lie down: It. concubined, a concubine—from con, and cubo. I lie down: It. concubined; being married; an inferior wife; concubinage, n. bi-nd, living together without marriage; concubinage, n. bi-nd, living together, living together without marriage; concubinage, n. bi-nd, living together without marriage; concubinage, n. bi-nd, living together—from con, and curvo. I tun: it. concurrer; b. run together—from con, and curvo. I run: it. concurrer with the concurrer in confidence on the new line in collisions of the living to continuous consensus and tolor of opinion; consensus, n. bake; it. concussioned; united; associated; a. that which concurs; contributory cause; consensus quality ad li: concurrence, n. -bake; it. concussioned; united; associated; concussioned, n. bi-nd, living the power or quality of habiting; concussed by two bodies coming into sudden and violent countact; state of being shaken; a gatation; concussion, n. bion-king; to concurrence, lo condemnad; p. concussion, n. bion-king; condemnad; pp. demail; to condemnad; to con

of commune, v. hills-libra! (L. cond-nears), to cond-message of commune, v. hills-libra! (L. cond-nears); cond-nears); cond-nears; cond-ne to make close by pressure; to compress or reduce into a smaller compass; to crow or become thick; and thick; close; condensing, imp; condensed, pp, elevat; condensed pp, al. 42. condensed, pp, elevat; condense by, al. 43. condensed pp, al. 43. condensed pp, al. 43. condensed pp, al. 44. condensed; pp, al. 44. condensed; condensed; condensed; a condensed; a vessel for condensed; condensed; al. 44. con, and descendent to descend; if, condescender, to condensed; if, condenseder, to condensed if, condenseder; for condensed in condensed condensed; condensed condens

ad. At: con'descen'dence, n. dêns, în Scol. law, a distinct written statement of the facts in dispute, to be laid before the court; a written pleading. condign, a. kôn-din' (L. condignus, wholly deserving: F. condigne, appropriate), deserved; merited-applied to punishment; condign's, ad. di. condigness, n.; condignes

soning: It. condimento: F. condiment), seasoning for food; sauce; plokle.
condition, n. kön-dish-än (L. condition, external position, sinuation: F. condition), a particular mode or state of being; a disposition of body or mind; order, rank, or quality; terms of agreement; something faid down as essential; conditional, a. -dn-dt, containing and down as essential; conditional, a. -dn-dt, containing and down as essential; conditionally, and -dr. conditionally; and -dr. conditionally; and -dr. conditionally; and -dr. conditionally; and down as good, and contains a conditional conditional positions or relations. or relations.

n. -ind., having certain qualities—breezeed by sood seel, bad; in meda, having conditions or relations.

Condols, the did (L. cos., and dolers, to grievel, condols, the honder in distress or misfortance; to sympathies; escale has, imp.; escaled by p. -didictional properties of the second laker y. a. id. -id.; expressing condolment; to sympathies; escale have, a condorment, n.; escale issue, n. ides, grief or pain of mind excited and expressed by the distress or misfortances of another.

condor, n. honder (Sp. condor), a large bird of preythe vulture of S. Amer.

condor, n. honder (Sp. condor), a large bird of preythe vulture of S. Amer.

condor, n. honder (Sp. condor), a large bird of preythe vulture of S. Amer.

conducts, to lead it to contribute; conducting, imp.; conduced, pp. -disd'; conductible, a. -tbl. leading or tending to; cenductible, a. -tbl. leading or tending to: cenductible, a. -tbl. leading or tending to: cenductible, a. -tbl. leading or tending to: cenductible, a. -tbl. relating to promote: conduction, a. bl. did (L. conduction, to lead together—from con, and ductum, to lead F. conduit, behaviour, personal behaviour; med of life; mangement; galdance; escort; v. kön-dakir, but and galarner, conductive, n. and conduction, n. -shish, transmission through a conductor; conducto

conduit, n. kin-dit or kön', (F. conduit-from L. con, and ductum, to lead or conduct, a canal or pipe for the conveyance of water; a channel; a surface-

contemplicate, a. Min-di-pit-last (L. con, and depice, I double, doubled; folded upon itself; conduble, doubled; folded upon itself; conduble, doubled; folded upon itself; conditie, in Min-dil (Gr. kondalde, a. lanuckie, a. hunckie, a. di-loyd (Gr. cides, form), resembling, acountyle-perientil (Gr. kondalde, a. lanuckie; con dylade, a. di-loyd (Gr. cides, form), resembling, acountyle-perientil (Gr. cides, form), resembling, and hunckie; con dylade, a. di-loyd (Gr. cides, form), resembling, an individual of the hunckie; condylape, n. hin-di-loyd along anylapes, a. hin-di-loyd di-dr. (Gr. cides, form), resembling, resembling a spider, a fly diction, reserved in the lower of the form of the form; if conducting the demander ences, fills the lower of the form; if conducting the form of the form; if the lower of the form of the

bulation, n. kön-fäb'-à-là'-shān (L. con, and ; I converse, I chat), familiar and easy con-mic confab ulate, v. -lât, to talk in an easy ained manner; to chat: confab ula' ting, imp.: ula' ted, pp.: confab ulatory, a. -lât-br', hav-character of an easy and familiar conversation: n. kön-fäb', a familiar conversation:

n. kön-fabi, a familiar contraction of confabuct, v. kön-faki (l. confectio, a preparing, a
ing-from con, and factum, to make), to prerish sugar; to form into sweetmeats: n. könweetmeat: confection; n. der, cone who
sweetmeat: confectioner, n. der, one who
sweetmeats: confectioner, n. der, one who
sweetmeats: confectioner, n. der, one who
sweetmeats: confectionery or ary, n. der, to
eats; the art of preparing them.
derate, v. kön-fader-dt (l. con, and faderatus,
together, confederate: F. confederer), to
unite together in a league with others: n. a
or a nation united in a league; allied
y; confederating, inp: confederaty, n. des,
is a league; an alliance: confederacy, n. des,
states, or mailous united by a league; a comfor any unlawful purpose.
r, v. kön-far (l. conferre, to bring; lt.
from con, and for far or bestow; to consult
to converse; to bring to or contribute:
fing, imp.; confederad, pp. kön-fard; conn. kön-far-des, the act of conversing on any
ust subject; a discussion between two or more
nat instruction, as committees or delegates:
rer. n. one who.

and instruction, as committees or delegates:

mail instruction, as committees or delegates: ter, n. one who.

FYA, n. kôn-fer-fed, plu. confer'væ, -vê (L. conin-medicinal water-plant—from conferere, to
h, in bot., fresh-water plants, consisting of
jointed green filaments: confervaceous, a
pert. to the conferva: confer'void, a. -vojet,
formed of a single row of cells; having articulike the conferva; confer'vies, n. plu. -vite,
, fossil plants, apparently allied to the equatic

s. s. v. kón-fés (L. confessus, fully or entirely ledged—from con, and fateor, I confess, I own: seser; It. confessar, to confess, to admit or a confessar, to admit or a confessar, to admit or a confessar, to hear the lon of another, as a Roman Catholic priest does: sing, imp.: confessed, pp. fés* add, avowed; ed; clear: confession, n, féshim, anything of or acknowledged; confessedly, ad. sédit; sant, n, one who confesses to a priest: confession; féshim, all, the place where a priest sits to niessions: confessor, n, a priest who hears consoner confessor, nearly the priest sits to niessions: confessor, nearly the priesting the pr s; one who has borne persecution for his pro-of Christianity—one who suffers death for his ils a martyr: confessionary, a. ér-f, pert. to ion to a priest.

ion to a priest.

4. v. kön-ful' IL. confidere, to trust confidently
com, and fidere, to trust: It. confidere: F. contrust: to rely on; to commit to the charge of;
ve in; to deliver into the possession of another
keeping: confiding, imp.: adj. trusting; dissput confidence in: confided, pp.: confidence,
fidens, trust; reliance; security; boldness;
i; confident, a. dent, having full belief; trusttions assume that the confidence of the confidence of the confident of the confidence of the co i; con fident, a. dent, having full belief; trust-tying on one's own ability; positive; inpudent; intrusted with secrets or important matters, as at or friend; con fidant, 'n. masc, con fidante', dant (F.), a boson-friend, chiefly in love affairs lighter matters of life; con fidentity, ad. dir. The matter of life; con fidentially, ad. dir. one; trusty; faithful; con fidentially, ad. dir. or, n. der, one who; conf. dingly, ad. dir. or, n. der, one who; conf. dingly, ad. dir. or, n. der, one who; conf. dingly, ad. dir. or, n. der, one who; conf. dingly, ad. dir. or, n. der, one who; conf. dingly, ad. dir. or, n. der, one who; conf. dingly, ad. dir. or, n. der, one who; conf. dingly, ad. dir. or, n. der, one who; conf. dingly, ad. dir. or, n. der, one who; conf. dingly, ad. dir. or, n. der, one who; conf. dingly, ad. dir.

It configurare, to dispose or form in a certain r shape: comfa ring, imp.; comfg 'ured, pp. confg ura' tion, n. -d-rd:shin, external form; r outline of a body; aspects of the planets. is, v. kön-fin' (i. confinis; It. confine, border-from L. con, and finis, a boundary or limit: F. to restrain within a place), to restrain within to imprison; to shit up; to be much at home crimenent; to tie or make fast; to bind: conimp.; confined, pp. kon-find'; confiner, n. 9; confinal place, that may be limited:

confine, a. kön:fin, bordering on; adjacent: con'fines, n. plu. Joint limits; adjacent parts; boundaries; confine'ment, n. restraint within limits; imprisonment; seclusion; voluntary restraint in any way; restraint, confirment, n. restraint within limits; imprisonment; seclusion; voluntary restraint in any way; restraint confirment. Confirment in the confirment of the confirment of the confirment of the confirment. Confirment in the confirment of the confirment, to add strength for; to fix or settle; to assure or ratify; to admit to full Christian privileges by the laying on of hand; confirment fing, imp.; confirmingly, ad. -d., in a manner to strengthen or make firm: confirmed, pp. -fermd; confirmatory, a. -d. ter's, serving to confirm; affording additional proof; confirment, on one who: confirm additional proof; confirment, on one who: confirm altie, settling, or making more certain; evidence; proof; convincing testimony; admission to full Christian connumient by laying on of the hands of the bishop; confirm attex, a. -d. tin, having the power of confirming confirm attex, a. -d. tin, having the power of confirming confirm attex, a. -d. tin, having the power of confirming confirm attex, a. -d. tin, but the state treasury -from con, and fiscus, a basket, a money-bag; It. confiscate; F. confisquer, to forefitte to the public treasury, as the goods or estate of a rebel or traitor; confiscating, imp.; confiscation, n. -kd-shin, the act of forfeiting or adjudging to the public treasury; confiscation; configuration, n. kôn:filo-grashin, filo-grashin, filo-grashin, filo-grashin, to configurate, to be on fire-from con, and figurare, to blaze; It. configuration, n. kôn:filo-grashin, a strik; a configuration, a filo-grashin, a strik; a strik; a configuration, a form and filoties a strik; a configuration, a form and filoties, a strik; a configuration, a strik; a configuration, a strik; a configuration, a strik; a configuration, a strik; a strik;

as houses or a forest: con flagrative, a. -tw, causing conflagration. conflict, n. kön-flitt (L. conflictus, a striking of one thing against another-from con, and flictus, a striking or dashing against it. conflitto: k conflitt, a striking together of two bodies; a contest; a battle; strife; contention; distress; agouty v. kön-together; contention; distress; agouty v. kön-together; contention; distress; agout v. kön-together; contention; dight; conflicting, in p.: conflicted, pp.: conflictive, a. -flik-fit, tending to conflict.

confluent, a. kön'shöö-ëni (L. constuens, a flowing to-gether—from con, and stuens, flowing: lt. constuents; F. constuend, slowing together; meeting; joining; running into each other and spreading: con fluence, n. -ėns, the junction or meeting together of two or

running into each other and spreading: on fluence, n. ess, the junction or meeting together of two or more streams of water; the running together or crowding of people in a place: con'flux, n. flaks (I. fluxus, flowing, fluid), a flowing together; a crowd; a multitude collected.

conform, v. kön'falvrn' (L. conformare, to form, to shape—from con, and forma, shape: It. conformare; F. conformer), to comply with v. fleid to; to act according to; to comply with; to make similar or like; to reduce to a like form or shape; to make agreeable to: conform's, n. one who: conform's, to maje agreeable to: conform's, n. one who: conform's, a mending one above another in parallel order: conform'ably, ad-dit: conformation, n. kön'for according to; to conform's, n. one who conform's a member of an Established Church, as distinguished from a dissenter or nonconformist: conform'ty, n. 4-th, resemblance; correspondence or agreement in form or manner; compliance with established forms, &c. conform'ty, n. different conformer, to mindle, to blend—from con, and funders, to pour out: F. conforder: E. conformer, to mixer blend—from con, and funders, to pour out: F. conforder: to confound on period of the confounder, to mixer blend; to confuse or perplex; to astonish or stupefy; to cast down; to terrify; to dismay: confound'edly, ad. 4t. in familiar language, hatefully; shamefully; brotherhood; It. confraternita: F. co

shamefully.

confraternity, n. könifrd-terini-It (L. con, and fraternitas, brotherhood: It. confraternita: F. confraternitas, brotherhood: a society or body of mengenerally a religious one.
confront, v. könifrini' (L. con, and frons, the forehead, front: It. confrontare: F. confronter, to stand
face to face; to set face to face; to oppose; to bring
into the presence of: confronting, imp.: confront'ed,
pp.: confront'er, n. one who.

confuse, v. kön-füz' (L. confusus, disordered—from con, and fusus, poured out, diffused: It. confuso: F. confuso: F. confuso; to mix or disorder things so that they cannot be distinguished; to render indistinct; to perplex; to throw into disorder; to agitate by surprise or shame: confusing, inp.: confused', pp. kön-füz': confusedly, ad. füzedell: confusedness, n.: confusion, n. füz-kün, disorder; indistinctness; astonishment; confuse, xön-fü' (L. comfuter: to cond down to

distraction of mind.
confate, v. hön-füt (L. confutare, to cool down, to repress—from con, and futum, a vessel to sprinkle water: It. confutare: k. confuter, to prove to be wrong or false; to convict of error by argument or proof; confut ting, imp.; confut ted, pp.; confut ker, n. one who; confut table, a. -dz-bi; confutat, n. one distraction, in the act of disproving; confutant, n. one

as by cold.

as by cold.

congener, n. kön-jé-nér (L. congener, of the same species or kind-froncon, and genus, a kind: Ik congener or kind: no post of the same origin or kind: on generical same in the same origin or kind: on the same kind or nature.

congenial, a. kön-jé-ni-di (L. con, and genidis, jovi-al, geniai, genius, fondenses for good living), adapted; suitable; kindred; similar; belonging to the mature: congenially, ad. di: ongenially, n. 4-li, suitableness; state of being congenial.

congenial, a. kön-jé-li-lid (L. congenitus, born together—from con, and genitus, brought forth, produced: Ik congenitus, of the same birth; born with another; existing from birth, as a disease or some deformity. another; formity.

duced: It. congento), of the same birth; born with another; existing from birth, as a disease or some deformity.

conger, n. kdny/gbr(L. conger: It. congro: F. congre), a kind of sea-sel.

congeries, n. plu. kdn-fd:ri-dz' (L. a heap, a pile—from con, and gero, I bear or bring), a collection of small particles or bodies forming one mass.

congest, v. kdn-fds' (L. congestus, pressed together-from con, and gestum, to carry: It. congestions: F. congestion, and gestum, to carry: It. congestions: F. congestion, congestion, to gather into a mass: congesting, mp: congested, pp: add, containing an unmatural accumulation of blood: congestion, n. -ydn-a collection of blood or matter in any part of an animal body hardened into a mass or tumour: congestive, a. -th., tending to congestion.

conglobate, a. kdn-ydn-bd! (L. conglobatum, to gather into a ball-from con, and globus, a ball: It. conglobatum, conglomerate, a. kdn-ydn-br-dd! (L. conglomeratum, conglomerate, a. kdn-ydn-br-dd! (L. conglomeratum, conglomeratum, as a ball of thread; gathered into a mass: n. a sort of coarse rough rock composed of various substances, as pebbles of quartx, flints, &c.—also called pudding-stone: v. to collect into a round mass: conglomeration, n. -ds-kdn, conglomeration,

joy to another on account of some event deemed happy or fortunate; to wish joy to another: congratula ting, imp.: congrat ula ted, pp.: congrat ula ton, n. id.id.nin, the act of expressing joy or good wishes to another—commonly need in plural: congratula tor, n. one who: congratula tor, n. id.id.id. congregate, v. köng/pro-pht La. congregation, n. claid. a crowd; to assemble; to meet: congregation, a. chist. on the pht congregation chains complete control of its own affairs: congregationalism, n. dist, one who holds to the complete independence of each church.

ence of each church.

congress n. kongrate (L. congressus, a friendly meeting together—from con, and gressus, a step, a course: R. congress P. congres, B. congress of assembly of persons for the settlement of after the step of the United States of America: congress coal, a grass-lind, pert. to a congress: congressional, a grass-lind, pert. to a congress: congruenting, a grass-lind, a confidence, a kongression, a grass-ment, harmony: R. congruenza, suitable; greening; harmonious: congruence, n. grass-se, agreement; congruous, a. gras-its, accordant; suitable; consistent: configuous, a. dr. congruipy, n. kongression, perfect, the relation of agreement between things; fitness; reason.

conia, n. kō-nī-ā, also coneine, n. kō-nō-in (conium, hemlock), the poisonous alkaloid of the plan hemlock.

conia, n. 16.7-17. also contente. n. 16.7-16. (conian, n. 16.7-17.) also contente. n. 16.7-17. (conian, nemiock), the poisonous alkaloid of the plant hemiock. con ic, con'ics, coniferous, &c.—see under consecutive, n. plu. 16.7-17. (cons. e. a. con. and rostrum, a beak), a family of birds having strong bills more or less conical: con'iros'tera, a. -76-67-18. In thick conical beak, as a crow. conjecture, n. 16.7-17. (conjecture, a. 16.7-18. (conjecture, n. 16.7-18. (d. conjecture, n. 16.7-19. (d. conje tive diameter.

ter parallet to a tangent at the vertex of the principle on output, a kin-jinkt (L. conjunctum, to join conjunct, a kin-jinkt (L. conjunctum, to join to couple), conjoined; united: conjunctim, to join, to couple, conjoined; united: conjunctim, to join, connection; the conjunction; the conjunction of the conjunction; the conjunction of the conjunction of the conjunctive, a first serving to unite: conjunctively, a d-1: conjunctively, a d-

rat: comjure ment, n.: conjuration, n. job-rd'shin, sect of using certain words or ceremonies in order got the assistance of a superior power; the act of mencaing in a sacred name; conjurer, n. kōn-jō-re, se who summons in a sacred name; conjurer, n. kōn-jō-re, cone bound by osth with others: conjure, v. kni, r. to act in some manner by supernatural influence; practise magic arts: conjuring, imp.: conjured, . jord: comjured, n. et one who pretends to the cret art of performing things supernatural; a jugger; a man of sagacty.

semascence, n. kōn-nds'sēns (L. con, and nascens, sag boun, springing up; natus, born), a common sta or origin; act of growing together: connats, abstract, bourn with another; in bot, applied to two sees united by their bases: connat'end, a. ndt. consective, a semant, v. kōn-ndt' (L. connecter, to bind or stan together—from con, and nated, I tie, I bind), tie or link together; to knit or fasten together; both or unite; to combine or associate; to have close relation: connecting, imp.: connected, a. ndt-connective, a. str., able to such that the connected of the connection of context to the connected of the connected of the connection of context the pelling connection (L. con, necto, I tie) and have ought not to be abelling connection the original connection about the pelling connection (L. con, necto, I tie) and have ought not to be abelling connection (L. con, necto, I tie) and have ought not to be attended to the specific connection about the pelling connection (L. con, necto, I tie) and have ought not to be about the beginner when the specific connection about the specific connection to semething precedent or union seating the selection of pelling connection (L. con, necto, I tie) and they ought not to be about the beginner which is about the specific connection to be restricted to the section should be used when a tink or bond of union neat; and (2) connection the beginner;

seen a relation by marriage or blood; a religious sect seen consuminon; circle of persons with whom any one is a contact.

sentity, v. kön-ntv (L. connivere, to wink or shut the eyes: F. conniver), to close the eyes upon the faults are wrong-doings of another; to pretend ignorance of the faults of snother; to relate the conniver, n. one who: count of another; to overlook a wrong act; con-thirty, in the conniver, n. one who: count of another; to overlook a wrong act; con-thirty, in the conniver, n. one who: count of another; to overlook a wrong act; con-thirty, n. one who: count of another; to overlook a wrong act; con-thirty, n. one who: count values of, pretended ignorance of, to binded to painting and sculpture, &c.: con noisesurble, a the office of:

counts, v. kön-nöt (L. con, and noto, I mark; to inspir; to include; to betoken: connotatio; interest of conjugating with something; implication; interest contact in the contact of the contact of the contact in the contact of the contact in the co

which we judge of the rectitude or wickedness of our own actions; justice; real sentiment; truth; candour; scruple; con scienceless, a; con scient'dous, a-shi-shi scruple; con scienceless, a; con scient'dously, ad. -li: conscience; scrupulous or exact, sai in word or deed; con science som science; scrupulous regard to the decisions of conscience; con scious, a. shis (L. conscius, privy to), possessing the power of knowing one's own thoughts and actions; having knowledge of anything without extraneous information; aware; sensible; consciency, sai -li: consciences, n. the knowledge of what passes in one's own mind; con scionable, a. -shin-d-bi, according to conscience; reasonable, a. -shin-d-bi, according to conscience; reasonable; just; con scionably, ad. -d-bi: conscription, n. kön-skripishin (L. conscription, a lorded enrolment of all males above a certain age for naval or military service, adopted in France and other Continental countries. F. conscription, h. kön-skripi, one drawn by lof from the conscript, n. kön-skripi, one drawn by lof from the conscript, n. kön-skripi, one drawn by lof from the conscript, n. kön-skripi, one drawn by lof from the conscript, n. kön-skripi, one drawn by lof from the conscript and the state of the conscription and consecrative the delicence of the consecrativ which we judge of the rectitude or wickedness of our

enroned list; adj. enroned: conscript-tathers, sena-tors of anc. Rome.

"Onsecrate, v. kön:sē.knāt (L. consecratum, to dedi-cate ordevote to a detty—from con, and sacer, sacred;
It. consecrare: F. consacrer), to make or declare sa-cred; to set apart or dedicate to the service and worcred; to set apart or dedicate to the service and worship of God; to render venerable or make respected; consecrating, imp.; consecrated, pp.; consecrated, to make respected; to n. one who; consecrated, pp.; consecration, n. **Ardshin, a separation from a common to a sacred use; the act of dedicating to the service of God; consecratory, a. **der**, making sacred; consecratedness, n. **consecution, n. **kön**-skeishin (t. Consecutio, a consequence—from con, and secutus, followed), a train of consequences from premises; succession; series of things that follow each other; consecutive, a. **skeishin**, following one another in regular order; succeeding; consecutively, ad. **Ar. **consecutiveness, n. **nds.**

succeeding: consecutively, ad. 4i: consecutiveness, consent, n. kön-sön' (L. consentire, to agree—from con, and sentire, to think, to feel: it consentire: E. consentire), a yielding of the mind or will to the proposals or conditions of another; a conceding what may be withheld; concurrence: agreement: v. to senting, in my consented, pp: consenter; v. to entire, in my consented, pp: consenter, n. one who: consentaneous, a. kön-sön-täd-näs, agreeable; consistent with: con'sentaneous, a. kön-sön-täd-näs, agreeable; consistent with: con'sentaneously, ad. 4i: con sentaneously, active of the consequent, agreeing in mind: consentient, a. kön-sön-säh-sön, consequenta, a. kön-sön-säh-sön, following: it. consequence—from con, and sequens, following of the mind of the follows and cause; and number of the consequence of the consequence of the follows and cause; and number of the follows and cause; and number of the follows and cause; and consequence—from con, and sequence of the follows and cause; and consequence—from con, and sequence of the follows and cause; and consequence—from con, and sequence of the follows and cause; and consequence—from con, and sequence of the follows and cause; and consequence of the follows and cause

follows an effect; an event or effect resulting from some preceding act or cause; result or issue; import-ance; influence; moment: con'sequently, ad. -fi-con'sequen'tial, a. kete'nishal, following as the ef-fect; important; conceited; pompous: con'sequen'-tially, ad. -fi: in consequence, by means of; as the effect of.

tially, ad. -4k: in consequence, by means of; as the effect of.

conserve, n. kön:serve (L. conservare, to keep thoroughly—from con, and servare, to keep, to preserve: It. conservare: F. conserver), fruit crushed and preserved among sugar; jan; any fruit or vegetable preserved by sugar: v. kön-serve to keep in sound or safe state; to defend from finury; to preserve fruits, &c., by means of sugar; conserving, imp.: conserved; by means of sugar; conserving, imp.: conserved; on, n. kön-served-show, the keeping of a thing in a safe or entire state: conservant, a. preserving; having the power of preserving from decay: conservancy, n. -vdn-si; conservative, a. -vd-fie, able to preserve from loss, decay, or injury: n. that which preserves in politics, one opposed to unwarranted or hasty changes in the state: conservation; n. s. conservation; n. conservation; n. s. conservation; n.

consider, v. kön-sider (L. considerare, to look at carefully: P. considerer: R. considerare, to fix the mind on; to think on with care; to ponder; to meditate on; to reflect; to deliberate: considering, imp.: considered, pp. erd.: considerate, to meditate on; to reflect; to deliberate: considerate, imp.: considerate, pp. erd.: considerate, considerate, and considerate, pp. erd.: considerate, considerate, and considerate (thoughtui), and the considerate (thoughtui), and contract or bargain: considering, a deliberative; reflective: prep. taking into account: making allow-ance for—as in the sentence. "It is not possible to act therwise, considering the weakness of our nature": consideringly, ad. -li.
consign. v. kön-sir' (L. consignare, to put one's seal to—from con, and signum, a seal or stamp: It consignare, the consignare (the consignare) of the consignare (the consignare) of seal; afactor: consignor or en, kön-sind': consignare, the who consigns goods to others for sale; consigned, the who consigns goods to others for sale, &c. consister, the who consigns consistent, to be composed of; to be made of the consister, the consistency, in the consistency, and sistere, the cause to stand: it. consistere: F. consistere, to cause to stand: it. consistere: F. consistere, to be composed of; to be made to consistent, and parts; consistently, ad. -41: consistered and proposed; spreeding: consistency, in the consistency of the c

consistory, n. kôn-sis'têr-î (see consist), a spiritual court; the court held by a bishop in his diocese for the trial of ecclesiastical causes; the college of Cardithe trial of ecclessistical causes; the conege of cardi-nals at Rome; a council or assembly of ministers and elders: con sistorial, a. -66-ri-61, pert. to: con sistor-rian, a. -66-ri-6n, relating to an order of Presbyterian assemblies.

console, n. kön'söl (F. console - from L. con, and solidus, solid), an ornamental bracket carved in wood

solidus, solid), an ornamental bracket carved in wood or stone for supporting a corniec; an ornament, as on the key-stone of an arch; a small fancy side-table. consoler, k. &braself k. Consoleri, to comfort greatly—from con, and soleri, to comfort: It. consoleries or consoler, to comfort; to comfort to consoler or comfort: a consoleries or depression; to soother: consoling, imp.: add. adapted to console or comfort: consoled, pp.: add: comoler, n. .-der, one who: consol labor, a. .-del-it that may be forting, therefore, or soothing the mind; refreshment of mind or spirits: consol'atory, a. .-cel-it-ter-i, tending to soothe or innext comfort.

of mind or spirits: consol'atory, a. *col'd-ter-i, tending to soothe or impart comfort.
consolidate, v. *kon**col't-dat (l. *consolidatum, it make very solid—from com, and solidats, solid: It consolidars: F. consolidars, for form into a compact mass; to make dense and firm; to unite or combine into one; to bring together separate parts, as of a broken bone; togrow firm and hard; consol'dat (a, imp.; consol'dat, or naking firm or solid; the act of united the act of making firm or solid; the act of united the act of making firm enditing two or more parts or things into one; consol'datant, ... dant, an endicine that unites the parts of wounded flesh and heals; add, having the quality of uniting wounds or forming new flesh; consol'dative, a. *daf* fle, having the quality of healing or rendering compact.

pact.
consols, n. plu. kön-sölz' or kön'- (contr. from consolidate), most of the large sums of money borrowed
by the nation at various times on different terms consolidated or brought together into one scheme, bearing the same rate of interest, 3 per cent, for which
an act was passed in 1751—the whole public debts of
the nation are called sized.

an act was passed in 1751—the whole public debts of the nation are called stocks.

consonant, a. könisö-ndnt (L. consonans, a con-sonant—from con, and sono, I sound: It. consonante: F. consonnant), agreeing; according; consistent; sultable: n. a letter which cannot be sounded without a vote: con sonantly, ad. di: con sonance, n. ndns, average on sonantly, ad. di: con sonance, n. ndns, average on sonantly, ad. di: con sonance, n. ndns, average of the sonantly of the sonantly of the sounds; sugreement; consistency; consequent in plu, the letters of the alphabet which cannot be

sounded, or but imperfectly, without the aid of the letters a, e, i, o, u, sometimes w, y, called voweig consonous, a.-mis, agreeing in sound: con'sonous tal. a.-michild, pert. to a consonant.

a.-michild, pert. to a consonant.
consort. n. könisört (il. consort, having an equa share with another—from core, and sorre, lot, condition: il. consorte: F. consorts, havingers, lot, condition: il. consorte: F. consorts, and consonated to those in exalted station; union; one ship keeping company and with: consorting, in pr. consort'dd, pp. consortship. Imp.: consort'dd, pp. consortship.

exalted station; union; one snip keeping company with another; v. kön-sört, to associate; to keep campany with: consorting, imp.; consorted, pp.; consorting, imp.; consorted, pp.; consorting, imp.; consorted, pp.; consorted, pp.; consorted, pp.; consorted, pp.; consorted, pp.; consorted, pp.; conspicuous, that is or comes in view, visible—from con, and specio, I see: It. conspicuo), casy to be seen by the eye; obvious the mind; prominent; eminent; distinguished: conspicuously, ad. 4-4-4-4-4; distinguished: conspire, v. don-spire; conspirer, to breathe, to blow together—from con, and spirore, to breathe, to blow together—from con, and spirore, to breathe, to blow together—from con, and spirore, to bend together to commit crime; to plot; to hatch treason; to combine for an unlawful purpose; to consure to one end; conspirate, a plot; two or more persons engaged to gether for an unlawful or evil purpose; conspirator, n. -ter, constable, n. tein-stable (I. comes stabuli, the attendant or count of the stable—bence master of the horse, whose duty it was to preserve public order: It constables, n. constables; constables to constables in the constable of constables in the constable of constables; a constable of constables; n. tein-stable of constables; n.

man unchanger, con saaken, determination; lasting outside the constitution, in the constitution, in the constitution, in the constitution, a cluster or group of stars called by a particular name; an assemblage of beauties or excellencies, consternation, in könistérnalshin (L. consternation), and and many consternation (sinany, alarm—from con, and sterner, to through the construction), amazement that produces confusion and terrori, a state of horror that unfits for action; excessive wonder or surprise, constipate, v. könistipati (L. constipatim, to presidency constipate, v. könistipat (L. constipatim, to presidency constipate, v. könistipat (L. constipatim, to presidency constipate, v. könistipat (L. constipatim, to presidency compass; to thicken; to crowd the intestinal canal; to make costive: con'stipa'ting, into a smaller compass; to thicken; to crowd the intestinal canal; to make costive: con'stipa'ting, into a smaller compass; constitution, n. pa'd, him; the act of crowding or pressing anything into a smaller compass; costiveness.

costiveness.
constituent, a kön-stif-ü-önt (L. constituens, putting
or placing together—from con, and statuens, setting
up: It. constituents: P. constituents, received
part: that which constitutes or component
part: that which constitutes or composes; a voter
for a member of Parliament: constituency, n.-én-si,
the whole body of electors within certain limits, as a
town or county: constitute, v. kön-öst-öst, to set up
or establish; to make; to appoint; to empower: constituting, imp.: con'stituted, pp.: con stituter, a
none who: con'stitution, n. -és-èn-in, the natural
frame of body of any human being or any animal; the
peculiar temper of the mind, passiohs, or affections;
the peculiar character or structure of anything, as of
air; the established form of government in a country; a
particular law or regulation: con stitu'tional, a.-és,
laherent in the natural frame of the body or mind;
legal; relating to the constitution of a country: a. in
familiar language, a brisk waik taken for preserving
bodily health: con'stitutionally, ad. -fs: con'stitutionalist, n.-di-st, a friend to an existing constitution or government; the framer or friend of a new
her; pine, pin; note, not, move; constituent, a. kon-stit-u-ent (L. constituens, puttle

tion; also con stitu tionist, n.: con stitu tive, that constitutes or forms; having power to sar stitutively, ad. 4.

also, v. kön-strán (L. constringere, to draw or pather—from con, and stringere, to bind, to to costringere: F. contraindre, to constrain), to compel; to press or urge with a force sufficience a desired effect: constraining, imp.: sact, pp. strand: constraining, ad. dd. it. sable, a. -d. bl. that may be forced or reseastrainit, n. strand; any force or power, or moral, that compels to do or keeps from trespect.

grancy. Line compositions grant or grant of the constrictus, drawn or gether—see constrain, to draw together; to haw into a narrow compass: constricting, sairle ted, pp.: add, tightened or contracted: may, n. that which contracts or draws to harpe species of screent, as the box constriction, n. -strik-shin, a contracting or machine.

ment'tion, n. structure, a community together.

ings, v. kön string' (see constrain), to conborce into a narrow compass: constringing,
matringed', pp. stringd': constringent, a.

at, having the property of contracting or

ngether. well, v. kon. strukt' (I. constructio, the building hap—from con, and structum, to pile up, to B. costructions: F. construction), to form or sempose and put in order; to make; to instruction of the construction of the construction, n. struk-shan, gformed or built; the proper arrangement section of words in a sentence; the sense, ce interpretation, as of the words of another, manner of drawing figures or diagrams in sites: constructional, a. d. per. to: constant of the constructional, a. d. per. to: constant d. d. constructivens, n. in phren. It would define the constructions. In phren. It would be constructed that produces a desire to constant.

köniströ (L. construere, to construct, to w. bomistro (I. construere, to construct, to and It construire—see construct), in a dead tanguage, to arrange words in their natural to translate them; to interpret; to explain; g, imp.: construed, pp. stroid, make, v. konistis-prof. (i. constupratum, to con con, and stupro, I ravish), to violate of; to ravish: con'stupra'tion, n. prof.

meastial, a kön-sib-sidn-shdi (L. consubstan-rem con, and substantia, substance or matter), the same substance, essence, or nature: con-"lastly, ad. 45: con'substant'state, v.-shi-di, to ease common substance or nature: con'sub-tang, imp.: con'substant'sta'ted, pp.: con'-'last tien, n. -shi-di-shi, according to the fol-of Latther, a substantial though mysterious of the body and blood of our Lord with the and wine of the sacrament after consecration; then tight in. -shi-di-shi, the existence of man one in the same substance: con'substan'-a-def, one who.

n one in the same substance; con'substan-, let, one wind with the consustation, habit, n. kôn'suô' kid (L. consustatio, habit, a cosa, and suctions, to be accustomed, to be accustomed, to be setom; usage: con'sustad'inary, a. fidditionary; derived from use and wont; from semonial.

n. kön-sül (L. consul—from consulo, I con-diberate: It. console; F. consul, a consul), in e. a person elected to exercise sovereign the state—there being two of them chosen n. könisül (L. consulthe state—there being two of them chosen r; a person chosen to represent a sovereign in n state, and to look after the interests of his in that state; con sular, a. -sū-ldr, pert. to or or dignity of a consul; consulablip, n. the sn sulate, n. -sū-ldr, the office, jurisdiction, more of a consul; consulate, n. -sū-ldr, the office, jurisdiction, more of a consul; consulate, to consider stand exports by the consul of a port. v. -kin-sūlf (i. consulter), to seek the mother; to ask advise of; to seek for in-main, as in books; to have regard to, in acting mg; consult fing, imp.; consult of, pp.; consult or, or more persons for deliberation on state; consult factive, a. -ld-fv, having the set consulting.

ter: consultative, a. -td-fiv, having the consulting.

y. hon-sum' (L. consumere, to consume

from con, and sumere, to take : It. consumare: F. confrom con, and sumere, to take: It consumer: F. consumer; to destroy by separating the parts; to eat or devour; to squander or waste; to spend idly, as time; to become wasted; to bring to utter ruin: consuming, imp: consumed', pp. svimd': consumer, n. one who: consumable, a. svimd-bi, that may be destroyed, wasted, or dissipated, as by fire: consumption, n. kön-smin-shin (L. con, and sumptum, to take), the act of consumpting; a wasting away of the body by disease, generally understood of the lungs; the use of the products of Industry: consumpt, n. kön-smin (contr. of consumption), the use of any product of industry: as onsumption), the use of any product of industry, as the consumpt of grain, of tea, &c.: consumptive, a. -sun-fev, wasting; exhausting; affected with disease of the lungs: consump tively, ad. -li: consump tive

ness, n. consummate, a. kön-süm!māt (L. consummare, to consummate, a kön-süm'mät (L. consummare, to accompilsh, to finish—from con, and summa, the sumit, completion: F. consommer), complete perfect; finished: V. kön-süm-mät or kön-süm', to complete, perfect; finished: V. kön-süm-mät or kön-süm', to complete, con'summa ting, to purpose: con summa ting, imp.: con'summa ting, imp.: con'sum's con'sum's

to infection, and the former to contagion; that applies to infection, and the former to contagion; that which propagates evil or mischief; contagious, a. fiss, producing disease by contact or near approach; containing that which may be propagated, as mischief or some affection of the mind; contagiously, and .4r. contagiousles, n.: contagionist, n. one who believes in the contagious character of certain diseases.

discases, contain, v. kôn-tân' (L. continere, to hold or keep togethet—from con, and tenere, to hold, to be able to hold; to have capacity; to comprehend; to hold within limits; to include; to embrace; to inclose: containing, imp. contained, pp. -tând': containinate, v. kôn-tâm'i-nd (L. contaminateu, to defle: It. contaminare: F. contaminer), to pollute or defle; to render impure; to sully; to taint: adj. corrupt by base mixture: contamina'ting, imp. contamina'ted, pp: contamina'ting, imp. contamina'ted, pp: contamina'tine, implication; defilement: contamina'tive, a. -nd'tiv, tending to make impure.

contem has ted, pp.: contem has tion, n. -nd:shin, pollution; ted, defiement: contam'native, a. -nd:ste, tending to make impure.

contankerous, a. kön-täng'kér-us (originally a slang word), querulous; very contentious; perverse; more frequently spelt contanterous.

contemn, v. kön-tém (L. contemne, to value little contenne, v. kon-tém (L. contemne, to tent with scorn; to despise; to reject with disdain; contemning, imp.; contemned, pp. -tèmd'; contemn'er, n. -témér, one who.

contemplate, v. kön-tém'plat (L. contemplatus, viewed attentively—from con, and templum, a place for observation on every side: It. contemplare; F. contempler, to contemplate, be view with continued attentively—from con, and templum, a place for observation on every side: It. contemplate; set to the distention of costing, imp.; contem plated, pp.: contem plating, imp.; contem plated, pp.: contem platior, n. one who: contem plating, imp.; contem plated, pp.: contem plative, n. -plat-sie, given to study; meditation; the act of considering anything attentively; contem plative, a. -plat-sie, given to study and reflection; thoughtin! contem plates and reflection; thoughtin! contemplates at the same time: contemporaneous, a. kén-tém/pò-rd-ni-sis, also cotemporaneous, a. contemporaneous, contemporaneous; contemporaneous, a. contemporaneous; contemporaneous ontemporaneous; contemporaneous ords, usage is now in favour of cor rather than co. contempt, n. kön-tém! (L. contemptus, despised—contempt, n. kön-tém! (L. contemptus, despised—contempt

contempt, n. kön-těmt' (L. contemptus, despised— from con, and temmere, to despise), the act of despis-ing; the act of viewing or treating as utterly mean,

vile, and worthless; disobedience or disrespect to a court, or to a constituted authority; diagrace; shame: contemp tible, a. deniti-Oi, worthy of secon or disdain mean; vile; despicable; contemp tibly, ad. di-Oit: nean; vile; despicable; contemp tibly, ad. di-Oit: depicable; contemp tibly, ad. di-Oit: denitible; despicable; contemp tibly, ad. di-Oit: denitible; denitible

debate; litigious contentiously, ad. H: contentiousness, no content, a. kön-tönt' (L. contentus, contented, satisfied—from con, and tentus, held, kept within limits; It. contento: F. content), held or contained within limits; quiet; having a mind easy or satisfied: n. rest or quietness of mind; astisfaction and ease of mind; acquiet, to satisfy the mind; to please; to gratify: contenting, imp.: content ed, pp.: content edjy, ad. Atcontent edgess, n: content ment, n. -ment, quiet; satisfaction of mind: contentiess, and issatisfied: content and non-content', words used by the Lords in their House of Parliament to express—the former approval, and the latter disapproval,—the former being approval, and the latter disapproval,—the former being equivalent to ay or yes, and the latter to no: contents, n. plu kön-lents or kön', that which is held or contained within a limit; the heads of a book; an

contention, contentious, &c.—see under contend, contentions, a or coterminous, a . kon- or ko-termi-mis (l. conterminus, bordering upon—from con, and terminus, a limit or border), bordering upon; touching at the boundary; contiguous: conterminal, beatleding upon;

touching at the boundary; consignous.

contest, v. kön-tèst' [L. contestart, to call to witness e-from con, and testis, a witness: It. contestare; F. contester, to contest, to dispute; to struggle or strive earnestly; to litigate; to oppose; to emulate; a. kön-tést, struggle; conflict; dispute; contest'ing, imp.: contest'ed, pp.; adj. dispute; contest'ing, imp.: contest'ed, pp.; adj. dispute; contest'ing, in -tés'té-bh, that may be called in question or disputed; contestation, n. -tés'abh, joint testimony: contest tinely, ad. -té.

a. *des'*de.bd. that may be called in question or disputed: on testa tion. . *de'*abia, joint testimony:
contest ingly, ad. *d.
context, n. *kon'*tikket (L. contextus, connection—from
con, and textus, woven: it. contesto: F. contexte), the
parts in a discourse or book immediately preceding
or following the sentence quoted; in *Scrip., the
verses coming before or after a verse or text by
which its sense may be determined or affected: contexture, n. *the*s'-tix, the composition of the parts of
anything; the character of the component parts of a
hody; constitution; contextural, a. *dir*al, veven.
contiguity, n. *kon'*tigst**d. L. contigues, very
near-from con, and tango, I touch: It. contigues, very
near-from con, and tango, I touch: It. contigues,
continent, actual contact of bodies; nearness of situation or place: contiguous, a. *dir*al, extending; closing
continent, reighbouring; adjoining; contiguously,
ad. *dir* contiguous, a. *de*nds.
continent, a. kon'ti-ndn'ti. continens, that restrains
his passions—from con, and tenens, holding: It. contienter is continent, restrained; moderate; temperate; chaste; con timently, ad. *dir* con timenes, in
perate; chaste; con timently, ad. *dir* con timenes, in
dipon desires themeof, n. *hens, restraint impocedtify to women.
continent n. kon'tik-nit (I. continens, the maincontinent n. kon'tik-nit (I. continens, the parts of the continent n. kon'tik-nit (I. continent).

tity to women.

they to women. continent, n. kön-iit-nent (l. continent, n. kön-iit-nent (l. continent, n. kön-iit-nent (l. continent, n. kön-iit-nent (l. continent, n. continent, the mainland, a large extent of land containing many countries; the mainland: the countries of the mainland of Europe, especially as distinguished from the British Islands: continent tal, a. -id. pert. to a continent; pert. to the countries of the mainland of Europe.

contingent, a. kön-iin-iin-iit (l. contingens, touching on all sides—from con, and tangers, to fouch: It. contingers, to happen, to fall out), depending on something else; uncertain; incidental; casual: n. a quota; a suitable share; proportion; a fortuitous event: an accidental possibility; casual n. a quota; an unforessen event; an accidental possibility; casual.

alty: contin'gently, ad. -jönt-N, accidentally: with

continual, continuance, &c.—see continue, continual, continuance, &c.—see continue, continual, continuance, &c.—see continue, continual, continuance, &c.—see continue, continual, v. kön-iñ-iñ (il. continuare, to join one thing to another in uninterrupted succession—from con, and tenera, to hold; It. continuare, F. continuare, to abide or remain in a state or place; to endure; to extend from one thing to another; to protract; to persevere in; continuing, imp.; continuals, p. -de-fo, one who continues or keeps up a series or succession: continuable, a. -de-fo, capable of being excession: continuable, a. -de-fo, capable of being excession: continuals, a. -de-fo, capable of being continuance, a. -de-fo, capable of being continuals, a. -de-fo, capable of capable of the formulance, a. -de, without interruption or cessation; uncersing; perpetual; constant; continuals, a. -de-fo, de-fo, de-fo,

contract, it soot-years, drawn or dragged: It. contraction. F. contract, and tructus, drawn or dragged: It. contractio: F. contract, an agreement; a mutual promise; a bargain; the writing which contains the terms and common; an act of betrothment: v. kon-rokf, to draw closer together; to draw into a less compass or bulk; to abridge; to wrinkle, as the brow; to betroth; to acquire, as a habit; to incur, as a debt to bring on, as a disease; to bargain; to shrink or become shorter; contracting, imp. *trakking* contracted, pp.: contraction, n. *shan, the act of drawing contract and service or work at a stipulated price or rate: contraction, n. *shan, the act of drawing together or shortening; the thing shortened or reduced: contractedly, ad. *dd-li: contract denses, n. contractible, a. *db-li, capable of contraction contractibility, n. *bli-ld, the quality of being able to be contracted! contractible power of shortening; tending to contract. or contract.

contra-dance, n. kön'trd-dans (L. contra, and dance), a dance in which the partners are arranged in opposite lines: F. contre-danse, corrupted into country-dance.

d to another in all its terms: con'tradic'torily, I AL

present indicate, v. kôn'rd-in'di-kât (L. contra, op-cite, and indicate), in med., to point out some pecu-rum method of cure contrary to the usual treatment: a tra-in'dicast, n. -kân, symptom in a disorder ridding the usual treatment: con'tra-in'dica'tion, -kât-kân, a symptom which forbids the usual treat-

sensitable, n. kön-irdi'iö (It.—from L. contra, and sha, high), in harmonised music, the counter-tenor ratho; one of the middle paris.

- eastra-position, n. kön-irdi-po-stah-in (L. contra, popositio, and position), a placing over against; in topic, conversion in particular propositions, in conversion in particular propositions, one conversion in particular propositions, one existangumata, a kön-irdi pain-iod (It. contrappunto, sensitangumata, a kön-irdi pain-iod (It. contrappunto, pent. to middle conversion).

essenterpoint: contrapun'tist, n. one skilled in senterpoint.

contrariety, contrarily, &c.—see contrary.

contrariety, a kön-ird'i (L. contrarius, lying or being ever against—from contra, against: It. contrario: F. contrario: A. dverse; opposite; contradictory; repugnant; in an opposite direction: n. a thing of opposite qualities: contrariety on propositions that destroy each other: contrary to, opposite to: en the contrary, to an opposite purpose or intent: on trariety, n. -rf-if, some inherent quality or principle which creates opposition; repugnance; incontrarity, n. -rf-if, some inherent quality or principle which creates opposition; repugnance; incontrarity, contraring, contrarily, d. -rd-if, contrarines, n. contrariwise, cont. ad. -ri-t-it, on the other hand; conversely,

conversely.

contrast, n. kön'trdst (F. contraste, opposition: It.

contrastare, to oppose—from L. contra, against,

stare, to stand, opposition or difference of qualities

made manifest by direct comparison; opposition of

collunt or colour to increase effect: v. kön'trdst',

to oppose different things, qualities, or conditions to so oppose unierent tunings, quantities, or continuous to each other that, by comparison, the superior excellence of one of them may be seen; to set things in opposi-tion, or side by side, in order that the superiority one of them may be exhibited in a more striking point of view: contrasting, imp.: contrasted, pp. contrate—wheel, n. kön'irdi-hued (L. contra, against,

contrate wheel, in Kontrat Ancel (L. contra, against, specific, and tokech, in a watch, a wheel, the teeth in hop of which it contrary to the other wheels, a purallel to the axis.

**Example to the salles of the besieged.

**Example to the salles of the contra, opposite, and wate, I come: it. contravenive: F. contreveniv), to estimate in operation; to oppose; to defeat; todo anything in opposition to the provisions of a law; contravenive in mp.: contravenition, n. -terishin, one who: contravenition, n. -terishin on effect, as of a law or treaty.

**Example to the operation of the opposite and wersus, turned), a turning to the opposite ist.

emiretemps, n. köng'ir-töng (F.—from L. contra, galast, and tempus, time), an unexpected accident which throws everything into confusion.

emiribates, v. kön-tröte'st (L. contributum, to constitute—from con, and tributer, to grant or give:

a contributer: F. contributer), to give or grant in the contributer of the contributer of the contribution of the contribution, and the contribution of the contribution, n.—fr-beliefs, anything given to contribution, n.—fr-beliefs, anything given to contribution, n.—fr-beliefs, anything given of come stock; the payment of each man's abare of some stock the payment of each man's abare of some stock the payment of each man's abare of some contribution of the cont

moting any purpose: contributor'y, a. -tör'i, promoting the same end; bringing aid to the same stock or

moting any purpose: contributor y, a. 4074, promoting the same end; bringing ald to the same stock or purpose.
contrite, a. kön'trit (L. contritus, bruised, much used—from con, and tritus, rubbed: It. contrito; F. contrit, ochritic), deply affected with grief and sorrow for having offended God; benitent; humble: contriely, ad-it: contrition, a. drish'din, deep sorrow; penitence; grief of heart for sin.
contrive, v. kön'triv (F. controuver, to devise—tent of seek out), trivi (F. controuver, to devise—tent of seek out), trivi (F. controuver, to devise—tent of seek out), trivi (B. controuver, to devise—tent of seek out), trivi (B. controuver, to devise—tent of seek out), trivi (B. contrived, pp. drivi'; contriver, n. one who: contrivable, a. -ad-bi, capable of being planned or devised; contrivance, n. drivans, the act of planning or devising; the thing planned or devised; a scheme;
control, v. kön-trol' (F. contrerolle, the copy of a roll of accounts—from contre, against, and role, a roll), to check by a countra-account; to restrain; to govern; to subject to authority; n. check; restraint; power; controlling, inp.: controlled, pp.-troid: controller, n.—spelialso compiroller, one who: control controller, hat may be checked or restrained: control-troller, hat may be checked or restrained: control-troller, hat may be checked or restrained: control-troller, n.—spelialso compiroller, one who: control-trover-from L. confuto, and veriere, to turn), to dispute; to contend against in words or writing; to deny and attempt to confuto disprove; controver-tible, a. di-bi, disputable: con-trover-tibly, a. di-bi-disputable: con-trover-tibly, a. d

lating to disputes; controver many, more trover stalist, n. -st, a disputant; one who, contumacious, n. kön-tie-má-shis (L. contumacia, haughtiness, pride-from L. con, and immer, to swell, to be puffed up: It. contumacia; F. contumace), stubul many more difficulties; disobedient to lawless. to be puffed up: It. contumacia; F. contumace), stub-born; perverse; unyielding; disobedient to lawful authority: con'tuma'clously, ad. -ls: con'tuma'clous-ness, n.-shis-nbs: con'tumacy, n.-mb-si, subborn-ness; contempt of lawful authority; disobedience. contumellous, a kōn'tum'cli-si L. contumelia, a bitter taunt, an affront—from con, and tumers. to swell: It. contumelia, insolent; haughtly reproach-

swell: It. contumel(a), insolent; haughtly reproach-ful; rude and sarcastic in speech: con'tumel flously, ad. It; con'tume flousness, n.: con'tumel'y, n. melit, insolence; excessive rudeness in order to affront; con-temptuous language. contuse, v. kön-tük (L. contusum, a bruise-from con, and tusus, beaten: It. contusur, a bruise-from con, bruise; to beat; to bruise or injure any fleshy part of the body without breaking the skin: conturing, imp.:

the body without oreaang the skin: cond ang, inp.: contused, pp. 4412f: contuit sion, ii. -44244616, an injury on any part of the body from a blow without breaking he skin; a bruse. contlaria, ii. 4504-464. (L. contuit, a little cone), a genus of fossil pteropod shells having a tapering

conical outline.

conundrum, n. kô-năn'drăm (AS. cunnan, to know; cunned, crafty), a sort of riddle in which some fanci-ful or odd resemblance is proposed for discovery be-

ful or odd resemblance is proposed for discovery between things totally unlike.

convalesce, v. kon'ed-les' (L. convalescere, to grow
quite strong-from com, and valesco, I grow or get
strong), to be gradually growing better after sickness; to recover health by degrees: con'vales' cent, inp.:

con'valesced', pp.-lest': con'vales' cent, a.-les-sen, recovering health and strength after sickness: no
who: con vales cence. n. des-sens, renowal of health after sickness or debility.
convection, n. kön-vek'shun (L. convectum, to con

vey), the process of conveying or transmitting; the communication of heat through fluid bodies: con-

communication of heat through fluid bodies: convective, a. flv. caused or accomplished by convection: convectively, ad. fl. convenire, to come or meet together—from con, and venire, to come or E. Convenire, to call: to meet; to come together for a public purpose; to cause to assemble; to call together: convening, imp: convened, pp. -rénd'; convener, n. the chairman of a committee; one empowered to call

others together.

convenient, a. kön-vent-ent (L. conveniens, agreeing, suitable: lt. conveniente-see convene), suitable; fit; adapted to use or wants; commodious: conve

niently, ad. **J.** convenience, n. **mt.**ns, also conveniency, n. **nt.**ns, suitablences; commodiousness; what is suited to wants or necessity.

convent, n. **konvent** (l. **conventus, a meeting, an assembly—from con, and ventum, to come: R. **convent.** (n. **conventus, a meeting, an assembly—from con, and ventum, to come: R. **conventus, to conventus, a bouse for persons devoting their lives to religious purposes; a body of monks or nums—the house for the former is called a **monstery, and for the latter a numery: conventual, a. **conventual, a. **convent

the subject: adj. opposite; reciprocal: conversely, ad. II, in a contrary order; reciprocally: conversion, n. ever-shin, change from one state to another; a change of heart or disposition evidenced by a new course of life and love to God; change from one side, party, or religion to another.

convert, v. kön-ver' (in convertere; to turn round-from con, and vertere, to turn about: It. convertere: F. convertere on the convertere of turn from one religion, party, or sect to another; to turn form one religion, party, or sect to another; to turn to love God; to change from one use or destination to another: convert ing, imp.: converted, pp.: converten, n. convert, n. kön-vert, oue changed; one turned from sin to holiness: convertible, a. it-bit that may be changed or used for one another: convert tibly, ad. -bit: convertiblity, n. bit: if, the quality of being changed from one condition or state to another.

convex, a. kön-veks (it. convexus, vaulted or arched—from con, and vectum, to carry or bear: F. convexus, rising or a circular or round form on the surface; rising in a circular or round form on the surface; rising in a circular or round form on the surface; rising in a circular or round form on the surface; rising in a circular or round form on the surface; rising in a circular or round form on the surface; rising in a circular or round form on the surface; rising in a circular or round form on the surface; rising in a circular or round form on the surface; rising in a circular or round form on the surface; rising in a circular or round form on the surface; rising in a circular or round form on the surface; rising in a circular or round form on the surface; rising in a circular or round form on the surface; rising in a circular or round form on the surface; rising in a circular or round form on the surface; rising in a circular or round form on the surface; rising in a circular or round form on the surface; rising in a circular or round form on the surface; rising in a circular or round form on the surface; risi

n. -1-ff, a roundness of surface: convex*c-con*cave, a round on one side and hollow on the other: convex*c con vex, a round on both side: pla*mo-con*vex, a flat on one side and convex on the other.

convex, a round on both older; plana-convex, a fiat on one side and convex on the other.

convey, v. kén-eő (Norm. F. conveter; F. consoger, to attend, to conduct; It. conviore; to conduct—from L. con, and via, a way), to carry; to bear or transperit to pass or transmit, as a right; to transfer; to impari; to pass or transmit as a right; to transfer; to impari; to communicate: convey lag, imp.: convey de, p.—dd.: convey et, p. dd.: convey et, p. de, et of convey ace, p. de, et of convey et of, p. de, et of convey et of, p. de, et of convey et of, p. de, et of, p. de,

ad. di.
convince, v. kön-rins' (L. convincere, to completely
overcome—from con, and vincere, to vanquish or subdue), to persuade; to satisfy the mind by evidence; to
compel the mind by arguments to yield its assess:
convincing, imp.: convinced', pp.-vin-vinst'; convincing,
n, one who: convincinle, s. -vin-vi-bi-convincingty, ad. IL

ad. d. convivial, a. kôn-vivit-dl (L. conviviam, a feast-from con, and vivere, to live: L. and It. convivials, convivial, relating to a feast; featal; social; jovisl: convivialist, n. a person good-humoured and social at an entertainment: convivially, ad. dl: conviv-ial'ity, n. dl: dt, the good-humour or mirth indujed in at an entertainment.

at an entertainment: convivially, at. 47. conviviality, n. dith, the good-humour or mirth indulged in at an entertainment.

couvols, v. idon-old [L. convocure, to call together—from con, and vocure, to call: its convocure; f. convocure, to call together—from con, and vocure, to call its convocure; f. convocure, to call together—from con, and vocure, to call its convocure; f. convocure, to call together; to convone: convocure, in a meeting convened of clery or heads of a univariaty; a convention, synod, or council.

convolute, a kon-ol-old, also convocure, and vocure, to convolute, rolled together—from con, and vocure, rolled: its convolute, rolled together, folded or on another; a winding or twisting.

convolved, v. idon-old [L. convolver, to roll together on another; a winding or twisting.

convolved, v. idon-old [L. convolver, to roll together on con, and volver, to roll, to roll or wind together; to roll or wind to either, in the convolved, pp. -coled.

convolved, v. idon-old [F. convolver, to the the roll itself up), the flower bindweed.

convolved, v. idon-old [F. convolver, to the the roll itself up), the flower bindweed.

convolved, v. idon-old [F. convolver, to the the roll itself up), the flower bindweed.

convolved, v. idon-old [F. convolver, to roll together convolved], pp. -coled.

convolved, v. idon-old [F. convolver, to roll together convolved], v. idon-old [J. convolver, to roll together on sea or land; on way for protection either by sea or on land, as warnings accompanying a fleet of merchant-vessels in time of war; to accompany; a. kon-old, the convolver, convolved, on the convolved [J. convolver, to convolved], and the convolved [J. convolver, convolved], and convolved [J. convolver, convolved], and

ees, v. 20 fimitation of the noise of doves: Dut.
kerres: Icel. kerral, to cry as a pigeon or dove:
eesting, imp: coood, pp. 2004.
eesery, v. 2005 (an imitative word—from the cry of

escey, v. &&S (an imitative word—from the cry of the aborigines), to utter a peculiar whistling sound: a. a peculiar whistling sound uttered by persons in the woods or deserts of Australia in order to indicate the woods of deserts of Australia in order as increase to friends their exact position; coo eying, imp. 4-ing: a. the peculiar whistling sound, &c.: coo eyed, pp. -id. cook, v. kook (L. coquere, to prepare by fire: Ger. lackes, to boil), to dress victuals for the table; to pre-

cook, v. köht (L. coquere, to prepare by fire; Ger.
kockes, to boilt, to dress victuals for the table; to prepare for any purpose; n. one whose occupation is to
dress food for the table; cook'ing, imp.; cooked, pp.
köht; cook'ery, n. ér-4, the art of preparing victuals
for the table; adj. pert. to; cooky or cookle, köht4
[Scotch], a small cake or bun.
cool, a. &bd (fcol. kula, a cold blast; Ger. küht,
cool, fresh), moderately cold; not excited by passion
of any kind; not hasty; not retaining heat; indifferent; self-possessed; inpudent in a high degree: n. a
moderate state of cold; freedom from heat or warmth;
v. to make moderately cold; to lessen heat; to allay
passion of any kind; to moderate; to become indifferent; to become less hot, angry, zealous, or affectionset; cooling, imp.; cooled, pp. kül: cool'er, a. less
lot; n. that which cools; a vessel in which liquors are
cooling, imp.; cooled, pp. kül: cool'er, a. less
lot; n. that which cools; a vessel in which liquors are
cool-baseded, a not easily excited; free from passion.
coolle, n. körl, an East Indian porter or carrier.
coun, n. köm, (Ger. kulm, mould; Sw. kinnrök,
plassoot), refuse matter such as collects in the boxes
de arriage-wheels or at the mouths of ovens; soot;
de arriage-wheels or at the mouths of ovens; soot;

of carriage-wheels or at the mouths of ovens; soot;

coalaboat

counds, n. kôm (F. comble, heaped measure: Dut. kom, a trough), a dry measure of four bushels, used in England; in phys. geog., a valley or depression, generally without a stream.

and still rivers.

spalles, n. &d-p&bd, or copal'va, n. -vd (Sp. and
Porl, a balsam obtained from the various species of
copal'ers trees: copal'vie, a. -vk, noting an acid obtained from copalits balsam.

spal, n. &d-pdd (Mexican copalit, a general name
for rasins), a resinous substance from certain trees,
n. depd-des, in good, a fossil resin found in some tertiary

esparementy, n. kd-pdr/sen-er's (L. con, and par-tices, a partaker, a sharer), joint share in an in-heritance: copar cener, n. -ér, a joint sharer in an

estimate, n. ht-partiner (L. con, and p re, a part-caparines, ne who is jointly concerned with one or ore persons in carrying on a business; a sharer; a waker: copartinerably, n., or copartinery, n. ner, and concern in a business; the persons who have a

an concern in a business; the persons who have a sat interest in a business. capa, m. hep (Dut. kup, a cap, a hood, summit of a nikling: Sp. copa, crown of a hat: it. copi, til.s), a conductal vestment or garment worn in sacred minis-

trations; a cover for the head; anything spread over the head; the top or covering course of a wall: v. to cover with a cope: co'ping, imp.: n. the top or sloping part of a wall: coped, pp. kpit: copestone, n. head or top stone.

cope, v. kpi (heal, kapp., contention) to contend with on equal terms; to match; to oppose with successive contents of the coper cope, kpit.

Copernican, a. kb-ph-nk-kha, pert. to the system of Copernicas, a celebrated astronomer, who taught that the earth revolves round the sun.

cophinus, n. kbj-lais (Gr. kophinus, a basket), in geod., a term applied to curious organic markings.

copied, copier—see copy.

copious, a. kb-ph-is (L. copiosus, having abundance—from copia, plenty; it. copiosus; F. copicax), abundant; plentiful; in great quantities; not barren; full in matter: copiously, ad. -li copiousmess, n. abundance; full supply great plenty.

copiand, n. kbj-laid (W. cop, the top of anything, angle, la), a plece of ground terminating in a cop or angle.

angle.

angle.

copper, n. köp-per (L. cuprum, copper—from Cyprus, where found in abundance: Ger. kupfer), a metal of a brownish-red colour; any vessel made of it; a large boiler; a coin: v. to cover or sheathe with sheets of copper; coppering, imp.; coppered, pp. köp-per'd: copperigh, a., also coppery, a. köp-per'containing copper; tasting or smelling like copper; copper-bottomed, sheathed with copper, as a ship: copper-fastened, fastened with copper bottomed copper-galance, a valuable but scarce ore of copper; copper-notel, an ore of nickel of a colour like copper, found in Westphalia, used in the manufacture of Ger-found in Westphalia and German Silver; copper-nose, not Silver of German Silver; copper-nose of German Silver; c man silver: copper-nose, -nose [F. couperose, an extreme redness of the face, with many pimples about the nose), a red nose: copperplate, a plate of polished copper on which copies from paintings, figures, or designs are

on which copies from paintings, figures, or designs are engraved: copper-pyrites, an ore of copper and sulphur of a bruss-yellow colour.

copperas. n. köp'pe's & R. couperose: R. copperose, copperas.—from L. cupri rose, the flower of copper), a familiar term for the sulphate of iron; green viticl.

coppies, n. köp'pis (old F. copeiz, wood newly cut: Gr. kopades, trees cut down), a wood of small growth; a wood consisting of underwood or brushwood cut at a wood consisting of underwood or brushwood cut at

certain times. coprolite, n. köp'ro-lit (Gr. kopros, dung, and lithos, a stone), in geol., the petrified dung of animals, chiefly of saurians and sauroid fishes, found in the lias and coal-measures: coprolitie; a. **Li*Li*C, containing or resembling coprolites: coprophagous, a. köp-röf-d-gis (Gr. phapein, to eat.) feeding on excrements or fifth: coproph agans, n. plu. -gdns, a family of beetles which live on the dung of animals.

(Gr. phagein, to eat), feeding on excrements or fifth copyroph agains, n. pin. yans, a family of beetles which live on the dung of animals.

copse, n. kôps—another form of coppice, which see cop 8η, a. -si, having copses.

Coptic, n. kôp: He desupposed corruption of the L. Expyrition, he assupposed corruption of the ancient Coptis: Coptic, n. kôp: He descendants of an anc. Expyrition race.

copula, n. kôp: He kôps. also Coptic, n. kôp: He coptis: Coptic, n. kop: He kop: He coptic, n. kop: He kop:

love from vanity: coquette, n. ko.ket, a vain trifling girl who endeavours to attract admiration and love girl who endeavours to attract admiration and love from vanity, and then rejects her lover for another; lit: coquat tan, a. 4.6., invitingly pretty; affecting the manner of a coquette: coquat tanky, ad. 4t. cor, kor (L.), a prefax; another form of com, which

oor, kor (k.), a prenx; another form of coa, when see cale, n. kör-d-ki (W. curryn), a loat made by covering a frame of wicker or basket work with leather or oil-cloth, used in Walea. coracoid, a. kör-d-köyd (Gr. korax, a crow, and cidos, abape), resembling a crow's heak; in anat, applied to a process of the shoulder-black, which attains a large size in birds and reptiles. coral, hor-dil (i. coralism; Gr. korallion; It. coralis, F. corali, coral), the hard limy substance secreted by the coral xooplyte, and occurring most abundantly in the warmer latitudes of the ocean adj. pert. to: ceral-rag, n. in god, the upper nember of the middle collete, consisting in part of continuous beds of perified corals: coral-rast, also coral-island, n. a chain or ridges of comin various paris of the ocean, at or above the surface, forming an island: cor alla cecut; a. -d-chia, also cor allife, s. dis, of or like cours; coral-like, n. a. coral-like substance; small corals resembling most: or allife rous, a. dif-d-ki (i. fere, l. bear), containing cor allife rous, a. dif-d-ki (i. fere, l. bear), containing cor allife rous, a. dif-d-ki (i. fere, l. bear), containing

as coral-like substance; small corals resembling moss; cor alliferous, a. Alf-Sr-dis L. Fero, I bear), containing coral; coralliform, a. In forms, a shape, resembling coral; corallidor, a. Informs, a shape, resembling coral; corallidor, a. Informs, a shape, resembling coral; corallidor, a. Informs, a shape, resembling coral; not allow a special corban, a. As Fords, in the house of some corban, a. As Fords, in the house of some corban, a. As Fords, in the house of some corban, a. As Fords, in this basked, a little basked filled with earth, used in sieges; cor bel, n. -5d, a piece of stone, wood, or iron projecting from a wall; the base of a Corinibian column, so called from its resemblance to a basket; a niche in a wall; the base of a Corinibian column, so called from its resemblance to a basket; correlis, n. kör/käl (i. correlism, a little heart—from ov. the heart), in bot, the heart of a seed, or the embryo.

cer, the hearth, in both, the heart of a seed, or the embryon, cord, n. k ikral (L. chorda; Gr. chorde, a string, gut: 1. cords: F. corde), a string or small rope having the strands or piles well twisted; a quantity of wood formerly measured by a cord; that by which persons are caught, held, or drawn; in Serip., a snare; a musical string; v. to bind; to fasten with cords or rope; cording, imp. kör-ling; cordsed, pp.; cordsed, np.; cordsed, and myes taken together, cordsed, a kbr-ling; cordsed, a (L. cor, the heart-gen. cords), in both about the form of a heart; heart-shaped; cordsisty, ad. 4l. cordsist, n. kbr-li-left; Nf-rrom L. chorda, a gut, a rope), a Franciscan friar, so called from wearing a girdle of rope, a Franciscan friar, so called from wearing a girdle of rope, a kbr-li-left (F. cordial—from L. cor, the heart-gen. cords), hearty; sincere; proceeding from the heart; invigorating; a saything that revives the spiritus any medicine that increases the strength or restrict the spiritus and a cords of the strength or restrict the spiritus and a cord district of manner: cord districts, and a shape, heart-shaped.

cordinates by June 100 (Sp. and P. cordon—from L. cordon, n. kör-köng (Sp. and P. cordon—from L. cordon string or rope, a row of jurning stones before charks, a string or rope, a row of jurning stones before a property a series of military poets; cords or strings with Lapsels as a mark or badge of honour; a band; with Lapsels as a mark or badge of honour; a band;

evrdown, n. kör-tö-rdn, also cordwain, kördördn (Sp. town Cordown, where first made., Spanish leather; cordwainer, n. kördördner, or cordiner, n. kördörde, ach, a shoemaker.

mer, a showmaker.

cordury, n. kör-kör-röy (F. corde du roi, the king's
cord), a thick coston stuff corded or ribbed.

core, n. kör (L. cor, the heart: F. corur), the inner
part or heart of anything, as of fruit: among fewarders,
the centre part of a mould, meant to keep hollow any
casting in metal: corred. A körd, in the kerrusy fakery,
suited and ready for drying.

corf. n. körf (Dut. korf; L. corbis, a basket) in
mining districts, a basket for carrying coals; a coalmeasure; plu, eserves, kortz.

seasure : plu corves, horez.

corlaceous, a hoirt-di-his (I. corium; Gr. chorion, skin, hide; It corio; F. cuir), consisting of or resembling leather; tough; corium, n. ko'rt-dm, there is kin lying beneath the cuticle.

coriander, n. ko'rt-dm-dirf. L. coriamdram: It. coriandra: F. coriandra, a ho-rin-lit-dm, pert. to Corinth, a corier coriandram, a ko-rin-lit-dm, pert. to Corinth; a city of Greece: n. an inhabitant of Corinth; a city of Greece: n. an inhabitant of Corinth; a city ilicentious person: Corinthian order, in arch, the fourth of the five orders, characterised by fluted shafts, and foliated capitals delicately formed, cork, n. körk (Sp. corcho-from L. coriez, bark; Fin. knori, bark), a species of oak whose bark; called cork, is extensively used in making stoppers footies, casks, &c.; v. to stop bottles or chake, for corked, p. p. cork, and corked, p. p. carenthling or tasting of corie; cork ineas, n. chasticity; buoyancy; corkenser, n. one who makes corks, &c.; v. cork-jacket, n. a float; cork-screw, n. an instrument for drawing corks. ter, h. one was makes cotta, ac.; colar-jacua, its float: cork-screw, n. an instrument for drawing corks, corm, n. kuirm (Gr. kormos, a stem or log), in bot, a short, roundish, buil-like underground stem, not formed of concentric layers, but solid, as in the cro-

formed of concentre layers, but sound as in the cro-cus gladious, &c. cormogant, n. &or's mé-rdni (F. cormogant: It. cormo marino, a sea-raven), a large native sea-ind distin-guished for its voracity—often called the sea-raven; a

glutton.
corn, n. kalirn (Goth. kaurn; Icel. klarnt, com,
grain: Dut. kerne, a grain, kernel), a single seed or
grain of one of the edible plants; grain of all kindsapplied to wheat, barley, cota, rye, males, d.: cestifless, a.: corn y, a. ko'val, corn-like: combrand; a.
in grot, a course shelly limestone, so called from the
facility with which it disintegrates and breaks up for in gcd., a course shelly limestone, so called from the facility with which it disintegrates and breaks up for the purposes of corn-land: corn-chandler, n. a dealer in corn: corn-crake, n. the corn-crow: cert, v. to cure meat with salt in graims: cornsing, imp.; corned, pp. kolernd: corned-beaf, n. beef cured with salt: corn exchange, n. a place where grain is self and where corn-merchants meet: corn-credke, n. a weed in corn-fields: corning-house, n. the place where grappowder is granulated or corned: corn-slag, n. a kind of plant bearing red or white flowers: cardiag, n. a kind of plant bearing red or white flowers: cardiag, n. a kind of plant bearing red or white flowers: cardiag, n. a plant growing among corn, as the wild poppy or corn-rose, the blue-bottle, dc.: corn-ksws, n. plu. the laws regulating the duties on the import of grain: cornstense, n. in god., a term soually applied to the reddish and blush-red limestones occurring in the middle formation of the old red sandstones or called from the fertile corn-soll overtiying the corns of the foot, very routhesome and painful: sensan, a. korn-ten, in god., an igneous rock, so called from its touch, compact, and horn-like texture: carness, a. -ni-ks. borny; of a substance resembling horn: corn-less, a. without corns: corney, a. -ni, hari; corn-like.

corn-like. n. kôr'nî-d (L. corneus, horny—from cornus, a horn), a horny transparent membrane forming the front part of the eyel-all throuch which the light passes: cornusis, n. kôr'nā!, a little cornea, such as wivers each segment of the compound eyes of in-

sects.

cornel, n. or a. hirinel (F. cornouille—from L. cornels, n. or a. hirinel (F. cornouille—from L. cornes, the cornel-cherry), a tree yielding small edible cherries; the downcod-tree, cornelian, n. hirinel-da (F. cornoline; l. cornelino), a variety of chalcelony—also spelt caracitas, corner, n. hirinel (F. cornière, a corner—from F. corne; L. corno, a horn), the small space as the point where two lines meet; an angle; a small confised where two lines meet; an angle; a small confised where two lines meet; an angie; a small commend part of a larger space; a secret or retired place; the end or limit: corrected, a served, having corners corner-tends, a the principal stone uniting two walks at a corner: cornerwise, a with the corner in frost: cornerless, a horizet (F. cyrnet-from F. corne; L.

cornet. n. kbrink! (F. crrast—from F. corne: L. cornet. a no filter of cavalry who bears the colours of a troop (R. cornette, the ensign carried by a lancer on horseback; F. cornette, a cornet of horse): car nettey, n. -et the rank of a cornet or horse): car nettey, n. -et the carried-d-ph-ton, a soft-toned musical instr. furnished with valves and pissons, carried-a. ph-ton, a soft-toned musical instr. furnished with valves and pissons, carried, p. kbr. at a (R. cornete; F. cornette; L. cornette, n. kbr. at (R. cornete; F. cornette; L. cornette, p. cornette,

ema; Gr. korone, the summit or head), the highest projection or border on a wall or column. cornicle, n. kôr-in-ki (i. corniclum, a little horn-from correst, a horn), a little horn: cornic'ulate, a kid-kid, horned: cornific, a nif-ki (i. facto, I nake), producing horns: corniform, a -nif-kilor (i. formo, shape), having the shape of a horn: cornig erous, a -nif-risk (i. gero, I carry), having horns: cornic erouse, a kôr-ind, also cornived, a in bot, horn-seronic, as kôr-ind, also cornived, a in bot, horn-

shaped.

Cornish. a. kör/nish, of or relating to Cornwall.

cornucopia. n. kör/nis/kör/n-d., pln. cor/nucopia.

-kör/n (l. cornus, a horn, and copia, plenty), the horn
of plenty; in scwlp., the emblem of abundance.

cornuites, n. kör/nis/lis (l. cornu, a horn, and Gr.

likks, a stone), in geol., a genus of ringed shelly tubes

scurring in silurian strata; cor/nu-am/monis, n.

-dm/md-nis, a fossil-shell like a ram's horn; the am-

monites, n. k6-r6l'ld, also corol, n. k6r'ld (L. corolla, a small wreath or crown), the whort of leaves in a flower, commonly the most brilliantly coloured: corollatessus, a. k6'ck6z, port. to a corolla; protecting like a sweath: cor foliet, n. kly, one of the forests of a corollacerollary, n. k6r'ld-ler'l (mid. L. corollarium, a corollary—from L. corollar, a little crown, a garland: it. corollarium and the corollarium and

a preceding proposition.

corona, n. &o-ro-nd (L. corona, a crown, a garland; lt. corona: F. couronne), the flat projecting part of a conice; a drip; a halo or luminous circle round the cersice; a drip; a halo or luminous circle round the sun moon, or stars; in most, the upper surface of the molar teeth; in bot, the circumference or margin of radiated compound flower: coronal, a kêr-ô-nal, belonging to a crown; pert, to the top of the head; in most, accented kêr-ô-nal; cor onal, n a crown; awreath; a garland; cor onalted, a mol-led, crowned; cersnary, a . mer-f, relating to the crown of the head; encircling the head like a crown; in anal, ap-plied to the arteries which encompass the heart in the manner of a garland, and supply it with blood for lis nutrition; coronal tion, n. mol-helm, the act or so-lemnity of crowning a sovereign; the pomp and as-embly accompanying a coronation; coroner, n. mer, formerly an officer acting for the interest of the Crown in regard to property, &c., in a county, now an officer formerly an officer acting for the interest of the Crown in regard to property, &c., in a county, note an officer whese duty is to inquire (holding an inquest) into the causes of sudden deaths, &c.: cor Onet, n. -nét, a crown worm by princes and the nobility—each one, according to rank, having some distinguishing marks; an ornamental head-dress: cor oneted, a. wentue of the control of the cont

reconnoid. a. kôrô-nôjd (Gr. korone, a crow, and tola, form), resembling a crow's beak; in anat., applied to certain processes of the control of the control

thip, n. the office.

heeg, an officer under the master-at-arms: cor'poration, n. the office.

or'porate, a. kōr'pō-rdt (L. corpus, a body, the fash—gen. corporis: R. corpo: R. corpo), united in a body or community by law, and empowered to transact the distribution of the corresponding to the correspond

of soldiers; any division of an army: corpse, n. körs, the dead body of a human being: corpus, n. körs, the dead body of a kinan being: corpus, n. körside, matter of whatever kind: corselet, n. körside, light armour for the body: corset, n. körside, tays; a quilted waistcoat for wo-

men.
corpulence, n. kör-pā-lēns, also cor pulency, n. -lēnst (L. corpusculum, a little body—from corpus, a body; at. corpusculo; F. corpusculo) bulkiness of body; excessive fatness; fleshiness; corpulent, a. -lēnt, fleshy; bulky; fat: corpulent ly, ad. -lī: corpuscle, n. kör-pīst, a smail body; a particle: corpuscles; a. -pūst-kā-lēr, relating to small bodies or particles; corpus cular, alā-rīan, a. -lā-rīan, a. -lā-rīan, a. -lā-rīan, a. dā-rīan, a. dā-rīan, a. dā-rīan, a. dā-rīan, a. da-rīan, a. da-rīan,

an advocate for the atomic or material philosophy; a materiality. *kör-rékt' (I. correction, an amendment-from con, and rectum, to set right: It. correction: F. correction), to amend; to make right; to punish: adj. free from faults; right; conformable to fruth; accurate: correcting, imp.; correc'ted, pp.: correc'tion, n-rék-shū, the act of correcting; amendment; punishment: correct tional, a.-di, having a tendency to the correction of the c

correlate, n. kör'rē-lāt' (L. con, and relation, to carry or bring back), one that stands in a reciprocal relation, as father and son: v. to stand in a reciprocal relation,

corrigenda, n. plu. kör:ri-jen:da (L.), things to be

corrected.
corrigible, a kör'ri-fi-lbi (I. corrigo, I set right: F.
corrigible), that may be corrected or reformed; capable or deserving of punishment.
corroborate, v. kor-röb'o-rät (I. corroboratum, to
strengthen very much—from con, and robur, strength:
II. corroborare: F. corroborar, to strengthen; to confirm: corroborating, imp.: corrobora'ted, pp.:
corroborating, imp.: corrobora'ted, pp.:
corroborating, in med., that which gives strength in the
body when weak; corrob ora'tion, n. -rd-shin, the act
of strengthening or confirming; corrob'ora'tive, a.

body when weak; corrob ora tion, n. rdi-shin, the act of strengthening or confirming; corrob ora tive, a. rdi-tive, strengthening; having the power to confirm. corrode, v. hor-rod (h. corroder, to gnaw to pieces —from con, and roder, to gnaw it. corroders: E. corroder), to eat away by degrees; to prey upon; to consume; corrod ding, imp.; corro ded, pp.; corrodent, to eat away by degrees; to prey upon; to which eats away: corrod fille, a. di-bl, that may be eaten away; corrod fille a. di-bl, that may be eaten away; corrod fille in the di-bl, that may be eaten away; corrod fill filly, bl. blil-fill; corros ave, a. rol-re fill con, and rosum, to gnaw), consuming; wearing away; fretting; vexing; n, that which corrods: corros shell ifty, n. -d-bl'-fil; corrosive sublimate, -sibl't-malt, a virulent poison, a preparation from mercury. mercury.

mercury.

corrugate, v. kérirőö-gát (L. corrugatum, to make
full of wrinkles—from con, and ruga, a wrinkle: It.

corrugare, to wrinkle or purse up; to furrew or form
into ridges, as sheets of metal: adj, in bot, shaped
into wrinkles or folds: wrinkled: corrugating, imp.:

corrugated, pp.: adj, covered with irregular folds;
having a crumpled and uneven surface: corruganta,
a. having the power of contracting into wrinkles:

countermarch, v. kokraiter-mdrch (counter, and march), to march back: a. a marching back; a change of measures: countermarching, imp.: countermarched, pp. mdrcht', counter mark, n. kokraiter-mdrk (counter, and mark), a mark or token added in order to afford security or give proof of quality; an artificial cavity mate in the teeth of horses to diagnise their age: v. artificial cavity in the teeth of a horse. it to make an artificial cavity in the teeth of a horse. it omake an artificial cavity in the teeth of a horse. it omake an artificial cavity in the teeth of a horse. it omake an artificial cavity in the teeth of a horse. outside and mine), a pit and gallery sunk in the earth in the attack or delence of a fortified place in order to blow up the works of an enemy is called a mine—one dug to destroy a mine is called a countermine; a secret project to frustrate any contrivance: v. to mine in opposition, or to search for an enemy is mine; to frustrate ly secret measures: countermining, imp.: countermenting, in p.: mind. ocunter-mostion, n. kolimiter-mostinin, counter-move ment, no counter-move ment, and movement, a movement in opposition to another.

n (counter, and movement), a movement in opposition to another.

counterpane, n. koloniter-pdn (L. culcita puncta, a stitched cushion: F. courte-pointe, a counterpane, corrupted into contre-pointe), the upper covering of a bed, having the stitches arranged in patterns for ornament; a quilt or coverlet.

counterpart, n. koloniter-pdrt (counter, and part), the part that answers to another; the key of a cipher; in music, the part to be applied to another, as the bass is the counterpart to the treble.

counter-plea, n. koloniter-plef (counter, and plea), in law, in an incidental pleading, the plaintiff's reply to the defendant's plea: esum'ter-plead, v. pled; to plead the contrary of; to deny: counter-plof, n. (counter, and plot), artifice opposed to an artifice: v. to oppose one machination by arseline: counter-plot ting, n. act of plotting against a plot.

counterpoint, n. koloniter-pojunt (L. contrapunctus: Rt. contrapunctus: Rt. contrapunctus: Contrapunctus: Tt. contrapunctus: Tt. contrapunctus: on the placing of notes in music so as to indicate the harmony of parts; the art of combining and modulating sounds.

counterpoise, n. koŭen ler-poyz (F. contre-peser, to bunterpoise—from L. contra, and pensare, to weigh), n equal weight; a weight sufficient to balance ancounterpo other in the opposite scale; a force or power sufficient to balance another force or power: w. to weigh against with an equal weight; to act against with equal power and effect; coun terpoising, imp.: coun terpoised,

and effect: counterpoising, imp.: counterpoised, professor, and effect: counterpoising, imp.: counterpoised, poison, a medicine which destroys the effects of a poison; an antidote.

counter-project, n. kolonitir-projikki (counter, and project), a scheme or proposal given in opposition to another: counter-project, n. projik in engraring, a print taken off from another just printed, with the view of ascertaining the state of the plate.

counterscarp, n. kolonitir-skirp, (L. contra, and It. counterscarp, n. kolonitir-skirp, (L. contra, and it. scarpa; F. scarpe, the slope of a wall, or the steep front of a fortification), in a fortified place, the slope of the ditch next the enemy, often the whole covered way which surmounts it.

counter-scurs, v. kolonitir-sk-kur (counter, and sccure), to render more secure by corresponding means, or by means to match: counter-security, n. rich sccurity given to one whe has become surery for means on the counter security given to one whe has become surery for means to match and disquere means and the security given to one when has become surery for means on the counter and disquere means and the security given to one when has become surery for means on the counter and disquere means and the security given to one when has become surery for the counter and disquere means and the security given to one when has become surery for the counter and disquere means and the security given to one when has become surery for the counter and disquere means and the security given to one when the counter security and disquere means and the security given to one when the counter security sec

another.

countersign, n. kolon-lier-sin (L. contra, and sigmum, a mark), a private signal or word given to soldiers on quard; a watchword: v. to sign a document in addition to another to attest its authenticity: countersign ing, inp.; countersigned: pp. s-sind: countersign ing, inp.; countersigned: pp. s-sind: countersignal, n. a signal to answer or correspond to another: countersignal, n. a signal to answer or correspond to another: countersignal, n. a signal to answer or correspond to another: countersignal, n. a signal to answer or countersignal, n. a signal to answer or countersignal, n. a signal to answer or of a server.

countersink, v. (counter, and sink), to drill a conical depression in wood or metal to receive the head of a server.

counter-tenor zee connter

counter-tenor-see counter.
counterstail, v. koön:ter-val (L. contra, and valer,
to be strong), to act against with equal force or power;
to equal; to balance: countervalling, imp.: countervalled', pp. -vald'.
counter-val (counter, and view), a
posture in which two persons front each other; con-

trast: coun'ter-vote, v. -sot, to vote in opposition to;

to outvote. counter-weigh, v. knim-ter-wed (counter, and weigh), to weigh against; to counterbalance; counter-wated, v. kret, to move backwards and forwards in opposition to other movements: counteract, v. weigh, to hinder by contrary operations; to counteract, counters, n. knowids, (F. counteract, wife or consort of an earl or count, the vocunting, n. knowids, (see counts, to reckon), reck-counting; computing; counting-house or -room, the room or house appropriated by a trader, manufacturer, or merchant, for keeping their business-books, accounts, &c.

countiess, a.—see count.
country, n. kini-fri [F. conirée; It. coniruda, the
district lying opposite you—from L. con, and serve,
land), rural districts; a kingdom or state; any tracland), rural districts; a kingdom or state; any tracto land; one's residence or native soil: adl. pert. to
the districts beyond a town; rural; rustic; unkaughi;
rude: country-dance is corruption of coniro-dense
which see: country seat, n. a residence at a distance
from a town or city: country-man, n. a rustic; one
countrided, a. kin-fri-ful, having the air and mism of
a rustic.

countried, a. kish:/ri./ul. naving the air and mises of a rustic.

county, n. kolen:/ft (Norm. F. counts; F. counts: R. county, n. kolen:/ft (Norm. F. counts; T. counts).

county, a. county—from L. comes, a. companion—ass counts; originally an earlicom or district on a state or kingdom; a particular mission or district or a state or kingdom; a particular mission or district or a state or kingdom; where the district courts and markets are held.

coup. n. kole. (F., a. how; a stroke: coup-de-green, n. koled-green, n. koled

policy: coup-tent, in Rob-dat (R. a stroke or games of the eye) a single view of anything, coupe, n. Rob-pat (R.), the front division of a stage-coupe, n. Rob-pat (R.), the front division of a stage-couple, n. Rob-pat (R.), the couple; h. copule, a. band or the, two or a pair; the male and formale; a man and rob-pat (R.) and the couple, n. Rob-pat (R.) and the couple, n. Rob-pat (R.) and the coupling of two railway carriages; coupled, pp. Rob-plat; ocuplet, n. Rob-pat (R.), two lines which normal coupling of two railway carriages; coupled, pp. Rob-plat; couplet, n. Rob-plat; a pair of opposite rafters in a roof nailed at the towhere they meet, and united by a beam of wood at the bottom; coup lings, n. pln. sliding boxes or nuts that connect the ends of a tube, or one tube or pipe to another; coupling-pin, a bolt used for connecting railway carriages, and for certain parts of machinery, coupon, n. Rob-pang (R.—from couper, to cut) war cants or notes attached to transferable bonds, which are successively cut off in order to be presented for hyperment of dividends as they fall due.

Coupage of the first of couple the besieged to prolong the coupage, n. Rob-plat (R. coupage - from R. cose, heart. coupage, n. Rob-plat (R. coupage - from R. cose, heart. coupage, n. Rob-plat (R. coupage - from R. cose, heart. coupage, n. Rob-plat (R. coupage - from R. cose, heart. coupage, n. Rob-plat (R. coupage - from R. cose, heart. coupage, n. Rob-plat (R. coupage - from R. cose, heart. coupage, n. Rob-plat (R. coupage - from R. cose, heart. coupage, n. Rob-plat (R. coupage - from R. cose, heart. coupage - from R. cose, heart. coupage - from R. cose, heart.

defence.
courage, n. kir'di [F. courage—from F. cours, heart.
courage; L. cor, the heart, and agers, to move), bravery;
fearlessness; valour; resolution; that quality
of mind which enables men to encounter dangers and
difficulties with firmness and without fear: ourageous, a. dij's, brave; fearles; daring; endowed with
rmness; withoutfear: coura'geously, ad. di: ourageousses, a. jis-nes.
courant, n. kōō-rdar' [F. running; L. curro, I run],
that which spreads news very quickly; a newspaper:
couranto, kōō-rdar' [G. piece of music in triple time.
courier, n. kōō-rdar' [F. courrier—from L. curro, I
run], a special messenger with letters or despates
from a distance; a travelling servant attached to a
family.

family

course, n. kors (L. cursus, a course, a journey course, it. corrs (it. cursus, a course, a journey—from curro, I run: it. corso; F. course, a career; a race; the ground on which the race is run; generally a passing, moving, or motion forward within limits; the progress of anything; usual manner; order of procedure; way of life or conduct; natural beat; the

disher set on table at one time; elements of an art | or science exhibited and explained in a series of lessoms or lectures, as a course of chemistry; a continued range of stones or bricks in the wall of a building; rage of stones or bricks in the wall of a building; it let lack of a ship: v. to hunt; to chase; to run flaeghor over; to move with speed; cour sing, inp.; a flee sport of chasing and hunting with greyhounds; course, p. körst; courses, n. seer, a swift horse; a swarderse; courses, n. plu. see, in a ship, the principal salls; in good, thin regular strata, from their being sperimposed upon one another like the hewn courses

seathers, courses, n. pin. ess, he sake, the principalitie; in peot, thin requirartant, from their heing sperimposed upon one another like the hewncourses of shulding; the menses: of course, by consequence: is the course of, at some time during.
court, n. kerft (F. cour; it. corte; L. cohors, a cattle-rand, an inclosed place), an open space of ground attached to a house; a small paved square or space surrounded by houses: the palace of a king, also the persons attached to his person as attendents, council, de.; a place of justice, likewise the judges and officers engaged there; civility; fattery; the art of pleasing; v. to endeavour to please; to woo or pay addresses to awoman; to solicit; to seek; courting, imp.; courted, pp. korf-éd; court-ship, n. the act of soliciting favour; paying addresses or making love to a woman; court-martial, n. courts-martial, plu. a court of justice composed of military or naval officers for the trial of offences committed in the army or nav; of princes seeking for any court-court, a., pic, a man who attends at the courts of princes seeking for any court-court, a., pic, a field; pelle; civil; obliging; of elegant manners; court-court, a., pic, a field; place; a woman of lose virtue; court-plaster, shieck sticking-plaster—formerly used in patches on the face by ladies as ornaments or beauty-spots; court-yard, an inclosed space before a house; court-cand, n. in card-playing, king, queen, and knave of a soit; court, or a levee.

courtesy, n. kericks if from court: F. courtiser, to faster; courtour, or a levee.

courtesy, n. kericks if from court: F. courtiser, to faster; court, or a levee.

courtesy, n. kericks if from court: F. courtiser, to faster; court, or a levee.

courtesy, n. kericks if from court: F. courtiser, to faster; courtour, n. pics or court-case, n. see description of cours and the court and n. in card-playing, king, queen, and knave of soits; title of address used by a king to his nobles; cousins german, the children from the courtes of the courtes of the courtes of

even, a. log (L. carus, hollow: Sp. cuevo, a cave; Port. coru, a hole, a ditch), a small helt or recess in the sea-shore where boats may find shelter; a creek or small bay; a nook: v. to arch over; coving, imp.: coven, i. v. to do or not to do some act or thing; a stipulation; an engagement in writing; a solemn league; the promise made by God to man on certain conditions: v. to enter into aformal agreement; to contract: coven, imp.: covenant in solemn league and over and into solemn league and over and into solemn league and over and into coven, in kine f. couver; to conceal: It. coprive, to cover, n. kine f. coveries, in conceal: the cover, in conceal; disquise; shelter; protection: v. to coverspread the surface or top of anything that wells or conceal; disquise; shelter; protection: v. to coverspread the surface or top of anything by another thing; to vell or conceal form view by some intervening object; to clothe; to shelter; to protect; to equal or be equivalent to covering, imp.: n. anything spread or laid over another; a garment; bed-stothes: covered, pp. drd. covered, p. n. dr. d. small cover; the upper covering of a bet; coverit, n. anything spread or laid over another; disquise; haldous; and coverity, ad. d. secretly; haiddously; covertness, n. covertway or coverd-way, in a fortified place, the level road or space on the outer edge of the main ditch: coverture, n. dr. fir, shelter; defence; in law, etc., dr. for the first place; defence; in law, etc., dr. for f. for f. covered; dr. n. dr. in face; the cover f. in the covered of the main ditch: coverture, a. dr. fir, shelter; defence; in law,

the state or condition of a married woman, as being under the power and protection of her husband. covet, v. kuk-åt (Prov. cubitos; L. cupidus, passionately desirous, covetous; F. convoiteus, very desirous, to desire or wish for eagerly; to desire carnestly to obtain; to desire any object which cannot be obtained or possessed lawfully; to have an earnest desire for: coveting, imp.: covetingly, ad. -li: coveted, pp.: coveter, n. one who: cove etable, a. -ld-bl, that may be coveted: covetous n. -chis. cager to obtain; greedly coveted: cov etous, a. e. tas, eager to obtain; greedi desirous after; avaricious: cov etously, ad. -k: cov

coveter, n. one who: covetable, a.-dabi, that may be coveted; covetous, a.-dabis, cager to obtain; greedily desirous after; avaricious: covetously, ad.-ki: covetousness, abrod or hatch, a brood or hatch of birds; a small flock of birds; a brood or hatch of birds; a small flock of birds; a brood or partridges.

covin, n. kū:in (old f. covine—from convenir, to agree: L. convenire, to meet together, to agree), deceifful agreement between two or more to the burt of another: covinous, a.-l-nis, deceifful; fraudulent. cow, n. kūt. pilc. coves, kūz., old pila, kine, kin (AS.-ci, a cow; cy, cows: Sans, gao; Ger. kud., a cow), the female of the bull; a. well-known animal yielding female of the bull; a. well-known animal yielding appear on the teats of a cove; the vanish bilisters that appear on the teats of a cove; the vanish bilisters that appear on the teats of a cove; the vanish bilisters that appear on the teats of a cove; a rough riding-whip: v. to whip roughly; cow feeder, n. one whose business it is to feed cows and deal in their milk: cow-herd, n. one who tends cows in the fleid: cow-tree, a tree of S. Amer. producing a nourishing milk. cow, v. kūo (Sw. kufuca; Dan. kue, to subdue, to bring down), to depress with fear; to keep under; to dispirit: cow fing, imp; cowed, pp. kūod.

coward, n. kūo-terd (old F. couard, a hare, an animal proverbially timid—so called from its short tail: L. cauda, the tail—also applied to one who holds back), one who wants courage to meet danger of any kind; a timid person; a politroon: adj. also cow ardi, y. a. dl. destitute of counge; timid; base; fearful; dastardly; cow'ardly, ad. -dl. cow'ardlinsas, n.: cow'ardle, n.-dats, want of courage to face danger; undue fear or timidity.

cowners, holder (L. cucultus n. onek's hoed or habit; a cow, e. kūole'ch' (V. curian, to squat: Gael. curr, a corner: Fin. kuard, a curve), to sink by bending the cowl, n. kūole'ch' (V. curian, to squat: Gael. curr, a corner: Fin. kuard, a curve), to sink by bending the cowl, cow, holde of cove trans, with

two persons: n. kö-ke*kk*e* (con, and worker), one who works with another.

cowry, n. kö'ke*i (Hind. kauri), a small shell used as money in Africa and the E. L.

cowallo, n. kö'ke*siip (probably for cow's-leek, as hous-leek; leek. lauk*, a garden vegetable), a spring flower; a species of primrose: cow'leech, n. -lech (cov, and AS. leec, a physician, a leech), a catile-doctor.

coxcomb, n. kö'ks*kóm (cock*s-comb, something re-sembling it formerly worm by Heensed fools in their caps), a fop; a vain showy fellow: cox'comby, n.

-ri, foppishness: coxcom'cal, a. -köm'k-kal, foppish; conceited.

coy, a. köy (F. coi, still, quiet: t. cheto: Sp. quedo; coy, a. köy (F. coi, still, quiet: t. cheto: Sp. quedo;

-ri, foppishness: cozcom'ical, a. *köm'i-kal, foppish; conceited.
coy, a. köy (F. coi, still, quiet: It. chelo; Sp. guedo; L. quietus, quiet), bash'ul; modest; reserved; not accessible: coy'ly, ad. -li: coy'ness, n. reserve; unwillingness to become familiar: coy'ish, a. -ish, somewhat coy: coy'ishly, ad. -li: coy'ishness, n. cozen, v. kili. a. contracted form of cousin.
cozen, v. kili. a. contracted form of cousin.
cozen, v. kili. a. (it. coglionare, to decive, to make a dupe of: Venet. dialect, cogionare), to cheat; to defraud; to deceive: coz'ening, imp.: cozened, pp. kili. final, to deceive: coz'ening, imp.: cozened, pp. cozy, a. -see cosey.
cozy, a

purposes.

CRAC

crack, n. krak (a word imitative of the sound of a hard substance in splitting or by the collision of hard holies; R. cruc. Dut. Arch: Gael. Canc., a partial break; a chink or fissure; a crevice; a rent; any violent, sudden, or sharp sound; a smart, quick holw: v. to rend; to burst or break partially; to split; to disorder or destroy; to throw out smartly, as to crack a whip, to crack a joke; add; in familiar language, having qualities to be boasted of; first-rate, as a crack-frag, imp; cracked, pp. kralt; add, split; broken; craced: crack-er, n. a noisy firework; a hard biscuit; anything that reaks arraphy; crackle, v. kralt; to send out slight cracks or snaps; to repeat small cracks rapidly; to repitate; crackling, imp, kralt language, any the cracklings, n. plu. cakes made from the refuse of tallow-melting, used for degs food; crack-inel, n. -nel, a small britis cake or biscuit.

cradle, n. kralt last, crade; Gael. creathall, a cradle; crackling, machine; v. to lay or rock in a ramework used for various purposes, as in a hip-building; a rocking-machine; v. to lay or rock in a cradle; to nurse tenderly; cra'dling, imp.: a kra'd'dling; a rocking-machine; v. to lay or rock in a cradle; to nurse tenderly; cra'dling, imp.: a kra'd'dling; a rocking-machine; v. to lay or rock in a cradle; to nurse tenderly; cra'dling, imp.: a kra'd'dling; craftided, pp. kra'd'dld.

craft, n. kra'lf (AS. craft, strength, skill; Gart, kra'lf, strength, power; w. crofy, to seize with the understanding, a trade; manual art or skill; fraud; cunning; small salling-ships; craftsman, n. kra'lf, artial; cunning; craftly, ad. II: craft lines, n. II-nel, desterity in devising and effecting a purpose; cunning; craftly, a. defecting a purpose; cunning; craftles, a. destitute of craft.

crag, a. kra'lf, craft lines, n. II-nel, desterity in devising and effecting a purpose; cunning; craft less, a. destitute of craft. hard substance in splitting, or by the collision of hard bodies: F. crac: Dut. krak: Gael. cnac), a partial break;

vising and effecting a purpose; cunning; craft less, a destitute of craft.
crag, n. krdg(Gael. crrfg, a rock; W. carrg, a stone; carrgos, pebbles), a steep rugged rock; a cliff; a rock; point or ridge on a hill; in god, shelly tertiary deposits of the pilocene epoch, chiefly developed in Norfolk and Suffolk; crag gy, a. gt, also crag ged, a ged, covered with crags or broken rocks; rugged: crag gedness, n. gdd-nes, fulness of crags or prominent rocks; crag gines, n. gd-nes, state of being craggy; crag and tail, in grof, a form of secondary hills common in Britain, in which a bold precipitous front is exposed to the west or north-west, and a sloping declivity towards the east.

ing declivity towards the east.

crake, n. krak (leel. kraka, a crow; krakr, a raven),
a bird so named from its cry, as corn-crake; a boast;

ing declivity towards the east.

crake, n. krdk itel. kraka, a crow; krakr, a raven),
a bird so named from its cry, as corn-crake; a boast;
a brag.

cram, v. krdm (AS. cramman, to stuff: Icel. krams,
pressure: Dan. kramme, to crush), to pressor drive
in; to fill to excess; to stuff; to eat greedily: cramining, inp: crammed, pp. krdmd. The following
may be called politic sing:—cram, v. to prepare, in a
limited time, for passing an examination by the stuffing in of intellectual food, whether by a tutor called
a "coach," or by one's own endeavours: a the information so imparted or acquired: cramming, n. krdmmg, the act of preparing, in a limited time, for passing an examination, by only acquiring that amount
may be proposed: sany to sanwer the questions that
may be proposed: sany to sanwer the questions that
may be proposed: sany to sanwer the questions that
may be proposed: sany to sanwer the questions that
may be proposed: sany to sanwer the questions that
may be proposed: sany to sanwer the questions that
crampo, n. krdm/be (probably from room), a play in
which one person gives a word and another finds a
rhyme; a word rhyming with another.
crampo, n. krdm/be (probably from room), a play in
which one person gives a word and another finds a
rhyme; a word rhyming with another.
crampo, n. krdm/be (probably from room), a play in
which one person gives a word and another finds a
rhyme; a word rhyming with another.
crampo, n. krdm/be (probably from
pon, a hood), a painful contraction of a muscle, particularly of the leg or foot; a spasm; restraint; a
short piece of iron bent at the ends: w. to pain with
the crampors, a hoods, a pain probe set, w. to pain with
the crampors, and the proposed set, in
mil., irons fastened to the feet of a storming-party;
cramporay, n. krdn-ber-rf (Ger. Krambeer), a small
red berry growing on a shrub on heaths, and on swampy
ground; it he moss or mor berry.
cramboray, n. krdn-ber-rf (Ger. Krambeer), a small
red berry growing on a shrub on heaths, and on swampy
ground; the moss

pecies, so named from the seed-vessels resembling he beak or bill of a crane; long-beaked pincers used

the beak or bill of a crane; long-beaked pincers used by surgeous, cranium, n. krd^{2,n2-lim}, pln. cra'nia, -d (Gr. kranion; mid. i. cranium, the skull), the skull: crania, a krd² ni-di, of or pert. to the skull: crania, n. pln. -d (Gr. kranot, a helmet or headplese), in geod., a genus of kranot, a helmet or headplese, in geod., a genus of kranot, a helmet or helmet or helmet or lat and the upper limited like the helmet or fat and the upper limited like the helmet or craniology. n. -did-pl (Gr. logos, a discourse), the science that treats of the skull in connection with the science that treats of the skull in connection with the faculties and propensities of animals; phrenology science that treats of the skull fin connection with the faculties and propensities of animals; phrenology cra'niologist, n. one skilled in the study of the skull; cra'niologist, n. one skilled in the study of the skull; cra'niol nomy, n. -do-do-mi (Gr. gramon, an index or interpreter), practical phrenology; cra'niom'eter, n. -do-de-ter (Gr. metron, a measure), an instrument for measuring skulls; cra'niom'ety, n. -do-do-ter, the art of measuring skulls; cra'niom'ety, n. -do-do-ter, the art of measuring skulls; cra'niom'ety, n. -do-do-ter, the skull.

skull.

crank, n. krdngk (Dut. kronkelen, to twist, to bend;
Lap. krdnkel, to crook, to bend; Dan. kringel,
crooked; prov. Eng. cringle-crangle, zigzag), anything bent of turned; in a mackine, an iron axis bend and jointed like an arm, used for changing a rotatory motion into a horizontal or perpendicular one, or the

motion into a horizontal or perpendicular one, or the contrary; a metal brace, crank, a krängk, also cranky, a krängki (but krengen, to presa down a vessel on its side; lap, krunket, to bend; inclined to heel over, as a ship that wants steadiness; liable to be upset; crank'ness, n., neå, also crank'ness, n., neå, also crank'ness, n., neå, also crank'ness, n., krinka, liability to be overset, as a ship that wants steadiness, crannogs, n. krdn'negg (frish), in Ireland, lake-fortresses constructed on artificial islands for greater resses constructed on artificial islands for greater accurity in troublous times.

security in troublous times.

cranny, b. krdn*n*l (F. cron. a notch, a mark:
Bav. krinn*n; Ger. krinn*e, a notch, a rent), an open
crack; a chink; a cleft; a crevice; a retired or secret
place; cran nied. a -nid, full of chinks,
crape, n. krdy [F. crye, a tissue of fine allk twisted
to form a series of minute wrinkles; craspe, curied;
L. crispus, crisped, curied), a thin cloth loosely woven
and wrinkled.

crappel, n. krdp:nel—see grappel.
crash, n. krdsh (an imitation of the noise made by
a number of things breaking—another form of clash),

a number of things breaking—another form of class, a noise as of things falling and breaking at once; a violent mixed noise; v. to give out a confused rough noise; crash, n. kraisi, n. kraisi, n. kraisi, or, kraisi, n. mixture), healthyconstitution of the blood and humours; in grams, the union of two vowels into one syllable; symeresis. crass, a. krais is. crass; thick, dense), thick; coarse or gross; crassiment, n. st. ment, also crass sament, n. st. denient, the thick part or clot of blood; cras's since, n. st. fad, grossness; thickness; stupidity; also crass'ness, n.

ness, n.
cratch, n. krāch (F. creiche; H. craticia, a rack, a
crib—from L. crates, a hundle), the open frame in
which hay is put for cattle.
crate, n. krāt (L. crates, wicker or hurdle work;
h. crate, a harrow: Dan. krat, copse), an open case
formed of small bars or rods of wood in which glass,
china, &c., may be packed for carriage; a hamper.
crater, n. krātēr (L. crater; Gr. krater, a cup), the
mouth of a volcano, so called from its cup or bowl
shaped vent; aperture; a constellation of the 8.
hemisphere, called the cup: crateriform, a. krātērāfalcīrnī (h. forma, a shape), having the form of a crateapplied to hills whose summits present bowl-shaped
depressions. depressions.

depressions. craunch, v. krānsh (Dut. schransen, to eat greedly—a word imitative of the noise), to crush with the teeth; to chew with noise: craunching, imp.: craunched, pp. krānsht., cravat. n. krā-vāt (F. cravate, a. neckeloth; formerly written crubet—said to have been introduced in 1838, and named after the Crabats or Cravata, as the Croatians were then called), a neckeloth; a large

necktie, crave, v. krdv (AS. crufion, to ask; Icel. krefa, to demand; W. crefu, to desire), to ask earnestly; to ask humbly; to long for; to beg, entreat, or implicate craving, imp: n. a vehement or urgent desire to obtain: craved, pp. krdv, craven, n. krdven (old Eng. craven, a coward—craven, n. krdven (old Eng. craven, a coward—

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the exclamation of the party overcome in mbat, when he yielded: prov. Eng. cradant; rauedon, a coward), a recreant; one cowardly j. weak-hearted; spiritless; cowardly base:

F. ad. -W. n. krale (Ger. kragen, the neck orthroat: Dut. he neck: Sw. kraftoa, a craw), the crop or sach of a bird or fowl.

such of a bird or fowl.

th, n. krale/fish (a comparatively modern
on of creveys or crevish: F. krevisse: Dut,
a crawfash: Ger. krebs, a crab), a crustacean
fish of the same genus as the lobster, but
and found in fresh-water streams; crayfish,
v. kraibi (Norm. crauler; F. grouiller, to stir,
a: Dut. krielen, to stir about, to swarm: Dan.
swarm, to crawl), to creep; to move slowly,
rm; to move on the hands and knees, as a
an inclosure on the coast crawling, imp.;
pp. kraibid: crawler, n. one who: crawlth, n. kraibid: serawish.

sh, n. kraifish—see crawfish.

is, n. krdifish—see crawfish.

n. n. krdifish—see crawfish.

n. n. krdifish (F. crayon, a piece of drawingL. creta. chalk: Gael. creadh, clay), a kind

ll: cray'ons, n. plu. pieces of chalk of differsures used for drawing with; the drawing
sne with crayons: v. to sketch with a crayon:
ing, imp.: cray'oned, pp. -6nd.

v. krdz (F. écraser, to crush, to bruise: Dan.

crackieb, to disorder or weaken the intellect;
if the matural force or energy, as of the into bruise or crush; n. a weakness of mind in
ticular thing: cra'zing, imp.: crazod, pp.

crazy, a. krdict, broken; feeble; weak;
d in mind: cra'zily, ad. di: cra'ziness, n. the
being broken or weakened in intellect, or ln a

razing-mill, a mill for crushing or grinding

rearing-min, a min for crisining or graning.

v. krēk (a word imitative of a more acute han that represented by crack: F. criquer, to lt. criccore, to rattle: Dut. krick, a crash, a or make a harp, harns, grating noise: creak-sh, a harp, harns, grating noise: creak-ti, in. krēm (F. crēme; lt. crema, cream—from the simmering of milk beginning to boil: suma, cream—from kraumr, the lowest point u: AS. and Sootch ream), the thick oily scum ises on the surface of milk when it has stood ne; the best part of a thing: v. to skim; to the best part of anything: creaming, imp.: d. po. krēmd: creamy, a. 4, full of creaming, creaming a coward look: creaming a policie of the complex creaming in the separation from the other comanions; which it is spound in territation of which its separation from the other comanions; which it is found, its crystals show wes first on the surface.

among which it is found, its crystals show lyes first on the surface.

a. k. krd Riret. krzi., ewinkle, a tuck in a it. E. grisser, to creatie, winkle, a tuck in a it. E. grisser, to creatie, a line or mark made cleding creating, imp.; creased, p. krd. tota, n. krdd.od (Gr. krcas, flesh, and soze, I e.), an oily colouries liquid with the smell of procured from coal-tar, &c., and which has party of preserving animal substances.

a. v. krdd.of. C. creatum, to create—allied to ri, to make: It. creare: F. creér, to form out lar; to bring into existence by inherent power; use from existing materials a body invested we powers and qualities; to generate; to form to invest with a new character or dignity; to or cause: crea'ting, imp.; crea'ted, pp.; r. n. the beity; one who creates; crea'tion, n. the act of creating the world; the world the universe: crea'tive, a. fiv. that has a or tendency to create: crea'tively, ad. fiv. seense, n.; creature, n. krd-fiv, from .chor, lying thing except God, the Creator—applied manimate substances; an animal; a human contempt or pity; anything produced or imadependent or tool: crea'turely, ad. fiv. rehip, n. state of a creature: creature-comhose things which minister to the comforts of year.

n. krd'd-fin (Gr. kreas, flesh—gen. kreatos).

ir, n. kréd-fin (Gr. kreas, flesh—gen. kreatos), ance from the Juice of flesh, presenting itself orm of colourless transparent crystals: creat-dfilmin, a substance in the form of pris-crystals, procured chiefly from the urine.

credence, n. krë-dëns (L. credens, trusting or confiding im—allied to Suns. crat, faith: It. credensa, belief), bellef; credit; confidence: credensa, pelief), bellef; credit; confidence: credensa, n. kri-densad (L.), things to be believed; a raticles of faith; credential, a. -shall, giving a title to credit; credentials, n. plu. -shall; that which gives a title to credit; the letters or written documents on which a claim to hospitality or official status is founded at a foreign course.

to credit; the letters or written documents on which a claim to hospitality or official status is founded at a foreign court.

credence-table, n. kréidiens-tabl (R. crédence: It. credenta—from the anc. Gothic gereden, to make ready, to prepare), the small table at the side of the altar or communion-table on which the bread and wine are placed before they are consecrated, credible, a kréd't-bl (L. credibilis, credible—from creder, to trust, to confide in), worthy of credit or belief: cred'ibly, ad. bli: cred'iblity, n. bli'l-fi, the state of a thing which renders it possible to be believed: cred'ibleness, n. bl-nes. credit, n. kréd's' (L. credit, trust; reliance on the ruth of words spoken; confidence in the sincerity of intentions or actions; good opinion derived from character or social position; power; influence; sale of goods on trust; time allowed for payment of goods not roust; time allowed for payment of goods not roust; time allowed for payment of goods of trust; to sell goods on trust; to do honour to; to put a payment to an account to lessen its amount: cred'iting, imp.; cred'ited, pp.; cred'itable, ad. -td-bl. worthy of praise or commendation; honourable: cred'itably, ad. -td-bl.; cred'itableness, n. -td-bi-ness; cred'iton, n. -tor, one who has a just claim on another for money.

-ta-or-ness: crea (tor, n. -t-tor, one who mas a just cann on another for money, credulous, a. kréd-û-lûs, (L. credulus, easy of belief-f-from credo, I believe: lt. credulo: F. credule), too easy of belief; unsuspecting; easily deceived; cred-ulously, ad. lt. cred'ulousness, n.: credulity, n. kri-du'ld-ti, excessive easiness of belief; unsuspecting

trust.

creed, n. kréd (L. credo, I believe), a brief summary
of the essential articles of religious belief; any system
of principles professed or believed.

creek, n. krék (Dut. kréke, a crooked ditch, a small
stream having an elbow: F. crique, a small natural
haven: Icel. kryki, a corner; AS. crecca, a creek), a
narrow inlet of water from the sea into the land;
a sudden bend of a river; a pool in a deserted rivercourse; creek y, a. 4, full of creeks; winding,
creel, n. krél (Scotch), a small wicker basket used
by anglers; a larger basket used by women to carry
fish in on the back.

creep, v. krép (AS. creopan; Dut. kruipen; Ger.

ish in on the back.

creep. v. krép (48. creopan; Dut. kruipen; Ger. kriechen, to creep; leel. kriepa, to kneel), to move forwards on the belly, as an animal without feet; to crawl, as on the hands and knees; to move slowly, feebly, secretly, or insensibly, as time; to grow along, as a plant; to trail: creep ing, imp.; ad), having a tendency to creep or the habit of creeping; creep, bt. and pp. krépt: creep er, n. -ér, a climbing or trailing plant; an instrument with iron hooks or claws for dragging at the bottom of water: creep hole, n. -hol; an excuse; a subterfue: creep flag, and vitten kris. crematilers, krén-di-drift; le apothangen; in fort., lines having an indented or signagen—also written kris. cremation, a kré-mat-hill. Cremation, a consuming by fire—from cremo, I burn), a burning; the burning by fire—from cremo, I burn), a burning; the burning of the cremation, a krémito-kárp (Gr. kremao. I suspand

ing of the dead. **remo.** tarn, a burning; the burning of the dead. **cremo.** I suspend, and **karpos*, fruit), the fruit of the umbellifere. consisting of two one-seeded carpels completely invested by the tube of the calyx. **crema.** crema.** crema.**

creesote, n. kréd-sél-see cressate.
crepane, n. kréd-sél-see cressate.
crepane, n. krédpás, also crepane, n. prins (L.
crept by nack), a ciso por scratch in a horse's leg
caused by the shee on one hind leg striking the other.
crepitate, v. krép'-lat (L. crepitare, to crackle or
creak: It. crepitare), to make a small crackling noise,
as sait suddenly thrown on a fire: crepitating, imp.;
crepita'ted, pp.; crepitation, n. 4a'shan, a small
siarp crackling noise, as sait thrown on a fire.
crept, v.—see under cresp.
crepusculum, twilight'skul (L. crepusculum, twilight,
dusk-from creper, dusky, dark: It. crepuscolo), twilight: crepusculum, a. -kal-kr., pert. to twilight;
glimmering; also, crepus'culous, a. -ksi; also sometimes crepusculin, a. -ksi. kr., pert. to twilight;
crescendo, n. krés-sén'do (L.—from L. cresco, Igrow,
I incresso, in music, a mark over a passage or note
to indicate that it is to be sung with an increasing
volume of sound.

to indicate that it is to be sung with an increasing volume of sound.

crescent, n. kristeint (L. crescens, growing or increasing: F. crotscant: It crescents, the moon in the form of a curve, broad in the centre and tapering towards the two ends, called the horns; anything so shaped, as a block of buildings or houses; the emblem on the national standard of Turkey, in the form of a hollow half-moon: add, growing: crescented, a alorned with a crescent; crescent-like; crescent-shaped: crescent-tipe, a. sentite, in the shape of a crescent.

shaped: crescentic, a. -seh-lik, in the shape of a creasent.
cress, n. krēs (AS. cerse; Dut. kerse; Sw. krase; a creas: F. crescon, a creas-from crisser, to grind the teeth), a well-known salad plant of a moderately purgent taste; cressy, a. st, abounding in cresses.
creaset, n. krēs-sēt (Dut. kruysel; F. creuseul, a hanging lamp: connected with crock, crue; cruise, and crueibie), a large open lantern fixed on a pole, and filled with combustible materials; a great light set on a beacon or watch-tower; the grating within which the light or fire is kindled.
creat, n. krēst (ii. crista, the tuft or plumo on the head of bird; pitche; courage; the furne or device an ancient helmet; the helmet theelf; the comb on the head of bird; pride; courage; the furne or device that surmounts a cost of arms; the foamy top of a wave; the highest part of a bill or ritue; creative, a creative, a light that course of creative and crayen, composed of chalk; the creativens, in which chalk-beds form its most notable features.

teatures. **resinism**, krötin-izm (F. crátin, one of certain inhabitants of the Alps and other mountains, romarkable for their stupid and languld appearance), a peculiar kind of fdicey, attended with deformity, that prevails in districts about the Alps and other mountains; or tin, n. tin, one of the deformed idiots of the Alpine cortains.

creux, n. kró (F. creux, hollow), anything engraved or sculptured by excavation or hollowing out—the reverse of relief. crevesse, n. kró-vis (F.), a deep crevice—usually

reverse of rollet.

crevesses, in. krö-vis (F.), a deep crevice—usually applied to route in gluciens, orevices, in. krö-vis (F. crevesse, a burst, a gap—from la crepare, to crack), a crack; a rent; an opening, ersw, n. krō (W. creck, a round lump; but krup-drn, to thrust, to crowd forward; Lith. krusce, a heap, as of stones or people—crew is connected with crowd and curd), the budy of seamen that man a ship; applied in a bad sense to a company or band of persons, craw, v. kro—see under crow, crawd, n. erdolf (for knited; low Ger. klevel, a ball of thread), two-threaded worsted yarn lossely twisted, crib, n. erdolf (for knited; low Ger. klevel, a ball of thread), two-threaded worsted yarn lossely twisted, crib, n. erdolf (for knited; low Ger. klevel, a ball of thread), two-threaded worsted yarn lossely twisted, crib, a combit or bins, a rake), the rack or manger out of which cattle feed; any small building; a bed or sleeping-place, cheffly applied to one occupied by a child; often used to signify a book for unfairly assisting schoolboys in the preparation of lessons: v. to abut or contine in a small space; to plier; cribbag, inn; cribbad, pp. krod, shut up; confined; cribbage, in, kribed, a game at cards between two, in which five near tribed, pp. wron, snut up; commed: cribbage, n. &rbb'dl, a game at cards between two, in which five cards are dealt to each, each player easting out two cards, forming what is called the crib, which belongs to the dealer.

cribble, n. kribil (L. cribrare, to pass through a sieve: It. cribrare: F. cribler), a coarse sieve used for corn,

sand, or gravel; coarse flour or meal: v. to cause to pass through a coarse sieve: crib bling, imp. -Reg. sirting: cribbled, pp. krib-ld, sitted: crib rivers, a -ri-form (L. forma, shape), like a sieve, crick, n. krib (from crock), a familiar term for a painful stiffness in neck or back. crickst, n. krib-ld (Dut. kriekes, to chirp), a chirp-ing insect found about ovens and fireplaces on ground

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crickes, n. krik-ë (Dut. krikers, to Chirp), a Camping insect found about overs and fireplaces on ground floors.

crickest, n. krik-ë (F. criquest, the stick or peg saving for a mark in the game of bowls), a favourise estador game played with bats, wickets, and bell: estadicting, imp.: n. the act of playing at cricket: estadicting, imp.: n. the act of playing at cricket: estadicting, imp.: n. the act of playing at cricket: estadicting, imp.: n. the act of playing at cricket: estadicting, imp.: n. the act of playing at cricket: estadicting, imp.: n. the act of playing at cricket: estadicting, imp.: n. the act of playing at cricket.

cricold, a. krivicity (Gr. krikos, a ring, and eldes, shape), like a ring.

crime, n. krivicity, a serious fault: fluquity: criminal, a. kriviciod, in the volation alut: inquity: criminal, a. kriviciod, intered with crime; abandoned; wicked; in lose, opposed to critic in a person who has volated human or divine laws; one guility of criminal index, in the criminal index, and criminally, ad. 4t. criminally, n. -4t, the quality of being guilty of a crime; guiltieses: criminals, a. krivicia, innocent: criminathe, v. krivicia, in, p. criminals, honeyed with a crime; criminal ing, inp. criminals, p. criminals, the act of accusing; a charging with a crime guilty of some criminal to connect criminal to a crime active minishible.

ine act of accusing; a charging with being guilty of some crime or offence; crimina tor, n. 4-nd-for, our who; criminatory, a. 4-d-4, that involves accusing; capital crime, a crime punishable with death; crim. con. n. krim-kön (contr. for criminal conversation), adultery.

crimp, v. krimp (W. crimpio, to pinch, or crimpional krympe, to shrint; Dut. krympen, to contract-connected with cramp, crump, and crimple, all used in the sense of contraction), to pinch up in small ridges, as a frill or ruffle; to induce rigid muscular contraction in a fish by making cuts through the flesh; adjurithe; easily crumbled; crimping, imp.; n. the operation of inducing rigid muscular contraction in fish by transverse cuts and immersion in cold water; the act of forming into ridges or platts; crimped, pp. krimpi: adj. applied to cod and other fish prepared for table by the operation of crimping; crimping-from, an iron for curling hair and crimping frills; crimpled, converted; strum.

Cuts. Krimpi, to contract or draw together; to cause to curl; crim pling, imp.; crimpled, pp. krimpid, converted; strums.

Cuts. Krimpid, converted; alive till wanted), one who untartion to the converted alive till wanted), one who untartion to the converted and the converted and the converted and the converted and converted

control of the contro

m. hrin'o-lèn (F—from L. crinis; F. crin, éiseac, a line or string), a lady's petiticast the cane, steel, or horsehair bands; the siffien petiticats.

a. hri-6-fr-ds, also erioceratite, n. hri-6-larice, a ram, and heros, a horn), in geot, the ammonite family, so named from its

m. krtp'l (icel. kryppa, a hump: Dut. hpple: Dan. krybe, to creep), one who has of a limb or limbs, or is partly disabled; son: v. to deprive of the use of a limb or mane; to disable: crip'pling, imp.: crippled,

. districts, plu. cri'ses, -sêz (L. crisis; Gr. scision: It. and F. crise), the change in the of a disease that indicates recovery or

of a disease that indicates recovery or decisive point in any important affair, krisp (L. crispus; old F. creepe, curled; an, to crisp or curl; It. crespo), curled; to ringlets or curis; brittle; easily broken od, having an undulated or curling margin; kite; to curl; crisping, imp; crisped, produced or curling margin; but it is curl; crisping, margin; curled or writtle pass, n. brittleness; produced or writteness; produced or writtene

n. kris tat (L. crista, a crest), in bot., crested;

ris ta, n. -th, in anat., a term applied to occases of bones.

necesses of bones.
n. kritéři-tôn, plu. critéřia (Gr. kritérion.
r judging—from krino. I judge), a standard
which a judgment can be formed.
s. kritík (L. criticus, a critic Gr. kritikos:
F. critique—from Gr. krino. I judge), a
stled in judging of the merits of works in the
or of the beauties and defects in the or of the beauties and defects in literature; nder: critical, a. 4-kal, highly important; nus-from crisis; nicely exact; prone to rerely the productions of others; fault-find-ically, ad. 41: criticalness, n.: criticise, v. camine and judge, with attention to beauties a; to find fault with; to censure or blame: imp.: crit'icised', pp. strd': crit'ici'sable, ble of being criticised: crit'icism, n. strm, mpable of being criticised: criticism, n. stam, fludging of the beauties or faults in literature as aris; critical remarks, verbal or written; n. kritell (F.), a critical examination in writ-ywork; a criticism. l, n. kritell (F. grésiller, to drizzle; grésille, hear with rime), a roughness on the surface

or hoar with rime), a roughness on the surface which clouds its transparency. n. krok (AS. cracetan, to croak; Ger. krach-

n. hrok (AS. cractan, to croak: Ger. hrach-roak: L. crocio; Gr. hrozo, I cry as a raven), of a frog or raven; any low harsh sound; v. a low hearse noise in the throat, as a frog; a low muttering sound; to grumble: croak-p; croaked, pp. krokt: croaker, n. one who ns or grumbles. a. n. plu. krōdits, inhabitants of Croatia; its

roops.

ots., a.-see crocus.

et, a. kró-sha (F. crochet, a little hock—from hook; Joel. kroker, a hook), applied to fancy-rformed with a hooked needle; v. to do fancy-th a hooked needle; n. in fort, a cut into the possite a traverse, continuing the covered-way he traverse; cro'chetting, inp...kd-ing; cro-pp. kró-shád; in mit., usually pronounced kró-shá-ting; ir kró-shá-ting.

n. krók (Dut. kruycke; Ger. kruy; Dan. tw. kroke, an earthen vessel, a pitcher; see i, an earthen pot or pitcher; crock ery, n. ér-i, ware.

ware.

st, n. krók'é! (Eng. crook; Dut. kroke, a curl;

sg, a corner), in arch., ornaments of leaves,
bunches of foliage, or animals, employed to
angles of spires, pinnacles, &c.

dls, n. krók'ó-ddl (L. crocodius; Gr. kroko-

cills, n. krók-6-dil (L. crocodilus; Gr. kroka-large voracious reptile of amphibious habits, resembling a lizard, and covered with scutes; e a crocodile; false: croc odil'an, a. dil-i-du, t. a. an animal akin to the crocodiles; croc-n. -t-d, an order of reptiles, including the le, the gavial, and the alligator, istte. n. kro-koj/cit (Gr. krokovis, of a saffron e colour), the chromate of lead; red-lead ore

s a pigno

crocus, n. kró'kis (L. crocus; Gr. krokos; Gael. croch, red), an early spring flower; saffron; a yellow powder: croceous, a. sht.ts. like saffron; yellow. croct, n. kró/t (AS. croft, a small farm: Gael. croft), a small field attached to a house, or near it: crofter,

a small field attached to a nouse, or near in: erea sea, n. têr, one who.

cromisch, n. krôm:lik (W. cromisch, a crooked stone), an anc. monument consisting of a huge flat stone, supported like a table by others set on end. cromorna, n. krôm:oried (F. cromorne; It. cromorno), a reed-stop in the organ.

crome, n. krôn (Gael. cromon, a low murmuring sound: Scot. crom, a hollow continued moan), an old woman: crows, n. krôn (Rael. cromon, and companion or accumalization).

crons, n. krón (Gael. croñan, a low murmuring sound: Scot. croon, a hollow continued man), an old woman: crony, n. krón, an intimate companion or acquaintance. & local, a curve, a shepherd's staff curved at the end: v. to bend; to curve; to staff curved at the end: v. to bend; to curve; to staff curved at the end: v. to bend; to curve; to staff curved at the end: v. to bend; to curve; to staff curved at the end: v. to bend; to curve; to staff curved at the end: v. to bend; to curve; to staff curved at the end: v. to bend; to curve; to staff curved at the end: v. to head; to curve; to staff curved at the end: v. to head; to curve; to staff curved at the end: v. to head; to curve; to staff curved at the end: v. to curved; winding; percept, the crook edness, n. a winding of crop, a krob, a little hill: F. crope, the top or protuberance of a hill: Dut crop, the knob of the throat; Ger. kropf, the craw of a bird, craw of a bird; first stomach into which a bird's meat descends; anything gathered into a heap; the gathered barvest; corn or other vegetable products while growing, or after being gathered: v. to cut or pluck the ends off; to mow or reap; to sow or plant; erop'ping, imp: n. the act of cutting off; the mising of crops: cropped, pp. a kropf, plucked; cut short; enten off; neck and crop, altogether; at once; bag and bagange: to crop out, in ged., to come to the surface, as the edge of any inclined stratum, which is called the crop or outcrop: crop ful, n. Josf, having a full crop or belly: crop yer, n. yer, a pigeon wating out finding; croquer, n. krof. the 'ff, croiz; it. croce: Icel kross; Ger. kreus, a cross—from L. crus, a cross for the punishment of malerators), a staff crooked at the head and highly ornamented with gold or silver; a symbol of pastoral care and authority; a bishop's staff or crook: cross, n. krof. the 'ff, croiz; it. croce: Icel kross; Ger. kreus, a cross—from L. crus, a cross for the punishment of malerators, a staff crocked at the head and highly ornamented with gold or silver; a symbo side; cross let, n. a little cross; to take up the cross, to submit to afflictions and self-denial for love to Christ; cross-action, in law, a case in which A baving an action against B, B also brings an action against A on the same case; cross-examination, a strict examination of a witness by the opposing counsel; cross-beam, a large beam running from wall to wall to cross the breed, to breed animals from different to cross the breed, to breed animals from different law of the control of the cross-curse, in mining, a law of the cross-curse, in mining, a vein or lode which intersects at right angles when the view of intersecting a lode or vein; cross-cut, in mining, a level driven at right angles with the view of intersecting a lode or vein; cross-cut, as we managed by two men, one at each end; a cross-cut, an order for payment of money on demand, having the name of a banker written across it: cross-purpose, contradictory conduct or system, as proposing a difficulty to be solved; a riddle; to cross-question, to examine again in another direction; cross-sea, waves running zone, son, shan, thing, there, seal.

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igh across others; a swell: cross-tial, a surveyor's instrument for measuring officits: cross-tie, a railway sleeper; in arch., a connecting band in a building; cross-trees, in ships. certain pieces of timber at the upper ends of the lower masts and top masts: cross-trees, an obscure road or path leading from one part of the main road to another, or intersecting it: cross-tree, an unavourable or side wind: crosswise, advoks, across; in the form of a cross: to play cross and pile, to play at tossing up money which had a cross on one side and a pile or pillar on the other: cross-stone, in harmotome or pyramidal zeolite. erotch, in. krôch (F. croc, a hook; crochet, a hook, a hook or fork: crotched, a krôché, hooked: crotch'et, in. de, a fixedness of the initial one; a musical note; a bracket: crotcheted, a krôché de, marked with crotched; a notle sty, a -th, having a changeable tendency to fix the mind too exclusively eroten'ed, in. krôché-orijk, an olie expressed from the seeds of one of the croton tribe of plants, violently purantive; croton'is, a -lk, pert. or crocan, v. kroloch (i.e.l. krokins, crocked, bowed down: W. crocan, to bow, to curve), to stoop low; to lend; to act meanly; to fawn or cringe; crouch ing, imp.: crouched, pp. kroloch.

croup, n. krôp (Gael. crup, to contract, to shrink: (oth. kronjan; Icel. krops; Soc. roup, to cry), a disease very fatal to children, arising from inflammation of the upper part of the windpipe caused by cold.

eroup, n. krôp (F. croups, hind quarters), the hinder art or buttocks of a horse; the place behind the saddle.

saddlo, croupler, n. krô-pêr' (F. an assistant at a gaming-table). In Scot., one who sits at the foot of the table at a piblic dinner and assists the chairman. crous, n. krôlet (Ger. kraut, a plant, a vegetable: Dan. kraid, an herb, cabhage, alloed or chopped cabage placed in layers attended with salt and spices. closely packed and allowed to fermant, susually called sour crout; a universal article of domestic use in Germany, and called saver kraut. crown, n. krô (Ger. krāken, to crow: L. crocire; F. crousser; Gr. krau-in, to croak: Ical. krāki, a crow: an initation of the cry of different birds), a large bird of a very deep blue-black colour; the cry of a cock; an infon lever: v. to sing or cry as a cock, being a mark of

crousser; Gr. krawin, to croak: Icol. kraki, a crow: an initiation of the cry of different birds, a large bird of a very deep blue-black colour; the cry of a cock; an iron lever: v. to sing or cry as a cock, being a mark of joy or defiance; to boast in triumph: crowing, imp.: crew, pt. krd, did crow: crowed, pp. krde: crowbar, a strong bar of iron used as a lever: to plack or pull a crow, to be contentions about a trifie: crowbar, a strong bar of iron used as a lever: to plack or pull a crow, to be contentions about a trifie: crowberry, a heath-like plant, one species producing a black berry: crow-coal, among misures, earthy coal-lock, the coal crowder, a strong bar of iron used as a lever: to plack or crowberry, a heath-like plant, one species producing a crowberry; crow-coal, among misures, carty coal-lock, the coal crowder, and the coal crowder, a crow-sels of which resemble the foot of a crow; in a ship, a number of small cords rove through a long block, used to suspend an awning by, &c; in md., a machine of iron having four points or spikes: crow-bill, in surg., a kind of forceps for extracting bullets, &c., from wounds: crow's-feet, wrinkles under the eyes, being the effects of ago: crows-nest, a look-out or watch-tower placed on the maint-toymast cross-trees, generally of a whaling vessel: crow-quill, n. (crow and quill), a pen made from the quill of a crow, used for extracting and sketching, crowd, n. krolied (W. crost, a round lump: Lith-krost, a contuced multitude of persons: a throng; a coppess tomacted with cursh, a contuced multitude of persons: a throng; a coppess tomacted with cursh, a contuced multitude of persons: a throng; coppess tomacted with cursh, a contuced multitude of persons: a throng; and provided persons to the complete connected with cursh, a contuced multitude of persons: a throng; and provided persons to the crowder of persons; and the crowder

which stands upright in the middle between two priscipal rafters: crewa-gerines, n. the prince who see ceeds to the crown or throne: crown-wheel, a is watch, the wind on the first angies with its plane; is a watch, the wind which drives the balance: crews work, in the wind which drives the balance: crews with the plane; in the condition of the wind with two designs of the conditions, situated on some elevated point, which, be added effecting the postion, covers the other works, crucial, a krickl-diff. croccial; its cracials, in say, pessing across; intersecting; in form of a cross; seventrying; cre'ack's de, a d-left, tomented: crewins the n. d-shin, torture; exquisite pain: creatiferes, a-fif-ris di lod, fron, I bearl, in bot, pert, to an order oplants, the creatiferes, rid, the wing the four potals a che flower in the form of a cross. John the former in the form of a cross. John the creatiferes, a d-falorm (i. forma, a shape), in bot, consisting of few capa petals disposed in the form of a cross. John creating, n. d-creating, n. d-creatin

carbages, and creases.

cracible, n. troistoit (F. creaset, a little earthen potendid. L. crucibulum, a melting pott-from l. crus, a cross, as formerly marked with a cross, a pot to melting metals, &c., usually of stourbridge claf, plumbago, platinum, or other fire-resisting materials.

cruciba, n. crucibad (G. crucibe; l. t. crucibages, t. crucifa, n. crucibad (G. crucibe; l. t. crucibages, t. crucifa, form l. crus, cross—gen. crucis, and fips, l. crucifad, from l. crus, cross—gen. crucis, and fips, l. crucifad, from l. crus, cross—gen. crucis, and fips, l. crucifad, from l. crus, cross—gen. crucis, and fips, l. crucifad, from l. crus, cross—gen. crucis, and fips, l. crucifad, from l. crus, cross—gen. crucis, and fips, l. crucifad, from l. crus, cross—gen. crucifad, p. fideru'eller, from l. crus, cross—gen. crucifad, p. fideru'eller, n. one who: crucifaz, n. krō'el-fiks, a ngum in wood, metal, or other substance, representing Christ fustened to the cross: cru'cifazion, n. fikehish, eact of nalling to the cross: the punishment of death by the cross.

crud, krūd, and cruddle, krūd't, same as curd and curdle, which see.

crude, a. krūd (L. crudus, bloody, raw: Bohem. krw; W. crus, blood—connected with crucil, in a raw, unprepared state; rough; imperfect; clussy, hasty; not matured: crude ly, ad. d. crudwis—gen. crude ly, ad. d. in crudwishism is inflict sufferings.

tremely ankind; hard-hearted; merciles: swidly, and .ft; cru'alsy, n. -ft, inhumanity; disposition is inflict sufferings.

crust, n. kröß (Pol. kork; Scot. crusig, a necki
Russ. korssok, a pitcher with a narrow neck-see
crusien, a small filmiglass bottle, containing for issmediate use a sauce, or pepper, mustard, &c.
cruss.—th. kröß (Dut. krussen, to cruiss—from crus,
a cross: F. croiser—from croix, a cross: L. crus, a
cross: F. croiser—from croix, a cross: L. crus, a
former times carried on naval warkars against the isformer times carried on naval warkars against the sifidels, a voyage among places, or from place to place;
v. to sail from place to place or within certain parts of is
of commerce: cartifon, inp.: a. the act of voyaging
for observation, pleasure, or practice: add, pert. tot
cruised, pp. krésd: crui sex, n. krösår, a ahip of wer
cruising.

crussing.

It is not cruss, n. krdm. (A.S. crusse, a cruss).

Gael. crion, a lite, a fir. ; Ger. krusse; Dut. krusse, a Gael. crion, a lite, a fir. ; Ger. krusse; Dut. krusses, Gael. crion, a lite, a fir. gael. bread, as distinguished from the crust: crusm'ny, a-mi, inclined to go to crumbs; soft: v. to break into crumbs: crumb ing, imp.: crumbed, pp. krisses; crumble, v. krism'ib, to break or fall into small pisses; to moulder; to perish: crum bling, imp. bling; crus-bled, pp. bd; crumb-break, n. a curvo-shaped break for sweeping crumbs from a table-cloth: crumb-dist, n. a cloth laid on the top of a carpet under the table for gathering the crumbs: crum'pet, n. -pit, a kind of cake or mulin: very thin bread.

for gathering the crumbs: crum'post, n. post, a kind of cake or mulin; very thin bread.
crump, a. krimp (Sw. krumpen, shrumk: Al.
crump, bowed, bent: Ger. krumm: W. crum, bowed, bent, Ger. krumm: W. crum, bowed, to crooked; crumpib. W. crum, bowed, to crooked; crumpib. Su hrim; to presin folds or wrinkles; to rumpile: crumpiding, funni crumpiles, krumpiles; to rumpile: crumpiding, funni crumpiding, krumpiles; krump

crapper, n. kriip:per (F. croupière, a crupper-fran

dge of the back, the rump of a horsel, a er buckled to a saidle, and which, passing rae's tall, prevents the saidle from slip-on to the horse's neck; v. to put a crupper

on to the horse's neck: w. to put a crupper ing, imp.: crup pered, pp., p-rd. cro'rd' (L. crus, the leg gen. crustic, o, to min, for belonging to the legs. plu. kri-sidds' (F. croisade, a crusside, a crusside) (F. croisade, a crusside, iddle ages for the recovery of the Holy is Baraeus, the soldiers wearing the state of the crusside of the crusside

guess vom s. ped upon it. iz (Icel. krus; Ger. krus; Dut. kross, a g-vessel—see cracible), a small cup; a grasset, n. króssit, a goldsmith's melting-

sisk (a word imitative of the noise of d or brittle body: F. croisent, to crack crocciare, to crush: Lith. kruszti, to and bruise between two hard bodies; y down; to subdue; to overwhelm by t; to conquer; to be pressed into a si; R. a collision: a violent pressure, crashing, inp.: add, pre-sing into a siming: crashed, pp. krisht: add, sed by pressure or by a fall: crash'er, i which. which.

ist (L. crusta, the shell of anything; sound of crunching a crust of bread; rust: Bohem. chroustati, to crunch), vering or shell of anything, generally body itself; the outer portion of the ir deposited from wine on the bottle, wine being then called crusted i a crust; to harden the outside of a t, imp.: crusted, pp. krūsfēd: crusta-shī-d, also crusta ceans, n. plu. shī-name for all kinds of animals with the crab, lobster, &c. : crusta'cean, having jointed shells : crusta'ceous, having jointed shells: crusta'ecous, to; of the nature of crust or shell; in and brittle: crustated, a. -6a-6a, crust: crustation, n. -6a-6a, an crusty, a. kralett, hard; abrupt hi h; ill-tempered: crustily, ad. -6th: thm's, the quality of being crusty; roseness.—see curst.

(contracted from crust), the rough

de-lark

tch (for, kriicke; Dut, kriick; Lith.

It. croccia, a little cross, a crutch

sst, a staff having at one end a curred
pit; a support for the lame in walkto support on crutches; crutch ing,
pp. kriicht.

La cross), the southern cross—name a cross), the southern cross

of the southern hemisphere, ative of a shrill sudden exertion of the street asimilarity sudden exertion of the s; F. crier; Ger. schreien, to crystal loud voice; to speak or call loudly; in weeping or sorrow; to lament; hild; to proclaim; cries, n. plu. nd uttered by any animal; a loud ation or weeping; clamour; bitter ation or weeping; clamour; bitter treet announcement; crying, imp, ring a squalling noise, as a child; ; notorious; n clamour; outery; crier, n. krier, one who; a public announcements or proclamations; to uter a loud voice by way of re-ding; to cry out against, to com-strongly; to cry out, to exclaim; lepreclate; to cry up, to praise or to call on in prayer; to implore. 6-litt (Gr. kries, tech non-frost, and nineral found only in the gnelss of which mells like fee in the flame of

mineral found only in the gnelss of which melts like ice in the flame of imercial ore of aluminium: cryo-is (Gr. phero, I bear), an instrument by its own evaporation. oy is own evaporation.
(it. and L. crupta, a vault, a conin passage—from Gr. krupto, I conunderground cell or cave for bursh,
church; the part of a church or
id: cryptic, a kriptik, also cryp-

tical, it kill, port to; hidden; secret: cryp'tos, a .ids; in bel., incompicuous or concaled; in competition, crypto.

cryptogamia, n. krtp/to-pt/ml/d/f0r kruptos, con-cryptogamia, n. krtp/to-pt/ml/d/f0r kruptos, con-cealed, and primes marriage, in b. r, one of the great divisions of the vegetable kingdom, comprising the mushrooms, lichele, mosses, ser weeds, and ferring, the organe of fractin stori in which are concealed or the organs of truth which in which are coloraded or not apparent; also cryptog amp, in load and cryp to-gam is, a. 60-ptm id, are cryptog amous a fortuner, pert, to plants of the order cryptog-maps, in tog-or-teller graphs, a writing the act or raphy, in tog-or-teller graphs, a writing the act or act of writing in sever tellaracters cryptographs, lead, a. graph with, pert, to ; cryptog rapher, in elog-station means. -ru-fer, one who

-rujer, one who crystal, n. kris till (L. crystallum, resk crystal; Gr. krustallor, t.e., r.e.k crystal; H. crystalle. F. crystall, anything congected like for with smooth surfaces; anything congoid dike be with smooth surface; any natural body transpara to ve an transparent; a transparent substance is and by fusing certain believe together, as an alkala with flat or said and lead; a fine kind of glass; adj. consisting of crystal; clear; transparent; crys tallise, a. dia, the crystal; clear; transparent; crys tallise, v. dir, to cause to form into crystals; to be converted into crystals; crys talli-sing, imp.; crys tallised, pp. H. d. crys tall sable, a. dical di, that may be found into crystals; crys tallisa-tion, n. zdo-kin, the act or pueces of being formed into crystals; crys talliser, n. di zr, he who or that which sub-crystalline, a node-tied ty or faintly crystalline; rock-crystal, it ransparent or observes or that which sub-crystalline, a noistine by or faintly crystalline; reck-crystall in traits pinet or colorides quartz; crystalline lans or humour, a white, transpar-rent, firm substance having the form of a convex lens, situated in the anterior part of the varreous humour of the eye; crystallog raphy, in don't faitir, graphe, a writing, that department of maneralogy which in-vestigates the relation of crystalline forms, and the origin and structure of crystalls; crystallog rapher, i.e., one who; crystallograph ic or-graph leal, a, pert, to; crystallograph ically, ad. Adi h: crystalloft, a. f. dojd (Gr. ados, form), having the form or likeness of a crystal; n. that which has the form or likeness of a crystal; n.

of a crystal; a. that which has the form or likeness of a crystal; a. than of a crystal; ctsnoid, a. thind of Gr. kteir, a comb-gen, ktenness and cithe, form, corb, shaped; having the appearance of a comb; ctsnoid dans, n. pin. sociodos, the third order of thate in the arrangement of Agassic, bather cetten optically, n. the sociodos, the third scales with rough and Jagged edges, as the perchicten optically, n. the sociodos of the color, the problem, the perchicket in gentlement of corbon date marginal of their close cub, n. kith (to the bear and to the problem, in contempt; v. to bring forth young; cub bing, imp; cubbed, pp. kith.

cubation, n. kithelichan (L. colores, to the down; R. cubation, n. kithelichan (L. colores, to the down; R. cubation, n. kithelichan (L. colores, to the down; R. cubation, n. kithelichan (L. colores, to the down; R. cubation, the coloring the act of thing down;

cubacida, in Anda Cantine Control for Indiana. Colorer F. Control, as Indiana; the act of fying down; cubacida, a kubbi or f. fying down; is united in cuba, in And Ch. robes, a square on all select Gr. kubos, a solid tody with six equal selecting all squares; a number multiplied two by 38s fl. act 7 f v 1 c 64.

a number multiplied two eby itself, as $k \neq k \neq k$, 4.6. Abound the cube of 4.1 v. to rise to the third power; cu bing, imposenbed, pp. $kh\theta^2$ cubic, a. $ka \neq k$, also cu bical, a. $ka\theta$, both of including the length, breadth, and thickness of a body; cu bical by, at d_k of the bical root, in cu biform, a. d_k is cubical root, in cu biform, a. d_k is cubical root, in cubical root, a. d_k is the object of the form of a cube; cu bodd, a. d_k or does, better, beaving nearly the form of a cube cube root, the first power of a cube, at 4.4 is the object of of the cubature, b. Fit d_k distribute, the finding exactive the solid or rubes of the does of a body; cube ore, an arrestmate of from occurring in perfect cubes in coper or s. cubeb, it $k_k dh\theta_k$ (lifted $k_k dh\theta_k$) a small spin yberry, a native of various parts of the East Indies, standard and pureative.

A lattive of various passes of and purgative and purgative (cabit, n. kubit of the kubit n. the elbow or bending of the arm -from kup to, 1 bend: 1, cubit nn, the elbow, bending or curvature of a shore-from cubits, 1 the above down it tout of, the length of a many to lie or bow down; H. cubat.), the length of a man's arm from the elbow to the extremity of the middle flager; an ancient measure of length from about 29 in; In nant, the forearm; ca bital, a. bital, of the length or measure of a cubit; pert, to the elbow; carbited, a. bital, about, excellent, a. bital, about, caboli, a. bital, about, excellent, about, excellent, about, excellent, about, excellent, about, excellent, about, from the excellent of the elbow; excellent, excellent, about, from to stool; leel, kukn, to go to stool, a chair on which

cow, boy, foot; pure, bud; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, real.

fernales for certain offences, as for brawling and scold-

females for certain offences, as for brawling and scolding, were fastened and ducked, cucked—see under see under cucked—see u

ud of bitter reflection.

cudbear, n. ked/bdr (after Dr Cuthbert Gordon), a
surple or violet colouring matter obtained from cerpurple or vic

cudbear, n. kuilbur (after Dr Cuthhert Gordon), a purple or violet colouring matter obtained from certain licheus.

cuddle, v. khill (prov. Eng. createlle, to crouch together—from Eng. crowd, to press, which see), to empress on as to keep warm; to fouldle; to lic close and sing; cuddding, imp.; cuddled, pp. khilld.

cuddy, n. khill (probably) a contraction of cuddle, to lic close and sing; W. cuied, shut up or inclosed, a small room or cabin in a ship; a small apartment.

cuddy, n. khill (Roct.), the coal-flast; one of the cod shi family.

cudgel, n. khill (Roct.), the coal-flast; one of the cod shi family.

cudgel, n. khill (Roct.), the coal-flast; one of the cod shi family.

cudgel, n. khill (Roct.), the coal-flast; one of the cotten, to knock), a short thick stick of wood; v. to beat with a thick stick; cudgelling, imp.; cudgelled, p. All: cudgeller, n. one who.

cudweed, n. khill (Roct.), the coal-flast; one of the words of the overed with fine down, whose flowers long retain their beauty after being dried.

The last words of the preceding ancest written with the speech of an actor, in order to let him know when let to proceed with his part, from the letter Q by which it was marked; a hint; an intimation; a long ourl or roll of har; a short direction; the straight roll used at billiards.

cuff, n. khill, (I.s. shingh), a cuff, a clap with the hand on the check: Sw. knjh, to knock, a blow with the clenched hand or fist; a love or stroke: v. to strike with the flat or clenched hand, or with wings, as a hirt; cuff, n. khill, (I.s. shingh, a cuff, a clap with the hand on the check: Sw. knjh, to knock, a blow with the clenched hand or fist; a love or stroke: v. to strike with the flat or clenched hand, or with wings, as a hirt; cuff, n. khill, (I.s. shingh, a c

comman, end-ris (F. cuinasse - from cuir, leather: It. courses from L. corusse, a skim, a lavastplate of tuelat; meld armour covering the truth of the leaft; cai reaster, n. see, a heavy cavalry soldier covered with meld armour or, with a metal broastplate.

with motal armour or with a motal broadplate, callings, Newfork, [F. Newson; I. K. Cocken, A.S. Cycon, a Kitchen; L. Copwe, I boil, I cook), the kitchen; the cooking department. Calling, n. kitchen; the cooking department. Calling, n. kitchen; the cooking department, Calling, n. kitchen; the cooking corrupted from L. cultur, Par, a worshipper of Goll, an arm monkish priced whose order ministered in Sociatad, Iroland, and Wales; culdens, a lattice also personal trouband, and wales; culdens, a lattice also personal resolution of the back; a street or marrow passage not open at both culds, culturary, a kitchen, port, to the kitchen, or the art of cookery; used in the kitchen, or the art of cookery; used in the kitchen.

cull, v. kai (F. casiliir, to plack or gather; L. callgere, to bind together—from logere, to gather), to juit
out; to gather; to select from many; culling, ma;
culled, pp. kild; cullier, n. one who: culling, ma;
der, the worst of a flock culled out for disposal; cullet, n. ldl, broken glass for remelling, to strain; R.
culler, for New Sp. color, to fifter, to strain; R.
culler, for New Sp. color, to fifter, a colorade; a
strainer; cullis, n. lie (F. coulis, strained luter
ment, broth of boiled ment strained; a kind of july,
cully, n. killii, also cullion, n. principal R.
a testicle; old F. coulisting; Sp. colors, a vile faller,
and attard), the entertainer or companion of a coursan; a soft-headed fellow; a man easily decoived a
imposed upon: v. to make a tool of; to brance upon
lyimn, n. dim; cullibrity, n. bull-ling, sealmen debeing guilded.
cullm, n. kilm (L. culmus, the stalk of corn: R.
mo), the stalk or stem of corn or grasses, usually is

Jyam, n. 4-m: cut industry, n. 504-bt, commended, culm, n. ksiim (L. culmus, the stalk of own: R. como), the stalk or stem of corn or grasses, usually islow and jointed: culmifarous, a. ksii saif êrê ûs L. ksi. I bear), having smooth jointed stalks, and their sent contained in chaffy husks, as in wheat, out, &t. culm, n. ksiim (W. culm, culm: old Eng. colmiblack, foul), an impure shaly kind of coal or asthrasis shale: culm measures, in gool, the anthractic shakes North Devon: culmif erous, a. -msifêrê ûs (L. fers. bear), abounding in culm.
culminate, v. ksii-mi-ndi (L. culmen, a top, a smanli), to be vertical; to come to the meridian; is reach the highest point; to top or crown: sai sain; ing, imp.: cul'minated, pp.; cul'asthatism, i. -nd. shūn, the transit of a planet over the meridian; is highest point of altitude for the day; crown; to the most brilliant or highest point in the progress of any person or time.

the most brilliant or highest point in the progress any person or time.

culpable, a. kill*pd-bl (L. culpa, a hash: R. culpa
F. coulpel, deserving of blame or consure; sind;
criminal: culpably, ad.-bl.; in a faulty machaer: expability, in. -bl.*l., also cul pable*nass, n. -bl.*sl.

culprit, n. kill*prit (L. culpa, a fault, and reste, the condition of an accused person: old law L. capaus, applied to a person accused, a person accused, or a crime; one convicted of a crime; a criminal, cultch, n. kilch, also cutch, n. kich, the spaws oysters; the objects on which the spawn or spat is adhering.

adhering. cultirostral, a. külitkrösiträl (I. culter, a ploug-share, and rostrum, a beak), pert, to the cultirositra-tre, an order of birds having bills shaped like the coulter of a plough, or like a knife, as the heron and

coulter of a plough, or like a Knife, as the heron and cultivate, v. kūl'ū-vāt (L. cultus, tilled: R. culturer; F. cultiver, to cultivate, to till tilled: R. cultivare; F. cultiver, to cultivate), to till to prepare the ground for the reception of seed; to foster; to make the mind; to labour to increase; cultivating, imp.; cultivated, pp.; cultivator, n. one wbo; as cort of harrow; cultivatable, a. -sdi-d-d-d, also cultivatole, a. -ad-bi, capable of being cultivated or tilled: cultivate, on. n. -vid-sbig, tillage of land; cultivation; refinement.
cultrate, a. kūlivād, also cultrated, a. (L. culter, a knife), also cultriform, a. -tri-faŭerm (L. forma, a shape), shaped like a pruning-knife.
culture, n. kūlivār, also sometimes-chāo (P. culture, a and R. cultura, a culturating, a working), the ac

culture, u. kalitir, also sometimes chāse [P. culture].

Land R. cultura, a cultivating, a working, the as of preparing the earth for seed; cultivation; say labour or means employed for improvement; v. le cultivate or improve; culturing, imp.: culture, pp. sind; culture, s. having no culture, culver, n. kulivir (AS. culfre, a pigeon), a pigeon; a wood-pigeon; culver-tailed, a dove-tailed; culver-house, n. a dove-core; a pigeon-house.

culverin, n. kulivir in [P. coulervine—from on-livery, a snake], a long siender gun able to carry's ball to a great distance.

ball to a great distance

ball to a great distance. culvert, n. hillowing in the culvert, n. hillowin (F. couvert; cold F. culvert, correctly a passage or arched way under a road or canal cumber, v. himber (Dut. komber, loss, difficulty: Ger. kummer, trouble, rubbish; F. encomber, hindered transe; impediational: L. cummus, a brough to loss; to crowd; to retard or stop; to trouble or perplex; sunt bernga; jun; cum bernga; pp. debrd; com bernguss, a debr, also cum brouss, a debre also cum brous Cumbrian, a kum-bri-du (the anc. Cumbris), in

term for the lowest slaty and partially-us beds of Westmoreland and Cumberland. n. kām-in (L. cuminum: Gr. kuminon), an lant, cultivated for its agreeable aromatic

ive, a. kū'mā·lā'tiv (I. cumulatus, heaped nulare; F. cumuler, to heapup), composed of heap that is added to something else; in ied to a series of arguments which, taken in carries strong conviction; in med., a drug sains long in the system without acting. I. n. kū'mā·lās (L. cumulas, n. heap: It. cum-'heap cloud,' one of the primary modifica-ous of cloud; cu'mulo-cir 20-stra 'us,' with come of cloud; cu'mulo-cir 20-stra 'us,' with cloud.' one of the combined modifi-cious of the combined modifi-

cloud.

a. ki-n-l-dl (L. cuncus, a wedge: It. cunco), e form of a wedge: cuneate, a. n-l-dl, also i, a. wedge-shaped; tapering like a wedge.

a. a-el-l-disrm, and cuniform, a-n-l-disrm, and cuniform de a medior in tetters, those letters in which the a and Babylonian inscriptions are written, from their wedge-like appearance.

n. ka-n-l' (F.), in fort., a narrow ditch rune bottom of a dry ditch for the purpose of f.

a. kni-ninn-las

a. kën ning (AS. cunnan; Goth. kunnan, Sw. kunna, to be able), artful; sly; crafty; trickish; in Scrip., skiful; experienced; craft; shrewdness; deceit; cun'ningly,

syrcans; in service, askin, esperienced; craft; ahrewdness; decett: cur mingly, an aingness, b. t. coppe, a head, a cup; Ger. sign (f. coup; L. coppe, a caak; Sans, kipa, a small, drinking-vessel; the contents anything hollow; in Service, sufferings or afflicy good received, or evil endured; v. to draw puncturing the skin and applying a cupping-ping, imp.: n. in sury, the operation of blood with a cupping-plass; adj. pert. to: p. kips: cups, n. plu, the excessive drinking ants: cup ping-glass, n. a small glass vessel te a cup, used for drawing blood or morbid app per, n. per, a surgeon who draws blood g: cupbearer, n. one who attends on a prince; ps. drunk with strong drinks: cupboard, n. originally a board or shelf for cups; a case for chinaware, &c. for chinaware, &c.

pet in which goldsmiths fine their metals pot in which goldsmins line their means spe, a cup), a small cup-like vessel, very por-l in refining metals: cupellation, n. kū' in, the process of refining gold or silver by

n. kā pid (L. cupido, Cupid-from cupido, ne god of love in heathen mythology. y, n. kā pidi-tri (L. cupidida, a longing de-appidida; F. cupididi, an eager desire after usion of wealth or power; avarice; greedi-

n. ka pola (It. cupola, a round vaulted hind the chancel—from cupo, deep, hollow; rat, the top or head of a thing; coupole, a n arched or spherical vault on the top of an round top or dome, shaped like a half-globe; e in the form of a done; to cover a war-ship es of iron in the form of a half-globe or a polaring, imp. -la'ing: cupolaed, pp. a. ing a hemispherical roof or covering.

ng a hemispherical root or covering, s. a. kii-pri-lis (i. cupreus, of copper-from copper: it. cupreo), of or like copper; cop-priferous, a. kii-prif-ër-lis (l. fero, I bear), sopper-applied to veins, rocks, &c. contain-if copper: cuprite, n. -pril, the red oxide of

dnites, n. plu. kū-prēs'st-nīts (L. cupressus, ss-tree; It. cupresso: F. cupres), a genus of its occurring in Tertiary strata, and allied to he existing cypress: cu pressites, n. plu. -sits, a general term for all coniferous remains a allied to those of the existing cypress, or

n. ka pû.ld., also cu'pule, n. -pûl (L. a little of., the cup of the acorn; the husk of the fil-dant, &c.; cu'puliferous, a. (L. fero, I bear),

her (Dut. korre, a house-dog, a small dog: dwarf), a degenerate dog; a worthless snar-

ment of a curate: curateship, n. curator, n. -nivor, one who has the care or superintendence of anything; a guardian or trustee, curb, n. kerb (F. courber, to bend, to crook: Gael, crup, to crouch: Manx, crib, to curb: I. currus, crooked), the flat iron chain fastened to the upper part of the branches of a bridle; a check; restraint; indrance: v. to guide or restraint by a curb, as a horse; to check or restraint; to hold back; to keep in subjection: curbing, imp: curbed, pp. kerbd: curbstones, a row of stones along the edge of a pavement—in Scot, also written kerb or kerb; curb less, a row of stones along the edge of a pavement—in Scot, also written kerb or kerb; curb less, a row of stones along the edge of a pavement—in Scot, also written kerb or kerb; curb less, curbed, and many fill the stones of the curb less of the curbe less o

power, to heal.

curfew, n. ker'fu (F. couvre-feu, cover-fire), in former
times, the ringing of an evening (8 o'clock) bell, as a
signal to the people to cover up fires, put out lights,
and retire to rest.

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curious, a. kāvī-tās (L. curiosus, very full of care, inquisitive-from cura, care; It. curioso; F. curieus, curious, inquisitive), strongly desirous to know or see; inquisitive; prying; wrought with elaborate care and art; difficult to please; singular; rare; curiously, ad4; curiousness, n.: curios ity, n. - ôš-ti-t, a strong desire to see or to know; that which excites a desire of seeing; ararity: curios, n. kār-tō-ĉz-(IL), one fond of collecting rare and curious articles.

curl, n. kerl (formerly written crull: Dut. krol; low Ger. krukcl, a curl—from the sense of a vibratory movement, and thence of a spiral or twisted form), a ringlet of hair or anything like it: v. to turn, form, or bend into ringlets, as the hair; to twist; to coll; to play at the game of curiing; curling, imp.: n. ker-ting, in Scot., a winter outdoor game played with smooth stones on the fee: curlets, n. pin-players at the game of curing; curlet, pp. kērid: curly, a.-ti, having curls; full of ripples: cur'ins, n. cur'ingly, ad.-ft; cur'ing-tongs or irons, n. an instrument for curiing the hair: curly-headed, a. having hair curled maturally.

ing hair curied naturally.

curlew, n. kėr'l‰ (the name imitative of the shrill cry of the bird: F. courlis), a wild bird of the snipe tribe.

tribe.

curmudgeon, n. kür-müjiün (probably from cornmudgin, a dealer in corn-such persons in former
times being supposed to keep up the price of corn
from avarice), an avaricious, churlish fellow; a miser; a
griplug man: curmudgeonly, ad. -R.
currant, n. käri-rant (from Cornath in Greece, whence
they were first brought), a well-known small fruit; a
muall variety of dried grape, chiefly from the Ionian

currency, n. kur'ren-st (L. currens, flowing or run-

currente, to run: It. corrente, a continued course or passing of anything, like the running of a stream; a passing from person to person, or from age to age, as a report; a passing from had to hand, as money or bills of credit; the whole circulation of money, or the whole quantity of money of every sort, is called the currency; anything in circulation as a medium of trade; general estimation or reception; the rate at which any thing is valued; current, a -rent, passing from person to person, or from hand to hand; circulating; common; general; generally received; passable; now passing; n. a flowing or passing; a stream; course; continuation; general course or tendency; currently, ad. *li: current.ess. n. circulation; general reception.
curricle, an open carriage with two wheels, drawn by two horses abreast; curriculum, n. khr-rik's-lihm, the whole course of study at a school or university. currish—ecc cur.
curry, v. kir'-ri (F. correder, to prepare, to rig out), to dress leather after being tanned; to rub and clean a horse with a comb: currying, imp.: n. the act of dressing skins after they are tanned; the act of rub-bing down shorse: cur ride, pp. -ride, currier, -ri-er, a workman who dresses leather: to curry favour (a supposed corruption of the F. courseper favour, to rub the favour or the bay horse), to seek or gain favour by flattery or officious civilities; curry-comb, a comb of

a workman who dresses leather: to curry favour (a supposed corruption of the F. coursoper faveet, to rub the fauvel or the bay horse), to seek or gain favour by fattery or officious civilities: curry-comb, a comb of iron for rubbing down and cleaning horses.

curry, n. kār-ri, sometimes currie (Pers. Rhārdi, broth, Juley meats), a highly-sploed condiment much used throughout India; a dish flavoured with curry: v. to prepare with curry: curry-powder, a powder consisting of musy ingredients for making curries.

curse, kar (A. corsim, to executate by one; to imprecate cell upon; to executate by the one; to imprecate cell upon; to executate by outer imprecations; to vex or torment: a. a malediction; a wishing of evil; great vexation or torment: cursing, imp.: a. the uttering of a curse; execution: cursed, pp. k-ris or kir-sel: adj. blasted by, or under the influence of, a curse; abominable; detestable; executate; cursen, one who: cur sedly, ad. di: cursory, a k-rist-i, hasty; alight; superficial; not with close attention: cursorifluences in the curricular of the cursory of the cursory, a k-rist-i, hasty; alight; superficial; not with close attention: cursorifluences is to make out original writs.

cursores, n. k-rist-i, cursory, a k-rist-i, heaty; alight; superficial; not with close attention: cursorifluences is to make out original writs.

cursores, n. k-rist-i, cursory, a k-rist-i, heaty; and control of the cursory and feet for running.

for running.

Gurst, a. kerst [old Fing. crus, wrathful: F. courrour,
wrath], ill-tempered; cross-grained; hence crus by, a.

ill-tempered.
curt, a ktr (L. curtus: F. court, short, little, short; abrupt; brief and ill-natured; snappish: curt'ly, adatupt; brief and shortness.
L: curt ness, n. shortness.

abrupt; brief and ill-natured; anappish: curt'ly, ad:

di: curt nass, n. shortness.

curt, in letter-seriting and commercial correspondence, a common contraction of current, used to designate this month, that is, the month in which the letter is written, as 18th curf; instant, instant, and its contr. instal, instant, and its contr. instal, instant, instant, and its contr. prox. (L. province, on the next, noting a day of the present on current month, as on the first, incling a day of the next month, as on the first, in the last, noting a day in the last month, or the month preceding the present, as on the 6th uit.

curtail, v. ker-ker (R. court, short, concise, and tell-tr, to cut, to shorten; to cut off the end or a part; to abridge or diminish: curtailing, imp.: curtailed, p. still adj, cut shorter; shridged; curtailing, n. a shortening of anything; curtailist, n. one who: curtailed, adj, cut shorter; shridged; curtailing, n. a shortening of anything; curtailist, n. one who: curtails, n. ker-in; (R. courrier, R. corrina, the curtails, n. ker-in; (R. courrier). R. corrina, the sancings of courts of a window or in front of a stage; any piece of movable drapery used for consult, safe, saft, file, lote; seet, safe, safe

cealment; the part of a wall or rampart which job the flanks of two bastions together: w. to incise by means of curtains; are raining, imp.; sur'abine pp. 4rad; curtainless, a.: to draw the curtain, at close a curtain so as to shut out the light or conses an object: to raise the curtain, to commence: a drop the curtain, to close the scene; to throw off the man; to end: bakind the curtain, in concealment in secret; curtain lackures, the querulous and dicontented talk of a wife to her humband while in be with him.

ourtail, n. bir-titl—same as ourtail, which see: adj. brief; abridged. ourtaits. a. bir-titl (L. curtotuss, to shorten, to diminish), in carron, applied to denote a planet dis-tance from the sum, reduced to the plane of the ecliptic.

ecliptic.
curiesy, n. keri'si, curi'ssys, plu. -850-also curiesy,
n. keri'si, curi'siss, plu. -85 (2. courtiesy, to court, is
entertain with compliments of respond; as woman's or girl's act of reverence or respect; a
woman's outstain of respect by silently bending is
knees and inclining the body forwards: curivages
or curt sying, imp. -81-ap; curi-speed or curtied, said

pp. sul. curule, a. ku'rōōi (L. curulis, pert. to a chariot a curule chair: It, and F. curule—from currus, a char iot), pert, to the chair or seat used in Rome by publis

iot), pert, to the chair or seat used in Rome by public officers; senatorial; majisterial.

curve, n. kêrv (l. curvus, bent: F. courbe; it. curvol, anything bent; part of a circle; an arched line: Adj. crooked; bent: v. to bend; to crook; to make circle; lar: cur ving, imp.; curved, pp. kêrvd: curvation, n. -vd:hūn, the act of bending: curvative, a. -vd lin bot, scarcely folded; having the margins merely curved a little: curvature, n. -vd-līn, crookedness, or the manner of being bent; a curve; a bending from a straight line: curvated, a. -vd-lēd, curved; bent is a regular (magnetic properties).

a regular form.
curvet, n. &*-coë (F. courbette, curvet; L. carves,
bent), the prancings of a managed horse, in which he
bends his body together and springs out; v. to leap he
curvets; to frink; to leap and bound; curvetsing
imp.: curveted, pp.
curvetandate, a. &*-coi-bolo-dat (L. carves, best,
and cruda, a tail), having a bent tail: curveth lass,
a. -foil-oil [L. foitum, a leaf), having bent leaves: evivitorm, a. -vi-foitum (L. forma, a shape), being of a
curved form.

curred form.

curred form.

here's first to file corress, beat, and fines, a line, a line, a line, having a curre line; consisting of curre line; consisting of curre line; consisting of curre line; a current file, a -foi-ful (L, rotrum, a beat), having a crooked beat, cushes, h. közek'di (AS. cuscoste), the ring-dove of wood-pigeon.

cushion, h. közek'di (AS. cuscoste), the ring-dove of wood-pigeon, cushion), a soft pad or pillow to sit on; any gain lited with soft materials; any stuffed or padded surface; the padded side or edge of a billiard-tables surface; the padded side or edge of a billiard-tables, inp.: cush loned, pp. -ind: cush lenset, n. -do-d, a little cushion.

imp: cush losed, pp. -ind cush lenst, n. -in-d, a little cushlon.

cusp n. kilsp (L. cuspis, a point, a lance-gun. cus-pidis: it. cuspide), the point or horn of the moon; in arch, the projecting points or ornaments formed by the meeting of the small arches or folls, in foll-arches or tracery: cuspidate, a. kis-pi-dat, also cus-pida-ted, a. in bot, having a sharp end like a spec-ending in a bristy point; in coat, applied to the cauting or see both

ending in a bristly point; in mack, applied to the canine or ept each.

custard, n. kis-terd (probably a corruption of the obsolete crustade, a dish of the fourteenth century, consisting of a kind of stew served up in a raised crust), a mixture of milk and eggs sweetened and flavoured, and afterwards baked or boiled; custard-apple, a tropical fruit containing a sweet yellowish mile.

custody, n. kile'66-di (L. custodia, a keeping or p serving—from custos, a guard: It. custodia; F. c tode), a guarding; a keeping; care or watch over tode), a guarding; a keeping; care or watch own security or preservation; imprisonment; causely n. 46-di-dn, one who has the care or custody of a public building; also custed disc, n. 4-c, one who; be dial, a. 4d., relating to guardianabity; carried -do: (i.l. a keeper, as custer relationant, the prin-justice of a county, and keeper of its records, custom, n. kis-rian (old F. constranc; R. conf custom, unger—from L. consurtus, usual, ordin frequent repetition of the same act; established a dy of so

my).

e practice of frequenting a shop for the puror taxes on goods imported or exported: cusor taxes on goods imported or exported; cussuse, the house where the customs are paid,
us tomable, a. d-ld, habitual; frequent; cusity, ad d-bdi; customs my, a. d-it, usual; habite common practice; cus tomer, n. -mer, one
equents a shop for the purchase of goods; a
cus tomarily, ad. d-id-li; cus'tomar iness, n.
v. kait W. cart, a little piece; Tusk kair, a cutosoparate by a cutting instrument; to divide;
r; to hew, as timber; to penetrate or pierce;
ct deeply; to intersect or cross; to intercept:
coke or blow with a sharp instrument; a cleft;
a; a gash; a channel or ditch made by digging
ting; a part cut off; a cavying or engraving. coke or blow with a sharp instrument; a cleft; a; a gash; a channel or ditch made by digging ling; a part cut off; a carving or engraving, is the print from it; form; shape; fashion; add, i; carved; intersected; cut'ter, n. one who or hich cuts; one of the boats of a large ship; a wift vessel with one mast; an incisor or tooth est; cut'teng, inp.; add, sarcastic, severe: a relicious control of the cut'teng, inp.; add, sarcastic, severe: a railway, or a canal; cut'ters, n. plu. in a se, knives that cut; bricks used chiefly for the of windows, doors, &c.; cut'tingly, ad. A; p. and pt. divided; pierced; deeply affected: a figure, to show off conspicuously; to cut a obs witty and sociable; to cut down, to reduce; ench; to fell, as timber: to cut off, to separate; troy; to intercept; to cut up, to divide into: to be cut up, applied to an army in the field as lost many men in killed and wounded; to cut remove a part; to shape; to cut out a ship, to a harbour and seize and carry off a ship by a sattack; to cut a bort, to a bridge; to cut out ship, to remove a part; to shape: to cut out a ship, to a harbour and seize and carry off a ship by a sattack; to cut short, to abridge; to cut one's intance, to refuse or avoid recognising him needing or passing each other; to cut a knot, ct anything by short and strong measures; to c cards, to divide a pack into two portions; cut ty or dried, prepared for use; to cut in, to to to join in anything suddenly; to draw cuts time, lot), to draw lots by means of straws cass of paper, &c., cut in pleces of different sand held between the forefinger and thumb; trae, in kaif-pers; an assassin; add, murderous; barbarous; ther, the fore part of a ship's prow that cuts the

neces, a. kû-tû-nê-ûs (L. cutis, skin: allied to sa, to cover: It. cutane; F. cutane, cutaneous), sthe skin; affecting the skin: cuticles, hê-ûi-kê, in exterior coat of the skin; the scarf skin; the termal covering of a plant: cutic ular, a. tê-ûi-rê, to the cuticle or external coat of the skin. hery, n. kûchê-rê, a court of justice in the E. I., a. kûc feamiliar contraction for acute), sharp;

s, n. knifilds (a corruption of old Eng. curtal-contellas, a hanger or sword: It. coltello; Venet. a knife), a broadsword used by seamen in

is a knife), a broadsword used by scamen in ing an enemy's ship.

et, n. knifer (L. culter; W. cyllel, a knife; F. et, a maker of knives), one who makes knives her cutting instruments: cut lery, n. -i, knives her cutting instruments cut lery, n. -i, knives her cutting instruments.

et n. knifel (from cut), a small silee of meat kning—generally applied to veal.

e-Bah, n. knifel (from cut), a small silee of meat kning—generally applied to veal.

e-Bah, n. knifel (from cut), a small silee of meat kning—generally applied to veal.

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e-Bah, n. knifel (from cut), a small silee of meat kning—generally applied to veal.

e-Bah, n. knifel (from cut), a small silee of meat knifel (from fix) a word used to the cut in the cut of the cut as the water and conceals it from its pursuers, 7. a kulf it W. cutf., a little piece), a word used first part of a compound, meaning short or cutty-pipe, a tobacco-pipe with a short stem; stool, in Scot, a small low three-legged seat. 3. pronounced hundred-weight, a court, for cut and last letters of useight. aste, n. sid-ndt (Gr. kunnos, carbiblue), a sait sed of egonic acrid and a base: cyanic, a. disk, get by the composition of the compound of cut with an elementary substance; cyanicy, disk, (Gr. gennae, I produce), a gas having an

odour like that of crushed peach-leaves, and which burns with a rich purple flame, an essential ingredient in Prussian blue: cy anite, n. -a-nu, one of the garnet in Prussian blue: cy ante, n. -a.nst, one of the garnet family, so called from its prevailing asure-blue colour: cyanose, n. -noz, also cyanostie, n. -dno-cst, sulphate of copper or blue vitriol, used as a pigment and dye-stuff: cy ano sis, n. -d.no-st, n. med., a diseased condition arising from a defect in the heart, and characterised by blueness of the skin: cy'anu'ric, a. -no-st-te' (or, ouron, urine), noting an acid obtained from urine, dec.: cy'anom'eter, n. -no-st-te' (or, meron, urine) metrons, a measure), an instrument for ascertaining the intensity of the blueness of the sky or occan:

the intensity of the blueness of the sky or ocean; cyanotype, n. st.ani-6:ty (Gr. tupos, an inpression), a process of taking photographs in Prussian blue, cyathiorm, a st.athi-fairum (L. cyathus, a cup or small ladle, and forma, shape), in bot, cup-shaped; cyathophyllum, n. sti-tho-fulliani (Gr. phullom, a leaf), in god., a genus of cup-corals—the simple turns of the state of the

binated forms being familiarly known by the name of "petrified rams' horns."

"cycadaceous, a. sili-d-dd-sishis (L. cycas, one of the genera—gen. cycados; Gr. Rukas, a kind of palm), pert. to the natural order of cycade, sil-dd-ds, or small palmilike trees, the cycadaces, sil-dd-dd-k-f, from the philike trees the cycadaces, sik-d-dd-sik-f, from the philit of some of which a kind of sago is obtained: cycadeor, a. d-d-si-dd-d (Gr. eidos form), in god, a genus of roundish or oblong stems, greatly resembling those of the cycas: cycadites, n. plu. -dits. fossil plants from the colite and chaik, apparently allied to the existing cycas.

cycias, cyclamen, n. sik'iā-mēn (L. cyclaminos; Gr. kukla-eyclamen, the plant sow-bread—from Gr. kuklos, a circle, referring to the round leaves), in bot., a genus of bul-bous plants having beautiful flowers, called sow-bread, because the principal food of the wild boars of

Sicily, cycle, n. st-kl (F. cycle; Gr. kuklos, a circle, an orb; cycle, n. circle), the revolution of a certain period of time which finishes and begins again in a perpetual circle; a round of years in which the same course begins again; cycle of the moon, or polden number, a period of 19 years, at the end of which the new and full moons occur again on the same days of the mouth: full moons occur again on the same days of the month: cycle of the sun, a period of 28 years: cycle of indiction, a period of 16 years: cyclic, a. stiktlk, pert. to a cycle or circle; also cycledical, a. stiktlk, pert. to a cycle or circle; also cycledical, a. stiktlk, pert. to word, transverse, cquivalved shells: cyclocladia, n. strklo-kla'dla-d (Cr. klados, a branch), in geod., certain coal-measure plants.

skio-kiā-ata-a (ur. autaos, a baanan, a po-coal-measure plants. cyclobranchiate, a. stiklo-brāng-ki-at (Gr. kuklos, a circle, and brangchia, gilis), having the gilis disposed round the body, as among certain shell-sish, like the limpet: cyclograph, n. -graf (Gr. grapho, I write), an instrument for describing the arcs of very large circles.

circies, eycloid, n. stiklojid (Gr. kuktos, a circle, and cidos, form), ageometrical curve; cycloi dal, a. ddl. pert. to; cycloi dana, n. plu. k-kij-di-dar, in the system of Agassiz, the fourth order of fishes, having smooth scales, as the salmon and herring; cyclometry, n. k-kimi-k-tri (Gr. metron, a measure), the art of measur-tree circles (creweles.

***-kilómés-tri (Gr. metron, a measure), the art of measuring circles or cycles.

cyclones, n. plu. st/kilóns (Gr. kuklos, a circle), rotatory hurricanes which occur most frequently between
the equator and the tropics, and near the equatorial
limits of the trade-winds: Latham recommends the
spelling cycloons, st/kilóms.

cyclopedia or cyclopedia, n. st/kiló-pē-dt-d (Gr.
kuklos, a circle, and pridétia, learning, instruction), a
book of universal knowledge; a book containing
treatises on every branch of knowledge, arranged in
Cyclowed and the st/kilóns (Gr. kuklos, e circle, and ons.

alphabetical order. Cyclops, n. plu. sikklöps (Gr. kuklos, 2 circle, and ops, the eye), in the Greek myth., giants, described as huge misshapen monsters, inhabiting Stelly, having but one eye, and that situated in the middle of the forest one eye, and that situated in the middle of the fore-head; cy'clope'an, a.-klope'dn, pert, to the Cyclops; vast; terrific; applied to those vast remains of anc-architecture, which consist of large unhewn masses of stones fitted together without mortar: cyclop'ic, a.-*klop'sk, pert, to the Cyclops; savage; gigantic, cycloptaris, n. st. klop'ter-st (Gr. kuklos, a circle, and peris, a fern, in geol., a genus of fern-like plants, having their leadlets of a round shape.

cyclosis, n. si-klō-sis (Gr. kuklosis, a surrounding, a circulation—from kuklos, a circle), the partial circula-tion observable in the milky juice of certain plants.

cyclostomous, a. st-klós-tó-mús (Gr. kuklos, a circle and stoma, a mouth), having a circular mouth or aper-ture for sucking, among certain fishes, as the lamprey-cyder, n. st-der, for cider, which see, cygnets, n. st-forted (t. cygnus; Gr. kuknos, a swan),

cygnet, n. sipinėl (L. cygnus; Gr. kuknos, a swan), a young awan.

a young awan.

a young awan.

sipinėl (L. cygnus; Gr. kuknos, a swan), a young awan.

sipinėl a long circular hody of uniform diameter: cylindric, a si-linidrik, also cytindrical, a -dri-kal, pert. to; having the form of a cylindricaly, a -dri-kal; cylindricity, n. silindrisitis: cylindricaly, a -dri-kal; cylindricyt, n. silindrisitis: cylindricitorm, a. si-linidrijolierm (Gr. forma, abape), in the form of a cylindroj of, n. silindrisid, a cylindre having its ends elliptical.

cyma, n. silind, also cyme, n. sim (Gr. kuma, a wave), in arch., a moulding whose contour resembles that of a wave, being hollow in its upper part and swelling below; an ogee: cymoid, a. -mojd (Gr. cyma, n. si-mdr' (F. simarre), a allght covering; a cart; also simar.

cymbal, n. simboli (L. cymbalum; Gr. kumbalon, a cymbal-from kumbos, a cavity: II. cimbalo: F. cymbalch, a musical instrument of brass of a circular form like a dish, struck together in pairs when used.

bide), a musical instrument of brass of a circular form like a dish, struck together in pairs when used. cymbiform, a simbi-fisiorm (L. cymba, a boat, and forma, shape), boat-shaped. cyme, n, sim (L. cyma; Gr. kuma, the young sprout of a cabbage), in bot, a mode of inflorescence resembling a flattened panicle, as that of the elder: cymoid, a simojd (Gr. esidos, form), having the form of a cyme: cymogham, n, simojd-fun (Gr. kuma, the wave, and cymogham, n, simojd-fun (Gr. kuma, a wave, and cymogham, n, simojd-fun (Gr. kuma, the wave and charter) in the cymogham of the

soberyl: cympohanous, a si-md-d-nis, having a way floating light-cymache, n. si-mdn-kë (Gr. kuon, a dog, and angcho, I strangle), a disease of the windpipe attended with inflammation.

Istrangiel, a disease of the windpipe attended with inflammating. Cr. kunikos, dog-like—from kuon, a dog), a surly or snarling man; a misanthrope; one of the cyaics: Cyn'ics, n. plu, an anc. sect of philosophers who contenued riches, the arta, the sciences, and amusements; followers of Diogenes; rude men; cyn'ic, a or cyn'ica, a. -kkd, sarding; having the did it. cyn'iciam, n. -klm, anting; having the did it. cyn'iciam, n. -klm, anting; having the holes star, being the bright star of the constellation little Bear, by which seamen used formerly to steer, and to which, therefore, they often directed their looks; anything to which attention is strongly directed. cyperacous, a spir-d-shale (R. kupeiros, a kind of rush), belonging to the natural order of plants, the sedges, consisting of grass-like herbs growing in tufts—called the cyperacoes, -kh-t: cyperites, n. plu, -ple-t-t-t, in god, long narrow ensitorm leaves occurring in the coal-measures.

ring in the coal-measures. cypraida, n. plu. st-préd-dê (L. cupria, a name of Venus), the cowry family; the shells of carnivorous gasteropods inhabiting the shores of warm seas, a small species of which is used extensively as money in Asia and Africa.

cypher, n. slifer, another spelling of cipher, which

cypress, n. st'près (L. cupressus, the cyprus), plants or trees valued for the dumbility of their wood; the emblem of mourning for the dead, anciently used at funerals: cyprine, a. sip*rin, pert. to the cypress-tree: n. (L. cupru a, copper), a blue mineral found in Nor way.

way.

cyprinold, a. sipiri-noyd (L. cyprinus, a carp, and Gr. eidos, likeness), carp-like; in gool, applied to many species of small fossi fishes: cyprinodonts, n. plu. si-prini-d-donts (Gr. odous, a tooth-gen. odontos), receni fossi species of carp-like small fishes.

receni fossi species of carp-like small fishes.

gyprid, n. si-prini-d-dont and donton fishes.

likelike company a gymns and annily of minute biteals a company a gymns and annily of minute biteals a company and annily of minute biteals a company and annily of minute biteals a company and annily of minute biteals and annily of minute biteals are company and annily annily

bivalve crustaceans.

bivalve crustaceans.

cyprus, n. styrris (Cyprus, an island in the Levant),
a thin, transparent, black stuff.

Cyprian, a. sipri-tan (I. Cyprus, where Venus was
worshipped), pert to Cyprus: n. a lewd woman: Cypriot, n. -04, an inhabitant of Cyprus.
Cyrenaic, a. sti-t-naik, pert. to Cyrene, a Grecian
colony on the N. coast of Africa: Cyrenians, n. pluricin-tans, the philosophers of a school founded at
Cyrene.

Cyrer

cyrene. cyriologic, a. stri-0-loj/lk (Gr. kurios, chief, and lopes, discourse), pera to capital letters.

cyra n. ster, also cyrais, n. stelle (Gr. kurios, chief, and lopes, discourse), pera to capital letters.

cyrain, ster, also cyrais, n. stelle (Gr. kurios, a cyrais, n. stelle (Gr. kurios, a cyrais), n. stelle (Gr. kurios, a cyrais), pera cyrais, n. stelle (Gr. kurios, a cyrais), pera cyraides, n. stelle, n. st

cytherean, a. sithier & an (Cythera, an island in the Egean Sea, how Cerigo, celebrated for the worship of Venus, of or belonging to Venus, or to love: cytheridæ, n. plu. si-thèr'i-dė, in geol., a family of minute bivalve

n. plu. st-ther-t-t-te, in got., a family of minute bivalve crustaceans.

eytoblant, n. st-to-blast (Gr. kutos, a vessel, a cell, and blastano, t bud, the nucleus of animal and vegetable cells: cytoblastema, n. -blast-femd, the viscous fluid in which animal and vegetable cells: cytoblastema, n. -blast-femd, the viscous fluid in which animal and vegetable cells are produced, and by which they are held together. cytogenesis, n. st-to-femt-s-sis (Gr. kutos, a cell, and genesis, origin), the development of cells in animal and vegetable structures.

cytos, st'os (Gr. kutos, a cell), a prefix, meaning a cell—in composition written cyto.

Czar, n. st's, sometimes written tzar (Pollsh form of the Russian title of the Kaiser, Cuesar, or Emperor, the title of the Emperor of Russia; a king; czarlina, n. -d-st, port. to the Czar: czarowitch, n. -0-vttr, the eldest son of the Emperor of Russia.

D

D, Roman numeral for 500; in music, the second note of the scale, corresponding to Re: M.D., doctor of medicine: D.D., doctor of divinity: LL.D., doctor of laws: D.O., in music, da cape, which see, dab, v. dab (a word imitative of the sound of a blow on a soft substance, as clay: F. dauber, to beath, to strike gently: n. a gentle blow; a small lump of anything soft and moist; something moist thrown on a person; a small fish: dab bing, inp.: dabbed, pp. dabbd; dab ber, n. an instrument used by engravers and others: dabble, v. dab-lt play among water, or among mud and water; to throw water and splash it about; to do anything in a slight and superficial manner; to meddle: dab bling, imp.. Hangdab bled, pp. -ld: dab blingty, ad. -di: dab bler, n. -ler, one who meddles without going to the bottom; a superficial meddler.
da cape, dd &dipo (if. da, from, and cape, head, be-

da capo, da ka po (It. da, from, and capo, head, be-

ginning), in music, a direction to return to, and end with, the first strain.
dace, n. das (F. dard), a small native fresh-water

dactyl, n. dak!til (Gr. daktulos, a finger), a poetical dactyl, n. daktil (Gr. daktulos, a finger), a poetical foot, consisting of three syllables, the first long and the other two short, like the joints of a finger, as diadlate; dactylic, a. 4k, relating to or consisting of dactyls; dactylist, n. one who writes flowing dactylic rese; dactyloglyph, n. o-giff (Gr. giupho, I engrave), the name of the artist inscribed on a fingering or gen; dactylog/raphy, n. 4tlograph, I engrapho, I write), the art of gen-engraving; dactylogy, n. 4tlof-6f-8f (Gr. flogos, discourse), the art of communicating ideas by certain movements and positions of the fingers. tions of the fingers.

dad, n. dad, or daddy, n. daddd (W. tad; Lap dadda), the name for a father in children's language.

v. dad (imitative of the syllables da, da, the w. dad (imitative of the syllables da, da, the snt utterances which accompany the muscular so of an infant; F. dada, a hobby-horse), to child to walk; to hold up a child by leading-while attempting to walk; da'ding, imp.; pp.; dading-strings, leading-strings by which is held up while learning to walk; daddle, v. leo daidle, v. dadd' (Stot.), to walk unsteadily hild; to waddle like a duck; to do anything city; to trifle; daddling, imp. dad'ilmg; dadd-p. ddd'ilng; daddled, pp. ddd'id: daidled, pp.

m. dd:dd (it. a cube or die for playing with), block or cube forming the body of a pedesarchitectural arrangement of moulding. &c., be lower part of the walls of a room. isan, a d-dd:it-it of it. decdaius, artificial, -from Decdaius, a renowned Athenian artifications, a dd:dd-itds, in bot., irregularly as the broad apex of a leaf.
iii. n. dd:fd-dd! (if., asphodeles; F. asphodile), flowering plant of a deep yellow hue; a lily: itten dar foddilly, n. -dd:dl, and dar fodown-ddie

-doien-dilli.

a daf (Scot.), insahe; stupia; foolish.
n. dag (initiative of the noise of a blow with
ing sharp: F. dague; It. daga, a dagger), the
pistol of the fifteenth century; dagger, n.
ashort sword; a poniard; a mark of reference
it: v. to pierce or stab with a dagger; to look
t, to look fiercely or reproachfuly; daggers

, to look fiercely or reproachfully: daggers at enmity.

e, w. ddy² (old Eng. dag, a jag or shred: Fin. a shaggy fleece: Sw. dagg, dew), to trail in; to hang in wet dirty dags or jags, as the a sheep's tall: dag gling, imp.: dag gled, trailed in mud or foul water; befouled: dag-look of wool on a sheep that hangs and drags wet: dag-swain, a coarse woolen blankei: tailed, a .-tald, bemired or bespattered beth mud or water.

a, n. dd-jon (Heb. dag, a fish), the national god not. Philistines, &c., represented with the face dis of a man and the tail of a fish. trrectype, n. dd-jon (Heb. Tay) from M. Daguerre of he inventor), a painting on metal by means of

a, n. da'll-d (after Dahl, a Swedish botanist), from Mexico bearing a large and beautiful and flower: dahline, n. da'lin, a substance re-

and flower: dahline, a. dallin, a substance re-grarch obtained from the root of the dahlia. 4. dallin-see day, a. danlif, see day, a. danlif (W. daml, a tooth: Bav. däntsch, a f: L. dens, a tooth-gen. dentis), pleasing to se; delicious; delicate; effeminately beauti-fectedly particular as to food: n. something the haste; delicacy; dain'tilly, ad.-ft. f. n. dal-ft. iold Eng. devy. a female servant whose as to make cheese and butter, &c.; Pol. doic, to ows; doyko, a dairymaid: Sw. deja, a dairy-everything connected with milk and its pro-the house or room where milk is kept and conthe house or room where milk is kept and cominto butter or cheese: dairymaid, n. midd, a servant engaged in the management of milk: ann, n. a man who keeps cows and sells milk.
n. da'is (F. dais or dais, a canopy over the
's throne, the whole seat; old F. dais, a table—
discus, a quoit), the raised floor at the upper adining-room; a raised neor at the upper a dining-room; a raised seat, often canopied. 7, n. da:st (a corruption of day's eye), a well-flower; the wild daisy is called in Scotland, acan: dai'sied, a. -tid, full of or adorned with

m. ddk. also dawk, n. daïck (Hind. ddk), a firaveilling by post in the East. die er dacoit, n. dak-ojt (Beng. dakhe, a robat be E. I., one of a class of robbers who act in classific in the control of gang

7.

"a. ddl (W. fwll, a hole, a pit: Pol. dol, a pit, a a: Goth. ddl: Ger. thal, a valley), the low B between hills: a vale or valley: dalasman, who resides in a district of hills and dales. imman, n. dalid.dm (see dally), acts of toying us between males and females: a lingering, y. dalid. (Ger. dollen, to chatter, to trifle: deless or taken, to apak imperfectly: Westph.

dalen, to speak or act childishly: a word imitative of senseless chatter, as in fal-lati-a, fiddle-de-dec, &c., bo lose time by trifling; to fondle; to play with caresingly; to put off; to amuse for the purpose of delay: dal'lying, inp.: dal'lied, pp. did: dal'lier, n. di-er, one who: dal'liance, n. das: dilly-dally, v. to waste time dam, n. dam (L. domina; It. dama; F. dame, a

dam, n. dam (t. domina; it. dama; F. dama, a lady), a femiale parent, now used only for animals. dam, v. dam (Pol. tama, a dam, a dike; Icel. damm; Dan, dam, a fish-pond; old Sw. dampm, a dam), to stop wholly or partially the flow of a stream of water by a mound of earth and stones, or by any other obstruction; n. a bank or mound of earth and stones; a mything to confine wholly or partially a stream of water: dam'ming, imp.; dammed, pp. damd.

dam, n. dâm, also daum, n. dalem, an Indian copper

dam, n. dám, also daum, n. daiem, an Indian copper coin, the fortieth part of a rupee. damage, n. dám-ág. old F. dommage—from L. dammum, hurt, loss, any hurt, loss, or harm to property or person; the value of the mischief done: v. to injure; to hurt or harm; to receive harm; to be injured; to hurt or harm; to receive harm; to be injured; to hurt or harm; to receive harm; to be injured; to hurt or harm; to receive harm; to be injured; to hurt or harm; to receive harm; to be injured; to hurt or harm; to person, the damages, n. plu. dám-ág-jet, money awarded by a court of law on account of loss or injury to property, or injury to person, through the fault of another; damages, n. plu. dám-ág-sén; from Damascus in Syria), a particular kind of plum, now written damson: damask, n. dám-ásk, figured silk or linen; a red colour. v. to form flowers on closh; to variegate: dam'asking, imp. +ny: dam'asked, pp. -sid: dam'askeen, v. -da. ken, to produce Damascus blades having a many-coloured watered appearance; to etch alight orments on polished steel wares; to injay steel or from with gold and aliver: dam'askeened; pp. -kend am'asking, inp. at to be suntinglying from or steel by engraving, or by inlaying with gold or silver: dam'askeened; pp. -kend am'asking, in pold and silver. dam'askeened; pp. -kend am'asking, in pold and silver.

laying with gold or silver: dam'askeened', pp. hend's dam'askin, p. plu. 4s-kins, Danascus blades: dam'askin, n. das-kin, damask cloth interwoven with flowers in gold and silver.

dame, n. ddm (L. domina; R. dama; F. dame, s. day), formerly a title of honeur for a woman—still applied to the wife of a baronet or knight; a woman in general: dame-school, n. a school taught by a female of mature age.

damn, v. ddm (L. damnare, to condemn: R. damnare: F. damner), to sentence to eternal misery in the future world; to condemn she condemn shad or displeasing, as by hissing: damn'ing, imp. -ing. damned, pp. damne. add, entenced to eternal punishment; condemnaed; hateful: dam'nable, a. -nd-bi, deserving damned, pp. damne. add, entenced to eternal punishment; condemned; hateful: dam'nable, a. -nd-bi, deserving damnet, on leading to it; odious: dam'nably, ad. -bir. dam'nableness, n. -nd-bir.el. damnaraning, a. -nd-bir.el. dam'nable, a. -nd-bi, deserving damnet, on the dam'nable, a. -nd-bi, deserving dam'nably, ad. -bir. dam'nableness, n. -nd-bir.el. damnaraning, a. -nd-bir.el. dam'nable, a. -nd-bir.el. da

moderately dismy on most lishness, n. damsel, n. ddm'rêl (F. demoiselle, a gentlewoman; h. damsel, n. ddm'rêl (F. demoiselle, a lady—from L. domine, a lady), a young unnarried woman; a malden; a girl. damson, n. ddm'ren from damaecene, the Damaecus plum), a small dark plum.

dance, v. ddins (F. danser; Ger. tanzen; Dan. dandee, to frisk, to dance; Sw. dunsea, to fall heavily), to move nimbly; to lesp and frisk about; to move with measured steps; dan'cing, imp.: danced, pp. ddnst; dances, r. -sér, one who: to dance attendance, to strive to gain favour and patronage by asiduous civilities and officious endeavours to please; dance or dancing, n. eleping and frisking about; a measured stepping and jumping, nearly always to music; a graceful movement of the figure.
dandelion, n. ddn'dtilion (F. deni, tooth; de, of; ion, lion—the lion's tooth, a well-known plant having a yellow flower on a naked stem, and deeply-notched leaves.

ion. Hom—the Hon's tooth), a well-known plant having a yellow flower on a naked stem, and deeply-notched leaves.

dander, v. ddn'ddr' (Soot.), to walk without thinking whither; to saunter: dan'daring, imp.: dandared, pp. ddn'ddr'dd.

dandle, v. ddn'dd (It. dondolo, a foolish toy or bauble; dondola, a child's playing baby: Ger. tandeln, to toy, to trifle), to move up and down, as an infant on the knee; to amuse; to fondle: dan'dling, imp.: dan'dled, pp. ddn'ddd: dan'dler, n. one who. dandraid, n. ddn'dd', or dan'drifl, n. drif' (F. teigne, scurf: W. ton, skin, and dreg, bad, evil), a scurf on the head that comes off in small scales or particles.

dandy, n. ddn'dd (It. dondola, a toy: Ger. tandeln, to trifle, to toy: but probably ban. ddnnede, accomplished—from dnne, to educate), one who dresses to excess, like a doll; a for; a coxcomb: dan'dyish, a care, the a doll; a for; a coxcomb: dan'dyish, a and dress of a danylan'dyish, n. 4am, the manners and tress of a danylan'dyish, n. 4am, the manners of a danylan'dy dan'dy to the banes; or to procure peace from them by giving tribute: Danish, a. ddn'nish, of or belonging to the Danes: n. the language.

danger, n. ddn.'jer (mid. L. damnum, a fine Imposed by legal authority: F. damager, to distrain or selze cattle found in trespass; mid. I. domigarium, the power of exacting a damnum or fine for trespass), peril; hazard; risk; exposure to any injury or evil: dan'gerous, a. 4st, unsafe; perilous; full of danger: dan geronaly, ad. 4i: dan'gerouss; full of danger: dan'geronaly, ad. 4i: dan'gerouss; in lang on any one; to be a humble, officious followor: dan ging, imp.; chank, a. ddn't synonymous with damp; Dut. don-dan'd, a. 4sh, some figer, n. gdr, one who dangles, pendan, a. 4sh, some figer, n. gdr, one who dangles, pendan, a. 4sh, some figer, n. gdr, one who dangles, pendan, a. 4sh, some figer, n. gdr, one who dangles, pendan, a. 4sh, some figer, n. gdr, one who dangles, pendan, a. 4sh, some figer, n. gdr, one who dangles, pendan, a. 4sh, some figer, n. gdr, one who dang

Danube.

dap, v. ddp (from dip), in angling, to drop the balt
gently into the water, or to raise it: dap'ning, imp.:
daped, pp. ddpl.
daped, np. ddpl.
dapeddis, n. ddp'dd'ds (Gr. dapedon, a pavement),
in gol., a genus of ganoid fishes, so named from the
arrangement of the scales resembling a tesselated

pavenent.

Daphae, n. ddf.nd (Gr. and L. the daughter of the river-god Peneus, changed into a laurel-tree), the spurge-laurel free.

Daphais, n. ddf.nds (L. and Gr.), a son of Mercury; a young shepherd, the inventor of pastoral songs, dapper, a. ddp.per (Dut. dapper, active, smart: low Ger. dobbers, sound, good), little and active; nimble; neat; clean made.

dapple, a. ddp.ld, also dap pled, a. -ld (from dab, a lump of something soft, a blotch or spot: Icel. depill, aspot on ground of a different colours; spotted of various colours; marked with spots; v. to mark or variegate

aspoton ground of adifferent colours, spotted of various colours; marked with spots: v. to mark or variegate with spots: dasp pling, lup. Ang. dasp pled, pp. Ad. dare, v. dar (AS. deurvus, to dare; Icel. diarfr. bold: L. durus, hard: W. deur, strong, bold; to have courage, strength of mind, or hardihood to undertake anything; not to be afraid; to venture; to provoke; to dely: daring, lup.: adl. bold; fearless; audacious: n. boldness, or a bold act; dared, pp. ddrd: dared, pp. ddrd.

dard

dargue, also darg, n. dårg (Scot. darg or daurk), a uy's work; a certain quantity of work.

dark, a dark (AS. deore; Gael. dorch, dark), without light; obscure; gloomy; disheartening; ignorant; secret; concealed; a also dark ness, a sheene of light; obscurity; ignorance, or state of ignorance; secrey; darkin, a somewhat dark; dark-browed, a stern of sapect; frowing; dark-coloured, a having a dark hue: darksome, a seim, rather dark; obscure; to render gloomy; to render ignorant or stupid; and render in the dark; without light, darking; dark ened, pp. end; darking, a darking, and cark, without light, darking; dark ened; pp. end; darking, a dark ned; without light, dark ened; pp. dark of deor; dark of dark without light, dark ened; a favourite; adj. dear; dark of dark originally signified a patch; old F. darn, or darn (originally signified a patch; old F. darn, or darn (originally signified a patch; old F.

dearly, a much-leved one; a lavourite: adj. dear; dearly beloved; favourite; signified a patch; old F. darne, a slice: W. dyrnaid, a handfull, to mend a rent or hole by interlacing it with stitches; to sew from the law of the texture of the stuffic darning, in the law of the texture of the stuffic darning, needle, n. a long strong needle for mending holes or rents.

darnel, n. darnel, lithth durnas, foolish, cray; sw. dare; Ger. thor, a fool), a weed among corn, supposed to induce intoxication.

dart, n. dart (F. dard, a dart; Bret. terz, a clap: W. tarddu, to spring forth or appear, as the dawn), a short lance; a sharp-pointed weapon to be thrown by the hand: v. to throw a pointed weapon with a suden thrust; to shoct; to send rapidly; to spring or run with celerity; to start suddenly and run: darting, imp.; dart'ed, p.; dart'et, n. one who; a Brazilian bird of the pelican family; dart'ingty, add.

Ask, v. ddsh (instation of the sound of a blow, the beating of the waves upon the shore, &c.: Bay done to be string of the waves upon the shore, &c.: Bay done to sound as heavy ain, nuhing brooks, &c.: Dan. daske, to slap: Sw. daske, to drub), to strike but a beautiful to mix or adulterate; to blot out; to scatter; to mix or adulterate; to blot out; to scatter; to mix or adulterate; to blot out; to scatter; to mix or adulterate; to blot out; to scatter; to clush or; a slight addition; a rushing or onset; a sudden stroke, flourish, or parade; in writing or printing, a mark thus (-); in music, thus ('), over a note; dash'ing, imp.; add, bold; showy; spirited; dashed, pp. dasht' dash-board, aboard on the forepart of a vehicle to prevent water, mud, or snow being thrown upon the persons in it by the heels of the horses. dastard, n. das-ferd (ard is the Dut. ard, inborn or native quality; also Ger. art, nature, quality, and dash, mative quality; also Ger. art, nature, quality, and dash,

thrown upon the persons in it by the heels of the horses dastard, n. dasi-ferd (ard is the Dut. eard, inborn or native quality; also Ger. art, nature, quality, and dast,—the radical part, may be the figurative application of dash or daze, to stun, to confound; AS. adastrigan, to discourage, to dismay, a coward; a politroon; one who meanly shrinks from danger; ad. cowardiy dastardy, a. -it, cowardly; mean; timorous; dastardise, v. -diz, to make cowardly; dastardises, n. -dastardises, n. -dastard an onis are dated and issued; date, i. adr, the day, month, and year in which anything was given or ex-ecuted; the time of any event or transaction; period; age; era; epoch: v. to write. fix, or note the time of any event, &c.; to reckon; to begin: da time, imp: da ted, pp: date less, a without a date, date, n. dat (F. date, the date: L. date)ka, a finger alm free form of the fruit, the fruit of the date-ralm free form of the fruit, the rout of the date-

paim tree.
datholite, n. ddth'o-lti (Gr. dathos, turbid, in albasion to its want of transparency): also datolite, n.
ddt'o-lti (Gr. duteomai, I divide—because of its division into granular portions), a glossy crystal, colourless, or inclining to grey, or to a vellowish grey,
dative, a dd-'ito (L. datum, given), in Laim, the
case of nount that usually follows verb expressing gir-

ing, or an act directed to an object; this relation in

ting, or an act directed to an object; this relation in data, in action of the sound table, in data, in the data, an initiation of the sound table by the data of the sound table by the data of the d

adhesive.

daughter, n. dais'ter (Ger. tochter; Gr. thugater;

Sass. duhitri; Lap. daktar; AS. dohter), a female
child; female offspring; a term of affection for a female: daughter-in-law, n. a son's wife: daugh terly,
a -li, dutiful: daugh terliness, n.

dank, n.—see dawk.

dannt, v. dakimi (F. dompter, to tame: Scot. dant,
b subdue: L. domore, to tame), to dishearten: to
discourage; to check by fear; to dismay: daunt ing,
inp. in daunt less, a bold; tearless; note
interception.

daunt less, a daunt less, a bold; tearless; note
daunt less, a daunt less, a long daunt less.

thid: dauntiessly, ad. 48; dauntiessness, h. teariess-less; intrepidity. Jin (L. delphin, a. dolphin, a. star-parghain, n. deliv-fin (L. delphin, a. dolphin, a. star-originally the this of the lord of Dauphine), a title of the eldest son of the king of France prior to the recolution in 1830; his wife was called Dauphiness. (Agrice, n. dd/off (after Sir H. Dayy), a mative out-blaste of alumina of a yellow or greenish-yellow

davits, n. plu. dd'evits (F. davier, a davit), the pro-leting iron beams on the side or stern of a vessel hou which a bout is suspended for immediate use in see of need: da vit, n. a spar on board a ship, used as arane for hoisting the anchor and keeping it clear of the ship.

Davy-lamp, n. dd'vi-lümp, a form of lamp whose light is surrounded by fine wire ganze, invented by & Humphrey Davy, used in workings subject to ex-

plasions of fire-damp.

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pissions of fire-damp, taw, n. daio; (Swiss, dähi: Bav. dahel), a bird of the owe kind; the jackdaw: daw'ish, a like a daw. dawile, v. daio:dl (F. dada, a hobby-horse: Scot. sidde, to walk unsteadily like a child), to do a thing in Jurposeless manner like a child, and slowly; to trifle sol waste time: daw'dling, imp.: daw'dla, pp.-dld: daw'dler, n. -dler, a trifler; one who illegers. dawk, n. daiok (Hind), the mail post in the E. I. dawn, n. daiok (Hind), the mail post in the E. I. dawn, n. daiok (Hind), the break of day; the first speamance of light scinning.

spearance of light in the morning; first opening or creamsion; rise; beginning; first appearance; v. to be in to grow light; to begin to open or expand; to be into grow light; to begin to open or expand; to be into grow light; to begin to open or expand; to be into grow light; to be gin to open or expand; or open or expand; to defined, and the dawned, pp. dafend.

day, n. da (in the middle ages the word day was applied to the day appointed for hearing a cause, or for the meeting of an assembly; Dut. daghen, to appoint a day for a certain purpose; old Sw. dag, the time appointed for a convention; AS. darg; L. dies, a day, one complete revolution of the earth on its axis; the time from midnight to midnight; a seriod of twenty-four hours; in common language, cies, a day, one complete revolution of the earth is axis; the time from mindight to midnight; a period of twenty-four hours; in common language, the time from sunrise to sunset, as opposed to the darkness or night; publicity; light; any specified time; age, as in these days; time; and they daysman, n. dai-man, the judge appointed to decide between parties at a judicial hearing; daybook, n. a book containing entries of transactions just as they occur every day; daysmak, n. daws; day-dream, n. a vision while awake; daylight, n. the light of the sun, as opposed to that of the moon; day-star, n. morning star, as opposed to that of the moon; day-star, n. morning star, by day, every day; day of grace, the time that mercy is offered; days of grace, the three days allowed for the payment of a bill of exchange after its date has expired; dayspring, n. the dawn of light; day-ticket, in a ratheny or steambout, a ticket to caable a passenger to return on the same day; day-laboure, labour performed or hired by the day; day-laboure, one who works by the day; day-labourer, one who works by the day in the time during which the sun gives light to the earth from day to day, without certainly or continuance; to-day, on this day: astronomical day, the day which begin at noon and ends at noon; divining the distance that the man day day-labourer, one who works the day wh

sidereal day, the day measured by the stars, being the interval between two successive transits of the interval between two successive transits of the interval between two successive transits of the first to final Artenever the same meridian: solar day, the day in the successive transits of the interval between two successive transits of the congregation: deacouship, n. defendents, such as the successive transits of the congregation: deacouship, n. defendents, such deacous transits of the congregation: deacouship, n. defendents, successive transits of the congregation of the successive transits of the

gation: deaconsip, n. de:en:ehtp, or deaconry, n.
-t, the office of: deaconess, n. formerly a female
deacon in Christian churches.
dead, a. ded (Goth. dauths; Icel. daud; Sw. dod;
Ger. tott, dead, deprived of life; deceased; without
life; that never had life; senseless; inactive; perfectly still; tasteless; vapid; perfect or complete, as a
dead shot; wholly under the power of sin: deadd y, a.
-t, that may occasion death; fatal; destructive; ad.
in a manner resembling death; mortally: dead ness,
n. state of being destitute of life, vigour, or activity;
dead-lift, or dead-weight, n. a heavy weight or burden: dead-light, a shutter for the window of a ship's
cabin: dead-reakoning, n. a ship's place ascertained from the log-book: dead level, a term applied
to a flat country which offers facilities for railway or
road making: dead-colouring, the first layers of colours in a picture, bringing out its parts: dead drunk,
read-colouring the colouring of the colouring of the colouring of the colouring of the colouring the colouring of the colouring the colouring of the colouring the colouring the colouring the colouring of the colouring of colouring the colouring of colouring the colouring of colouring of colouring of colouring the colouring of colouring the colouring of colouring on the colouring the colouring of colouring the colouring colouring of colouring the colouring colouring on the colouring the colouring colouring of colouring colouring of colouring colouri deads, n. plu. deads, in mining, any voin-stome or mile stuff that does not contain enough of ore to make it worth removing from the mine; mine waste or rubbish; dead top, a disease of young trees; dead nettle, a common plant like the nettle, but having no stinging property; the dead, n. plu, human beings without life; dead language, one no longer spoken; deaden, v. dedn, to lessen force, vigour, or sensation; to blunt; to retard; to render spiritless; to smother, as sound; to cloud or obscure; dead ening, imp. ming; dead ened, pp. mid. dead liness, n. danes. deaf, a def founded on the notion of stopping an ordice; dead and deaf have the same primary origin; out the sense of hearing; with imperfect hearing; instensive; unwilling to hear; deafly, do di; deaffenses, n.; deafen, v. def; n, to make deaf; to stur; deaf ening, imp. ming; deaf ened, pp. md. deal, n. del (Goth, dauls; Ger. facil; Gael. dilla; Sans. dala, a part, a lot, a portion), an indefinite quantity; a great part; v. to distribute, as cards; to divide into portions; to give gradually; to transact business; to trattle; to act; deal mig, imp.: n. conduct in relation to others; behaviour; intercourse for trade, &c. trade; business; to trade; to deal with, to trade with; to be a customer to: to deal with, to trade with; to be a customer to: to deal with, to well on the service in the leaf of the well or ill. deal, n. del (Sw. tall. pine-tree; Icel. talan. to hew: deads, n. plu. deads, in mining, any vein-stone or mine stuff that does not contain enough of ore to make it

well or ill.

deal, n. del (Sw. tall, pine-tree: Icel. talga, to hew: Ger. diele, a board), a board or plank of wood, gene-

Ger. diele, a board, a board or plant of the season and of a rally of the pine or fir.

dean, n. den (F. doyen; Dut. deken, the head of a collegiate body,—from L. deconus, the chief of tenfron decem, ten), the second dignitary of a diocese; an officer in the universities of Oxford and Came

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bridge (one of the fellows) appointed to see to the discipline of the college, especially as to attendance at chapel and hall; the chief or head of a faculty: dean'ery, n. &-r.4, the office or revenue of a dean; the residence of a dean; dean'ship n. the office: dean and chapter, the title of the governing body of a cathedral: rural deans, clergy appointed by the bishop to inspect a certain number of parishes, and preside at the rurd-decanal chapters: dean of guild, preside at the rurd-decanal chapters: dean of guild, pany or guildry; dean of faculty, in Scot., the head of the faculty of advocates or barristers: dean of guild court, in Scot., a court that has the care of buildings within a royal burgh.

dear, a dsr (AS. door, dear: Geal door, bound, precious, dear in price: Manx, deyrey, condemning, dearl, high priced; not plentiful; more costly than usual; highly esteemed; beloved; precious: n. a darling; a word of endearment or affection: dear'ly, a dear'ness, n. the state or condition of being dear: dear-bought, a purchased at too high a price: dearry, n. defa'l (from dear, as length from long), search, high priced; not plentiful; more costly than any dear'le dear'le dear'le, the state of condition of being dear'le, high priced; not plentiful; increases or want of being dear'le, dear hought, a purchased at too high a price; dearth, n. der'd (from dear, as length from long), search of the soul from the condition of the soul from God; state of being under the dominion of sin; death'less, a immortal: death-low Ger. dode, a dead hody; lock dey, to diel, a total and permanent cessation of all the vital functions; cause of death; decease; mortality; alienation or separation of the soul from God; state of being under the dominion of sin; death'less, a immortal: death-like, a resembling death; very still; death-bed, the bed on which a person dies; the closing hours of life on a bed; death-watch, n. a small insect that makes a ticking noise; death's door, n. a near appreach to death; death-watch, n. a small insect tha

hollow, to stupefy with noise; deaving, imp.; deaved, pp. &cd.
debacle, n. debakl (F. breaking of a frozen river), in geol, any sudden flood or rush of water which breaks down opposing barriers, and hurls forward and disperses blocks of stone and other debris.
debar, v. debakr (de, from, and bar), to cut off; to debarring, imp.; debarred, pp. -bdrd'.
debark, v. debakr (F. de, from, and barque, a beat or vessel), to disembark; to land from a ship or boat:
debarking, imp.; debarked', pp. -bdrd'.
debark no, imp. debarked', pp. -bdrd'.
debark no, imp.; debarked', pp. -bdrd'.
abark no, imp.; debarked', pp. -bdrd'.

debarking, imp.: debarked, pp. -bdrid': debarkation n. debarkathun, the act of landing from a debase, v. debade, ob. -da' (de, down, and base, low, which see), to reduce from a higher to a lower state; to reduce or lower in quality, purity, or value; to adulterate; to degrade: deba'sing, imp.: debased', pp. -bdad': deba'ser, n. -ser, one who: debase'ment, n.: deba'singity, ad. -ik.
debate, n. debad' ff. debat, strife; debatter, to contend, to fight a thing out), contention in words; discussion between two or more persons avowedly for the discovery of truth: v. to contend for in words or arguments; to dispute; to deliberate; deba'ting, imp.: deba'ted, pp.: deba'ted, to deliberate; deba'ting, imp.: deba'ted, pp.: deba'ted, to deliberate; deba'ting, imp.: deba'ted, pp.: deba'ted, subject; that can be controverted: deba'tingly, ad. -ii: debating society, an association, generally of young men, for discussing general and special subjects, to improve themselves in extemporaneous speaking: debates in Parliament, the discussional sall the bearings, of any measure or question that the bearings, of any measure or question with the debaucher, to corrupt-mode, and bauche, a row or course of bricks in a building: Icel. balker, a heap), excess in eating or drinking; intemperance; lewdness; v. to corrupt; to vitiate: debauch'ing, imp.: debauched', pp. -boloch's' debauched', yad. -ii. debauched sp. -boloch's', n. -dr., one who debauches or corrupts others: debaucher, n. -dr., one who debauches or corrupts others: debaucher, n. -dr., one who debauches or corrupts others: debaucher, n. -dr., one who debauches or corrupts others: debaucher, n. -dr., one who debauches or corrupts others: debaucher, n. -dr., one who debauches or corrupts others: debaucher, n. -dr., one who debaucher, here are owing—from debeo, i

debauch mens, n. debenture, receipt, debenture, receipt, debenture: L. debentur, there are owing—from debeo, I owel, a written or printed acknowledgment of a debt

or borrowed money, on which a certain amount of interest is agreed to be paid yearly or half-yearly, as a railway debenture; a certificate of drawback on goods exported; debentured, a.-tard, pert to goods on which a certificate of drawback has been granted, debilitate, v. debuttetat (F. debutter, to enfeeble-from L. debuts, weak), to enfeeble; to weaker; to impair the strength of; debuttating, imp.; debuttated, r., debutter, to enfeeble-from L. debut, weaker, to enfeeble-from L. debut, weaker, to enfeeble-from L. debut, weaker, to enfeeble-from the strength of; debuttation, n. debutter, to weaker a weaker in the strength of the debutter of the strength of the debutter of the strength of the st

ness.
debtt, n. dib'tt (l. debitum, to owe, that which is
owing—from debte, I owe: It. debito; F. debtt, a debt,
an entry on the debtor (Dr.) aide of an account: v. te
charge with debt; to enter on the debtor (Dr.) aide of
an account: deb iting, imp.: deb itset, pp.
deblai, n. debta' (F. act of taking away or clearing),
in fort, the mass of earth taken from a ditch, a trunch,
or a wound

in fort, the mass of earth taken from a ditch, a treach, or a mound.
debonair, a debid-new (It bonorio, upright, homest; F. debonair, a debid-new (It bonorio, upright, homest; F. debonair, courteous, affable—from de bon air, of good sir or mien), good-humoured; gentie; complaisant; elegant; well-bred: deb onair ya. d. H. elegant; debouch, v. db-bdeh (F. deboucher, to open, to secape—from de, and bouche, mouth), to march out of a narrow place, a wood or a defile, as troops: debouching, imp.: debouched; pp. -bdehf: deboucher, n. -bd-shdr, the opening or mouth of a river or strait.

churs, n. -bó-shôr, the opening or mouth of a river or strait.

debris, n. debris (F. debris, rubbish—from de, and bris, wreck), rubbish; ruins; fragments of rocks, etc. debt, n. det (L. debtisse, to owe—see debth), any thing due from one person to another; what one is bound or obliged to pay; obligation; lishality; sin; trespass: debt of nature, death; debtor, n. delfer, the person who owes another money, goods, or ser-vices; the side of an account in which debts are debter. n. debt. (F.) entrapper, first assessment

marked.
debut, n. dö-bd' (F.), entrance; first appearance;
first step or attempt: debutant, n. döb'd-dag, a beginner; a novice: deb'utante, n. döb'd-dag, a bemarke her first appearance before the public.
daca, pref. dök'd, (Gr. deka; Sans. dagons), ten; a
prefix signifying ten.
descabend, n. dök'd-kob'rd (Fr. deka; ten, and dayors,
L. chorda, a string), an anc. musical instrument of ten
strings.

L chorda, a stringi, an anc. musical instrument of ten strings.

decade, n. deli'dd (F. decade—from Gr. delsas, the mumber ten—gen. dekados), the sum or number of ten dec'adal, a. d-ddl, pert. to or consisting of ten. decadence, n. de'adden, or decad desagy, n. delsas (F. decadence—from L. de, and codens, fallingi, state of decay; deca dent, a. delsas, decagon, n. delsas (decadence—from L. de, and codens, fallingi, state of decay; decadence—from L. de, and codens, fallingi, state of decay decadence—from L. de, and codens, fallingi, state of decay decadence—from L. de, and codens, fallingi, state of decay min, a deli'd-gon'd-fallingi, state of decay min, a deli'd-gon'd-fall (Gr. delta, ten, and decay min, a complex per delivery dell'addense dell'adde

styles.

decahedron, n. dêk'd-hê'drôn (Gr. deka, ten, and hedra, a base, a seat), a solid figure with ten sides: decahe'dral, a having ten sides.
decalitre, n. dek'a-lê-lr (Gr. deka, ten, and F. litre, a quart), a French measure of capacity of ten litre, decalogue, n. dêk'a-lêg (Gr. deka, ten, and logos, speech), the ten commandments, originally written on two tables of stone.

decan'ter, n. -têr, a glass bottle used for holding liquors, from which they may be poured into drinking-glasses: decantation, n. de-kin-tel-shin, the act of pearing from one vessel into another.

decapitate, v. de-kip-i-tel (L. de, and caput, the decapitate, v. de-kip-i-tel (L. de, and caput, the decapitate, the decapitate of the head; decapitate thing, imp. decapitate into the decapitate decapitate into the decapitate in

front.

decay, v. dê.kû' (Prov. decaier; F. déchoir, to fall
away, to go to ruln—from L. de, and cade, I fall), to
become less perfect; to fall; to decline; to waste
away: a. a gradual failure; decline of fortune; corruption: decaying, inny; decayed; pp. kaû'; decayciness, n. kal-ci-nes.
decases, n. bel-ci-nes.
decases, n. de-cis U. decessus, departed—from de,
and cossum, to go: It. decessor F. décès, departure
consecutation de lie; death: v. to die; decessing, inp.; de-

and converse, to go: It. decease: F. deces), departure from this life; death: v. to die: deceasing, imp.; deceased, pp. sess.

decett, n. de-set (I. deceptum, to tatch, to ensuare—from de, and captum, to take), the misleading any person; the leading of a person to believe what is false, or not to believe what is true; deception; fraud; trick; device: deceit full, a. fööl, tending to deceive or mislead; fraudulent; insincere: deceit-fully, ad.—de: deceit fullness, n.; deceive, v. de-set (F. deceive, v. deceive, v. de-set (F. deceive, v. de

testing for ten years; mappening every ten years; de-cen nially, ad. -ti. decemnoval, a. dō-sōn'novdi, also decemoval, a. dō-sōn'no-vdi, also decemoval, a. dō-sōn'no-vdi, also decemnoval, a. dō-sōn'no-vdi, also decemnoval, a. dō-sōn'no-vdi, also decemnosis decemn

a -eer'd L. decem, ten, and movem, nine), pert. to the number mineteen; designating a period or circle of sincteen years.

decent, a. désént (F. décent—from L. decens, becoming: It. decenté), becoming in speech, behaviour, dress, de.; fit; comely; not gaudy; moderate; not large; respectable: decently, ad. 41: de cenç, n. -èn-et, state or quality of being suitable or becoming in words or behaviour; propriety: de centues, n. deceptible, a. dé-èp-tib (I. deceptium, to ensarre, to beguile—from de, and coptum, to take, to seize), that may be deceived: decep tiblity, n. -bit-lit; deception, n. -èp-ès-dis, the act of misleading; a cheut caseption, n. -èp-ès-dis, the act of mislead, or impress with false opinions: deceptibuling to mislead and rischeriation to determine; to pass a decree; to Judge: 18. decerners: P. décerner), in Scole loss, to determine; to pass a decree; to Judge: dechristicanies, v. de-stre decerners L. de, and Christianies, v. de-stre d'hatier L. de, and Christianies, v. de-stre d'hatier, L. de, and Christianies, v. de-stre d'hatier, L. decardere F. decerner, to cetternie; to determine; to entre l'hatier, to be defined and practice.

Additional Community des la community** descriptions de and redo.; to cut on the to determine and the desire of the decerner of

to fix the event of; to come to a conclusion; to form a definite opinion: deci'ding, imp.; deci'ded, pp.; adj. clear; that puts an end to doubt; unequivocal; resolute; determined deci'dediy, ad. -li, in a determined manner; clearly; indisputably; deci'dable, a-da-bi, that may be decided: deci'der, n. one who. decidence, n. desi-dans (l. decidens, falling off, the act of falling off, downfall.
deciduous, a. de-sid-à-is (l. decidens, that falls down or off—from de, and cado, fall), liable to fall; not perennial or permanent; that falls in autumn: decid'uousness, n. the quality of falling once a-year, decilion, n. de-sil-yin (l. decem, ten, and million), in British computation, a number consisting of 1 followed by 60 ciphers; in French and Italian, 1 followed by 30 ciphers.

by 33 ciphers.
decimal, a. des't-mal (L. decimus, tenth: It. decima:
decimal, a. des't-mal (L. decimus, tenth: It. decima:

by 30 cipiers.

decimal, a dest-mal(L decimus, tenth: It decima: R. decima, or dime, the tenth part), numbered by tens; increasing or diminishing by ten times: n. a tenth: decimal fraction, n. a fraction having 10, or some power of ten, for a denominator, as 10, 100, 1000, 10,000, &c.: decimally, ad.-lt.

decimate, v. dest-mal (L. decimare, to select by lot every tenth man for punishment—from decem, ten: L. decimare: R. decimare), to destroy a tenth part, as by disease; to punish with death every tenth man; to take a tenth part; to destroy any large portion: dec'ma*ting, imp.: dec'ma*ted, pp.: dec'ma*ting, imp.: dec'ma*ted, pp.: dec'ma*ting, imp.: dec'ma*tod, pp.: dec'm

ex, six, a book made up of sixteen leaves to each sheet.

decipher, v. de. sifer [F. dechiffrer, to decipher—from de, and chiffre, a figure, to read ciphers; to explain; to unfold; to unravel; to ascertain the meaning of anything obscure or difficult to be understood; deciphering, imp.: deci phered, pp. fierd; deci'pherein, imp.: deci'phered, pp. fierd; deci'pherein, on de. sixh'sin (L. decisum, to cut off, to determine—see decide), determination; final judgment or opinion; the end of a struggle; firmness and strength in character; deci'sive, a. siste, final; conclusive; having the power to settle a contest or an event; deci'sively, ad. -fi; deci'siveness, n. deck, n. dek (old H. Ger. dekjan; icol. thekja, to cover, to roof: Ger. dach, roof: L. tectum, to cover, the planked flooring of a ship—large ships having several decks; a pack of cards piled regularly on each other; v. to adorn; to clother or dress with great care; to furnish with a deck; decking, inp.: decked, pp. dekr. quarter-deck, that which is above the upper deck, and which, a backer from the stem to the gang decker, and the single of the deckment, to be angular or to speak loudly or earnestly, with a view to convince, or to move the passions; to speak with force and zeal; to inveigh; to speak pomponaly or noisily: declaim ing, imp.: declaim-dr, n. dek-ld-má-śrán, a set or prepared speech; a harangue; in schools and colleges, a speech prepared and uttered by

ator'ily, ad. -It.

ator 19, ad. 4a. delenatio, a turning declenatio, a turning aside, a departure: F. declinaison—see decline), a falling or declining toward a worse state; decay; in gram, the variation or change in the termination of a

noun, an adjective, or a pronoun.

decline, v, dé-klin' (L. declinare, to turn aside, to inflect—from de, and clino, I lean: It. declinare: P. décliner), to refuse; to shun; to avoid; not to com-

dé-fin'i-fiv, determinate; final: defin'itively, ad. -II:

DEFL

defn'itivenes, n.

defagrate, v. defid-grat (i. defagrare, to be burned completely—from de, and flagro.) burn, to set fire to; to burn rapidly: def lagrating, imp.: deflagrate, to burn rapidly: def lagrating, imp.: deflagrate, to burn rapidly: def lagrating, imp.: deflagrate, p., deflagrate, deflagrating, imp.: deflagrated, deforming, deforming, imp.: deforming, imp.: deformed, deflagrated, deforming, deformated, deforming, deforming, imp.: deformed, deforming, deforming, imp.: deformed, deformed, deforming, imp.: deformed, deforming, imp.: deformed, defo

defect; distortion.

defraud, v. de-fraudo' (L. defraudore, to defraudfrom de, and fraudo, I cheat: It. defraudore: F. defrauder), to deprive of a right by deceit or artifice; to
cheat: defrau ding, imp.: defrau ded, pp.: defrauder, n. a cheat.

der, n. a cheat.

dafray, v. def.rd' [F. difrayer, to settle the expense
of a house, &c.—from de, and frais, charges, expenses), to pay or settle, as expenses or charges: defray ing, imp.: defrayed', pp. -frdd': defray'er, n.
one who: defray men, n. payment.

deft, a. deft (AS. daffe, fit, convenient), neat;
handsome; dexterous: deaffly, ad. -ii, dexteronily,
defunct, a. definick' [L. defunctus, ended, finished
-from de, and functus, performed: It. defundo; F.
difunt, deceased), having ended life; dead: n. a dead
person.

qualities; vice; meanness: usgan ersous; no vice generateness, n. deglutition, n. L. de, and quittion, from the description of the description of

baseness; in geol., a wasting or wearing down: de-gradingly, ad. de-grd-diagold.
degree, n. de-grd (f. degrd, a step--from I. de, and
gradius, a step), a portion of space taken as a unit of
measure, as a degree of latitude; the 300th part of the
circumference of a circle; a division on a mathematical or other instrument; a stage in programma;
rank or station in society; relationship in blood;
measure or extent; an interval of sound; rank or title
conferred by a university; by degrees, step by shap;
gradually.

measure or extent; an interval of acoust, reak or title conferred by a university; by degrees, step by shep gradually.

dahinos, v. dd-hit (i. dehico, i split open, I part asunder—from de, and hiscera, to gapet, to open at part asunder—from de, and hiscera, to gapet, to open at part asunder—from de, and hiscera, to gapet, to open at part asunder, as the seed-pods of plants; dehit den, imp.; dehitsced; pp. -hist; dehit cent, a. -she, open ing like the pad of a plant; dehit cent, a. -she, a gaping or opening, as of a fruit containing seed. defield, delication, de. -see delity, v. dd-ly, tit. deficure; F. ddiffer, to place among the gods—from i. deus, a god, and facio, i makel, to exait to the rank of a god; to reverence or regard; de lying, imp.; defield, pp., fdd. defination, add/flakehin, the act of exaiting to the rank of a god; defired, a. -l/id, also defired, a. -l-kdd, direct delign, a -fide, and remained delign direct delign. A -fide, deligner, to condescend; I. dignes, worstay), to think worthy; to condescend; I. dignes, worstay), to think worthy; to condescend; delign direct delign delign, and delign, and owns, a bird), a glannite bird found in a sub-fossi state in New Zenland, having been a wing-less bird of great size and strength—called the Mosly seasons, a lisard, an order of fossil tentiles found in the Upper Secondary Formations, of great size, and fitted for terrestrial life; definedbe rium, n. -dh-friend furnished with a short probocis, and armed with two enormous tasks, turned downwards, and algeby curved inwards.

curved inwards, delpateris (L. deus, a god, and porto, I bring forth), bringing forth a god, applied to the Virgin harry, deism, a détien (F. déisms, deism—from L. deus, a god), the belief of those who admit the existence of one God, but deny revelation; the belief in naturalizing only; de ist, n. 4st, one who believes in one God, but not in revelation; deis tiet, a. 4st, pert to deism; also deis tietl, a. 4st, dels tietly, al. 4i. Deity, n. déi-ti, the Supreme Being; God; a heathen god; an ido;

god; an idol.

deject, v. dd-jekt' (L. dejectus, thrown or cast down from de, and jactus, thrown), to cast down; to depress the spirits; to dishearten; to cause to look and dejecting, imp. dejected, pp. add, cast down; to despirited: dejectedly, ad. di: dejectedness, n. dejection, n. jek-jahin, a casting down; melancholy; depression de: dejectorys despirite caused by mistendency to cast down; tending to promote cracus, dejected to by stool.

dejena, n. dd-show also defended.

dajeuns, n. dd-zhôn', also de'jeunes', n. -zhô-nd' (F.), a breakfast or lunch, generally of a public or estents-

tions character.
delation, n. de-la'shun (L. delatio, an accumation),
act of charging with a crime; accumation by an in-

act of charging with a crime; accusation by an informer. delay, v. dt.la' (P. délat, delay—from L. dtlaham, te
defer, to put off), to put off; to defer; to hinder for
a time; to postpone; to protract; to linger: m. a putting off; the time lost; hindrance of motion: delaying, imp.; delayed, pp. -lad'.
delectable, a. dt-lik'd-lb' (L. delectablits, delightful,
agreeable: F. delectable), highly pleasing; delightful,
agreeable: F. delectable), highly pleasing; delightful,
agreeable: A. dt-lik'd-lik

defens, to bjot out; to blot out; defering, imp.: deferted, pp.: to act of blotting out or ornaine. Not-tle (Gr. deleterios, hurtful, ality of injuri

nement, n. of earthouware, originally m restricted to the coarse

Mer-dt II. deliberatum, to weigh from de, and libro, I weigh or leliberare: F. deliberer), to con-balance in the mind; to weigh nat: adj. slow in determining; i advised or considered; cool; imp. delibera'ted, pp. delib-careful consideration; deliber-act of weighing and examining and particular examination of nat a measure: delib'erateness, sin. having a right or power to

nst a measure: delib'erateness, stu, having a right or power to: delib'era tively, ad. di-tet (i. deliciex, pleasure, delight; giving pleasure: It. delicate: delicious), fineness of texture; pleasant to the taste; elegance form or dress; a nice propriety cess, proceeding from a desiro s or consideration; tenderness kness: delicate, a. dd., soft; xture; nice or pleasing to the timinating in the perception of ; fine; slender; that must be the care; effectinate; not able to "fine; she have perceptual to the care; effectionate; not able to estimate the care; effectionate; not able and ing to the wishes and feelings and the care of the wishes and feelings to the taste or rateful; exquisitely delightful; third runners, n.; delightful; third runners, n.; delightful; third runners, n.; delightful; v. 14f; ver or afford high satisfaction; in: n. a high degree of pleasures dehied, pp.; delight fully, ad. 4f; and delight, delight fully, ad. 4f; pleasing; delight fully, ad. 4f; pleasing; delight fully, ad. 4f; satie or quality of being dete, n. -4fin, very pleasing; dedight someners, n. 4df it. delineatum, to sketch or ind times, a line; it. delineared, aline; delicated and times, a line; it. delineared, and times, a line; it. delineared,

and linea, a line: It. delineure), s; to sketch or design; to draw s; to describe in words, as char-imp.: delin'sa'ted, pp.: delin'-lelin'ea'tion, n. d'shan, drawing tion in words.

tion in words.

and lingue, I quit or forsake:
linguant, an offender, one who
so duty, particularly public duty;
commits a fault or crime; adj.
liquantly, ad. 4f. delin quancy,
in duty; a fault; a misded; a

nout (L. deliquare, to clarify), to : del'iqua'ting, imp.: del'iqua'-ed; dissolved; del'iqua'tion, n. : state of melting.

es' (L. deliquescere, to dissolve e, to be fluid), to melt or become noisture from the air: del'iques'-ed', pp. -kwest'; del'iques'-cent, a. by contact with the air: del'melting by absorbing moisture

| Mot-dm (L. deliquium, want or | swoon), in chem., a meiting in | place; a failure of power; a

de (L. delirium, madness Here it. delivism, madness—from between two furrows: it. delivio: I in mind; raving: deliviously, m, n. state of being delivious; wandering of the mind; a disjustmonary insanity caused by its bedy, as in fever: delivium in the shating madness, a tern-shaes accompanied with a trem-

sieus condition of the body or limbs, generally caused by babitoni drunkenness, delibescent, a. deli-tested (L. delitescent, lying hidefron de, and latescent, hiding one's selfs, lying hidemocaled: delibescente, n. den, in med., period during which morbid poisons, as small-pox, ile hid in the system; concealment; sudden disappearance of inflammatory symptoms; sudden disappearance, deliver, v. de-liede'r (F. delivere, to release L. de, and libero, 1 free-from liber, froe), to set at liberty; to rese; to save; to rescue; to give or iransfer, as from one person to another; to utter; to pronounce; to surrender; to disburden or relieve of a child in child-birth, delivering, inp.: delivered, pp. ded delivered; to deliver up, to autrender; to delivered to delivered; to pass into the hands of another; to research to grant of the statistic research from force; to delivered the delivered of the delivered delivered; to delivere delivered; to delivere to passing the second of restraint; rescue from danger; delivered which the delivered delivered; to delivered delivered; to delivered delivered; to delivered delivered; to delivere delivered; to delivered delivered; to delivered; to delivered; to delivered; delivered; to delivered; deliver

dell, n. del (from date; W. teell, a hole, a pit; Goth, and Dan. dal, a valley), a small but deep marrow

walley.

delphian, a. del-fi-dm also del phie, a. -fik (Delphi,
a town in Greece), pert. to Delphi, or rather to the
celebrated oracle of that place.

delphine or delphin, addit fin (i. delphinus, a delphin, a constellation of stars), pert. to the genus of
falses, the delphin, called the delphin das, -t-del ; applied to an edition of the best Lahin ambors prepared
to the hauseling of France, whose creat was

names, the dopans, cancer me depans mass, 4-4d; applied to an edition of the best Latin authors prepared for the use of the Dauphin of France, whose crest was probably a dopans.

delta, n. deleta dopans name of the Gr. letter A or g. delta, n. deleta gibe name of the Gr. letter A or g. deposits at the month of the Nile, from its single resembling A; any siluvini tract of land between the diverging mouths of a river; deltie, a. -4d, of or port to a delta; deltoid, a. -4dop (Gr. eddos, shape), in the form of A; resembling a delta; triangular, delude, v. del-dof (L. deludere, to deceive-from de, and ludo, I play or mock; R. deludere), to deceive; to impose on; to mislead the mind or ludgment; to lead astray in bellef; delu'ding, inp.; delu'ded, pp.; delu'der, n. one who; delu'dable, a. -4d-d, llable to be definited or deceived; delu'sion, n. -4d-kab, the delusion, to mock), the act of misleading the mind; the state of being deluded; error in bellef; deception; delu'sive, a. -ste, tending to deceive; apt to mislead; delu'sive, a. -ste, tending to deceive; delu'sive, a. -ste, tending to deceive; delu'sive, a. -ste, tendency to deceive; delu'sive, a. -ste, delu'sive, a. -ste, tendency to deceive; delu'sive, a. -ste, delu'sive, a. -ste, tendency to deceive; delu'sive, delu'sive, a. -ste, tendency to deceive; delu'sive, a. -ste, delu'sive, a. -ste, deluceptive. ceptive.

ceptive, delayer, n. differing for the district of the control of

n. one who.

damagnaties, v. dd-mdg'si-fix' (L. de, and magnetie), to deprive of magnetic power or influence: demagnetie, to deprive of magnetic power or influence: demagnetie, in the magnetie of the ma

gogue.
gogue.
demain, n. dé-mdn', also demesne. n. dé-mén' (old F.
demaine. estate, possessions—from L. dominium, lorddemaine. estate, possessions—from L. dominium, lorddemaine. estate, possessions—from L. dominium, lorddemaine. demaine, estate, possessions—from L. dominium, lord-nin, estate, possession), estate in lands; a house, and

demaine, estate, possessions—from L. dominism, lord-ship, estate, possession), estate in lands; a house, and land adjoining, kept for the proprietor's own use; often used in the piu. demense, dd-mdex.

demand, v. dd-mdnd' [P. dd-mander, to demand-from L. de, and mandare, to commit to one's care), to claim or seek from, as by authority or right; to re-quire or ask, as a price; to question as by virtue of a right; in law, to prosecute in a real action; n. an quiring of a price for goods; the desire to possess; demanding, imp.: demanded, pp.: deman'dable, cdb-bl, that may be claimed: deman'dant, n. one who; deman'der, n. one who; demand and supply,

ndb, boy, foot; pare, bad; chair, game, fog, shun, thing, there, seal.

in commerce, terms used to express the relations be-

tween consumption and production.

demarcation, n., or demarkation, n. deimār-kāi
shān (F. demarcation: L. de, and AS. mearc, a mark, scorp. demarcation: L. de, and A.S. medre, a Bark, a boundary: Sp. demarcar, to mark out limits), a line, real or imaginary, that bounds or limits; separation of territory; common expression is line of demarkation.

demean, v. dé-men' (F. démener, to move to and fro: L. de, and F. mener, to lead—from L. manus, F. main, the hand), to behave; to conduct; to lessen: demean-

the hand, to behave; to conduct to lessen; demeaning, imp.; demeaned, pp. --mehal', demeanour, n.-ér, behaviour; carriage; deportment.

demented, a. de-mehided (L. dementia, madness—from de, and mens, the mind), crary; infatuated; mad: demen'tedness, n.; demen'tate, v. dat, to make mud: demen'tia, n. -sht-a, a form of insanity, characterised by a rapid succession of imperfect and disconnected ideas, with loss of reflection and attention.

demerit, n. de-mer'ti (P. demerite, demerit—from L. de, and mer'tium, to deserve), that which deserves punishment; opposite of merit.

demerit, n. dd.-mēr'it (F. demerite, demerit-from L. de, and meritum, to deserve), but which deserves punishment; opposite of merit. demesne, n. dd-mēr' (see demain); demesn'ial a. d-dl, pert. to demesnes. demi, demes deme

dsmi-semiquaver, n. dēmit-sēmit-kwāivēr (demi, and semiquaver), half of a semiquaver; the shortest

miniscal note.

demise, n. de-miz (F. démise, laid down, put away—
—from L. de, and missum, to send), death; decease,
formerly applied to a sovereign only; the conveyance

of an estate by lease or will: w. to bequeath; to grant by will; to convey or lease; demiring, imp.; demised, pp. .mt.d'. demirable, a. .mt.2d.d'. demir. demir. definition, to let down, to lower: F. d.:mettre, to resign—from L. de, and mittle, i send, in Scot, to resign—from L. de, and mittle, i send, in Scot, to resign or give up an office: demir ting, inp.: demitted, pp.: demission, to send—see demire, a lowering; in Scot, the laying down or resigning an office. demir. de

omophers, an agent of some tempory of the creation of the world: dem'int gid, a. jtk, pert. to creative power, n. dê-môk'rd.st (Gr. demokratia, democracy—from demos, the people, and kratee, I am strong, I reign as a sovereign), government by the people; a form of government in which the supreme power is coverised by the people collectively: democrats, n. dêmôk'rdt, s friend to popular government: democratic, a. krd'ik, also democratica, a. krd'ik, also democratica, a. krd'ik, do, popular; pert. to government by the people: democratica, popular; pert. to government by the people: democratica, a. krd'ik, do, popular; pert. to government by the people: democratica, popular; pert. to government by the people: democratica, popular; pert. to government by the people: democratica, on the democratica, democratica, v. dê-môk'd de, to remocratica, democratica, democratica, democratica, democratica, democratica, and democratica, and democratica, and democratica, democratica, n. democratica, democratica, desmocratica, n. democratica, democratica, desmocratica, n. democratica, democratica, desmocratica, desmocratica, desmocratica, desmocratica, n. democratica, democratica, democratica, desmocratica, democratica, dem

ing; destruction.

demon, n. de'mon (L. dæmon; Gr. da(mon, the tutciary genius of a city or a man, the divinity), an

evil spirit; a bad genius: de monahip, n. office of: de montan, n. -tzm, belief in demons: de monal akry, n. -d/d-tri (Gr. latricia, worship), worship of demoniac, a. de-mo-ni-dk, also demoniacal, a. demoniac, n. de-mo-ni-dk, also demoniacal, a. demod by evil spirits: produced by evil spirits: demoniaca, n. de-mo-ni-dk, one possessed by a demon: demo on'i acally, ad. -di: demoniacy, n. de-mo-ni-dk-ji (Gr. lopos, a tincourse), a treat-ogy, n. de-mo-ni-dk-ji (Gr. lopos, a tincourse), a treaton evil spirits.

ise on evil spirits.

demonstrate, v. dd.mon'strât (L. demonstratum, to
point out—from de, and monstro, I point out: F. demonster), to show or prove to be certain; to prove
beyond the possibility of doubt; to show the dissected
parts of a body for the purposes of instruction: demon'strating, imp.: demon'strated, pp.: demonstrator, also -ter, n. demon'strated; rone who; in
anat, one who exhibits and explains the parts of a
badw who dissected; demonstration n. strator his body when dissected: dem'onstra'tion, n. -strd'shun the highest degree of evidence; certain proof to estab the highest degree of evidence; certain proof to estab-lish a fact or proposition beyond the possibility of doubt; an exhibition of the dissected parts of a body; a real or feigned movement of troops against the enemy; demonstrable, a demonstrably, ad. -bit; demon'strableness, n.; demon'strative, a. -sirá-tu, proving by certain evidence; demon'strative, ad. -ti demon'strative ness, n. demoralise, v. de-mor-di-te [P. demoraliser, to cor-rupt the morals—from de, and morale, morals; i.e. de, and moral, unexpectable of the properties of the de, and moral, unexpectable of the properties of the propert

rupt the morals—from de, and morale, morals: 1. de, and morals, magness, ustoms, to corrupt; to destroy or lessen moral qualities: demor aliasting, imp.; demor aliased, pp. dd. t.d.: demor aliasting, imp.; demor aliased, pp. dd. t.d.: demor aliasting, imp.; demorials, demotic, a. de-moti. deform a liasting, imp.; demotic, a. de-moti. deform of the anc. Expythian heroglyphic writing, dempster, n. demister, also demater or desmater, deformed the sentence from the listend of Man, a name given to a judge; in Soct., formerly an officer who had to repeat the sentence pronounced by the court. demulents, a. de-muli-sent (i. demulens, stroking down-from de, and muleco, i soothe gently), softening; mollifying: n. any medicine to lessen irritation; that which softens.

down-iron de, and mucco, I southe genuty, souther genuty, south gring; mollifying: n. any medicine to lessen irritation; that which softens.

demury. to stay-from L. de, and mora, delay: R. demurer, to stay-from L. de, and mora, delay: R. demurer, to stay-from L. de, and mora, delay: R. demurer, to stay-from L. de, and mora, delay: R. demurer, to stay-from L. de, and mora, delay: R. demurer, to stay-from L. de, and mora, delay: R. demurer, to stay-from L. delay: Description of proceeding; demuring, mp.; demurers, pp.-mera; demurer, rep., mera; demurers, pp.-mera; demurer, pp.-mera; demurer, pp.-mera; demurer, pp.-mera; demurer, demurers, pp.-mera; demurer, demurers, pp.-mera; demurer, demurers, demurers, pp.-mera; demurer, demurers, dem

denationalise, v. de-nash'an-al-tr' (L. de, a

denationalise, v dê-ndsh-ûn-di-tr (I. de, and sa-tionalise), to deprive of national character or rights denational sing, imp.: denationalised, pp. 42. dendriform, a den-dri-futerm (Gr. dendrom, a trea, dendriform, a den-dri-futerm (Gr. dendrom, a trea, dendriform, a stander or shrub: dendrachasa, a -dri-futer dendriform, a dendriform, a trea, dendriform, a dendriform, a dendrachasa, a -dri-fut (Gr. achates, an agate), an agate exhibiting in its sections the forms or figures of vegetable growths: dendrer peton, n. dri-fut-fut-fut (Gr. crysten, a reptile), a small lizard-like fossil animal, found is the interior of a fossil trunk of a tree; den dredens, n. pilu. dri-odonts (Gr. odous, a tooth—gen. odosten, a fossil family of fabres whose teeth, when cut, pre-

merous fissures spreading like the branches of len droid, a. -droyd (Gr. cidos, form), resem-tree or shrub: den'drolite, n. -dro-lit (Gr. tree or shrub: den'drolite, n. drò-lit (Gr. stone), in gool, a general term for any fossil granch, or other fragment of a tree: dendrol'-drò-l'ò-l' (Gr. logos, a discourse), the natural of trees, or a discourse on them: dendrol'o-one who: dendrom'eter, n. dròm'e-ter (Gr. a measure), an instrument for measuring ishout climbing them.

1, n. de-ni-dl (see deny), a refusal; a saying if able, a. d-bl, that may be refused; deni-d. -bl.: deni-er, n. one who.

r, n. de-ni-d' (F.-from L. denarius, a copper French farthing, being half an English farth-

en. n. denti-sen (in olden times, one who retione regis: old F. donaison, a gift: old Eng.
n. a trader within, as opposed to for yorkin,
a trader within, as opposed to forein,
a trader within, as opposed to itizen;
a matte, but made a clitzen; a dweller; an
ant: v. to admit to residence and certain
den isening, imp.: den'izened, pp. -cênd:
'tion, n. -sa-shin, n. state of making one a
'den'izenship, n. state of being a denizen.
ninate, v. de-noni-i-ndt (L. denominatum, to
te—from de, and nomino, I mane: It. denoi-f. denominer), to give a name to; to desigenom inat ing, imp.: denominate do, pp.: de'tor, n. -nd-ter, in a vulgar fraction, the
'placed below the line, denoting the number of
to which a unit or one is supposed to be didenom inat idon, n. nd-ter, shin, a name or appella-

denom ina tion, n. -nd shan, a name or appella-title; a society or class of individuals called by pert, to a number of individuals called by the ime; sectarian: denom'ina'tionally, ad. -11:

e, v. dê-nôt' (L. denotare, to point out—from de, u, a mark: It. denotare: F. denoter), to mark; ate; to signify by some visible token: deno-p:: denoted, pp:: denotative, a. notidativ, power to denote: denotable, a. d-bl. capable denoted: denotation, n. dêno-lot'shûn, the

g denoted: denotation, i. de-no-ta-scum, the g off or separation of anything. sement, n. de-no-mong (F. unravelling—from nordd; L. nodus, a knot), the winding-up of ir; the final scene in a play, or in the plot of a

the development.

Ince, v. de noions' (L. denuntiare, to intimate,
from de and nuntia, I declare; F. dé-

ince, v. de-nolons (L. denuntiare, to intimate, sre—from de, and nuntio, I declare: F. de-It. denuntiare, to accuse in a threatening; to threaten solemnly; to inform against: cing, imp.: denouncer. n. ps. noionst' dement, n. denouncer. thick: approaching to a solid: n. denouncer. thick: approaching to a solid: p. doseness of markes, n. also demity, n. n. dent (L. dens, a. tooth—een demits: Sans. a tooth—from Sans. ad; L. and Gr. edo, to eat: F. dent, a tooth, ps. pap or notch; a small holos idd body: v. to mark as with a tooth; to inmake a small hollow; dent'ing, imp. dent'ed, ted, a. den'idd, pert, to the techt; pronounced teeth: n. a letter pronounced teeth; n. a letter pronounced teeth; n. a letter pronounced teeth; n. n. -tist, one whose profession is to repair, and supply teeth decayed or lost by den'tistry, n. -tist-in, the cutting or breeding in den'tate, a. -tist-in, the cutting or breeding in den'tate, a. -tist-id-id, in bot., ibaving short triangular divisions of the markately, ad. -ti: den'ticle, n. -ti-ti, asmall tooth-ting point; dentic ulate, a. -ti-ti-ti-ti, and in bot., isothed; having small tooth-like projections he margin; dentic ulate, a. -ti-ti-ti-ti, denticular-dishish, the state of being set with small den tifrice, n. -ti-frie, f-from L. denta, a tooth, co., 1 rub), a powder used in cleaning the teeth: errous, a. -ti/f-ris (L. gero, I carry), bearing, ing, or supplied with teeth; den tine, n. -tin, as which forms the body of a tooth: den'tils, till, in arch., square projections in the bedges of cornices, bearing some resemblance to dental formula, a notation generally used by as to denote the number and kind of teeth of intervals and mala.

danude, v. då-nud' (L. denudare, to make naked-from de, and nudus, naked: F. denuder), to strip; to divest of all covering; to uncover: danu ding, imp.: danu'ded, pp.: denudation, n. den's-da'shun, the laying bare by removal; in peol, the laying bare of underlying strats by the removal or washing away of superficial matter.

superficial matter.
denunciation, n. de-nun-si-d-shūn, or -shi-d-shūn, or -shi-d

deobstruent, n. de ob stroo ent (L. de, and obstruens, building anything for the purpose of stopping the way), a medicine which opens the natural passages for the fluids of the body: adj. having the power to re-

move obstructions.

deodand, n. deto-dand (L. deo, to God, and dandus, to be given), in law, a thing which has caused the death of a person, and for that reason is forfeited to

death of a person, and for that reason is forfeited to the king, and applied by him to pious uses.

deodorise, v. deò-deò-te (i. de, and odor, a smell, good or bad, to disinfect; to deprive of a fetid or bad smell, as cesspools: deo dori sing, imp.: deo doriser, pp. t-td': deo dori ser, n-teor, a disinfectant: deo-dorisation, n-t-ta'-deò-disinfectant: deo-dorisation, m-t-ta'-dorisation, deo dorisation, m-t-ta'-dorisation, deo-dorisation, m-t-ta'-dorisation, deo-dorisation, m-t-ta'-dorisation, deo-dorisation, deo-dorisati

of odour or smell.
deontology, n. deiön-töliö-ji (Gr. deonta, things fitting, menal duties, and logos, discourse), the science
which relates to duty or moral obligations: deiontological, a. -löjii-kal, pert. to: deiontologist, n. -jist, one who deoxidate, v. dě-čks'i-dat (L. de, and oxydate), to

logical, a. -loji-kal, pert. to: de'ontol'ogist, n. -just, one who.

deoxidate, v. de-ōksi-dat (L. de, and oxydate), to deprive of oxygen; deox'ida'ting, imp.: deox'ida'ted, pp.: deox'ida'ting, imp.: deox'ida'ted, pp.: deox'ida'ton, n. da's-han: deox'ida'ted, pp.: deox'ida'ton, n. da's-han: deox'ida'ted, pp.: deox'ida'ton, n. da's-han: deox'ida'ted, pp.: depart, v. de'-part' [F. de'partir, to part, to share), to quit; to go from; to leave; to forsake; to die or decease: depar'ting, imp.: depar'tent, n. da'r, the act of departing; a moving from; death or decease; a forsaking: department, n. a separate room or office for business; a branch of business; advision of territory: de partient al., a-mèn'tal, pert. belance of the separate; and partient of graze; to cat up: departure; v. de'-pasture, v. de'-pastured, pp. -de'pasture, v. de'-pastured, pp. -de'pasture, v. de'-pastured, pp. -de'pasture, v. de'-pand' [L. de, and pasture, roor], to impoverish; to make poor; depau'pera'ting, imp.: depau'pera'ted, pp. depend, v. de-pand [L. dependere, to hang down-rom de, and pendeo, l hang; it dependere's F. dependere), to hang from; to be connected with a thing as a cause of existence, &c.; to be subservient; to rely on; to trust; to confide: depend'ing, imp.: depend'en, confide: depend'ing, imp.: depend'en, confide: depend'ing, imp.: depend'en or defens, ellance; irust; connection; state of being at the disposal of another; that which is attached to something else as subordinate: dependently, ad. -de'nt-li: dependency, n. -de'n-si, same as depend'ence, but generally restricted to a territory or colony distant from the state to which it is subject. deplogisticate, v. de'sfoj-sist'ika' (L. de, and Gr. philogiston, the supposed principle of inflammability: de'philogistion, the supposed principle of inflammability: de'philogistion, depict, v. de'phile' (L. depictum, to deplict—from de, depict.—from de, depict.—fro

tion, n. ka'shin, the operation by which bounds deprived of phlogiston. depict, v. de pikt' (L. depictum, to depict—from de,

depict, v. de-pikt (L. depictum, to depict—from de, and pictum, to paint), to paint; to describe or represent in words: depicting, inp.: depicted, pp. depilate, v. depi-late, (L. depilatum, to pull out the hair—from de, and pitus, a hair), to strip off hair: depilating, inp.: depilated, pp.: depilation, n. da'shin: depilatory, a de-pilated-ri, having the quality or power of removing hair: n. any cintment or lotion employed to take off hair without injuring the

deplete, v. de-plet' (L. depletum, to empty out-from

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de, and plee, I fill), to reduce in quantity by taking away: deple'ting, imp.: deple'ted, pp.: deple'tion, n. shin, act of emptying; the act of diminishing the quantity contained: deple'tory, a. têr-i, calculated to diminish fulness of habit; also deple'tive, a. 450. deplorare, v. de-plor' (i. deplorare, to weep bitterly—from de, and ploro, I wall or how!; It. deplorare: F. deplorer, to lament; to mourn; to bewait; to express or feel deep grief for; deplo'ring, imp.: deplored; pp. plord: deplo'rer, one who: deplorable, express or feel deep grief for; deplo'ring, imp.: deplored; pp. plord: deplo'rableness, n. deplored; pp. plord: deplo'rableness, n. deplored; to deplo're, deplorableness, n. deplor, v. de-plor' (F. deployer, to unfold—from L. de, and plico, I fold), to open; to extend; to form a more extended from; as soldlers; deploying, imp.: deployed pp. plojd: deployment, n. the opening up of a body of men in order to extend their front, as a column of troops.

depolaries, v. de-ploi' (E. depolarias tion, n. de-ad-abit, the act of depriving of polarity; deporalias tion, n. de-ad-abit, the act of depriving of polarity; deporalia, imp.; deponed, v. de-ploi' (I. deponed, v. de-poi' (I. deponed, v. depo' ning, imp.; deponed, v. depoi' ning, imp.; deponed, v.

-from de, and pono, I place, to testify on oath in a court: depo'ning, inp.; deponed, a. -po'nent, a. -po'nent, applied to Latin verbs having a passive termination with an active signification: n. one who testifies on oath; a witness.

depopulate, v. de-po'pi-da'ld (L. depopulatum, to lay waste-from de, and populus, the people), to deprive of inhabitants; to unpeople; to lay waste: depop ula'ting, imp.: depop ula'ted, pp.: depop ula'ting, imp.: depop ula'ting, imp.:

pre cia tive, a. d'flv, also depre cia tory, a. d'fir-t, tending to depre cia tor, n. one who.

pre'cia'tive, a. -diffe, also depre cia'tory, a. -difer's, tending to depreciate; undervaluing: depre'cia'tor, none who.
depredate, v. depi-re'dat' (L. de, and prædates, plundered; R. depredates, to plulage, to plunder), to robe depredates, plundered; R. depredates, to plulage, to plunder), to robe an enemy; to spoil: depredating, imp.; depredates, p.; depredator, n. a robber; a plunderer depredation, n. -dd-shin, the act of spoiling or pillaging; depreda tory, a. -der, plundering; spoiling.
depresa, v. de-près' (L. depressum, to press or weigh down-from de, and pressum, to press), to push down to a lower state or position; to lower; to render languld or dult; to deject or make sad; to lower in value depressing, imp.; depression, n. prèsh-im, a holiow; the sinking in of a part of a surface; a sinking of the spirits; a low state of trade or business: depressing, a. -li: depression, n. prèsh-im, a holiow; the sinking in of a part of a surface; a sinking of the spirits; a low state of trade or business: depressive, a. -depression of trade or business: depressive, a. -depression of trade or business: depressive, a. -depression or depression, in outron, the angle through which a celestial object appears depressed below the horizontal plane, drawn through the eye of a spectatol tooking down upon the object. deprive, v. de-priv' (L. de, and privo), I take away, the erawe, to take away from; to hinder from possessing or enjoying; to divest of a dignity or office; deprivation, n. depri-ved-shin, a taking away list living a office from a minister or clergyman.

deptin, n. depth drom deep, which see, the measure office from a minister or clergyman.

deptin, n. depth drom deep, which see, the measure office from a minister or clergyman.

depth hess, as wanting depth.

depurate, v. depth ch. depute, to prive it on the site of allowing in the product the sear or ocan; the middle or stillest particularing, imp.; deprared, to depth to a continue of a depth of the sear of the site of the state of a depth of the depth of the dep

dees), in peak, a ganoid cer-inco has of the chair bration.

derelict, n. dör-ö-likt il. derelictum, to forsake enterly—from de, and relictum, to leave behind), left; abandoned: n. in lane, goods thrown away or abandoned by the owner; a tract of land left dry by the sea, and fit for cultivation or use; a ship abandoned at sea: der-eliction, n. likt-bais, the act of leaving or forsaking; state of being abandoned; desertion, deride, v. dö-rid (l. deridere, to laugh to seom-from de, and ridere, to laugh: It deridere: F. derider, to mock; to laugh at no contempt; deri'ding; impuderi'ded, pp.; deri'der, n. one who: deri'ding; mpuderi'ded, pp.; deri'der, n. one who: deri'ding; mpuderi'ded, pp.; deri'der, n. one who: deri'ding; y. derider, contempt; ridicule; somrateri'aive, a-ri'ste, mockery; contempt; ridicule; somrateri'aive, a-ri'ste, mockery; contempt; ridicule; somrateri'aive, a-ri'ste, mockery; contempt; ridicule; somrateri'aive, a-ri'ste, deriver, to draw off, to divert—from de, and rieus, a stream: It. derivare: F. deriver, to draw from, as from a regular course or chan-

derive v. derive it. deriver, to draw oit, so deriver, f. deriver, it draw often as streum: It. derivere: F. deriver, to draw from, as from a regular course or channel; to receive, as from a source or origin; to deduce, as from a root or primitive word; to trace: deriving, imp.: derived, pp. -five': derivable, a. -five-bit; derivable, and -ed-bit; derivable, derivable, as derivable, derivable

(Gr. logos, discourse), a treatise on the skin; dermatol ogist, n. one who; dermoid, a. der-möjd, also
der matold, a. md-töjd (Gr. cidos, likeness), resemling the skin; dermo-akeleton, the hard integument
which covers many animals, and affords protection
to them, making its appearance as a leathery memlerne, or as shell, crust, scales, or scutes.
dernier, a. der-nier (Fl.), last; final: dernier resort,
h. recort; the last resource or expedient.
derogate, v. der-o-galtid, derogatium, to take away, to
detract from-from de, and rogatium, to ask: It.
derogate; F. deroger, to lessen by taking away apart;
to detract; to disparage; der oga 'ting, imp.; deroga 'tod, n. go'shin, the act of destroying or taking away the value or effect of anyming, or of limiting its extent; disparagement: derogatory, a. de-rog-detr-t, that lessens the extent,
effect, or value; detracting: derogator ly, ad. -fitterog ator lines, n.
derriek, n. der-vivk (an abbreviation of Theodoric, a
derick, and a supported at the top by tays. The weltee to the core.

dervies, derries of dervise devices (Persin, derdervise, dervise, dervise (Persin, derdervise), dervise, dervise (Persin, derdervise), dervise, dervise (Persin, derdervise), dervise, dervise (Persin, der-

shie tackle for raising heavy weights; an improved in cranadervish, dervis, or dervise, dérivis (Persian, dervesch, poor), a Mohammedan priest or monk of great
sussierity, and professing poverty.
descant, n. dériédat (it. discendare, to disenchant
-from L. dis, apart, and conto, I sing: Sp. discentar,
to chant, to quaver upon a note), a song or tune
composed in partis; a discension; a discourse; a series
commes; to remark or comment on freely: descan'ting,
imp.: descan'ted, pp.: descan'ter, n. one who.
descend, v. de-end'tl. descendere; b. descend--from
se, and scansio, I climb: It. discendere: F. descender,
te move from a higher to a lower place; to go down-

descrint, V. de-serio L. descridere P. descendere), to move from a higher to a lower place; to go down and a higher to a lower place; to go down more and early; to proceed or pass from; to steep, as to wrong; descending, imp.; descended, pp.; descrident, p. any one proceeding from an ancestor; descending or falling; descendible, a. stoking; proceeding from an ancestor; descending or falling; descendible, a. stoking or to an heir; descendibility, p. bill-fit, the capability of being transmitted; descending, descending, descending; describere, describer, wide-serbity (L. describere, to represent by drawing—from de, and scribe, I write: It. describer by drawing—from de, and scribe, I write: It. describer of the discriber to define the to represent in words or by

seeing—from de, and scribe, I write: It describerd;
sew: to show by marks or figures: describing imp.:
scribed, pp. skribd; describable, a. bat-bl, that
as be described; describable, a. bat-bl, that
as be described; describer, n. one who: descriptable, a. seripicable it. de, and scriptus, written), a
gueresstation in words; a delineation by marks or
gus; a sort or class to which certain particulars are
gus; v. de-skri jold, v. a. 4to, tending to describe or
greenest: descrip tively, a. 4to, tending to describe or
greenest: descrip tively, a. 4to, tending to describe or
greenest: descrip tively, a. 4to, tending to describe or
greenest: descrip tively, a. 4to, tending to describe or
greenest: descriptive, a. 4to, tending to be described.

sary img, imp.: descried, pp. skrid; descriver, n. e who.

kenemba, v. died-krdi (L. descrure, to consocrate
from de, and acors, secred), to profane anything sasal; be divert from a sacred purpose; to divest of a
red effice; descerating, imp.: des caracted, pp.:
form bur, n. one who: des caracted, pp.
form bur, n. one who: des caracted, pp.
form bur, n. one who: des caracted, n. discirit, in descrive, solitary, waste—from
form the paint; n. an uninhabited place: all, wild; waste;
form in a minhabited place; ald, wild; waste;
form y, who will be not be the description of the consent ing, imp.: deserted, pp.: deserter, n.

sact of leaving with the intention of not return
form and or who runs away: desert forn, n. shin,
s act of leaving with the intention of not return
form; n. discription is take of being forsaken.

Leaving with the intention of not return
form; n. discription is take of being forsaken.

Leaving with the intention of not return
form; n. discription is take of being forsaken.

Leaving with the intention of not return
form; n. discription is take of being forsaken.

Leaving with the intention of not return
form in the search of the description of the content
form of leaving with the intention of not return
form and the search of the description of the content
form of leaving with the intention of not return
form of leaving with the intention of not return
grave, which seek that which entities to reward or
maintainers it useful due; worth; excellence.

All the description is the profile of the seek of t

from de, and servie, I serve: Norm. F. déservir, to earn by service, to be worthy of; to merit; to be worthy of in a bad sense; to merit reward: deser-ving, imp.: deserved; pp. sérval: deservediy, ad. sect.i: deservingly, ad. ded.i: desarvingly, ad. ded.i: desarvingly, ad. desarvingly, ad. desarvingly in a state as in desse morning dress; a careless unidy state as in desse morning dress; a careless unidy

DESO

state as to dress

state as to dress.

desiccate, v. des'uk-kat [L. desiccare, to dry up—from

de, and siccus, dry: It. diseccare: F. desecker), to

dry; to deprive or exhaust of moisture; to become

dry: desiccating, inp.: desiccated, pp.: desic
cant, a. -katu, drying: n. a medicine that dries a

sore: desiccation, n. -kh-dishim, the act of making

dry; the state of being dried: desic cative, a. -kd-tiv,

tending to dry: desiccation cracks, in geol, rent

sedimentary strata, caused by shrinkage through dry
ing.

sedimentary strata, caused by shrinkage enrough ary-ing-desiderate, v. de-sid-er-at (L. desideratem, to ear-nestly wish for: It. desiderare: F. desirer), to want; to miss: desid era-ting, imp.: desid era-te, pp.: de-sid era-ting, a. 4-4-5e, expressing or denoting desire: desid era-tung, in-4-4-im, desid era-te, plu-d-id (L.), surphing desired or wanted; any desirable impro-surphing desired or wanted; any desirable impro-

ment.

design, v. de-stn' or -stn' (L. designare, to mark outforn de, and signe), I mark or seal: It. designere; F. designer), to project; to form in the mind; to intend;
to purpose; to form or plan by drawing the outline;
to plan; to invent: n. a project; a scheme; purpose; to purpose; to torm or pan by drawing the outline; to plan; to invent: n. a project; a scheme; purpose; intention; a plan or representation of a thing by an outline; an idea or plan in the mind meant to be expressed in a visible form; figures or drawings for significant of the property of the property

showing or pointing; a distinguishing name or mark; appointment: designative, a. nditte, serving to inicate: designative, a. designative, indicate: designative, indic

despair, n. de-spdr' (L. desperatus, given up, irremediable—from de, and spere, I hope; F. desespoir,
despair), utter hopelessness; complete despondency;
desperation; loss of hope in God's mercy; v. to be
without hope; to give up all expectation; to despond;
despairing, imp.; despaired; pp. spdrd' despair er,
n. one who; despairingly, ad. -li.
despaich, v. de-spdch' (old F. despecher, to send
away quickly, to hasten: Sp. despachar, to expedite
--from L. spaifor, I proceed, to send away; to send on
special business implying haste; to put to death; to
execute speedily; to finish: n. speedy performance;
haste; an express message; despatch es, n. plu, -ex,
written decuments or message; despatch es, n. plu, -ex,
reports sent to or from a country; navai or military
reports sent to headquatters; despatching, imp.; de-

execute speedily; to finish; n. speedy performance; haste; an express message; despatch es. p. lu, ef. written documents or messages regarding some affair of state sent to or from a country; naval or military reports sent to he adoptanters; despatcheding, imp.; despatcheding, pp. spatch, desperate, a. desperate; despectum, to have no hope of-from de, and spero, I hope; R. desperate; a. desperate (L. desperatum, to have no hope of-from de, and spero, I hope; R. desperater); fearless of danger; without hope; revkeless; heyond hope of recovery; freritevable; without care of safety; furious; desperately, and st. desperation; a giving up of hope; despara; disregard of danger; desperations, a giving up of hope; despar; disregard of danger; desperations, a giving up of hope; despar; disregard of danger; desperations, a giving up of hope; despar; disregard of danger; desperations, a giving up of hope; despar; disregard of danger; does down upon—from de, and specie, I look; old F. despit, contempt, despite, to have a very low opinion of; to look down upon with scorn; to distain despit singly, ad. sing-div despit ser, n. ser, one who; despit sable, a. si-sip, despited; despit ser, n. ser, one who; despit sable, a. si-sip, contemptible; despit singly, ad. sing-div despit ser, n. ser, one who; despit sable, a. si-sip, contemptible; despit singly, ad. si-sing-div despit ser, n. ser, one who; despit sable, a. si-sip, contemptible; despit singly, ad. si-sing-div. despit singly, ad. si-singly, ad. si-sing-div. despit singly, ad. si-singly, contempt, despited; p. vex. despit ing. min; despited; p. despi

to rainy, despinants, v. disopsimal, it. despinants, to remove the fresh or senin-from de and space. I fearn it despinants, in respect to fresh to threw off in fearn despinanting, inner despinanting of a liquid the separation of the serim or normalise from a liquid, despinanting or despinanting, inner despinanting each off-from despinanting, inner despinanting desp

clear the table, a service of trial and at the first of a feat or entertain ment and a feat or entertain the first of the first of destine, w. delease L. depresent to make first to destine to destine the feature of the control of a point of a certain use, state, or place to decime or aspection of a certain use, state, or place to decime or appoint of fix unalteraily; destinant, mp.; destinant.

pp. -find: des tina tion, n. -nd:shin, purpose for which anything is intended or appointed; the end; the ultimate design: des tiny, n. -nd: unavoidable fate; lot; future condition appointed by the Divine will, or that appointed by human will: des tinies, n. plu. -nie, in anc. myth., the three Fates, supposed to preside over human life; the predetermined future state or condition, as of nations.

destitute, a. desit-fut (L. destitution, to forsake-from de, and statuo, 1 set or place), not possessing: in want of; needy; friendless: destitution, n. -fis-shin, uter want; poverty.

-fis-shin, the put and down; to demolish; to ruin; to hay waste; to kill; to put an end to: destruction, n. -shroyd destroyed; pp. stroyd destroyed; pp. n. one who.

-destructible, a. de-strait-fit, the condition of put build), that may be destroyed; destruction applied of destruction; n. -shin, the act of destruction; n. -shin, the act of destruction; n. -desited tion, n. -shin, the act of destruction; n. -desited tion, n. -shin, the act of destruction; n. -desited tion, n. -d

desuctioned, dissue; the crossation of the production and of a custom or practice, desultory, a desultory, a desultory is placed to constant-from de, and solio, I leap, unconnected; rambling; hasty; loose; without method; desultor institution, and the desultor institution of the de

to another without order or method; unconnectedness, desynonymise, v. de's-non'-i-mis. (i. de, and synonymous), to deprive a word of its synonymous character by attaching to it a specific meaning: de'synon'mising, imp.: de synon imised, pp. -micd. detach, v. de'-tde', ff. discher I. disfaccure, to detach, to untiel, to separate; to disuntie; to part from: detaching, imp.: detached', pp. -dtdh', detach ment, n. -mc'nd, troops or ships sent from the main body. main body.

main body. detail (F. détailler, to divide, to piecemeal—from toiller, to cuit, to give particulars; to relationable de déstinctly: a detail, an immune op particular account; a narration of particulars: detailing, imp.: detailed, pp. 4367; de tails, u. plu. 436, the parts of a thing treated separately and minutely; de-

imp: outsides, a parasely and minutely; de-ball et, n. one who. It. defines, I keep back. From de, the land of the land of the land of the land of the land and feens, I hold or keep: It. defenser, P. defenser, In keep from; to withhold; to stop, stay, or delay; to hold in custody; detaining, imp.; detained; pp. dend; detention. n. step-sous, act of detaining; is keeping back; confinement or restraint; delay from necessity; detain er, n. one who; in law, the keeping possession of what belocate to another; a writ autho-rising the keeper of a prison to continue to keep a surson in custody.

presented of what belongs to another; a writ authorising the keeps of a prison to continue to keep a person in custody.

detect, v. details? It detectus, had bare—from de, and retrus, covered, to find out; to discover; detecting, imp., detecting, pp., detective are of detector, a continue to the continue of the conti

Thing the power as sense on the state of the determined of the determined of the state of the determined of the determin

off, having power to cleanse, as a sore from matter:
n. a medicine which has the power of cleansing sores.

Ever sion. to "delet be off of cleansing sores."

**deteriorate, v. delet be off it. deterior, women.

**deteriorate, v. delet be off it. deteriorate, off it.

**deteriorated, pp.; deterioration, n. delet it.

**delet it. on the off it. determination, to border off, to bound-from de, and termines, a boundary or limit: It. determinare: F. determinen), to end; to fix, to decide; to influence the choic; to resolve; to come to a decision; determining, imp.; determined, p. -mind: adj. having a settled or fixed purpose; firm; resolute; definite: determinate, a. -mind-bit, that may be decided with certainty: determinator.

**Lone who; also determinate, n. one who; determined it, add. Ar. determinate, a. -d. il. limited; fixed; settled; resolute: determinate, a. -d. il. limited; fixed; settled; resolute: determinate, n. -md-bit, fixed; settled; fixed; mind; or fixing.

**determined part of the body; determinative, a. -salde, that limits or bounds; having the power of directing, limiting, or fixing.

**determined determined determined to the standard of the tody; to abominate from de, and testor, I bear witness, to abominate from de, and testor, I bear witness. It. detestre: F. detester; to call upon as a witness, to abominate from de, and testor, I bear witness; to abominate error determined; to call upon a a witness, to abominate error determined; to call upon a royal settlement of the body; determined; to have a determined; to the standard of the determined; to the standard of the standard of the salder and the salder and the salder and the salder and

actes tableness, n.: detestation, n. de-tes-ta-sum, abborrence; extreme hatred.
detarone, v. de-thron' (i. de, and thronus, a royal sa: F. deformer, to detarone, to detarone, to diverse from a throne; to divest of supreme power; dethron' fing, imp.: de-throne finest, n. -ment, the removal from a throne; to divest ment, n. -ment, the removal from a throne; detirnen, n. -de-throne finest, n. -ment, the removal from a throne; detirnen, n. -de-throne finest, in low, a write lying against a person who wrong-fully detains goods in his possession.
detonate, v. det-o-and til. detoner, to thunder down-from de, and tono, I thunder: F. detoner), to cause explode with a sudden report; to burn with a loud noise: det onating, imp.: detonated, pp.: detonating of certain bodies.
detorsion, n. de-thrishin, a sudden report caused by the burning of certain bodies.
detorsion, n. de-thrishin, to twist), a turning detour, n. de-thr (F.), a roundabout; a circuitous deverse, n. de-thr (F.), a roundabout; a circuitous detour, n. de-thr

et, v. dě-trákť (L. detractum, to take away

detract, v. de-trakt (L. detractum, to take away—

be de and tractum, to draw), to take away; to

seen reputation by calumny; to damage character

by seaking evil of; to disparage; to traduce: detract
tractum, to the control of the disparage; to traduce: detract
ter, n. one who; detraction, n. draktshin, the depreci
se of the reputation of another from envy or malice;

less ming of worth; censure; slander: detractive,

detractingly, dd. M.

detriment, n. detriment (L. detrimentum, loss
detractingly, dd. M.

detriment, n. detriment (L. detrimentum, loss
from de, and friving, to wear or rub; L. detrimento;

detriment, n. detrimental, n. dd., injurious; hurtful,

detriment, n. detrimental, n. dd., injurious;

detrimental, n. detrimental,

detrimental, n. dd., injurious;

detrimental, n. detrimental,

de

deuce or deuse, n. dus (Dusius, the name of a Gallic demon: low Ger. duks or duks, the deuce, same sense as in English), a cuphemism for the devil; a demon; an evilspirit: deuced, a. du-séd, excessive; ex-

chem., a substance oxidised in the second degree—now more generally binoxide.

devastate, v. dèvids-tât [L. devestatum, to lay waste—from de, and casto, I lay waste: It devester; F. dévaster), to lay waste; to ravage; to destroy: devastating, imp.; devastatied, pp.; devastation, n. 4devin, the act of laying waste; state of being laid waste; destruction, as by armies, floods, &c. develop, v. dêveliôp [F. développer, to unfold, to unfold; toly open; to disclose; to unravel: developing, imp: developed, pp. -6pt; development, n. -6pment, an unravelling; disclosure development al, a. connected with or formed by development.

deviate, v. de'vi-at (L. deviatum, to go aside—from de, and via, a way or path: It. deviare: F. devier), to turn aside from the common way or method; to to turn aside from the common way or method; to wander from the right path or course; to er; to go astray: de'yia'ting, imp.: de'via'ted, pp.: de'via'-tion, n. s-ship, a turning aside; a departure, as from the path of duty; sin; error: devious, a de'et-is (L. de-vius, that lies out of the highway), out of the com-mon track; wandering: roving: going astraw. Asvius, take hes out of the nighway, out of the com-mon track; wandering; roving; going astray; de-viously, ad.-ii. de viousness, n. state of being astray, device, n. de-vis' (F. devise, emblem, conceit—see devise), a contrivance; anything formed by design; a

scheme or stratagem; a project; an emblematical re-presentation.

presentation.

devil (AS. deoful; L. diabolus; Gr. diabolos, the devil), an evil spirit; Satan; dev'llish, a. of cr like the devil; wieked; dev'llishly, ad. dr. dev'lishness, n.; dev'llishn, n. dzm, state of the devil; dev'llment, n. wicked mischief; dev'llry, n. -ff, mischief and tricks suitable to a devil; dev'll, vt. og rill with Cayenne pepper, as kidneys; dev'lling, imp.; deviled, pp. devild.

devious—see deviate, devise, the distance to the devise, vt. distance to the devise.

deviled, pp. devide devious, see devise, see devise, v. de-viz (it. divisors, to think, to imagine: F. deviser, to commune, to dispose of-from L. visum, that which is seen), to form in the mind; to plan; to scheme; to give or bequeath by will; to contrive; to project: n. a will; a bequeathing by will; that which is bequeathed by will: devising, imp.; devised, pp. de-vized: deviser, n. one who; devisable, a. -2d-bl, that may be given by will: devised, n. devi-de, the person to whom real estate is bequeathed: devisor, n. one who gives by will. devoid, a. de-viyde (i. de, and viduus, left alone: F. vide, empty), empty; vacant; free from; destitute.

devoir, n. dev-water (F.), an act of civility or re-

tedly, nd. -N: devotes, n. devi-0-tê, one wholly or superstitiously given to religion and religious exer-cises; a bigo: devo tionalis, n., also devo tionist, n. one who—same as devotes. devour, v. de-vior il. devorure, to gulp down, to devour—from de, and coro, i est greedliy: it. divorure; p. devoure, to est up; to est with greedlines; to con-sume; to destroy; to waste; devouring, imp.: de-voured; pp. -voierd': devourer, n. one who; devour-devout, a. de-voie' (from devote, which see), cam-estly attentive to religious duties; nious; sincere;

ingly, ad. 48.
devout, a. de-volet (from devote, which see), carnestly attentive to religious duties; plous; sincere; devoutly, ad. 48. devoutness, n.
dew, n. da (Dut. dauce; Ger. thau; Sw. dogg, dew; low Ger. dauen, to dew, to thaw), the moisture deposited on the surface of the ground from the air interest of the ground from the air interest of the ground from the air interest of the surface; v. to wet as with dew; to moisture dewing, imp.; dewed, pp. dad; dewy, a. 4. like dew; ing, imp.; dewed, pp. dad; dewy, a. 4. like dew; notst with dew; dewiness, n.; dewless, a having no dew; dew-berry, n. fruito the grey bramble; dewdrop, n. a drop or spangle of dew; dew-fall, n. the time at evening when the dew begins to fall; dew-lap n. (Dan. dog-dog), the loose skin which hangs down from the neck of an ox; dew-point, the temperature at which dew begins to form; dew-tone, a kind of limestone which gathers a large quantity of dew. dexter, a dek-strd, (on the right side), in her, the right side of a shield or coat of arms; dextral, a dek-strd, right as opposed to left.
dexterity, n. dek-sterit, th. dexteritos, dexterity—from dexter, right, not left: F. dexteritos, dexterity—from dexter, right, not left: F. dexteritos, expert; really in the use of the men, skillful in manual acts; ready in the use of the men.

skill; adroitness: dex terous, a. der-sie, expert; ready; skilful in manual acts; ready in the use of the mental faculties: dex terously, ad. de-sonetimes spelt dextrous and dex trously; dex terousness, n. dextrine, n. dekt-sirine (L. dexter, on the right hand), a gummy matter into which the interior substance of starch globules is convertible by disatase, and by certain acids—so called from turning the plane in polarised light to the right hand. dextroral, a. dekt-stror-sad (L. dexter, to the right, and versus, turned), rising spirally from right to left.

dey, n. da (Turk. dåi, a friendly title, formerly given to middle-aged or to old persons), the name of the governor of Algiers before its occupation by the

dhurra, also dhoora, n. dōōr'rā (Ar. durah), a kind of millet cultivated throughout Asia and in Northern

Africa; an eastern measure of capacity.

dt, dt (6r. dis, twice), a Greek prefix signifying
twice. Note.—In chemical terms, dt denetes two equivalents of the substance indicated by the noun followvalents of the substance indicated by the noun follow-ing that of which the prefix forms a part, as a bisul-phate contains two of the "substance named"—sul-phuric acid; but a disulphate two, not of the acid, but of the base.

out of the base.

dia, a Greek prefix signifying through or asunder.

diabetes, n. did-beites (Gr. diabetes, a siphon—
from dia, through, and baino, I go), a disease causing
an immoderate flow of saccharine urine: di abet ic, a.

an immoderate flow of saccharine urine: at abes ic, a-beltik, pert to.
diablery, n. di-diler-it [F. diableric—from diable, the devil), devilry; sorcery or incantation.
diabolic, a. di-a-beltik, also di'abol'ical, a. +kdf [L. diabolic, f. diabolus, fin devil), devillish; extremely malicious; stroctous: diabolically, ad. di-diabolicalness, n. clam, the actions of the devil.
diaconstic, a. di-a-beltik-tik (Gr. dia, through, and knien, to burn), in geom., perk to curves formed by setaration.

separates or distinguishes—applied to points or marks used to distinguish letters of nearly similar form. diadelphian, a. di-d-d-d-f-t-dn (Fr. dis. two, and adelphos, a brother), in bot, having the stamens united by their filaments into two distinct bundles, as in the diadel phia, n. -f-t-d. diadem, n. di-d-d-m (Gr. diadema, a band or fillet for encircling the heads of kings—from dis, and des, I tie or bind), a badge or mark of royalty; a crowned; empire; sovereignty; di'ademed, a. -d-d-md, crowned; ormanent-de mented.

quadrom, n. di-d-drom (Gr. diadromos, a running across—from diet, and dromos, a course, a running across—from sasing; time in which a penduum performs its vibration.

disresis, n. di-d-rie-sis (Gr. diairesis—from diaires, I divide), separation, as of one syllable into two; the mark (*) placed over the latter of two yowles to shew they are to be pronounced separately, as mosaic, diaments.

they to be prenounced separately, as mosaic, diagnosis, n. d'ag-nô-els (Gr. diagnosis, ludging faculty, a distinguishing—from dia, through, and gignosko, I know; F. diagnose), in med., the art of distinguishing one disease from another; d'agnostic, a. nôs-ilk, distinguishing the nature of a disease; the sign or symptom by which one disease is distinguished from others; d'agnosticate, n. plu. -fiks, the study of symptoms by which one disease is distinguished from others; d'agnosticate, v. -fi-kil, to distinguish or deternida a disease by its symptoms d'agnos ticat ted, pp. diagnosticate, a. not despend (Gr. diagnosticate, v. -fi-kil, to distinguish or deternida ad diagnosticate, and gomis contact of the diagnosticate of the diagnostica

dial-plate, the lace of a watch or clock; drains, in dialect, in. did-lekt (gr. dialektes; L. dialecte, speech, manner of speaking—from Gr. dia, and lego, i speak, the peculiar manner in which a language is spoken in a province or district of a country; style or manner of speaking; dialectic, a. -di-kilk, also of allectic, also dialectic, a. di-kilk, also branch of logic which teaches the rules and modes of reasoning; the branch of logic which teaches the rules and modes of reasoning; dialectically, ad. -H: di'alectician, n. -fidd-dn, a reasoner; a logician.
dialing, n.—see dial.
dialing, n.—see dial.
dialing, n. di'ali-di (Gr. dialiage, interchange—from dia, and allasse, I make other than it is, a mineral having a laminated or bladed, cleavage—so called from its changeable colour; a figure of speech in which arguments are placed in various points of view and then turned to one point: dialogite, n.
glit, a mineral having a reserved or fesh-red colour, glit, a mineral having a reserved or fesh-red colour.

in which arguments are placed in various points of view and then turned to one point: diallogite, n. gtt, a mineral having a rose-red or fiesh-red colour, and glassy pearly lustre. The dialogue, n. dialogue, dialogue, n. dialo

pert. to.

diamagnetic, a. did-mag-netick (Gr. dig. and mag-

neide), a term applied to many bodies which under the influence of magnetism, and freely suspended, take a position at right angles to the magnetic meridian: df amagnetism, n. -mdg-ne-tizm, the peculiar pro-perty of these bodies.

perty of these brides.

diameter, n. di-dni-l-ler (Gr. dia, and metron, a
measure), the measure of a body through from side
to side; a straight line passing through the centre of
a circle, having both ends terminated by the circumfraction, diametrically, ad. diametri-leal, straight;
diametrically, ad. diametri-leal, a diametri-leal, straight;
diamond, n. did-mind (Pr. diamani—from L.
commas, a diamond; Gr. adamas, the hardest steel,
a diamonth, the most precious of all stones, clear and
transparent, and of remarkable hardness; a cutter for
these a four-control flurre, having two carte and

transparent, and of remarkance martness; a cutter for glass; a four-cornered figure, having two acute and two obtuse angles, as the pane in a church or cottage window: add, resembling a diamond; in printing, soting a small type. Diama, n. d. daid, in one. myth., the goddess of

diandrian, a. dt-dn-drt-dn (Gr. dis, double, aner, a man-gen, andros), in bot., pert. to the class of plants, diam'dria, -drl-d, having two stamens.

diardria, dri-d. having two stamens.
diapason, n. did-phison (Gr. diapason, through all—from dist, and pusa, all), in music, an octave; an organ pipe or stop; a scale or rule by which the pipes organs, &c., are adjusted.
diaper, n. did-per (R. diapré, diapered; Is. diaspro, a jasper-stone, much used in ornamenting jewellery—from L. jaspes, jasper), figured linen cloth; a napitive, to variegate or figure cloth; diapering, imp.: diapered, pp. perd, diovered; variegated, diaphanous, a. di-dy'd-mis (Gr. dia, and phaino, I show), allowing light to pass through; translucent; less than transparent, diaphonics, p. plu. di-dy'd-fish(Gr. dia, and phone, a sound), the doctrine of refracted sound; adj. pert.

assumd), the doctrine of refracted sound: add, pert.
diaphoresis, n. did-fo-resis (Gr. diaphoresis, a
currying through, perspiration—from dia, and phoreo,
1 carry), an increase of perspiration: diaphoretic,
2 -del-ik, that promotes perspiration: n. a medicine
which increases perspiration.
diaphragma, n. did-from (Gr. diaphragma, a partiline wall—from dia, and phrasso. I hedge or fence in)
the midriff; a muscle or membrane separating the
cless for thorax from the abdomen or belly; any subsance that intercepts or divides; diaphragma-lic, a
-frid-wall-ik, pinflammation of the diaphragm.
dia rian and diraint—see diary.
diarrhora, n. di-dr-fr-del (Gr. diarrhoria, a violent
longing—from dia, and rheo, I flow), a losseness of
the lowest; an excessive purping of fur. of arrhorial
classes a diarrhoras, or a purping
diarrhoras, n. di-dr-fr-diasound, a controlled of two joints admitting
of mention between them, as those of the limbs or
diarrhora a differ the diarrhora, of ally allowance—
diarrhora a differ the diarrhora, of ally allowance—
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diarrhora di

of motion between them, as toose or are muos or lower jaw.

diary, n. dt-dr.t (L. diarion, a daily allowance—
from diez, a day: Il. diario), a register of daily events
se lransactions; a journal: diarian, a. dt-dr-to-dn,
pert, to a diary; daily: diariat, n. dt-dr-to-dn,
because a diary;
diarias, n. dt-dr-to-dr-

had during their development, and a secus, and in bads during their development, districts, in ded-ii-ii-ii (iir. diastole, separation—trus die, and seliol. I set or place), the dilatation or opening of the heart after contraction; in grown, the benchesing of a syllable naturally short: diastolic,

defect pert. to "dather; and the maturally short: d'astol'ic, defect pert. to "dather; mil (Gr. dia, and therme, end, allowing rays of heat to pass through: d'atherisance, n. maines, the property which certain subsect possess of allowing rays of heat to pass through hem, as rays of light pass through glass: d'atherisances, a. maines, a. diatheris, n. diadheris, n. diadheris, a. disposing

inthesis, n. ds-dhl-è-sis (Gr. diathesis, a disposing or parting in order—from dia, and tithemi, I put or place), in med., a particular state or disposition of lody, predisposing to certain diseases.

distoms, n. plu. di'd-tomz, also di'atoma'ceæ, n.

DICT

temno. I cut), a group of very minute organisms with silicious epidernis. diatonic, a. di-d-tōn-to: (Gr. diatonos, extended through.—from dia, and tonos, a stretching of the voice, a sound), in music, in the ordinary scale; by tones and semitone

tones and semitones.

diatribe, n. disd-trib (Gr. diatribe, a wasting of
time—from dia, and tribe, I rub or grind small), a
continued disquastion; in discourse, an undue enlarging on some one point; a strain of abusive or railing
language; diatribist, n. dib-ber (the syllable
dib, expressing the act of striking with a pointed instrument: Scot. dab; Norm. diguer, to prick), a little
instr. of wood, pointed at the bottom, for making
small holes in the earth in order to plant seed or seedings; v. to plant with a dibble; to make holes; to
dip; dib bling, imp. ding; dib bled, pp. -ld: dib bler,
no ne who.

lings; v. to plant with a cinble; to make nois; to dip; dib bling, imp. ding; dib bled, pp. dd. dibbler, n. one who. dice, n. plu. dis, die, sing. di (see die), small cubes used in play: dice-box, the box from which dice are thrown in gaming; dice-box, the box from which diee are thrown in gaming; dien, n. dissing, playing at dice. diceptations, a. dissing distinct (for dissipations), and diseras, a. dissing different distinct, and diceras, a. dissing different distinct, and diceras, a. dissing different different distinct beaks; diceras-limestone, a division of the Oolite in the Alps, so called from its containing abundantly the shells of the diceras, dichlamydeous, a. dikid-mdd-dis (Gr. dist, twice, and chlamus, a garment), having two coverings; in both, having a calyx and corolla.

dichobune, n. dikid-bin (Gr. dicha, in two parts, and bosnos, a ridge), a genus of fossil quadrupeds having deeply-cleft ridges in the upper molar teeth. dichodom, n. dikid-don (Gr. dicha, in two parts, and odous, a tooth—gen. odontos), a fossil animal, so called nine upper surface of its molar teeth.

dichotomous, a. di-kid-mus (Gr. dichotomos, di-vided into halves—from dicha, in two parts, and temno, I cut), in bot, having the divisions always in pairs dichotomath. no method cindicol, or dischator onise, dichotomits, on the content of the dichotomits, of the dichotomits.

vided into halves—from dicha, in two parts, and temno, I cut), in bot, naving the divisions always in pairs: dichot omist, n. one who dichotomises; dichot omist, v. mts, to cut or divide into two parts; dichotomisming, imp.; dichotomised, pp. mtad: dichotomy, n. mt, division or distribution by pairs. dichotomy, n. mt, division or distribution by pairs. dichotomy, n. division or distribution by pairs. dichotomy, n. division or coluris when viewed in different directions: dich'rotte, n. -tf, another name for the crustal tolks. so called from its exhibiting different

crystal iolite, so called from its exhibition of different colours when viewed in different directions; dich'ro-

matic, a -matick, exhibiting two or more colours, dicker, n. dicker (Gr. deka, ten: leel. dekar), the number or quantity of ten, applied to such articles as skins or hides.

dicky or dickey, n. dik'i, a seat behind a coach; a novable shirt front.

skins or index , n. dik'i, a seat behind a coach; a movable shirt from. dicking a, dikklimäs (Gr. dis. twice, and klime, a couch), in bot., having the male and female organs in separate lowers; uniscut, and the land organs in separate lowers; uniscut, and the land organs in separate lowers; uniscut, and the land organs in decipied oncus; having two lobes; di'cotyle don, dictate, w. dikidi (L. dictatum, to say often; F. dictate, w. dikidi (L. dictatum, to say often; F. dictate, w. dikidi (L. dictatum, to say often; F. dictate, w. dikidi (L. dictatum, to say often; F. dictate, w. dikidi (L. dictatum, to say often; F. dictate, to direct; n. an order delivered; a rule or maxim; a suggestion to the mind, as a rule or direction; dictating, imp.; dictatum, p.; dicta'tor, n. -dit'or, one invested for a time with absolute power; dicta'trix, n. fem. -friks, a woman who: dicta'tion, n. -shin, the act of ultering words to be written by another; the speaking to, or the giving orders to, in an overbearing manner: dicta'torship, n. the office of a dictator; dic'tato'rial, a. -di-di-tid, absolute; unlimited; imperious; overbearing; dogmatical: dic'-tato'rially, ad. -di: diction, n. dik-shin, style or manner of expressing ideas in words: dic'tionary; dic'tum, n. -dim (L. a saying), a positive or authoritative statement; a dogmatic saying: pln. dic'ta, -da. dictyopteria, n. dik'ti-opter-la (Gr. diktom, a net, and pteris, a fern), in geon, a genus of carboniferous ferns: dic tyophy'lum, n. -b, ti'dim (Gr. phullon, a lean, 1909, shun, thing, there, zeal.

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two toes.

diddle, v. did'i [Icel. dadra, to wag the tail: Scot.
diddle, to shake, to log), to move as a child in walking; to totter; to cheat: did'dling, imp.: did'dled,

land; a parliament; in Scot. a meeting in a church for divine worship: dietine, n. in, a subordinate or local diet.

dif, dif, another form of the prefix dis, which see. differ, v. differ (L. differre, to carry different ways from dis, asunder, and fro. I bear or carry: It. different in the different in the unitie; to quarrel: differing, imp.; differed, pp. ford: difference, n. s., want of similarity distinction; that which distinguishes one from another; contention; quarrel; the point in dispute; the remainder after subtraction: different, a. s. different, and different distinguishes one from another; contention; quarrel; the point in dispute; the remainder after subtraction: different, a. s. different that, a. different that, a. different disting unitary of difference; port. to an infinitely small variable quantity or difference; creating a difference of a different distinguishes difference of motion or effect for the difference of motion or effect of fifteen that of the difference of motion or effect difference which treats of infinitely small variable quantities or differences different take v. s. differential of the difference as a point of classification: different take v. s. differentiation of or difference as a point of classification: different take in difference as a point of classification: different take in determination by means of a change producting a differentiation by means of a change producting a difference and the difference of the difference and determination by means of a change producting a difference water.

DIGI

ferential character; the production of a diversity of parts by a process of evolution or development.

difficult, a diffi-left ill. difficultic, hard, difficultifrom dis, and facilis, easy to be made or done: It, and F. difficult, not say to be done; hard of a complishment; attended with labour; arduous; laborious: difficulty, n. +diff, that which is hard to be done; an obstacle; perplexity; distress: n. plu. difficulties, -tis, embarrasement of affairs, chiefly is money affairs.

diffidence, n. diffidents (i. diffidentia, want of confidence, mistrust—from dis, and fide, I trust: It diffidents), want of confidence; distrust of one's self; modest reserve: diffidents, a-distrust of one's self; modest reserve: diffidents, a-distrust diddents, ad. -ii.

diffinitive, a. diffinitive (dis, and fissions, im-

ad. di. difinitive, a. diffinitive (L. dis, and finitus, limited, bounded), final; conclusive.
diffract, v. diffract (L. dis, apart, and fractus, broken), to break or separate into parts, as light diffracting, imp.; diffraction, diffraction, imp.; diffraction, diffraction, imp.; diffraction, a frak-shin, in option, the turning saids of rays of light which pass very near the boundaries of an opaque

diffuse, v. dif:füz' (L. diffusus, spread abroaddiffuse, v. dif/is's' (l. diffusus, spread abroad—from dis, and fusus, poured or spreas: lt. diffuso: F. dif-fus), to cause to flow and spread; to send out in all directions; to circulate: diffu'sing, inp., fo's-hp. diffused', pp., fuso': adj. dispersed; scattered: diffuse, a. dif-fus', using too many words; not concise; widely spread: diffusely, ad., fuso'il: diffuse lenses, in the quality of being diffuse; the use of a great number of words to express the meaning diffuser. in fuser, words to express the meaning diffuser. in fuser, be appread out or scattered: diffu'sind'ity, in -dif-fu, the capability of being spread: diffu'dion, in -fusers, a spreading or scattering: dispersion: propagation; the capability of being spread: diffusion, n. -factors a spreading or scattering; dispersion; prongation; diffusedly, ad. -xd-fi; diffusedness, n.; diffusive, n. -tc, having the quality of spreading abroad; spread widely; diffusively, ad. -fi; diffusiveness, n. -sin-nad dig. -xd dis (Norm. digner, to prick: lith. dynam, pointed: Turk, dismet, to sew, to stitch, to pen or turn up the earth with a spade; to excavite; to work with a spade; to search: n. a thrust; a poke dig ging, innp: digged, pp. digd, sid dug, pt. or pp. digd; dig ger, n. one who. digamma, n. di-qdm'md (Gr. dis, twice, and gomma, a letter of the Gr. alphabet), the name of a letter of the anc. Gr. alphabet, so called from fas form, having very nearly the sound of the English letter F. digastric, a di-qds-first (Gr. dis, twice, and goster, the belly), having a double belly—applied to a muscle of the lower law.

the belly), having a double belly—applied to a muscle of the lower jaw. digest, v. dt-jest [L. digestus, disposed, set in order—from dis, and gestus, carried on, performed: E. digeste; F. digeste, a digest), to distribute under suitable heads or titles; to arrange in convenient order, or with due method; to think over and arrange in the mind; to dissolve or reduce the food in the atomach: owit due method to think over and arrange in the moving due method to think over and arrange in the moving due to be a with patient or real to be odd in the atomach to bear with patient or real to be odd in the atomach to bear with patient or real to be odd in the atomach to bear with patient or real to the digest and to digest any compilation, patient of the to summary of laws arranged under proper heads or titles: digesting, imp. digested, pp. digester, n. one who; that which and digestion; in the mile a west of the paring substances by means of a high degree of heat; a cooking vessel; digestion, a digestion, a digestion, of the digestion. It digestion is digestion, the changing of the food in the stomach into a substance called chyme, preparatory to its being fitted for circulation and nourishment; digestible, a. 4:10, easy of digestion; digestiblity, n. bit'-tit digestive, a. 4:tv, having the power to cause or promote digestion, digestion; digestiblity, n. bit'-tit digestive, a. 4:tv, having the power to cause or promote digestion, digestion; diget, to digit, to cause or promote digestion, diget, and diget, or diff, and the digestion diget, n. dij't (i. digitus, a finger, the base), and arithmetical figure—the digits are from 1 to 9; a finger's breath, or § of an inch; one-twelfth part of the diameter of the sun or moon; digital, a. 4-tal, pert. to the fingers, digitals, n. t-dit, l. digitals, pert. to the fingers it git tals, n. t-dit, l. digitals, pert. to the fingers it git tals, n. t-dit, l. digitals, pert. to the finger, the plant foxglove; digitate, a. 4tal, also digitated, a. in bot., branched like fingers—applied to a compound leaf, composed of several leaflets at ached to one point; digitation, n. t-di-chin, a division into finger-like processes: digitately, at. 4th. digitigrade, a. 4th. t-digitigrade, a. 4th.

on the toes, as the cat, the weasel, the lion, &c .- op-

posed to plantigrade, me wease, me non, ac.—op-posed to plantigrade, and gluphos, having double scalptures—from disk twice, and glupho, I hollow out, in arch., a projecting face, like the triglyph, but hav-

scalptures—from dis, twice, and glupho, I hollow outing orde, a projecting face, like the triglyph, but having only two grooves on its surface.

dignify, v. dojoni-f, il. digmus, worthy, and facto, I
make: old F. dignifer; il. digmus, worthy, and facto, I
make: old F. dignifer; il. digniferer, to dignify), to
make: old F. dignifer; il. digniferer, to dignify, to
make: old F. dignifer; il. digniferer, to dignify, to
make: old F. dignifer; il. digniferer, and, market
dignifying, imp: dignifed, pp. fid: ad, market
asso or elevation of mind; true honour; grandeur of
mien; an office giving high rank with jurisdiction or
power; the rank or title of a nobleman: dignifary,
n. diff-d, a clergyman who holds an office in the church
superior to a parochial clergyman.
digraph, n. digraf (Gr. dis. twice, and grapho, I
write), two towers in one syllable, of which only one is
heard in the pronunciation; an improper diphthong,
digress, v. digraf (I. digressus, a going away, a
separture—from dis, and grassus, a step: It. digressoy,
to step or go out of the way; to depart from the main
subject or design; to introduce unnecessary matter;
digras ima, digrassion, a. perst. of digrassion,
n. greak-ins, a departure from the main subject or
design: digrassion, a. perst. of digrassi and,
digrassion, a. detail-the, a los digrassi grapus, a. digrassion,
digrassion, a. dictail-the, also digrassi grapus, a. dictaildigrassion, a. dictail-the, also digrassi grapus.

digynian, a. di-gin'i dn, also digynous, a. dij'i nus

digmian, a. di-pin's-ân, also digmous, a. dij'i-nds (fr. dis. twice, and qune, a weman), in bot., having two styles or pistils, as in the digmia, di-pin's-â. dishedral, a. dishe'dral (Gr. dis. twice, and hedra, a side or face), having two sides or surfaces: dihe'dron, a. figure with two sides or surfaces. dike, n. disk, also spelt dyke (AS. dic, a mound, a ditch: F. digue, a bank: Dut. dijck, a mound, a ditch: liang disgni, to stick in, to stop: dike and ditch are really the same word, and from the same root,—the dica and the bank or dike being constructed by the same act), a mound of earth or stones to prevent low lands from being inundated by the sea or a river; a ditch; rock or stony matter running into a seam of oad, or breaking the course of a lode or vein of metal, o as to interrupt its further working in that direccoal, or breaking the course of a lode of vein of metal, so as to interrupt its further working in that direction; ignicous rock found penetrating stratified rocks; a wall: v. to surround with a barrier; di king, imp.; diked, pp.-dikt.
dilacerate, v. di-lacerat (L. dis, and locerat), to leas or reud; to force in two: dilacerat inn, n.-d-shun,

dilacerate, v. di-las'er-at (L. dis, and lacerate), to bear or rend; to force in two: dilac'era'tion, n. di-shun, a tearing or rending.

dilapidate, v. di-lapi-latt (L. dilapidare, to squanter, to waste-from dis, and lapi-a, a stone: It. dilapidare, to squanter, to waste-from dis, and lapi-a, a stone: It. dilapidare: P. dilapidar), to fall into decay; to go to ruin; to waste or destroy, applied to buildings: dilapidating, imp.; dilapidating, imp.; dilapidated, pp.; adj. wasted; suifered to go to ruin; dilapidator, n. one who: dilapidating, imp.; dilapidator, n. one who: dilapidating, imp.; dilapidator, to spread out-from dis, and lattus, wide: P. dilatter, to spread out-from dis, and lattus, wide: P. dilatter, to spread out-from dis, and lattus, wide: P. dilatter, to spread out-from dis, and lattus, wide: P. dilatter, to spread out; to expand in all directions; to enlarge; to dwell out in marraiton: dila thale, a. di-di-cleasti; capped distributed out; to expanding a dilatter, and dilatter, and

a soothing medicine for children: v. to become dult or inactive: to dill down, to subside; to become still; dilling, n. -ling, a darling or favourite; the youngest child; the youngest of a brood; dilly-dally, v. to delay; to trille; to loite.

dilute, v. di-lot (l. dilutum, to wash away, to delay; to trille; to loite.

F. dilute, to weaken or make thinner; to reduce the strength of, as with water: diluting, inp.; diluted, pp.; diluted, pp.; diluted, the which, or he who: diluent, to weaken or make thinner; to reduce the strength of, as with water: diluting, inp.; diluted, pp.; dilute

capacity or bulk; extent: aimen stoned, a shihid, having dimensions.

dimerous, a dimér-us (Gr. dis, twice, and meros, a part), in bot., composed of two pieces; having parts arranged in twos.

dimeter, a. dim'ō-tér (Gr. dis. twice, and metron, a measure), having two poetical measures, each of two

feet, dimidiate, a. di-midit-at (L. dimidium, half), in bot., spili into two on one side, as the calyptra of some mosses; scenningly imperfect, as a stamen whose author has only one lobe, or a leaf whose limb is fully developed on one side of the mid-fil), and scarcely at

developed on one side of the mid-rib, and scarcely at all on the other; half,
diminish, v. di-minish (I. diminuere, to break into small pieces-from dis, and minuo, I lessen; F. diminish, v. di-minish (I. diminuere, to break into small pieces-from dis, and minuo, I lessen; F. diminishing, it to mpair; to appear less; to abate; to subside: diminishing, imp.; diminished, pp. 4-5th; diminishing, able, a. 4-5t, dapable of being reduced in size; diminished, n. -0-5th (of [1.]) in music, the gradual lessening of the sound from loud to soft; diministion, the state of the sound from loud to soft; diministion, the state of the sound from loud to soft; diministion, the state of the sound from loud to soft; diministion, the contracted; narrow: n. a word expressing a little thing of the kind; diministively, ad. -16; diministiveness, n. ness, n.

ning of the kind claims uterly, i.d. -4: dimin utereness, n.

dimisory, a. dim-is-ser't (L. dimissio, a sending forth: It. dimissor), granting leave to depart; by which a man is dismissed to another jurisdiction.

dimity, n. dim-it's (Gr. dis, twice, and mitos, a thread—originally a stuff woven with two threads), a sort of white cotton cloid, ribbed or figured.

dimorphism, n. di-mor's ism (Gr. dis, twice, and morphe, a form), the property of certain salts to assume two different forms of crystall-selion: dimor phons, a. -fix, also dimor phic, a -fix, also dimor phic, a -fix, having the dimple, n. dem; dilith, a deming to be hollow: Fris. dobbe, a ditch, a hole), a small natural cavity in the check, chin, or other part of the face: v. to mark with small cavities: dim pling, imp.; dimpled, p., dim; plid; dim ply, a. -pli, rull of dimples or small depressiona.

din, n. dn (imitative of continued sound: Icel. dynia, to resound: L. tinnire, to sound as a bell), a confused continued noise; a continuous loud rattling came, fog, shun, thing, share, seal.

strong dialike, excited by the conduct or manners of others; v. to excite aversion in; to displease; to offend the mind: diaguating, imp.: diaguated, pp.; diaguat; nateous; hateville; imp. diaguated; pp.; diaguat; nateous; hatevill: diaguated; diaguated

article of domestic use, broad and open, used for serving up food; also the contents of any such vessel: v. to put into a dish; in slang, to render useless; to damage; dish ing, inp.; dished, pp. dath; dish-cloth or dish-cloth, n. -klohet, a cloth used for washing or wiping dishes; dish-cover, n. a cover of metal or earthenware for retaining the heat; dish-water, n. warm water in which dishes are washed; dish-ful, n. -fööl, as much as a dish can hold.

dishabille, n. dish-belf (R. dishabillis—from F. des, L. dis, and habiller, to dress), a loose negligent dress, dishearten, v. dis-habitlis—from F. des, dishearten, v. dis-habitlis—from F. des, fash dishearten, v. dis-habitlis—from F. des, dishearten, v. dis-habitlis—from F. des, dishearten, v. dis-habitlis—from F. des, dishearten, v. dishabitlis—from F. des, disheartend, v. dishabitlis—from G. dishevel, v. dishabitlis—from G. disheveler; F. déchev-

pp. harrina.

dishevel, v. dishevil (old F. descheveler; F. décheveler, to spread the hair in disorder—from F. chéveu,
L. capillus, the hair), to spread the hair loosely, or to
suffer it to haig so; to disorder the hair dishevelling, inp.: dishevelled, pp. eld, spread or flowing in
district.

disorier.
dishing, v.—see dish.
dishonest, a dis-on-est [L. dis, not, and honest],
not trustworthy; faithless; fraudulent; having a disposition to cheat or defraud; dishon'estly, ad. -45;
dishon'estly, a. -45, a disposition to defraud or cheat
decoit; betrayal of trust; faithlessness; want of interely.

decoit; befrayal of trust; faithlessness; want of integrity.
diahonour, n. dis-ön-ér (L. dis, asunder, and honour),
disgrace; any stain or blemish on the reputation;
shame; ignominy; v. to disgrace; to bring reproach
or shame upon; to lesses reputation; to degrade; to
seduce; to refuse or decline to meet an acceptance
or bill of exchange, generally from inability to pay
it: dishon ouring, imp.; dishon oured, pp. +vi; dishon ouring, imp.; dishon ouring the dishon our dishon our

n. bi.nes. disincline, v. dis'in.klin (L. dis, not, and incline), to disilice; to excite a slight aversion to; to make disaffected: dis'inclining, imp. dis'inclined', pp. -klind': disinclination, n. dis'in.kli.nd'shim, dislike

disaffected: disfaciliang, imp.; disfacilined. pp.
klinef: disfaciliantion. a disfakl-ndishin, dislike
or slight aversion to; want of desire or affection for,
disfacorporate, b. deprive of desire or affection for,
disfacorporate, b. deprive of corporate powers: disincorporation, a. rd-shin, deprivation of the rights
and privileges enjoyed by a corporate body.
disfacet, v. disfarfakl (L. dis, saunder, and infect),
to purify from contagious matter; to cleanse; to free
from infection disfared ting, imp. disfared-ted, pp.
dis facet tion, a. folk-shin, purification from contagious
matter: disfared-ting, imp. disfared-ted, pp.
disfared-tion, disfared-ting, imp. disfared-tion, and under
disagenuous, a. disformation from contagious
disagenuous, a. disformation from the disfareddisagenuous, a. disformation from the disagenuous, a. disformation from the disagenuous, a. disformation from the disagenuous,
disfared-tip, not open or candid; not frank; unfair;
meanly artful; disfared-unously, ad. dis disfaredity; want of candour, disfared-tion, from the disagenuous,
disfared-tip, disfared-ting, imp.: disfared-tip,
disfared-tip, disfared-graft [L. dis, asunder, and inherill, to cut off from an inheritance; to deprive of
from hereditary succession; the act of distinerities; also disfared-tion, n. disfared-graft [L. dis, asunder, and
disfared-tip, disfared-graft [L. dis, asunder and
disfared-tip, disfared-tip, disfared-tip, disfared-tip, disfared-tip, disfared-tip, disfa

personal advantage; unbiassed: disin'terest'edly, ad. A: disin'terest'edness, n. the state of having no per-sonal interest or advantage in a matter; freedomfrom

sonal interest or advantage in a matter; freedomfron bias or prejudice.

disinfural, v.—see disenthral.

disinfural, v.—see disenthral.

disinfural, v.—see disenthral.

Join—see Join, to part; to separate; to detach or sever: disjoin ing, mp.: disjoined, pp. jōjmi; disjoint joint, v. jōjmi; disjoint joint; disjoint joint joint; disjoint joint ad.

ad. -L.

disk, n. disk (L. discus, a quoit—see dish, disc), the
face of a heavenly body as it appears to us—as the
sun, moon, de.; a piece of stone or metal inclining
to an oval figure; in bot., a fleshy expansion between the
stamens and pistll which occurs in some flowers; that
part of the limb of a leaf which is included within the

margin

part of the limb of a leaf which is included within the margin.

dislike, n. dis-lik' (L. dis, not, and like), displeasure; aversion; a slight degree of hatred; antipathy; disrelish or distaste; v. to regard with displeasure of aversion; to regard with slight disputs; to disrelish: disliving, imp.: disliked, pp. dis-lik!.

dislimb, v. dis-lin' (L. dis, asunder, and limb), to tear limb from limb.

dislocated, v. dis-lok-kat (L. dis, asunder, and locatus, put or laid), to put out of joint; to move a bone from its socket or cavity; dislocation, imp.: dislocated, pp. put out of joint: dislocation, imp.: dislocated, pp. put out of joint: dislocation, imp. dislocated its socket, particularly as the result of accident; in good, displacement of stratified rocks from their original or sedimentary position.

dislodge, v. dis-log' (L. dis, asunder, and lodge), to remove or drive from a place of rest; to drive from any place of rest or retirement, or from a station: dislodge ing, imp.: dislodged, pp.-doga; dislodg ment, and to dislodging or removing to another place.

disloyal, a dis-logidal (L. dis, not, and loyal, false to a sovereign; faithless; false; treacherous; disloyally, ad. dis-disloyalty, n. 44, want of fidelity to sovereign.

to a sovereign; intertess; mass; scarce and to ally, ad. 4t. disloy attly, n. 4t, want of fidelity to a sovereign.

dismal, a. dts:mdl (Swiss, dusem, dark, downbearted: Bay. dusem, dull; prov. Dan. dusem, dull; berj, dreary; dark; gloomy; sorrowful; frightful; dismantle, v., dismantle, dismantle, as a bouse of furniture, or a castle of its defences: dismantling, imp. mdnfling; dismantling, or produced the dismantled of the defences; dismantling, imp. mdnfling; dismast, v. dismds (L. dis, asunder, and mass), to break down or carry away the mast from a ship; dismaying, imp.; dismast ed, pp. dismay, n. dismd's (Sp. desmapo, a fainting fit, dismay. Norm. F. sesnayer, to be sad: it. smagare, to dispirit), a loss of courage or firmness; a sinking of the spirits; depression; fear, with discouragement and confusion: v. to berrify and confuse; to disearten; to discourage or depress: dismaying, imp.; dismayed, pp. mdd.

dismember, v. dis-mėmibėr (L. dis, asunder, and member), to separate limb from limb; to tear or cut in pieces; to maim; to divide; to sever: dismem ber-ing, imp.: dismem'bered, pp. Jerd: dismem'berment, n. the act of severing a limb or limbs from the body; division.

substance by a gradual breaking into parts, as by the action of the atmosphere: disin'segra'ting, imp.: disin'tegra'ted, pp.: disin'tegra'tion, n. gradenin, the wearing down of rocks by the action of air or moisture, or other atmospheric influences: disin'tegrable, a. de-grade, that may be separated into small portions.

disinter, v. dis'in-ter' (I. dis, the opposite of, and disinter, v. dis'in-ter' (I. dis, the opposite of, and disinter, v. dis'in-ter' (I. dis, the opposite of, and disinter', to unbury; to take out of the earth or grave; to bring to light; to disclose what was formerly in obscurity; dis'inter'ring, imp.: dis'interred', pp. 'erd'; dis'inter'rent, inp.: dis'interred', pp. 'erd'; dis'inter'ment, in the act of taking out of the earth. disinterseted, a. de's-inter's-de'd (I. dis, astunder, and disinterseted, a. de's-inter's-de'd (I. dis, inter'ment, in the act of taking out of the earth. disinterseted, a. de's-inter's-de'd (I. dis, inter'ment, in the act of discharging or sending away; dismortigage, v. dis-mor'gdi (I. dis, astunder, and disinterseted, a. de's-inter's-de'd (I. dis, astunder, and and interested), free from selfish motives; without

to remove cannon, &c., from their carriages: dismeanting, imp.: dismounted, pp.
disbedient, a. disb-bedt-ent (L. dis, not, and obedeath, refusing to obey; not doing what is commandeit, doing what is prohibited; refractory: dis obedisadly, ad. Ar disbedience, n. di-ens, neglect or
related to obey; violation of a prohibition or comrelated to obey; violation of a prohibition or com-

releast to obey; violation of a prohibition or commission of the commission of the

disorganise, v. dis-ör'gdn-tz' II. dis, asunder, and organise), to throw a regular system or union of parts into confusion, as a government, a church, or a society; to destroy order or system; disorganisation, n. -20 siun, the act of destroying a structure or connected system; state of being disorganised.

disorn, v. dis-ön' (it. dis, not, and own), to refuse to acknowledge as belonging to one's self; to deny; to remounce; not to allow: disown'ng, imp.: disowned', disparance v. dis-on'd.

renounce; not to allow: disowning, inp.: disowned;
disparage, v. dis-pdridj (L. disparare, to part, to
separate: Norm. F. deparager—from L. dis, not, and
par, equal; F. parage, equality in birth or in blood,
descent: disparage originally meant, to match one
with another of inferior birth and condition), to underraine; to injure by comparison with something inferior; to speak slightingly of one; to dishonour or
debase by words or actions: disparaging, inp.: disparaged, pp. -0jd: disparagement, n. injury by comparison with something inferior; a lessening of value
or excellence; reproach; detraction; dishonour: disparager, n. -0jd; one who: disparagingly, ad. di.
disparate, a. dis-pdr-df (L. dis, not, and par, equal),
mike; dissimilar: disparates, n. plu. -dis, hings so
unequal or unlike that they cannot be compared: disparity, n. dis-pdr-df (L. dis, asunder, and part: F.
disparit, v. dis-pdr-df, (L. dis, asunder, and part: F.
disparit, v. dis-pdr-df, (L. dis, asunder, and part: F.
disparit, v. dis-pdr-df, (L. dis, not, and part: p.
dispart; to share, to divide), to separate; to part
asunder; to share, to divide), to separate; to part
disparted, pp.
demasdounte, a. dis-radekin, all. dis, saymer
demasdounte, a. dis-radekin, all. disdemasdounte, a. dis-radekin, all. disdemasdounte, a. dis-radekin, all. disdemasdounte, a. dis-radekin, all. disdemasdounte.

of the mouth and at the orecent ungustates, mand-disparted, pp. a. dis-pdshisin-dt (L. dis, asunder, and passionate), free from passion or personal feeling; cool or collected; not proceeding from temper or bias; impartial: dispassionately, ad. -dt. dispatch, vide-pack (the proper spelling is de-spatch, which see): dispatch ful, a. -filol, bent on

spatch, which seel: dispatch al, a. foll, bent on dispel, v. dis-pell [L. dis, asunder, and pello, I drive), to scatter by driving or force; to dissipate; to disperse: dispelling, imp.: dispelled, pp. pello. dispense v. dispense (P. dispenser, to distribute- L. and f. dispenser, to weather out, to distribute-from the second of the dispenser of the dispenser. The second of the dispense of the dispenser of the dispense of the dispense of the dispense with, to give leave not to do; to do without; dispensed, pp. pelse; dispenser, n. that which, or one who: dispensed, pp. pelse; dispenser, n. that which, or one who: dispensel may be dispensed with; dispensel are given to the poor, generally gratis, with medical advice; the place where medicines are given to the poor, generally gratis, with medical advice; the place where medicines are given to the poor, generally gratis, with medical advice; the place where medicines are given to the poor, generally gratis, or a prepared; dispensation, n. sal-abin, exemption from any rule, law, or canon; the liberty granted to a particular person to do what is forbidden; divine government; a particular system.

of principles and rules, as the Mosaic dispensation; God's dealings with His creatures: dispen sative, a set-fiv, granting dispensation: dispensatively, ad. 48: dispensatory, n. -fer'i, a book containing the history and composition of medicinal substances, with information for their preparation as medicines; add. having the power of granting dispensation. dispeople, v. disperpel (L. dis, saunder, and people), to depopulate; to empty of inhabitants. dispermo, s. edispermo, s. disperse, v. disperse (L. dispersus, scattered on all sides—from dis, asunder, and sparsus, scattered on scatter; to cause to separate into different parts; to dispel, diffuse, or distribute; to be scattered; to separate; dispersering, inn; dispersed, pp. -pers' disperser, n. one who: dispersion, n. -per-shain, the act or state of scattering; in optics, the separation of light into its different coloured rays in passing through a prism; dispersedry, ad. 41: dispersive, a. siv, tending to separate or scattered.

of possession.

dispraise, v. dis-prdz' (l. dis, not, and praise), to mention with some degree of reproach; to censure:

n. blame; censure: disprais'ing, imp.; dispraised', pn. prdzd'; disprais'er, n. one who: disprais'ingly, ad. di.

disproof, n. dis-prof (L. dis, the opposite of, and proof), a proving to be false or erroneous; confutation.

disproportion, n. dispro-porishin (L. dis, the op-posite of, and proportion), a want of due relation of parts of one thing to another, or between the parts of a thing; want of symmetry; want of proper quantity; unsuitableness of things or parts to each other; in-equality; disparity: dispropor tionable, a. d-b, not in proportion; susuitable in form, size, or quantity to something class: dispropor tionable, a. d-b, not having a due relation or proportion to something class: dispropor tionably, ad. d-lit: dispropor tiona-ate, a.-d, not proportioned; unsuitable to something class in bulk, form, or value: dispropor tionately, ad. -fit dispropor tionateless, n. -net.

else in bulk, form, or value; cile propor tionateness, n. nde.
disprove, v. disprovi (L. dia, the opposite of, and
prove), to prove to be false or erroneous; to contute: disproving, imp.: disproved', pp. prowi': disprovvale, a. nde. of, capable of being disproved; disprovval, n. ndl, act of disproving; disprover, n. one

inte: disproving, imp.: disproved, pp. provid: disproval, n. edd, act of disproving: disprived, n. edg, act of disproving: disprived, n. edg, act of disproving: disprived, to edd disprived in the disputation of the disprived of the

satisfaction: dissatisfactory, a. faktèr-t, causing discontent; displeasing; unable to give content; disactisfactoriness, n. inability to give content, disact, v. dis-sèt' (l. desectum, to cut asunder-from dis, asunder, and sectum, to cut), to cut or divide a body in order to examine minutely its structure; to cut in pieces; to anatomise; dissecting, imp.; dissector, n. one who dissects; an anatomise; dissection, n. each, it hat can bear dissection; dissection, n. each, it hat can bear dissection; dissection, n. each, it hat can bear dissection; dissection of cutting or separating the parts of a body for examination of its structure.

tion: dissection, n. shon, the act of enting or separating the parts of a body for examination of its structure.

disselse v. disselse (I. dis. asunder, and seize: Norm. F. disselse v. d

also dissentatous, a. shale, disposed to discord; quarreleome.

The form dissent and state of the discord; quarreleome.

The form dis, saunder, and epica, a bedge, a fence), in bot, a partition in an ovary or fruit, dividing is wholly or partially into two or more cells.

dissertation, n. disser-dischen (L. disserbetto, a dissertation or discourse writern on any subject; a disquisition: dissertation writern on any subject; a disquisition: dissertational, a. shin-dl. pert. to.

disserve; v. disserve (L. dis, asunder, and serve), to hur or harm: disservices, n. disserve; disserve (L. disserve; n. disserve; diss

ing with an ensure torce; quantence, in ers, act or leaving or starting asumeter (L. dissimilis, unlike-from dis, not, and similis, like; il. dissimile), unlike-not similar; dissimilarity, in. drifti, unlikeness want of resemblance; dissimilarity, ad. der.li; dis-

simil itude, n. -si-mil-i-rad, want of resemblance; a

comparison by contrast.

dissimulation, n. dis-stm'sl-la'-sh'ln (L. dissimulatio,
a dissembling, a concealing—from dis, intensive, and

simulo, I feign: F. dissimulation, false pretension;
a concealing of something; a hiding under a false ap-

a concealing of something; a hiding under a false appearance; a feigning; hypocrisy,
dissipate, v. dissipare; hypocrisy,
dissipate, v. dissipare; b. dissipatum, to scatter, to
disperse: It. dissipare; F. dissipatum, to scatter completely; to dissolve and disappear; to vanish; to expend; to squander; to consume: dis sipating, imp.;
dissipated, pp. a dissolute: dissipation, n. pd.
shan, the act of scattering completely; the insensible
dinniuntion of a body; an irregular, extravagant
course of life; dissoluteness.
dissociate, v. dissociatem, to sepa-

course of life; dissoluteness, dissociate, v. dissociate, v. dissociate, v. dissociate, v. dissociate, in sunder, and socio, I unite), to separate; to disunite; to part; dissociating, inp.; dissociated, pp.; dissociation, n. disdua, the act of disuniting or separating; dissociable, a. d-5t, not well united or assorted; that cannot be brought to fellowship; dissociability, n. -5t7.ft. MITTEL

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changed from a solid to a liquid; to be broken; to come to an end: dissolving, imp.; dissolved, pp. -o5ted; dissolvent, a. -vēnt, having power to melt or dissolver. any substance which has the power of melting a solid body; dissolver, n. that which dis-solvers: dissolvable, a. -vd-bl, capable of being melted; that may be converted into a fluid; dissolvableness,

solves: dissol'wable, a. -vd.-bl. capable of being melted; that may be converted into a fluid: dissol vableness, a. the quality of being dissolvable. dissonant, a dis-so-dml (l. dessonant, disagreeing in sound—from dis, asunder, and sonant, sounding: It. dissonants: F. dissonant, discordant; inharmonious; unpleasant to the ear; harsh: dis sonance, n. -vdns, a discord; any sound harsh or unpleasant to the ear. dissuader, v. dis-sodd (L. dissuader, to oppose by argument—from dis, saunder, and suadeo, I advise or exhort against; to attempt to draw from by reasoning or motives, as from a measure or purpose: dissuaden, n. swadehin; dissuader, one who: dissuaden, n. swadehin; dissuader, n. angument or counsel employed to deter from a measure or purpose: dissuadive, a. -ste, tending to dissuade: n. argument or counsel employed to deter from a measure or purpose: dissuadive, a. -ste, tending to dissuade: n. argument or counsel employed to deter from a measure or purpose: dissuadive, a. -ste, tending to dissuade: n. argument or dissyllable, n. dis-dt-ld-bl(Gr. dis, twice, and sultabe, a. syllable, n. dis-dt-ld-bl(Gr. dis, twice, the hunch of the stables.

lables.

distaff, n. distiaf (low Ger. diesse, the bunch of flax on the distaff: Eav. dosrhers, a bush, a tuft: Sw. disso, to suck.—the stream of milk from the teat appearing like the thread drawn from the flax on the distaff: AS. distaff, the staff on which a bunch of flax or tow is tied, and from which the thread is

tain, v. dis-tan' (old F. desteindre, to discolour ; L dis, asunder, and tingo, I dye), to stain; to dis-celour; to blot; to defile: distaining, imp.: distained'.

pp. -dand., a distant la distantia, remoteness— from dis, asunder, and stans, standing: It distancia: F. distance), the interval or space between two ob-F. distance), the interval or space between two ob-jecta, events, or periods; remoteness; length of time; reserve; coldness; an interval in music; v. to place remotely; to leave behind in a race; distancing, imp.: distanced, pp. dinst, left behind: distancing, lamp; distanced, pp. dinst, left behind: distancing, place, connection, de.; remote in view; reserved; cold; somewhat haughty; distantly, d. d.

distaste, n. dis-dast' (L. die, asunder, and taste), dis-like of food or drink; a slight degree of disgust; dis-relish; v. to dislike: distaste ful, a. -foit, offensive; distante fully, and the distante fully, and distante fully, distante fully, and distante fully, distanted and temper), distanted fully, discasse; mainly; any morbid or diseased state of an disease; mainly; any morbid or diseased state of an animal body; a morbid state of mind; a disease in dogs beginning with a running from the ness and eyes; v. to disorder; to derange body or mind; dis-tempering, imp.; distanted pp. -pērd, diseased or disordered.

distemper, n. dis-têm'pêr (It. distemperare, to dis-solve any liquor or fluid; tempera, water-colours), in painting, the preparation of colours with size and

paratum, the preparation of colours with size and water, or gum-water: v. to mix up colours with size and water, &c.—see tempera.
distemperature, a. dis-lim-per-d-fur (L. dis, asunder, and temperature), excess of heat or cold, or of other qualities; perturbation of mind; confusion; indisponents

distend, v. dis-tend' (L. distendere, to stretch asun-er-from dis, asunder, and tendo, I stretch: It. disder—from dis, asunder, and tendo, I stretch: It. dis-tenders: P. distender), to stretch orspread in all dire-tions; to enlarge or expand; to swell: distending, inp.: distended, pp.: distention or distensing, n. -ten-shin, the act of swelling or enlarging: disten-sible, a. -st-bi, capable of being distended or dilated. distelled, n. dist-file Gr. dis, twice, and stichos, a row, couplet: distolous making complete sense; a couplet: distolous making complete sense; a vow on the opposite sides of a stem, as the grains in an ear of bariev.

couplet: diffichous, a. -ie, in bot, disposed in two rows on the opposite sides of a stem, as the grains in an ear of barley.

distil, v. distil (F. distiller, to distil: L. destillare, to drip or trickle down—from de, down, and stillo, trop), to extract by heat; to separate sprit or essential oil from any substance by heat; to drop; to let fall in drops; to flow gently: distilling, imp.; n. the act or process of extracting sprit by heat; distilled, p., -tild; adj. extracted by heat or by dropping; distiller, n. one who distills: distillab, a. -do-b, capable of being distilled; distillation, -distillab, a. -do-b, capable of being distilled; distillation; distillation; and substance by evaporation and condensation: distillatory, a. -de-t, be buildings and works where distilling is carried on. distinct, a. distinctly; da. -dr-t, the buildings and works where distilling is carried on. distinct, a. distinctly, for the same in number or kind; separate; clear; different; plain; one one of the distinct of the distinct of the distinct of difference made by which one thing is substanced on the distinct of difference or superiority; elevation of rank or character; eminence; distinctive, a. -the, that marks distinction or difference is distinctively, ad. -d. distinguish, v. disting-grosh (L. distinguere, to put a difference by some mark—from dis, assunder, and stinguere, to mark with a pointed instrument; it. distinguere, to mark with a pointed instrument; it distinguere, it is mark of the difference by some external mark; to separate or divide by some mark or quality; to perceive a difference by the senses; to make eminent or known; to signalise; to find the difference distinguishng, imp.; add, constitut-

mark or quality; to perceive a difference by the senses; to make eminent or known; to signalise; to find the difference: distinguishing, imp.: adj. constituting distinction or difference from other things; distinguished, pp. gudsht: adj. separated from others by aome marked difference; conspicuous; colebrated; illustrious; eminent: distinguishable, a. gudsh-d-bi, that may be known by some mark of difference; worthy of special regard: distinguishableness, n. one who, or that which; distinguishableness, n. one who, or that which; distinguishingly; ad. -fit: distinguishment, n. distinction; observation of difference.

distort, v. dis-tört' (L. distortus, distorted, deformed distort, v. distort (I. distortus, distorted, deformed—from dis, asunder, and tortus, twisted: 1t. distore; F. distore), to twist out of a natural or regular shape; to put out of its natural posture; to wrest from the true meaning; to pervert; distorting, imp.; distorted, pp.; distortion, n. 465-kbin, the act of twisting or wresting out of a natural shape; some visible deformity, as a curved spine, squinting, &c.; a perversion of the true meaning of words, distract, v. distract (I. distractus, divided, perplexed—from dis, asunder, and freedus, drawn or dragged), to pull the attention or mind in different directions; to confuse; to perplex; to comfound or haras; to turn or draw from any point or object.

distracting, imp.: distracted, pp.: adj. disordered in mind; furious; mad: distracter, n. one who: distraction, n. .-frdk-shist (F. distraction), confusion from a crowding of objects on the mind; perplexity; perturbation; madness: distractedly, ad. 41: distractedness, n. -distractive, a. -41:, causing perpective distraction, -44:, in low, a connection supports acceptable the distraction of the distraction of

supports a cell, while the other does not: adj. separating two parts to a distance from each other.
distrain, v. dis-tran' (mid. L. distringers; F. dis-traindre, to exercise severity upon, to compel or constrain a person to do something by the exaction of a piedge or by a fine; L. dis, asmider, and stringo, I strain, I draw tight), to seize the person or goods for debt or rent: distraining, imp.; distrained, pp.-traind': distrain-fine, a.-d-bl, liable to be distrained, the distrain' or, n. -train' a seizing of goods for rent, &c.: distrain' or, n. -train' er, he who seizes goods for debt or for service.

or for service.

castrain; n. -trout, a setting of goods for rent, &c.; distrain or, n. -trout, r. he who setzes goods for debt of for service.

distrain, n. dis-très' (mid. L. districtio, the judicial authority of exacting a fine or piedge, the piedge of fine exacted, subsequently termed a distress? F. detreme pain of body; inquish of mind; calamity; advertive, instrume; poverty; destitution; a state of danger; the act of taking goods for rent, &c.; v. to district of the pain; to pain; to grieve; to make miserable; misfortune; poverty; destitution; a state of danger; the act of taking goods for rent, &c.; v. to district distressing, imp.; add, very afflicting; distressing, imp.; add, very afflicting; distressed; pp. -trèst; distressing, a -foll. bringing or inflicting distress; calamitous; proceeding from pain or anguish; distress fully, ad. -d.

distribute, v. dis-trib-dl [L. distributum, to distribute-from dis, saunder, and tribuo; ligive or divide; lt. distributive; F. distributer, to divide among two or more; to deal; to dispense or administer; to separate into classes or orders; distributing, imp.; distributed, pp. divided among a number; bestowel; distributed, pp. divided among a number; bestowel; distributed, pp. divided among a number; distribution; fine act of dividing among a number; bestowel; distributive, a. -trib-dif, that divides or assigns in portions; n. in gram, a word which divides or distributes; distributive, a. -trib-dif, that divides or assigns in portions; n. in gram, a word which divides or distributes; distributive, a. -trib-dia anthority, or the territory over which it was exercised—from dis, asunder, and strictus, drawn togother), a limited extent of country; a part of a country or city defined by law or suspicion; want of confidence, faith, or reliance:

distrust'ingly, ad. Ii. distrust'less, a free from distrust or suspicion.

disturb, v. dis-terb' (L. disturbare, to throw into disorder-from dis, asunder, and turbo, I trouble, I disorder: It. disturbare), to stir; to discompose; to ruffie; to agitate; to move from a state of rest; to interrupt: disturbing, imp.: disturbed, pp. terbod' disturber, n. one who: disturbanes, n. terbod' disturber, n. one who: disturbanes, n. terbod' and interrupt: disturbing or hindering from the peace-adisturion, disqueting or hindering from the peace-disturion, n. tis-ti-ti-tion or the typin (L. dis, asunder, and uniton), want of concord or agreement; sate of not being united; separation; contention: disun'ionist, n. tit, one who.

disunite, v. dis-int' (L. dis, asunder, and unite), to separate; to disjoin; to part; to fall asunder; to become separate: dis'uni'ting, imp.: dis'uni'ted, pp.: disun'ity, n. dis-id; a state of separation.

disuse, n. dis-dis' (L. dis, not, and use), want or neglect of use; cossation of practice or exercise: v. dis-nit', to cause to use; to neglect to practice: disun'agi, imp.: disused; n. dis-nit's disuses, n. dis-nit's disused; n. dis-nit's disuses, n. dis-nit's disused; n. disused;

disvalue, v. dis-val'a (L. dis, and value), to under-

divaine, v. districts in the same sense, as a conse, as a value; to set a low price upon.

ditch, n. dich (Dan. dige, a ditch, a bank: F. digue, a jetty, a bank—see ditch, a trench dug in the ground; a mont; any long marshy channel for water: v. to trench; to dig a drain; to form ditches: ditch ing, imp.: ditched, pp. dicht: ditch er, n. one who.

ditheism, n. dithe izm (Gr. dis, twice, thece, a god) the doctrine of those who maintain the existence of two gods, one good, the other evil: ditheist, n. -ist, one who: ditheistic, a. -is-tik, also ditheistical, a. -ii-kal, pert. 10.
dithyrambic, n. dith'i-rdm'bik, also dith'yram, n.
(L. dithyrambus; Gr. dithurambos, a surname of
Bacchus), song in honour of Bacchus, imitating the
wildness of intoxication; a poem written in a wild
irregular strain; adj. wild; enthusastic,
ditone, n. dit'on (ir. dis, twice, and tonos, a tone),
in music, an interval of two tones.
dittany, n. dit'id-n (it. dictammus; Gr. diktamnos),
an aromatic plant whose leaves in smell resemble
lemon-thyme.

lemon-thyme.

all aronance man whose earest in small research and collection them.

ditted, pp.—see ditty,
ditto, al. ditto, ditto, word, anything said: L.
ditto, al. ditto (it. detto, word, anything said: L.
ditto, al. ditto, ditto, constructed do.), the same as above; what has been said before; the same.

ditty, n. ditto (old F. ditdo or ditto, recitation of sa adventure, a story, or a poem: L. dittum, to say), a sone; a little poem intended to be sung; ditties, a sone; a little poem intended to be sung; ditties, a ditties, and ditto, and ouron, urine; diouretico, having the power of provoking urine), an increased or excessive to promote the flow of urine; a. network, having the power to promote the flow of urine; n. a medicine that increases the discharge of urine.
diurnal, a. di-trindl (L. diurnus, daily—from diex, day; f. diurno: F. diurne), pert, to a day; daily; performed in 24 hours: n. a journal; a day-book; dier-nally, ad. 4.

performed in 2s nours; n. a journa; a culy-now; cmr-nally, ad. 4. divan, t. divan, a collection of writ-ings, a council: it. divano; r. divan), in Twrkey, the council of state or privy council of the Sultan; a pro-vincial council; a court of justice; a hall or court, with cushioned seate around it; a coffee and smoking

council of state or privy council of the suitan; a provincial council; a court of justice; a hall or count, with cushloned seats around it; a coffee and smoking differentate, v. divort's held [1. discorrications, to pyread saturder—from die asunder, and sorrications, to pyread saturder—from die asunder, and sorrications, to pyread saturder—from die asunder, and sorrications, to pyread the legs apart), to fors; to part into two branches; divaricating, imp.: adj. in bol., coming off from the stem at a very wide or obtuse angle: divaricated, pp.: divarication, in. held-held, a forking; a separation into two branches.

dive, v. div [Out. daugen, to duck the head; AS. daylan, to plunge in water: Dan. duce, to pitch, as ship), to sink; to plunge into water; tog odeep into any subject: diving, imp.; dived, pp. divar'. diver, none who dives into water; diving-bell, a machine in which men can remain under water for a length of time, originally in the form of a bell.

diverge, v. deverj' [t. dis, asunder, and vergo, I incline: It. divergers, to diverge, to spread out from one point; to tend from one point and recede from each other, as straight lines from the centre of a direction, as straight lines from the centre of a direction of the contre diverging, imp.; diverged, pp. originary of the divergence, in discount of the diverse, and there's [R. divers; L. diversus, apart trom, different—from L dis, assunder, and cersus, turned), various; sundry: diverse, a. diversity, in diversely, ad. di. in different ways: diversity, in diversely, ad. di, in different ways: diversity, in the centre of the control of the contro

-from L. dis, asunder, and vestis, a garment), to

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dress—from L. dis, asunder, and vestis, a garment), to strip, as of clothes, arms, &c.; to deprive of; to disposess: dives ting, imp.; dives ted, pp.; dives ture, n. dir. the act of stripping or depriving, divide, v. divide, line; in the dividere, to part as under, to distribute: Sp. divider; to divide), to separate or part; to part a thing into two or more pieces; is keep apart; to distribute; to give in shares; to part and the property of the stripping of the dividered, in the dividered, in the dividered, which dividered, in produce the dividered, and the dividered, in the dividered, a dividered, which are the dividered, a dividered, a sharel, a part or share of the profits of gains of a public company engaged in business of any kind, as a tank, or railway; the interest payable on any portion of the mational debt or other stock; the part or share due to each creditor from funds realised from the sale of a bankrupt's effects, or from the payment of a composition; in arith, the number to be divided. divination, — see divine, v. divine, a di-twi (l. divinus, of or belonging to a dity—from divus, a god: It. divinus; f. divin), pert. to the true God; heavenly; sacred; excellent in the highest degree; above human; n. a minister of the despel; a clergyman; a priest; v. (l. divinu, I fore-till, to foretell or predict; to use or practise divination; to guess or conjecture: divining, imp.; divined, pp., eind; divination, n. divination; divina laving the nature of, or connected with, divination; whine mass, n. divinity, supreme excellence: divine'ty, st. 4i, in a divine or godlike manner: diviner, n. one who presends to predict future events by supernatural mass: divineres, n. a woman who: divining-rod, and, usually made of hazel, with forked branches, sed by those who pretend to discover water or metals by its means: divinity, n. divis'th', the divine na-twer essence: the Deliy; the Godhead; God; a false say a celestial being, inferior to a god; the science divine things; theology. division; separated, di-deal, capable of division; that may be separated lab parts: divisibly, ad. -bls: divis'iblity, n. -bli'd-the property possessed by bodies of being separated.

the property possessed by bodies of being separated to parts: divisibleness, n.: division, n. di-vizh:un, has partas divisibleness, n. division, n. discourse; variance; difference; n. rule in stimulatic; in either House of Parliament, the separation of the members into two particles for the purpose divoting on opposite sides of a question; division; division; a. dissel, pert. to a division; noting a division; division; n. division, n. division; division; division; n. division; division of discouding division; n. division; division of discourse divisions of separation which traverse lock-masses, and divide them into blocks or fragments more or less regular.

ments more or less regular.

divorce, n. di-vors' (L. divortium, a separating fro snother—from dis, asunder, and versum, to turn: It, disporzio: F. divorce), the dissolution of the marriagebend: a legal separation between man and wife, by which each becomes free to marry another; the senbence or writing dissolving the marriage; a separation of things closely united: v. to dissolve the marriagesence or writing assorving the marriage; a separation of things closely united: v. to dissolve the marriage-bond; to separate or disunite things closely connected; a force sauder; to put away; divorced in min; divorced in series, a wice divorced hin, a -dh); divorced, and will be series, a series, a wice divorced hin, a -dh); divorced in series, and the divorced in the series, and the divorced in the series, and the series, and the series of the series, and the series of th

giddy, dizzy: Dan. disig, hazy), having a sensation of swimming or whirling in the head, with a tendency to fall; giddy; thoughless: v. to make giddy; to confuse: dizzying, imp. -t-trag: dizzied, pp. -z-ddizzied, pp. -z-ddizzie

significations are so intermingled that it appears im-practicable to group them under their separate heads, do, n. dd, in music, the Italian name for the first or C note in the scale.

do, v. do (a colloquial word), to cheat: n. a cheat;

an imposture.

an imposture, do., pronounced as if written du'to, an abbreviation of ditto, which see, doab or docab, n. do'db, in the E. I., a tongue or tract of land which lies between the confuence of two or more rivers, as the docabs of the Punjaub.

docile, a docile or docile (a cally taught, and to learn-from doce) the call: It and R docile, easily instructed; teachable; casily managed; tractable: docility, n. do-sit-4t, readiness to learn; approach to the call of th

able: declitty, n. do-std-tt, readiness to learn; aptmess to be taught.
docimacy, n. dos-t-md-st (Gr. dokimasia, proving,
trial—from dokimazo, I try, I put to the proof), the
act or practice of assaying ores or metals: doc imastic, a. -mds-tk, relating to the assaying of ores or
metals; proving by experiments: doc imology, n.
-mdl-o-ft (Gr. logos, a discourse), a treatise on the art
of assaying metals, &c.
dock, v. dok (Ger. docke, a bundle, a bunch of thread:
It. locco, a scrap: W. toc, short or abrupt: Icel. dockr,
a short stumpy tail), to cut or lop off the end of a
thing; to curtail; to shorten: n. the tail of a beast
cut short; the solid part of the tail; a term applied to
several plants having leaves broad in proportion to
their length, as sour-dock, burdock: docking, imp.:
docked, pp. dokt, clipped; cut off, as the end of a
thing.

docked, pp. dokt, clipped; cut off, as the end of a thing, deck, n. dok [Flem. docke, a bird-cage], the inclosure or box in which a criminal is placed at his trial. dock, n. dok (fer. docke, the tap to let the water of a fish-pond in or out: It. doccia, a mill-dam), an inclosed basin for repairing ships; a large pond at the side of a river, or at its mouth, where the water is kept out by flood-gates till the ship is built or repaired; the water-way extending between two wharves: v. to place in a dock: dock age, n. -dj, money paid for the use of a dock: dry dock, that from which the water can be run off for the inspection of the bottoms of ships: wet dock, one always kept with a sufficient depth of water for the floating of ships: dockyard, n. spaces and warehouses near the docks for naval stores, timber, &c. docket, n. dok-st (diminutive, from dock, to curtal).

timber, &c.

docket, n. dok-ët (diminutive, from dock, to curtail:

W. toeyn, a slip, a ticket), a ticket or label, with
written direction thereon, tied to goods; a piece of

paper or parchment containing the heads, or a sum-mary, of any large writing; the subscription at the foot of any document for attestation; a register of cases in a court; v. to mark their contents on the

cases in a court; v. to mark their contents on the back of papers; to indows; to form an abstract; to mark with a ticket; dock'eting, imp.; dock'eted, pp. doctor, n. dok'ter (t. doctor); F. docteur, a teacher, a doctor—from L. docco, I teach: Sp. doctor), short-ened into Dr; the highest degree conferred by a uni-versity in divinity, law medicine, music, or science; one who practises medicine; a physician; a learned man: v. colloquially, to apply medicines for the cure of diseases; in adulterate: doctors' commons, the place where the doctors of the civil law used to live and est in common—now, the official residences and place where the doctors of the civil law used to live and eat in common-mow, the official residences and offices of the judges of various courts, as the Court of Arches, the Admiralty, &c.: doctors, as the Court of doctor: doctors doctorally, ad. 4: doctors doctors, ad, or doctorship, n. degree or rank of a doctor: doctoring, n. in finmitian language, the adulteration of liquors and articles of domestic consumption; the giving doctors of doctors, ad. 4! like a learned man; doctors or doctores, n. a female who acts as a hybrician or doctores, n. a female who acts as

medicines to: doc'torly, ad. 'd. like a learned manicoc'tress or doc'tores, n. a female who acts as a physician. doc'trinaires, n. plu dök'tri-ndrs' (F.—from L. doc'trina-see doc'trina), a party in France favourable to limited monarchy: n. sing. a political theorist. doc'trine, in. dok'trin (L. doc'trina, instruction, learning—from doce, I teach: It. dot'trina: F. doc'trine, whatever is taught; a principle or position laid down by a teacher; any tenet or dogma; one of the truths of the Gospel: doc'trine: doc'trinaily, ad. 'd. document, or doc't-ment (L. documentum, an example, a lesson—from doce, I teach: It. documento: F. document), any paper containing written instructions or proofs for information, &c.; evidence; record: doc'umentary, a. mentior's, of or relating to written instructions or proofs for information, &c.; evidence; record: doc'umentary, a. mentior's, of or relating to written instructions or evidence; also doc'umental, a dodder, n. doc'der (Ger. dot'er), a parasitical plant staching itself to plants such as the fiax or clover: dod dered, a. derd, overgrown with dodder, doc't en or angle), ergular figure having dodecasynian, a. do'dok'd-dyn'i dn (Gr. dodc'a. twelve, and pune, a female), pert. to an order of plants, the do'docasyn'ia, n. -id-d, having twelve pistils or styles.

pistils or styles. dodecahedron,

pistils or styles, dodecaderon, n. do'dek-d-he'drôn (Gr. dodeka, twelve, and (h)edra, a base), a regular solid having twelve equal bases or sides; do'decahe'dral, a -he'drdl, consisting of twelve equal sides or bases, dodecandrain, a do'dek-d-n'dr'-dn, also do'decan'-drous, a -dris (Gr. dodeka, twelve, and aner, a man-gun, andros), pert to a class of plants, the do'decan'-dria, n. -dr'-d, having twelve stamens, dodecan's, a dried, having twelve stamens, dodecan's, a dodecan' do'dek'-drif (Gr. dodeka, twelve, and studes, a column), in arch., a portico having twelve columns in front.

and stuces, a column), in arch., a portice having welve columns in front.

dodecatemory, n. do'd&d-lem'er-t (Gr. doden, twelve, and morion, a part), in astrol., a term applied to the twelve houses or parts of the zodine of the primum mobile (pri-mām mobi-let), to distinguish them from the twelve signs.

dodge, n. do'j (imitative of the sound of a lump of a moist, soft substance thrown on the ground, then the jerk with which it is thrown: Bav. dotech, a mass of something soft: Scot. dod, to jogl, a low trick; a quibble; an evasion: v. to follow in the track of any one in his ins and outs; to shift place by a sudden start; to deceive one by change of motion; to be evasive; to quibble: dodg'ing, inp.: dodged, pp. do'jd'. dodg'er, i. one who dodges or evades. dodo, n. do'itô ibut. dodeers—from dodor, a sluggard, an extinct bird. At the discovery of the island of Mauritius, in 1598, the dodo was very abundant there.

there.

doe, n. do [L. dama; Ger. dam; AS. da; Dan. daa, fallow deer: It. daiso, the female of the same kinds, a female of the fallow deer—male, buck: doe-skin, n. leather prepared from the skin of a doe; a stout tweeled woollen cloth.

doer, n. dô-ôr: does, v. dúz—see do.

doff, v. dof [contraction of do off—opposite of don, do do, to divest; to strip; to put off; to take off, as the hat: doffing, inp.; defied, pp. dofd; do fer, n. a revenue defield of the defield o

dog, n. dög (Icel. doggr; Dut. dogghe, a large dog), a well-known domestic animal; a man, in repreach; an iron bar with a sharp fang, used to fasten a log of timber; a nume applied to various tools, pleces of machinery, &c., having a curve like the neck of a dog; v. to follow insidiously; to hunt or follow closely for a particular purpose; dog ring, imp., dogged, pp. dog gishness, n.; dogged, a dog-god, sour; surly; sullen; sulleny is sulleny dog gishneste; dog godly, ad. di, dog-godness, n. -nds, sullen determination; dog gerel, n. -gr-ed, a sort of loose or irregular burlesque poetry, as diogged verse or rhyme; to throw to the dogs, to throw away as useless; to go to the dogs, to go to ruin; dog-berry, n. the berry of the dogwood; dog-cart, n. a light one-horse carriage having a box at the back for dogs, but extensively used for other purposes; dog-brier, n. the dog-days are the part of the summer from about the beging beginned to the part of the summer from about the beging beginned to the time during which Sirius or the Dog-star was above the horizon with the sun; dog-fath, n. a small species of shark; dog-grass, n. awid plant, about was feet high, with straight stem, creeping root, and leaves soft and green; dog-fath, n. creeping root, and leaves soft and green; dog-fath, n. the rone of the leaf in a book turned down; dog's-cared, a. folded down, as the corner of a leaf; dog-star, n. the bright star called Sirius, whose rising and setting at the same time as the sun gave name to the dog-day; dog-watch, n. among sallors, a watch of two hours; the two watchs the sun care dogs and save hume to the dog-day; dog-watch, n. among sallors, a watch of two hours; the two watchs force teeth and grinders; dog-wood, n. a name applied to various plants — in Eng. and N. Amer., to the shrubly species of Cornus.
dogo, n. daj (It.—from L. dwg, a leader), a name green tood the chefer magistrates of the anc. republics of vertices the chefer magistrates of the anc. republics of vertices the chefer magistrates of the anc. repub

doll, n. dol., a kind of pulse resembling small peas, dolly, n. doj. (if (probably a modification of Dut. ducwie, a towel; Ger, seahel, a towel; Swiss, ducheit, a napkin, a small napkin, plain or coloured, used at table after dinner with the wine and dessert, doings, n. plu, doi-ings (see do), actions good or bad; behaviour; conduct; feats, doll, n. doj. (j. doi. j. doi. ohl, n. dol, a kind of pulse resembling small p

not a dott," changed into, "I care not a farthing; "a trifle, dolabriform, a do-lab'ri-folorm (L. dolabra, an axe, and forma, shapee), in bot, shaped like an axe, dolce, ad. dol'.ché (it.), in music, softly and sweetly, doldrums, n plu. dol'.chrims, a sailor's term for the tropical zones of calms and variable winds, dole, n. dol (from deal, which see), that which is dealt or distributed; a part, share, or portion of anything; money or provisions given in charity: v. to distribute grudgingly and in small portions: do'ling, imp.: doled, pp. dold.
dole, n. dol (low Ger. dole, a dole: W. toll, a pit:

blem dul, a ditch, a mound), slips of pasture left leaves ploughed lands; a boundary mark. clafful, a dol/fold (Scot. dule, griof: L. dolere, to grove: H. duolo, pain; F. deud, mourning), sorrow-inj; expressing grief; sad; dismal; melancholy; vorations: dole fully, ad.-fit dole fulness, n.: dole-ing, a.—sing, melancholy; gloomy; dismal; dole-fulnes, a. sing, melancholy; gloomy; dismal; dole-

deletite, n. dol'er-tt (Gr. doleros, deceptive), a vari-ety of greenstone, composed of felspar and augite, so alled from the difficulty of distinguishing between

olled from the difficulty of distinguishing between the compounds.

delichocephalic, a. dol't-kō-sērā-līk, also dol'icho-cphisons, a-sērā-līks (Gr. dolichos, long, and kephole, the head), long-headed; applied to the long-skulled theo-fithe human family: dol'ichocephalism, a-sēr-ēsiem, the state or condition of: dol'ichosaurus, in-ser-sēs (Gr. caurer, a. lizard), in geol., a snake-lik-ies (Gr. caurer, a. lizard), in geol., a snake-lik-ies del petile, of about three feet in length, found in

the chalk formation.

4601, n. 467 (properly a bunch of rags: Fris. dok, a fillel bundle: Ger. docke, a doll), a child's baby or paped; a small figure in the human form for the assessment of children.

summement of children.

dollar, n. doll-ler (Ger. thaler; Dut. daler), a silver
con in U. S., and Canada, of the value of from 4s. 2d.
tosts 4d; a silver coin current in Holland, Germany,
Spain, dc., varying in value up to five shillings Eng-

deliman, n. dól^{*}mdn (Hung. dolmang; Turk, dola-tion), a long cascock or robe worn by the Turks. dolmen, n. dól^{*}mén, or toimen, tól^{*}mén (Celtic), in crèació, a Breton name given to a large excavated dime containing human remains; a variety of crom-

selb-sec tolmen.

delonite, n. dolo-mit (after the French geologist
Dolomicu), a crystalline variety of magnesian limesec occurring largely in the older stratified forma-

the control of the co

dilla, a stupid; duil in intellect; dol'ishiy, addol'ishness, n.
do-main; n. do-main (F. domaine; L. dominium,
tensin, n. do-main (F. domaine; L. dominium,
tensin, property—from dominue, a lord), possesdon; estate; empire; dominion; the parks, &c., lying
wound the house of a lord, in which sense we also use
sensis and demeane; doma inia, a.—ma'nt-dl, pert, to.
dume, n. dom (L. domus, a bouse; Gr. domo, a roof;
the domne Ger. dom, a cathedral—a church, being
called the domuse Det, house of Godl, the part of a roof
at the form of an inverted cup or half globe; a house
when of a hollow circular shape; domed, a domd,
having a dome: dome-shaped, a. in the form of a
dome: domail, a. do'mdi, relating to the astrological
use of a house of the heavens,—the whole heaven,
withbe and having been divided by astrolopare into 12 equal parts, called the 12 houses of the
havens.

Demenday, n. dómz'da, or Domes'day-book (Lower Desire Demenday), n. dómz'da, or Domes'day-book (Lower Desire Demenday), n. dómz'da, or Domes'day-book (Lower Desire Demenday), n. domz'da, or Domes'day-book (Lower Demenday), n. domz'day-book (Lower Demenday), n. domz'day-book (Lower Demenday), n. domz'day-book (Lower Demenday), n. drifler; a simpleton. In the E. I., a litter description of two volumes, a greater and a less; in the reins of two volumes, a greater and a less; in the reins of two volumes, a greater and a less; in the reins of two volumes, a greater and a less; in the reins of two volumes, a greater and a less; in the reins of two volumes, a greater and a less; in the reins of two volumes, a greater and a less; in the reins of two volumes, a greater and a less; in the reins of two volumes, a greater and a less; in the reins of two volumes, a less in the reins of two volumes, a greater and a less; in the reins of two volumes, a greater and a less; in the reins of two volumes, a greater and a less; in the reins of two volumes, a less in the reins of two volumes, a greater and a less; in the reins of two volumes, a greater and a less; in the reins of two volumes, a greater and a less; in the reins of two volumes, a greater and a less; in the reins of two volumes, a greater and a less; in the reins of two volumes, a greater and a less; in the reins of two volumes, a greater and a less; in the reins of two volumes, a greater and a less; in the reins of two volumes, a greater and a less; in the reins of two volumes, a greater and a less; in the reins of two volumes, a greater and a less; in the reins of two volumes, a greater and a less; in the reins of two volumes, a greater and a less; in the reins of two volumes, a greater and a less; in the reins of two delles, to the dom, n. definition, and the first desired from the first d

from a wild state: domes'tica'ting, imp.: domes'tica'-

from a wild state: domestica'ting, imp.: domestica'ted, pp.: adj. fond of remaining at one's own home domestication, n. -åd*skin, the taming of wild animals; the act of living much at home: domesticity, n. domestic character, domicile, n. domi-t-sit or -sit (l., domicilium, a habitation—from domus, a house; it domicilie; F. domicile; a house; a residence; the usual psice of abode; v. to fix for one's self a usual residence; domiciling, imp.: dom'ciled, pp. -sitd: dom'cil'iary, a. -di't-ér-i, pert. to the residence of a family or person: domiciliary visit, a visit paid to a house by authority to scarch for persons or things: dom'cil'iate, v. -di't-ét-i, to domicile: dom'cilia ting, imp.: dom'cilia to pp. dom'cilia ting, imp.: dom'cilia to domicile: dom'cilia ting, imp.: dom'cilia to domicile: dom'cilia ting, imp.: dom'cilia to dominant, a dom't-ndut (l. dominans, ruling or bearing sway—from dominus, a lord: it. dominante; F. dominant, dom'nun, in direction, and the tonic—thus, the note which is a fifth from the tonic—thus, v. ndt, to prevail to or ule; to govern the tonic character, v. ndt, to prevail to tule; to govern the tonic character, v. ndt, to prevail to tule; to govern the tonic character, a fit, a full rary; governing: dom'ination, n. -prin, a full rary; governing: dom'ino, n. -prin, surreure nower or authority; tyriany; insolent role of dom'inative, a -ftv, arottary authority; tyranny; insolent rule: dom ina-tive, a.-fiv, arbitrary; governing; domin'on, n.-gan, supreme power or authority; territory or district gov-erned by a prince; rule; control; dom'ineer', v.-ner', to tyrannise over; to rule over with insolence; to use authority oppressively: dom'ineering, imp.; dom'-ineered', pp.-nerd'; dominical, a. do-minick-kal, that notes or marks the Lord's day or Sabath; dominical letter, in almanace, the letter which denotes the Sabbetter, in unitatics, are letter which desires the sale both, the first seven of the alphabet being used for that purpose: Dominican, n. -kan, one of a religious order in the R. Cath. Ch., founded about 1215 by 85 Dominic, known in England as Black Friars, in France as Jacobins.

Dominic, known in England as Black Friars, in France as Jacobins. domino, n. dômi-nó (It.), an outer dress or cloak, with a movable hood, used at masquerades: dominoes, n. plu. nôes, a game played with dotted pieces of bone of a flat oblong shape.

don, n. dôn (Sp.—from L. dominus, a lord), a Spaniah title of nobility, now a title of respect, of general application: don na, n. fem. of don, itle of a lady in Spain and Portuga!, dons, in Jamiliar Language, the heads of colleges, and the fellows at the universities. don, v. dôn (contr. for do on), to put on; to assume; opposite of doff: don ring, imp.: donned, pp. dônd. donation, n. dô-nd-shan (L. donatio, a donation-from dono, I give: F. donation), the act of giving; a grant or gift; that which is given or bestowed: donation, a gift; a gratuity; in law, a benefice merely given and disposed of by the patron to a man, without either presentation is an assume; of the donation of the dominant of the donation of the donation of the donation, donation, greed, done, n.—see donation.

donion, n. dôndion (F. a turret, a tower—see donation. donion, n. dôndion (F. a turret, a tower—see donation. donion, n. dôndion (F. a turret, a tower—see

donee, n.—see donation.

donies, n.—see donation.
donjon, n. dônijôn (F. a turret, a tower—see
dungeon), principal tower or keep of an anc. castle,
forming the central and strongest portion of the building, beneath which were the prison vaults, hence called

aungeons.

donky, n. dóng/k/ (probably dun, from its colour, and key, a diminative termination), an ass: a well-known a mestic animat; (for dicktop), thick head, the small engine used for pumping water into the boilers, raising weights, &c.

done a mention

raising weights, ec.
donna, n.—see don, n.
donor, n.—see donation.
doodle, n. dold! (Scot. dawdle, to be indolent or
slovenly, a trifler; a simpleton.
doolee, n. or dooly, n. dd-ll, in the E. I., a litter
suspended from men's shoulders for carrying per-

movable frame of wood which closes an entrance: within doors, in the house: without doors, out of the house: to lie at this door, to be imputable or charged able to one: naxt door to, bordering on; near to: doorway, n. the entrance into any building; means of approach: door-keeper, n. one who guards an entrance; a porter; a janitor. doquet, n. dok-6 is docket), a warrant; a paper granting licence.

granting licence.

der or dorr, u. dür'(AS. dora, a drone, a locust: Gael.
durdun, hunming noise; Ir. dordam, to hum like a
beel, a drone bee; a beetle—so called from the humming sound made by animals of this class in flying,
dorse, n. do-r'e or do-rd'(P.), a sea-fish of a golden
yellow colour, popularly called in Eng. John doree
or dory, being a corruption of the French jaune doree,
golden-yellow. Latham suggests jaunitors, the gatekeeper, a name given to it by the fishermen of the
Adriatic, in allusion to St. Feter possessing the keys of
borlan, a divide pert to boris in Greece;
Dorlan, a divide pert to the borians, or to Doris, in Greece;
an order in architecture; a dialect of the Greek language: Borliefam, a-stm, a phrase of the Boric
dialect.
dormant, a. dor'mant (I. doresters.)

dialect.

dormant, a. dör:mdnt (L. dormiens; R. dormente; F. dormant, s. leeping—from L. dormie, I sleep), inactive; sluggish; at reat; sleeping; quiescent; private; suspended; not exercised, as a dormant pervate; suspended; not exercised, as a dormant pergright window placed on a sloping roof giving light
to the chambers next the roof, formerly allotted for
sleeping apartments; dormitory, n. mi-ter-i, a sleep
ing-room; a series of sleeping-places in a building;
and mouse; but probably old F. dormeuse; Lang,
dourmeirs, a slemp head, a creating
alled to the mouse that remains torpid during winter. ter

dorn, n. dorn (Ger. dorn; Dut. doorn, a thorn), the fish thornback.

Hist thornback.

dorsal, a dor-edl (L. dorsum; It dorso, the back),
port, to the back, as the dorsal fin of a fish: dorsifarous, a -eff-crus (L. Fro, I bear), in bot., applied to
ferms bearing fructification on the backs of their fronds

dory—see dorse.
dose, n. dos (Gr. dosis, that which is given—from
ddidomi, I give: It. and F. dose), the portion or quantity
of medicine prescribed to be taken at one time; a portion; anything nauseous; what one is obliged to take:
v. to give in portions or quantities, as medicine; to
give anything nauseous, or to oblige to take: do sing,
imp.: dosed, pp. dosd.

who give in jointons of quantities, as meaning to give anything nanseous, or to oblige to take: do ring, imp. desect, pp. desect, desect, back of a seat—from L. dorsen, he back), a pannier or basket to be carried on the shoulder: ad, noting the hangings placed at the back of the altar as a decoration, and to hide the bare walls; noting hangings in a dining-hall behind the seats of the guests: dormals, n. dorsel, all behind the seats of the guests: dormals, n. dorsel, and dosser, n. dosser, a rich tapeatry hanging at the back of an altar as an ornament, and to hide the wall; a hanging in a dining-hall; an ornamental cover for a chair; also dossaid, n. dossel, n. dossel, fl. dousti, a peg or tap to draw of liquor from a cask—the primary idea being a bunch of something to stop an orifice: Ger. docke, a bunch: Gael. dos., a tuth, a cluster), a small portion of lint made round, or in the form of a date, to be laid on a sore.

made round, or in the form or a case, to be indiced so.

dost, v. dist. 2d pers, sing, of the verb do, which see,
dost, n. dist (But. dodde; low Ger. dutte, a plug or
excitons of cot are jot, tot, toth, a small point recognirande with a pen, dc.; any small point or mark: v to
mark with small points: dot'ting, imp.: dot'ted, pp.
dotage and dotard-see dotse, dot dotting, endowed, portioned-from dos, a dowry, a gift: F. dotation, an endowment), endowment; establishment of funds for
support, as of an hospital; a dowry or portion: do'tal,
a. -tdl, pert. to.
dotte, v. dot (Dut. doten, to be foolish, to rave: F.
dotter, to dote, to rave: Icel. dosta, to nod the head
inslumber), to regard with excessive fondness; to
show the weakness of age: do'ting, imp.: do'ted, pp.
do'ter, no no who: do'tingly, ad. 4t. dotage, n.
do'tal, the childishness of age; feebleness of mind in

old age: do'tard, n. -têrd, a man in the childishness of age: do'tardly, ad. -li: do'tard, n. ddê'êrd (Boot do'tur, to become stupid), a standing tree in a state of decay: dottarel, n. ddê'êr-ê, also do't'ard, a hird proverbial for stupidity.
doth, v. ddih, ad pera sing, prea, of do, which see, douaniar or domaneer, n. do'd-ni-d (F. dowaneer), a rustom-house officer.

a custom-nouse omeer.

Dousy, n. 46/4, name of a town in France celebrated for its English college for Boman Catholics, and where a translation of the Bible was made for the use of the adherents of the Rom. Cath. Ch., hence called the

adherents of the Rom. Cath. Ch., hence called the Douny Bible.
Douny Bible.

Adibl' (F. double, double—from L. daplico, I make twice as much), twice as much; twofold; being in pairs; deceifful; acting two parts, that is, two lines of conduct, open and secret; v. to fold; to increase by adding an equal sum or quantity; n. twice as much; a fold; the same quantity or length repeated; a turn in running; a trick; add, twice over; doub ling, imp.: n. a fold; an artifice; a shift; act of sailing round a cape; the winding and turning of a hare; doubled, pp. -id; doub leness, n.; doubly, ad. -h; double-daing, n. frand; deceit; cumning; double-entry, in book-keeping, an entry on both Dr. and Cr. side for each transaction; double-mined, a unstable; unsettled; wavering; to double s cape, to sail round it; to turn or wind in running, as a hare; double-large. settled, wavering: to double a cape, to sail round; to turn or wind in running, as a have: desible-barse, a baring two barrels—applied to a gun: double-base, n. the lowest-loned musical instr. of the violin class: double-barged, a. loaded with a double quantity of gunpowder: double-deading, n. the profession of one thing and the practice of another; doubled, dissimulation; fraud: double-baced, a. showing two faces; deceifful: double-baced, a. deceifful; reacherous: double-dyed, a. dtd, criminal in the highest degree; atteped in crime, as a double-dyed vilsis. Note.—Double is very much used as the first part of a compound word, and denotes two ways; twice the number or quantity: doublets, n. ddb-idd, a mesh incer garment; a waistoost; originally a garment in folds or doubles for defence; two; a pair. doubloon, n. ddb-idd, if. doubloos in doblets, as sp. or Port. guid coin, the double of the pistole.

double), a Sp. or Port. gold coin, the double of use platfole.
doubt, n. dout (F. doubtr: L. dublices, to waver, to fear—from 1. dublies, doubtful, what may turn out it two ways), uncertainty of mind; suspense: unspicion; to suspect; to fear; to hesitate to believe; to be in a state of uncertainty of mind; to waver in option; to suspect; to fear; to hesitate to believe; to be in a state of uncertainty of mind; doubt's me, mind out of the country of the

douceur, n. doo.ser' (F. douceur, sweetness-from dour; L. dulcis, sweet), a gift for service done of

F. dour: L. ducie, sweet), a gift for service done or to be done; a lure.
douche, n. doh. (E.: It. doccia, a mill-dam; doctor, to let water run with some force on the head to clean and wash ith, a bath given by a jet or stream of water poured from above on some part of the bedy, dough, n. do (AS. dah; Dut. delg, properly damped four: lock. delgia, to wet; delg, dough; ald H. der, daha, clay), a soft mass composed of four and yeast kmeade; bread before being baked in an oven t doughy, a. -t. soft like dough; dough-and, n. a small cake boiled in lard.
doughty, a. doi: 11 (AS. dohito, valiant: Det. desc. dough; dough-and, n. a small cake boiled in lard.

a small cake boiled in lard.
doughty, a doi:41 (Als dohits, valiant: Dut. despen, to be of some value: Ger. laugen, to be good fort, brave; vallant; noble; commonly used ironically: dough tings, n. neb: dough tings, d. -I. douse, v. doits (a probable corruption of deschemble seed to be seed to be plunge under water), to thrust into water; to lower or slacken suddenly; douring, imp: doused, pp. doits.
dout v. doits (contr. of do out), to put out; to extinuish.

dout, v.

tinguish.

dove, n. div (Dut. dayre; Icel. dw/a, a dove—probably from its habit of ducking the head—from Dut.

duspen, to duck the head, a pigeon; a word of endearment: dove-cot, a small house for pigeons: devetail, n. -fdl. a method of fastening the ends of pieces
of wood together, by slipping the one, cut in the form
of a dove's tail, into the correspondent notches of another; a strong way of jointing: v. to joint or unite

strongly: dove-tailing, imp.: dove-tailed, pp. tald: dove let, n. a little dove. dowager, n. dole-d-fer (F. douairier, a dowager-from mid. L. dotarium; F. douaire, a dowry), a title given to the widow of a prince or person of rank when he who succeeded her deceased husband in his titles and estates is married, there being thus two ladies with the same title; a widow of rank, with property or real estate enjoyed by her during her lifetime: dower, n. dole-r, or dowry, n. dole-r, the property which a woman brings to her husband on marriage; dow'ered, a. -ird, having a dowry; dow'erless, a. without a dowry; que-dowager, n. widow of a king; dow'ageriam, n. -irm, state, rank, or condition of a dowager.

doway, n. dow'dt (Scot. dawdie, a dirty, slovenly wenan: Dan. dideln, to be slow: Icel, dodi, languor), a woman awkward and untidy in dress: adj, awkward and slovenly in dress; Ill dressed, applied only to a woman: dow'dyish, a-tsh, like a dowdy. dowel, n. dols'd (F. doudle, a tap or socket: Ger. dods, a peg, a plug: Dut. doucen, to press into, a projection in a stone to fit into a socket, by which it may be fastened into the adjoining one; a peg of wood aspection of the down of the dow'dling, inp.: a suched of uniting two boards or bleess of wood a method of uniting two boards or bleess of wood another: W. to having downs; downing, http://in. a method of uniting two boards or pieces of wood or there is not be a made of the state of the state of the state of the from: dow'elled, pp. -641: down-jnn, n. a.pin inserted into a piece of wood in order to unite it to another.

into a piece of wood in order to unite it to another.

dower, downy—see downger.

downas, n. dolie-lits (bourlais, in France, where manufactured), a kind of coarse linen cioth.

down, n. dolien (Ger. danne; Icel. dáin, the lightest and softest kind of feathers; Ger. dannst, exhalation, vapour, the fine soft feathers of fowls; any fine hairy substance light enough to float in the air: down'y, a. d, soft, like down.

Association in the air a cowny, a. soft, like down, ad. or prep. dolor. (AS. of dune, from the hill —see down), from a higher to a lower place; on the ground; extended or prostrate on any surface; to ward the mouth of a river; below the horizon, as the sun; into a due consistence, as, to boil down. Note.—Persons in London say done to Scotland, &c., and those in the provinces, up to London; downcast, a shief, dejected; directed to the ground: up and down, ad. here and there; downcome, in a sudden fall of anything; downfall, n. field; ring; destruction; thin by violence or decay; sudden fall or depression; the province of the control of the cont rest or repose; sad, about to be in childbirth; down-right, a. plain; open; undisquised; blunt; adv. straight or right down; downrightly, ad. Al; down-rightness, n.; down-sitting, n. rest; act of sitting down: down-train, n. on a railway, a train proceeding on from the terminus or chief station; down-trod, or trodden, a. trampled down; oppressed; downward, a -xtending from a higher to a lower state or place; ad. secrets, in a descending course; from a higher to ad -secret, in a descending course; from a higher to a lower state or place.

ad.-serds, in a descending course; from a higher to a lower state or place.

downs, n. plu. dollows (Dut. duyne; F. dunes, sand-bills by the sea-side; Fris. dollne, a hillock of sand or snow: AS. dun, a hill, elevations of sand thrown up by the wind; broad ridges of elevated land near the sea, covered with close and fine turf; a flattish-topped dill; the Downs, a well-known road or anchorage ground for shipping in the English Channel, near Deal.

ground for shapping in the English Channel, near
dexilogy, n. dôks-0'i-5'ji (Gr. doxologia, giving glory
-from doxa, praise, glory, and logos, a word), a hymn
in praise of God; form of giving glory to God; doxdoxilogish, r. -fit, to give glory to God; doxdoxilogish, r. -fit, to give glory to God; doxings: doxalogished, pp. -fitat; dox ological, a. -fo/idoxe, v. -fox glored, pp. -fitat; dox ological, a. -fo/idoxe, v. -fox (Bav. doxen, to keep still; Dan. dose, to
dose, to mopel, to be haif asleep; to be drowsy; to
dose, to mopel, to be haif asleep; to be drowsy; to
dose, to down, a. -fox dose, to
dose, to mopel, to be drowsy; to
dose, to down, a. -fox

draff, dregs), an untidy, dirty woman; a prostitute: drab bar, n. one who associates with drab: drab bish, a having the character of a drab: drabble, v. drabif, to cover with fith. drabs, n. drabs, in sall-norke, a kind of wooden box for holding the salt when taken out of the boiling-

drachm, n. drdm (Gr. drachme, an anc. coin, abor 94d: L. drachme), the eighth part of an ounce; three scruples: a weight used by apothecaries—usuall written dram, which see.

scruples; a weight used by apothecaries—usually written dram, which see.

Land n. dry (Ak ann), the refuse malt after the liquor has been drawn off, used for has been drawn, a body of man drawph, drag, or draw, a body of men taken from an army or any part of it, or from a district; a detachment of soldiers; a cheque or order on a bank for money; a bill of exchange; a aketch; an outline or plan on paper; v. to draw men from a body of soldiers for service elsewhere; to select or detach; to draw out or delineate; drafting, imp.: draft ed, pp. drafts, n.—see drawph draughtsman, which see. draw, v. drag (AS, dragan; leel, draya, to drag or draw; Dut drayben; Ger. tragen, to carry), to draw along heavily or slowly; to pull by main force; to pull foreiby or roughly; to draw a heavy body along at the bottom, as of a river or other water; to hang so low as to trail on the ground; n. something to impede; anything to be drawn along the ground; an apparatus for searching among water for drowned persons, dc.; an instrument for retarding the motion of carriage-wheels whe edit one going down-hill; anything that treated or for searching among water for drowned persons, dc.; an instrument for retarding the motion of carriages wheels when going down-hill; anything that retards or hinders; an obstacle to progress; a kind of card drawn by the hand; a kind of carriages dragging, imp.: dragged, pp. dragds: to drag an anchor, to trail it along the bottom when the anchor will not hold the ship; drag-net, a net to be drawn along the bottom of a river or pond-gr! (same as drabble; Soct. draglit, bedirtied, bespatered; Nw. dragla, to drivel, to let spittle fail from the mouth), to wet and dirty by draw-ing along wet muddy ground, or wet grass; dragging, imp.; draggied, pp. draftid; add, dittled by being drawn over mud; draggie-tailed, a slatternly; untidy.

draggman, n. dragio-mān, plu, drag omans (F. and

unitdy, dragoman, n. drdg/d-mdn, plu dragomans (F. and Sp. dragoman; Arab. itarijumdn, a dragoman (F. and itarijumdn, a dragoman (F. and itarijumdn, a dragoman (Thald. itarijum, explanation, interpretation), an interpretation), an interpretation, an interpretation, and interpretation, and itarijumdn, and a serpent from Gr drukein, to see, to flash-from Hs supposed sharpness of sight), a fabulous winged creature; a genus of reptiles of the K. I; a constellation; in Scot., a paper kite; a serpent; in Scrip., the devil: dragomish, a. nish, or dragomishe, a. nish, or dragomishe, a. in the form of dragon; like a dragon: dragomis-blood, n. a red colouring matter obtained from various plants: dragomet, n. -0-net, a little dragon; dragom's-kita, a familiar name among miners and quarrymen for certain fossil stems whose leaf-scars somewhat resemble the scales of reptiles. scales of reptiles.

fosall stems whose leaf-scar somewhat resemble the scales of reptiles.

dragoon, n. drd-gôn' (old Fing. dragon, a species of carbine used by soldiers who could serve on horseback or on foot: F. dragon, a horse soldier, originally trained to act on foot also: v. to force; to flarass; to persecute; to use violent measures to obtain an object: dragooning, imp.: dragooned', p. -gônd', dragoonede, n. drdg-gôn-ndd', the giving up a place to the violence of soldiers; sine dragonade, n. drdg-gôn-ndd'.

drain, dragooned', the giving up a place to the drain, dragooned and the dragooned of the drain, dragooned of the drain of the drain of the dragooned of the water; to free from water gradually; to empty; to exhaust; to be freed from moisture: n. a channel, trench, or ditch for conveying water; a sink or small sewer; a gutter; draining, imp.; drained, pp. drado: drain'er, n. he who, or that which: drain'able, a. d-bl, capable of being cleared of water or surplus moisture: drain'age, n. -dl, the act of draining; that which flows out of a drain; the mode of carrying off the surface water of a country, as by rivers, &c.: draining-tiles, tiles used in the draining of fields.

drake, n. drak (Sw. and-drake; Ger. enterick, a drain', name of a fly.

game, jog, shun, thing shere wol

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dram, n. drdm (It. dramma, a very small quantity of a thing: Gr. drachme, a weight of 60 grains), one eighth part of an ounce apothecaries' weight; one eighth part of an ounce apothecaries' weight; one eighth part of an ounce apothecaries' weight; one eighth part of an ounce avoirdupois; a small quantity; a small glass of spirits to be drunk at once.

dramma, n. drdm' dl. iand Gr. drumm, an act or deed, a play, a dramma: F. drumm, a composition written to exhibit a picture of human life, and fitted for representation of the dramma; and the dramma dramma transit cally, ad. di. drammatis personn, dram'd-lis personn drammatically, ad. di. drammatis personn dram'd-lis personn drammatically, ad. di. drammatis green and drammatically, ad. di. drammatic green administration of the drammatic officer. ergon, work), the science and art of drammatic compositions and representations.

dramps, v. drup [F. drup, cloth: Sp. frap, tatters, cloth, to cover with folds of cloth or drapery for use officer. The drammatic contraction of the drammatic contraction of

clothing, or dresses in paintings or sculptures; cloth goo is.

clothing, or dresses in paintings or sculptures; cloth goo is.

drawfile, a drais(ik (Gr. drast(ko., active, vigorous articles) or art: F. drast(joek, powerful) purgatives, draught, and violently; a. a strong purgative, draught, n. draff (from drag or draw, which see, that which is dragged or drawn; the act of drawing, or quality of being drawn; force necessary to draw; act of drinking, or the quantity drunk at once; the number of fish caught at one drag of the net; a deschment or number drawn away, as men from an army; the depth to which a ship sinks in water when alfoat; a current of air; a delineation or representation of a thing by lines; in Serip., a sink; a privy—see Matt. xv. II: draghts, n. plu. draffs, a game played on a checkered board: draught-horse, n. a horse that draws loads, opposed to a sadde-horse: draught-hooks, n. plu. hooks on each side of a cannon-carriage; draughtmana, n. draffs-ind, one who draws plans or designs.

draw. Dut. freezen, to draw, as a sword, to truce out-freezen, to draw how, to had, to trais as water of the draw of the draw of the total aliquid; to sketch or delineate; to have, receive, or take, as money; to pull or exert strength in drawing; to move, advance, or approach: draw pt. drawing; imp: drawn, pp. drawing draw pt. drawing; to move back; to draw on the order or bill called a draft; to draw over, we written order or bill called a draft; to draw over, we written order or bill called a draft; to draw over.

back to draw nigh of near to approach: to draw a both of the work of the control of the control

drear, a dreir, also dreary, a dreir'd (AS. dreorig; Ger. traurie, sorrowful), dismai; gloomy with solutule: drear ily, and di: drear ineas, n. -nes, gloomy solitude.

dredge, n. dreif (Dut. dregghe, a drag or grapple for sweeping the bottom of rivers, &c.: F. drege, a kind of net), a net or drag for being dragged along the location of water for taking cysters, flat-fish, &c.: v. to catch, take, or gather with a dredge; to deepen with a dredge; to deepen with a dredge; to deepen with dredged, p. dreifed, dredged, n. riveries; flag, mp. dredged, pp. dreifed, dredger, n. riveries; flag, mp. dredged, pp. dreifed, dredged, n. rivers, docks, &c., by taking up the gravel and mud from the bottom, dredge, v. dreif (Dan. drysse, to dredge, to sprinkle; prov. Dan. drasse, to fall with a pattering noise: Sociarush, atoms, fragments), to scatter flour, &c., on meat while roasting: n. a mixture of oats and barley sown together: dredging-box, a box used for scattering flour over meat—generally called a dredger—dreelite, n. drei'll (after the Marquis de Dree), one of the heavy spars, generally occurring as a whitish crystallised vein-stone in lead mines.

dregs, n. plu, dreif (icel. dregg, sediment: Ger. and Dut. dreak, dumg, dirt; old F. drogue, draff), the matters of the dreak of the

a prion may dress, and on which articles for the tellet stand: dressmaker, n. one who makes ladies'

drible, v. drib² (Dan. draabe, a drop: prov. Dan. stike to drivel: Pol. drob, a diminutive thing), to three down in drops; to fall in drops; to slaver, as a dili or an idiot: drib bling, imp. -ling: drib bled, p. dc. dribblet, n. -dr., one who: drib blet, n. -dr. as small quantity; a small piece or part; a small

dried, drier—see dry.
drift, n. driff (AS. drifan; Goth. dreiban, to move
muder the influence of an overpowering force: Icel.
drif, a tempest), that which is driven by wind or water and collected in heaps; overbearing power or influence; tendency; aim or scope; in mining, a passage cut between shaft and shaft, called the drift-

influence; tendency; aim or scope; in mining, a insuspe cut between shaft and shaft, called the dryft-way; v. to be driven into heaps, as snow or sand; to be driven along by a current of water, as the ship dryfts; to drive into heaps; drifting, imp.; drifting, a wind that drives all before it: drifting, a wind that drives all before it: drifting, drift, a shivering, a turning round, and hence a plerching: Dut. driftlen, to shake—also applied to the brandishing of weapons; old Dut. driftle, a hole: F. drifter, a glitter), a pointed instr. for boring holes; its act of training in military exercises; v. to pierce or bore with a drift; to train to, as as soldier by military exercises; to educate by repeated acts: driftling, imp.; driftled, pp. driftl: driftl-bow, n. a small bow for rapidly turning a drift; driftl-bow, n. a small bow for rapidly turning a drift, driftle-sageant, a non-comment: Sw. driftle, driftle, a drop; w. dryftl. a fragment: Sw. driftle, a driftle, a drop; w. dryftl. a row of trench, to let corn dribble along a forrow or channel so sown: driftling, imp.; driftled, pp. driftle, driftl-box, the box containing the seed for swing; driftle, driftled, ph. driftled, ph. driftled, driftled, a hardy and plough, instraused in driftl husbandry.

drike, no drink: Icel. drecka, to sink under water), we fill driftled as her to the mouth and stomach for quenching thirst; a beverage; a draught; a potion: V. to swallow at liquid, as water; to suck in; to ab.

dribke, to drink: icel. dreckia, to sink under water), any flujul taken into the mouth and stomach for quenching thirst; a beverage; a draught; a potion: V. to swallow a flujul, as water; to suck in; to absorb; to take alcoholic liquors; to be intemperate: drinking, imp.: adj. pert. to the use of intoxicating liquors: n. the act of swallowing or absorbing; the practice of partaking to excess of intoxicating liquors: drank, pt. dringh: drunk, pp. dringh; hitoxicated; dranken, a. dringhe; drunk, pp. dringh; hitoxicated; dranken, a. dringhe; intemperate: drink'er, n. one who; a tippier: to drink off, to drink the whole: to drink to, to salute or wish well to any one by drinking iquor: drink'able, a. d-bf, fit or suitable for drink-ing; drink'ableness, n.: drink'less, a. without drink: drink-offering, an offering of wine, &c., in the religious services of the Jews.
Arig, v. drink'ableness, n.: drink'less, a. without drink: drink-offering, an offering of wine, &c., in the religious services of the Jews.
Arig, v. drip (AS. drypam, to drip: Icel. driupa; drip, v. drip in drops, it as we't proved the serves; drip ping, imp.; dript or dripped, pp. dripf: drip stome, a projecting slab or moulding to throw off the rain: drips, n. plu, steps made in flat roofs or in gutters.

drosky, n. droski (Russ. droski), a four wheeled open carriage used by the Russians—many kinds of open carriage used by the Russians Akinds (Russians) the december of the december of t

drive a bargain, to haggle about the terms: to drive a trade, to carry on a trade. Arabhas, filth: Icel. droft, loose, idle talk: Sw. drafted, nonsense: low. Ger. druedn, to speak in a childish, foolish manner, slaver; saliva or spittle from the mouth: v. to let the saliva drop from the mouth; to slaver; to be weak or foolish: drive allay, imp. drive*ling; drive*lied, pp. drive*lid; drive*lid; n. -ler, a fool; a dotard. driven, v. and driver, n. -see drive. drives, v. and driver, n. -see drive. Sw. drozein, to make a rattling or rustling noise in falling), to rain in small drops or fine rain: drizeling; imp. driv*ling; drizzled, pp. driv*ld: driv*lay, a. -li, shedding a fine or light rain.

make a rattiling or rustling noise in falling), to rain in mall drops or fine rain: drizaling, imp. drizing: drizzled, pp. drizid: drizzly, a. d., shedding a fine or light rain.

droll, a. drol (F. drole, a wag, a comical fellow; low Ger. droueln, to speak in a childish manner), old; laughable; merry; comical: n. a comical fellow; a speak on the weak of the comical gester; one who raises mirth or laughter: v. to jest; trolled, pp. droy, Andrew; to cheat: drolling, implexity of the comical gesters or manners; drolling, mplexity of the comical gesters or manners; drolling, and drolling to fall; to die suddenly; to come to an end; to have done with, as to drop an acquaintance; to come unexpectedly, as to drop in: drop ping, imp.: n. a distilling; a falling; that which drops or falls; droppings, plu. the excrement or dung of animals: dropped, pp. drop; droppingt, n. ldt. a little drop; droppingly, ad.-4i: drops, n. plu. a medicine, the dose of which is measured by drops: to drop satern, in salloral language, to slacken the speed of a vessel to allow another to pass her, or to be passed by a vessel salling drop-scene, in a theatre, a curtain suspended by pulleys, and which is made to fall down in front of the stage.

the stage, droppet (L. hydrops—from Gr. hudor, water—the word having been formerly written hydropsy), an unnatural collection of water in any part of the body; drop sical, a. st.kal, inclined to dropsy; droysised, a. sed, having dropsy; drosky, n. drossisk (Russ, drozhki), a four-wheeled open carriage used by the Russians—many kinds of vehicles are now so called: dros kies, plu. kts. drossmeter, n. dros-omit-tir (Gr. drosso, dew, and metron, a measure), an apparatus or instrument for determining the amount of dew deposited during a single night.

Gross, n. dros (AS. dros: Dut. dross. dress. fifth: F.

doubling: du'plica'ture, n. 42r, a doubling; a fold duplicity, n. da-plis-i-ti, doubleness of heart or speech; decet; deception.

dupper, daip-per, or dubber, n. daib-ber (Hind. dubbah), a short-necked globular bottle made of buffaloble, for containing oils, &c., when sent from India. durable, a dairable il. &darable; a dairable il. &darable; a dairable il. &darable; having the quality of lasting long; not wearing out or decaying soon; permanent: durably, ad. bil: durable; nig soon; permanent: durably, ad. bil: durable; not wearing out or decaying soon; not wearing out or decaying and the soon; not be soon; not soon in the soon in the

duramen, n. dil-ra'mèn (L. duramen, hardness-from durus, hard), the inner or heart wood of a tree; the harder and more highly coloured portion of trees and branchess.

and branches.

durance, n. dd-rdns(L. durans, enduring, lasting: It.
duranza, duration), imprisonment; custody; restraint of the person: duration, n. rds-sha, continuance; length in time; power of continuance; permanency; length in time; power of continuance; permanency; dureas; n. rds (old F. duresse), constraint, actual or threatened; imprisonment; restraint of liberty.
durbar, n. der-bdr (Hind. darbar-from Pers. dar, a gate, and bar, a court, an assembly), an audience-hall in India; the court of a mative prince; the formal reception of native prince; as at the court of a swerengen, by the Governor-clemeral of India for political

purposes.
durdum, n. dér:dum, a familiar name for a great

noise or uproar. duress—see duran

durss—see durance, during IL. duro, I last or continue), holding on for; in the course of; while anything lasts, durra, du'rd, a kind of millet grown in N. Africa, durat, du'rd, a kind of millet grown in N. Africa, durst, v. dr'st—see dare, dusk, n. dask (from Eng. dull; Sw. dusk, dull weather: Dan. dulsk, dull, lifeless; Icel. doska, to dawide, to delay, a tending to darkness; twilight; state between light and darkness; add, moderately dark; tending to darkness; add, moderately dark; dus kiahly, ad. disklah, an onderately dark; dus kiahly, ad. disklah, as onderately dark; dus kiahly, ad. disklah, as onderately dark; dus kiahly, ad. disklah, as onderately dark; obscure; gloom; overcast, gloomy; overcast

gloomy; overcast.
dust, n. daist (Icel. dust; Gael. dus, dust; Dut.
donst, vapour, flour: Ger. dunst, vapour), particles of
matter so fine and dry that they may be raised and
scattered by the wind; fine powder; earth; mortality;
death; a low or mean condition; v. to free from dust;
to sprinkle with flour or powder; dusting, imp.;
dusted, pp.; duster, n. one who or that which;
dusty, a distift, overed with dust; pert, to dust; dustiness n. "as, state of being dusty; dust-brush or dusty, a distiff, covered with dust; pert, to dust dustiness, n. n.es, state of being dusty: dust-brush, n. a light feather or hair brush for removing dustfrom furniture, &c.: dust-eart, a cart employed to take away rubbish and refuse from dwelling-houses: dust-hole, n. an ashpit: dust-man, a scavenger; one employed to take away dirt and refuse: dust-pan, n. a broad flat shovel for taking away dust from an apartment: to bite the dust, to fall or be thrown, as in a contest or battle: to kick up a dust, in familiar language, to make a disturbance; to how dust in one's eyes, to confuse; to bewilder; to deceive.

Dutch, a disto, pert, to Holland-its language or inhabitants: Dutch-elinkers, long narrow bricks from Butch, and disto, pert, to Holland-its language or inhabitants: Dutch-elinkers, long narrow bricks from Butch, and alloy of copper and since Dutch-Box or foll, an alloy of copper and since beaten into thin leaves—also called Dutch-mineral or metal. duteous, a distifus from duty, which see, obedient; nullilling duty: duteously, ad. 45: du teousmess, n. n.e.s.

n. nbs. n. dai: (from due; It. dovuto; old F. deuté; duty, right: F. dd, duty), the obedience which one owes to another, as to a parent or superior; that which a person is bound to pay. do, or perform; tax, inpost, or toll; service; business: du tiable, a. d-bl, in commerce, liable to duty or duties: du titul, -fbbl, respectful; obedient, as to parents or superiors; required by duty; du tifully, ad. d.; du tifulness, n. duumvir, n. da-dm-vir, plu. duumvir, -etr-i (L. duo, two, or, a man), in anc. Rome, one of two united in the same public office; duum virate, n. -d-t-d, two men united in the same office; the office itself; duum viral, a. -vi-rdi, pert, to a duumvirate.

dwale, n. dwall (no dwill; Sw. dwala, fainting, stupefaction: Dan. dwale-drile, a soportific), the deadly nightshade; in her., a sable or black colour. dwarf, n. dwalf, n. dwalf, n. dwalf, n. dwalf, followers; Sw. dwerf), any animal or plant much below the usual size; a man or woman much under the ordinary height; a page or attendant on a knight in oldes times; v. to hinder from growing to the natural size; of the state of the size of

subject.

dwindle, v. ducini-dl (AS. ducinan: low Ger, ducinen,
to fade, to vanish: Icel, dvina, to diminish, to leave
off; to become less; to shrink; to consume or waste
away; to degenerate: dwindling, imp.; dwindled,
pp. -ddd: dwine, v. dwin ds provincial spelling of
dwine, to waste away; to pine: dwinning, imp.;
dwined, pp. waste away; to pine: dwinning, imp.;
dwined, pp. waste away; to pine: dwinning, imp.;
dwined, pp. waste away; to pine: dwinning, imp.;

pp. ddd: dwine, v. dwin (a provincial spelling of windle), to waste away; to pine; dwining, imp.; dwined, pp. dwind. dwt, a contraction for pennyweight: d. for penny; dw., the first and last letters of tecight. dye, v. di (AS. deap, a dye, a colour; Dan. dyggs, to sprinkle with water), to colour; to stain; to tinge deeply; n. colouring matter; colour; stain; dyeing, imp. -lug; n. the art or trade of fixing colours in various fabrica: dyed, pp. ddd; dyer, n. one who dyes; dye-house, n. the building in which the operation of dyeing is carried on: dye-stain, n. plu a stances used in dyeing or staining, dying, a diving (from die, which see), perishing; losing life; wasting away; mortal; given or uttered just before death; pert. to death; dyingly, ad. d. dyke, n. dtk (Scot. a wall or fence—see dike), in gol., applied to wall-like intrusions of igneous rocks, which fill up rents and fissures in the stratified rocks. dynamics, n. plu. d-indmitks (Gr. dunamis, power), the science that treats of the laws regulating the force or power of moving bodies: dynamica, a. -kie; dynamically, ad. 41; dynamometer, n. -momis-ter (Gr. metron, a measure), an instr. for measuring the relative strength of men and animals, de.; dynamica, a. -kie; dynamically, and -kie; dynamica, an instr. for measuring of porous cilica, saturated with the measure), an instr. for measuring the relative and the magnifying power of telescopes; dynamical, a. -delete (Gr. metron, a measure), an instr. for ascertaining the magnifying power of releacopes; dynamical, a. -delete (Gr. metron, a necasure), an instr. for ascertaining to admassive), a rice or succession of kings of the same family or line; dynamica, a. -delete (Gr. metron, a necasure), an instr. for ascertaining to admassive), an indicatif (Gr. dunaste, a lord or chief: dynasty, n. din-ds-ti (Gr. dunaste, a lord or chief on a dynasty; also dynastical, a. -di-kall.

dys, dis (Gr. dus), a Gr. prefix only used in compastion, and indicating badness, evil, as opposed to Gr. eu, signifying goodness.

eu, signifying goodness.

dysæsthesia, n. dis'éz-thèz'i-d (Gr. dus, badly, and
aisthanomaí, I feel), in path., impaired power of

dysentery, n. dis'en-tèr'i (Gr. dus, badly, and enterv, the bowels, a flux or looseness of the bowels, accom-panied with a discharge of blood and mucus, and grip-ing pains: dys'enter'ic, a. dr. pert. to or proceeding

ling pains: use here from dysentery, edge-deficient dysentery, edge-deficient (Gr. dusodes, fetid, and thus, mud), a bituminous shale or Tertiary mud, evidently of animal origin, and emitting a highly fetid odour when burnt.

when burnt.

dyspepsia, n. dis-pēp'sī-ā (Gr. dus, badly, and pepto,
I digest), bad digestion; difficulty of digestion; also
dyspep sin, n. sēt dyspep tic, a. dē, afflicted with
dyspepsia; n. as person afflicted with bad digestion.
dysphagia, n. dis-fa'-fa'-d Gr. dus, badly, and phago,
I eath, in med., difficulty of swallowing.
dyspnea, n. disp-nê-d (Gr. dus, badly, and pneo, I
breathe), a difficulty of breathing.
breathe), a difficulty of making urine; a morbid condition of the urine; dysu'ric, a. -rik, port. io.

E

4, in music, the third note of the diatonic scale.

4. In Massec, the third note of the distoric scale.
4. a prefix, meaning out of, from—see ax.
6. a ch (AB. chc; low Ger. chc—from AB. c, ever, sat hc, like, one of two; every; every one of any namer considered separately.
8. ager, a. chc; [R. ager, sharp, biting—from L. acer, ever, sharp: 18. agev, sour, severe), ardently desirence; veherment; impetuous; earnest; keen: as agent, d. d.: ca gernass, n. earnestness; ardour of inclinations.

tion.

sagie, m. of pi (F. aiple: It. and L. aquila), a large bird of prevy; from the figure of an eagle, the military standard of anc. Rome, now of France, and of U.S. of Amer.; in Amer. a gold coin equal to 10 dollars: sagie-squa, a. sharp-sighted: eagles, n. of pick, a young eagle: eagle-stance, a variety of iron ore having a concentric structure, liabled to have been hatched in the nest of

structure, Tabled to have been hatched in the nest of been the conditions of the condition of the condition

cause to quarret: over head and ears, or up to the sex, in an extreme degree. ear, in. dr (AS. achir; Ger. ahre; Dut. arc, an ear of corn, the head or top part of corn containing seeds: v. to form ears, as corn: earing, imp.: eared, pp. dri, adj. having ears. earing, n. ering (AS. carien; Dut. eren; L. crure, to plough), the ploughing of helds—see Gen. xiv, 6:

to ploughly, the ploughing of fields—see Gen. xlv. 6: Ex xxiv. 2: earl, n. &r. (ficel. fart, a prince, a viceroy; Gael. far-flatt, pronounced fart, a dependent chief-from far, ster, and flath, lord: AS, earl, a man of noble birth, of creat Britain, a nobleman third in rank, being above a viscount and below a marquis; earl dom, n. disse, the possessions or dignity of an earl; earl-arrhandl, n. in England, one of the great officers of size, who regulates ceremonies, takes cognisance of all matters relating to honour, arms, and pedigree, and superintends the proclamation of peace or war. early, a. &rAl (AS, ar, before; aritice, early; Icel. adr, before), prior in season or time; coming soon; before in advance of others; ad. soon; betimes; earlies.

ness, n. v. érm (Dut. arne, harvest; arnen, to reap: Ger. ernée, harvest: Bav. arnen, to receive as a reward of labour], to gain or win by labour; to reap the fruit one's labour; to ment or deserve: earn lag, imp.: earned, pp. érné: earnings, n. plu. érnésnyz, that which is earned; wages; reward. earness, a. érnéss (Ger. ernés; Dut. ernésen, to endeavour: AB. georn, destrous), done with a will; with hearty endeavour to attain the end aimed at; eager to obtain; reallor; inserve; serious: earn'estly, ad.-dr. earn's estness, n. seriounness; serious event; really intent on.
earness, n. érnéss (old F. arres or ernes; W. ernes.

th, n. ern-est (old P. arres or ernes; W. ernes;

L. arrha, a deposit, a piedge), money given in hand to assure a bargain; first-fruits; piedge; assurance: in Scot., aries, n. plu. ar'lz, another form of L. arrha. earnings—see under earn.

to assure a bargain; in pleuge, money given in hand to assure a bargain; inst-fruits; pledge; assurance: in about aries, n. put. aris. pleuge; assurance: in about aries, n. put. aris. pleuge; assurance: in about aries, n. put. aris. pleuge; assurance arith, n. erth (Goth airtha; leel. jord; Ger. erde; AS. corth, earth; Gr. craze, to the ground; mould; had; the world; its inhabitants; in chem., a solid, opaque, friable substance, without lustre, and incombustible; v. to hide in the ground; to cover with mould; to burrow; earth ing, inp.; earthed, pp. crith; earthen, a crth-n, made of earth; earthen, a crth-n, made of carth; earthen, a crth-n, in a contain a crth-airtheap and hardened in the fire; earth 17, a. -4, pert. to this world; gross; earth liness, n.; earth ling, n. -ling, an inhabitant of the earth; a mortal; earthy, a. -4, consisting of, resembling, or relating to, earth; earth-logan, a carthly; and carth-carth-carth-quake, n. -krock, a shaking or trembling of the earth; earth-born, a carthly; thuman; earth-nut, a kind of tuber growing wild in the earth; the pignut; earth-growth, and the carth; and of suber growing wild in the earth; the pignut; earth-growth, and the carth-form, a carth-yound a carth-foam, a fine light scaly variety of one, a phosphate of lime existing in bones after calculation; earth-foam, a fine light scaly variety of calcite or calc-spar; earth-work, an embankment, cutting, or fortification made of earth; earth-worm, aworm that lives in the ground; a mean, sordid creature; earthly-minded, a having a mind devoted to the things of the earth.

ease, p. & [Cotte; It. asso; Port. azo, convenience, leisure; Gael. Antie, case), rest from habour; freedom from constraint or formality; v. to give relief or rest to; to free from pain; to alleviate; to pacify; earing, imp. & zing; eased, pp. &zd. easement, n. &z. ment, that which gives ease; convenience; eastsance; easy, a. &z. free from pain; to alleviate; to pain; to alleviate; to accurate and the carth; add, toward the raws while painting.

heavens where the sun rises; the eastern parts of the earth: add, toward the rising sun: east-rely, a. &:-18, situated toward the east; looking toward the east; adv. in the direction of cast: east-rn, a. &:-n, living or dwelling in the direction of the east; oriental: east-ring, n. the native of a country eastward of another: easting, n. among seamen, the distance a ship makes good in an east direction: the East, east-ern regions; Asiatic countries: east'ward, ad. -wolved, also east wards (AS. word, direction), towards the east: the eastward, n. the direction towards the east: the eastward, n. the direction towards the east: ward, east-ward; adverded to the eastward, and east-ward was held in April), a featival in Christian countries commemorating the resurrection of Christ. easy, &c.—see ease.

eat, v. &: (Goth. tian; Ger. essen; L. edere, to eat), to consume, as food with the mouth; to wear away or corrode; to gmaw; to take food: eating, inp.: B. the act of chewing and swallowing food: ate, pt. &: exten, pt

or retract them.

au, n. of [F. water], an essence or perfumed spirit:

au-de-Cologne, de-ko-lon; water of Cologne; a perfume: sau-de-vie-de-ke, water of life; brandy.

eaves, n. plu. ew (AS. e/ese, margin, edge; e/esian, to
shave: old Dut. orese: Fris. ose, eaves), the part of the
roof of a house that overhangs the wall: eavesdrop,
v. drip (Dut. oos-drup, eavesdropping), to stand
under the eaves of a window, or at a door, to listen to

what is being said within doors: eavesdropping, lis-tening at doors or windows to what is said within: eavesdropper, n. one who listens at doors or windows for curiosity, or for the purpose of tattling; an insidi-

ous listener

ous listener.

•bb, n. &b(Ger. and Dut. cbbe, the falling back of the tide: Ger. aben. to fall off, to sink—connected with seening), the reflux or flowing back of the tide; decline; a falling from a better to a worse state: v. to flow back, as the tide; to refurn, as the waters of the sea; to decay or decline: eb bing, imp.: a. the flowing back of the tide: ebbed, pp. &c. seb-tide, in the

ing back of the tide: ebbed, pp. &d.: ebb-tide, n. the retiring tide.
ebony, n. &b:6:n-t (L. &benus; Gr. &benos, the obon-tree: It. &beno; F. &b:ben, a hard, heavy, black wood; the tree itself: eb'onise, v. -tr, to make black: eb'onising, imp.: eb'onised, pp. -tat: ebon, a. &b:6:n, of or like ebony; black ebony; ebony;

lend.

ebriety, n. & briti-ti, for incbriety (L. cbrietas, drunkenness), intoxication; drunkenness.

ebullition, n. & briti-ti, for incbriety (L. cbrietas, cbullition, n. & briti-th-ti-tin, (L. cbullio, I boll or bubble up—from e, out, and budle, a bubble), the boiling of liquids; the agistation or bubbling up of a liquid, caused by particles of it being changed into steam; efferysseence; an outward display of feeling, as of anger: ebullient, a. & bulling over: eburnean, a. & berint-dan (L. cbur, ivory), made of ivory: eburnation, n. & bulling over: even; deposition of osseous matter in certain diseased states of bones.

cessive deposition of coseous matter in certain discased states of bones.

cased, states of bones.

cased, nates of bones.

cased, nates of bones.

cased, nates of bones.

cased, nates of the state of the state of called.

cecentric, a &t-schiftk, also cocsaftrical, a .tri-kal,

(L. ex, out of, and centrum, centre: Gr. ek, out of, and

kentron, the centre), odd; singular; departing from

the usual course; not having the same centre: n a

circle not having the same centre as another; a wheel

laying its axis out of the contre: coccafrically, ad

-ti: coccafricity, n. &t-sm.tris-ti, the being odd or

the centre of a planet's orbit from the centre of the

sun.

sechymosis, n. &:i-mo'ssis (Gr. ek, out of, and chumos, juice, sup-from chuo. I pour out), livid spots or blotches on the skin, caused by an effusion of blood under the skin, as in a black eye.

Ecclesiastes, n. &: historia collection of the books of the Old Testament: Scole sias iteus, n. -ds:*li-kis, a book of the Apocrypha: ecclesias, one of the books of the Old Testament: Scole sias iteus, n. -ds:*li-kis, a book of the Apocrypha: ecclesias/ test, a -fik, also ecclesias/ tical, a. -fik-kii, port. to the Church: eccle sias/ tical, a. -fik-kii, port. to the Church: ecclesias/ ecclesias/

kopros, dung, in med., promoting the discharge from the bowels.

edoysia, n. 8k-dt-sts (Gr. ekdusis, a coming out, an emerging—from ek, out of, and duo, I enter), the act of putting off or moulting; emerging, echelon, n. skh-elong/It, a ladder-step—from échelle, a ladder), the position of an army or body of troops in the form of steps of a ladder; an army arranged in lines or divisions, having the right of the one bowder of the step of the steps of the ste

other.

echinate, a ški-ndi, also sch'ina'ted, a. (I. cchinus: Gr. cchinos, a hedgebog: It. cchino; F. échino; set with prickies; prickly; bristled; echinda, n. ški-nidd, also echinoidea, n. ški-niddididid (Gr. cidos, likemess), a family of the radiata, comprehending the marine creatures known as sea-eggs or sea-urchins: ech'inite, n. nit, a general term for any fossil sea-urchin, or part of one: echinus, n. ški-nits, a radiated or lop of a plant; an ornamental moulding with oval anima; i, a sea-hedgehog; a sea-urchin; prickly head or top of a plant; an ornamental moulding with oval spaces; echinoderm. a ški-ni-derm, echinoder mata, -der-ind-ind, also ech'noderms, -derma (Gr. derma, skin), a numerous class of radiata, like the starfish and sea-urchin, all less or more covered with a

firm crustaceous substance, often densely armed with spines: echiroder mal, a. mal, relating to the echi-nodermatic; echinospharitas, n. plu. &&-lating-rits (fr. sphaira, a ball, in geol., a genus of echino-derms characterised by their small size and globula-form: echinostachys, n. &&-latino-stalkis (fr. stachus, a head of flowers), a singular fossil, apparently a spike of inflorescence, beast on all sides with a kind of fruit.

of fruit.

echo, n. 866 ff. or Gr. echo, a sound : in one outle,
a nymph who pined away into a sound for love of Nacissus, sound, as of a voice, reverberated or returned
to the ear from an opposite hill, &c.; a repeate
sound; v. to send back a sound; to be sounded
back; ech'oing, imp.: adj. sending back sound:
echoed, pp. 846 d. returned, as an echo: echesaing,
n. 846m-84ri (Gr. metron, a measure), the art of mesuring the length of sounds: echom-ster, n. 44,
instr. for measuring the duration of sounds, and their
intervals.

eclaricisement, n. *6-kldx-ris-mang* (F.), the clearing or explaining any thing or affair not before understood; explanation.

shood; explanation, eclamp'sis, n. eld (Gr. eclamp'sis, n. eld (Gr. eclamp'sis, a shining forth—from ek, forth, from, and lampein, to shine), an appearance of flashing of light which attends epilepsy; any form of epilepsy or other convulsive disease. eclat, n. č-klá' (F.), sudden splendour or brigh

eciat, n. e-kar (r.), auder spiendour or originies; applause; show; pomp; striking effect, celectic, a. ek-lek-tik (fr. eklektikos, selecting—from ek, out of, and leyo, I choose or gather: F. electique, choosing or selecting, as opinious or doctrines: n. any philosopher in anc. times who selected his opinious and principles from various sources; eclectically, al. M. selection, and the second

philosopher in anc. times who selected his opinions and principles from various sources; eclectically, al. di: celectics, n. plu. diks, a sect of philosophers; a certain sect of Christians; eclecticism, n. di-siza, the principles or do trines of the celecties. eclipse, n. di-dipse (l. celipsis: Gr. deleipsis, a forsaking, a being absent, an eclipse: It. celespis; a forsaking, a being absent, an eclipse: It. celespis; a forsaking, a being absent, an eclipse: It and the spectator of the phenomenon of a celestial body disappearing from view in whole or in part, it count or darken; out substitute of another celestial body passing between it and the spectator; darkness; v, to hide or conceal a luminous body in whole or in part, it cound or darken; to disgrace: eclipsing, imp.: eclipsed; p. dilpse, to concealed; darkened; outshone: ecliptic, n. dil, the apparent path of the sun in the heavens in a year—so called because an eclipse cannot take place unless the moon be in or near the eclipsic.

Less the moon be in or near the eclipsic.

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Less the moon be in the tenth of the eclipsic.

Less the moon be in the tenth

-from Gr. & out of, and legs, I choose: F. follows, da select place: a pastern poem: eclogite, n. &the glt, a mineral, being a fine-grained mixture of grees smaragdite and red garnet.

economy, n. &thendom it C. economia; Gr. otherwise, the management of household affairs—from Gr. others a management of the sense and nomes, a law), the frugal amid, the management of the affairs of a nation—the study of the best system for which is called political conomy; a system of rules or regulations; the operations of mature for regard to animals or plants: economic, a. &thendowski, also economical, a. -thell, pert. to household mattern; frugal; careful; thrifty: economically, ad. -th; economics, n. plu. -ths, the science of household affairs: economise, v. &thendowski, also economistally, ad. -the science of household affairs: or household expenditure, with frugality: economistally, in a conomistally, in a conomistally, in a conomistally, in a conomistally, in a conomistally in the conomistally of the properties of the purpose of study.

ecorches, n. &thendowski, one who writes on or teaches political economists, one who writes on or teaches political economists, one who writes on an animal chuman subject that the purpose of study.

ecorches, n. &thendowski, othat the nomentation of one approach for the purposes of study.

ecorches n. &thendowski, a state of the body in which its functions of the senses are suspended; a trance critasted a. std. onraptured; filled with extreme delight: ecstatically, a. -the continuous content of the body in the streme delight: ecstatically, a. -the content of the purpose of state of the polline secstatically, a. -the present of the purpose of state of the body in the purpose of state of the body in the streme delight; a state of the body in which the functions of the senses are suspended; a trance critasted, a. std. onraptured; filled with extreme delight; ecstatically, a. -the purpose of state of the body in the sense of the sense are suspended; a trance critasted a. std. onraptured; fill

nal m with the preceding vowel is cut off, sext word begins with a vowel, m, n. ek-tro-pi-inn (Gr. ek, out of, and arm), a disease in which the cyclashes are

arni, a disease in which the cyclasnes are twards.

n. ek-fip (L. ecippus; Gr. ekiupos, worked in f-from Gr. ek, out of, and tupos, stamp, copy from an original; a cust in relief of an al design: ee'typal, a -ti-pal, taken from all; copied: ee'typal, a -ti-pal, taken from all; copied: ee'typal, a -ti-pal, taken from all; explicitly to be a supported by the control of the copied of etching by which is a -ki-ti-men-tike, also ec'umen ical, a -t-kiti-men-tik, allo ec'umen ical, allo ec'

don, n. & dof o dán (Gr. edaphas, the pave-lesse, a tooth), in geol., a genus of fishes, chiefly on the jaws and dental apparatus, n. & datah (a corruption of estage; Fris.

pasture), the pasturage or estable growth of ass or corn field.

n. ed'di (Icel. yda, a whirlpool—from yda, to yth, a ware, a flood), a current of water con-

the main stream; a circular motion of water; ool: v. to move, as an eddy: ed dying, imp.:

delight.

deligh

B. Ej (AS. eege; Icel. egg; Gr. ake, a point, an Dut. egghe, an angle, an edge; Ger. ecke, a the extreme border of anything; brink; the thin cutting part of a knife, &c.; keenness; so of mind or appetite; v. to sharpen; to or fringe; to incite; to provoke; to move by: edg ing, inp. Inciting; mowing gradually exays: a. amrow lace; trimming added to a ways: a. a marrow lace; trimming added to a ways: a. a mirrow lace; trimming added to a the for ornament; an outside row of plants; pp. and a. jid, furnished with an edge or; sharp; keen; edgeless, a not sharp; blunt; the teeth on edge, to cause a grating or tingling on in the teeth; to edge in, to get in; to still pe-bod, a cutting instrument; edgewise, ad. in of the edge; sidewise.

the edge; sidewise.

edd-t-bl (L. edo, I cat), fit to be eaten as
le: ed'bles, n. plu. -bls, things fit to be s food

n. &dOct (L. edictum, to utter or proclaim and dictum, to say), the written command f a sovereign; a decree; a proclamation the force of law.

the force of law.

7. v. &ct./rf G. adifico. I build—from axics, a
and facto. I make: F. &ctifier, to build, to into instruct and improve the mind; editying,
adj. instructing; improving: editied, pp. fid,
cted; improved; editier, in fide, one who:
ingly, ad. 4:: editication, n. fit.fide.him, a
gu por improvement of the mind in fath and ss; instruction; improvement in any kind of sige; ed'ifice, n. -fis, a large or splendid build-large structure; ed'ifici'al, a. -fish'al, respectappearance of an edifice.

a, n. &dil (L. adilis-from ades, a house or ng), a magistrate of anc. Rome who had the ght of buildings and streets, &c.: e'dilezhip, n.

v. ed:It (L. editum, to publish, to utterand datum, to give), to revise and prepare for ation: to publish: editing, imp.: n. act of an

editor; the act of making or preparing for the press:
editor, the act of making or preparing for the press:
edited, pp.: editor, n.-ter, one who superintends the
publication of a book, magazine, or newspaper: editorial, a.-tori-tal, written by an editor: editorship,
n.: edition, n.-tori-tal, written by an editor: editorship,
n.: edition, n.-tori-tal, and chee, I lead: Is. educarie, to
rear-from e, cut of, and chee, I lead: Is. educarie, to
rear-from e, cut of, and chee, I lead: Is. educarie, to
rear-from e, cut of, and chee, I lead: Is. educarie, to
rear-from e, cut of, and chee, I lead: Is. educarie, to
rear-from e, cut of, and chee, I lead: Is. educarie, to
rear-from e, cut of, and chee, I lead: Is. educarie, to
rear-from e, the control of manners;
the state of the control of manners;
the cultivation of the moral, intellectual, and physteal powers: ed'uca-tional, a-d. pert to education:
educe, v. &-disi', to bring or draw out; to bring to
light; to elicit; to develop: educing, imp. educeduced, pp. -disi': educt, n. &-diskt, that which is
reducerate, v. &-disi'-deff [1. e, out of grand substances
by washings or filtrations: edul core ting, imp.: edulcora ted, pp.
el. n. & Dut, ad: Fin. illa: slimy: Esthen. illa:
ed. to the control of the core ting.

cora'ted, pp.
eel, n. él (Dut. aal; Fin. ilja, slimy; Esthon, illa, slime, saliva), a well-known long siender-bodled fish, species of which occur both in fresh and salt water.

species of which occur both in fresh and sait water.
e'en, e'er, e'a, a'r, contractions for even and ever.
eerle or eery, a. êr! (Scot.), serving to inspire fear; wild; affected with fear.
ef, prefix, êf, another form of ex, which see.
efface, v. êf/as' (L. ex, out, and facies, the face; F. éffacer, to blot out), to destroy or render tilegible; to wear away; to strike or rub out; to destroy any impression on the mind: effacing, imp: effaced, pp.
fast: efface able, a. êb, capable of being rubbed out: efface effect, n. act of effacing.
effect, n. &ffekt' (L. effectus, made, finished—from ex, out, and facio, 1 make), result or consequence of a cause or agent; consequence; result; impression pro-

ex, out, and face, I make, result or consequence of a cause or agent; consequence; result; impression pro-duced by certain combinations, as in a picture; v. to produce; to bring to pass; to accomplish: effecting, imp. effect det, pp. effecter, n. one who; also effec-tor; effectible, a. 4. bd, that may be done; effective, a. 4tv, having power to effect; producing effect; active; serviceable; operative: effective, a. ef-jectiveness, n. effects, n. plu goods; movables; im effect, really; virtually; effectuals, a. 4. 4. d. producing the effect intended or desired; effecacious; complete effectually, ad. 4. f.; effectuals v. 4. d. to bring to pass; to accomplish: effectuals v. -d. to bring to the d. pp. effectuals v. -d. to bring to pass; to accomplish: effectuals v. -d. to bring to

the effect intendeu or detacts; intended to the effect tally, ad. As. effect take, v. dd. to bring to pass; to accomplial: effect take, imp.: effect take's ted, pp. effections, a. eff-fem's at the effection and the effect take's a woman of from es, out, and femina, a woman: it. effections: F. effeminer), soft and delicate as a woman of from es, out, and femina, a woman: it. effections and effections and effections are effectively as the effection of the effection and effections are effectively effectively

and fingo, I form: It. and F. efficie), the image or likeness of a person, whether a full figure or in part; a portrait: sffigial, a. df/dt^{1} -dt, pert. dt, or having the character of, an efficy: to burn or hang in safigy (i. to df/dt), to burn or hang the image or figure of a

person.

efforese, v. &f.fho.res' (L. efforescere, to blow, or bloom, as a flower-from ex, out, and flos, a flower), to become covered with crystals, as the moisture frozen on a pane of glass; to form a mealy powder on the surface, as of a liquid; to become dusty on the surface; in chem., to change from a compact or crystalline state to a powder, generally by losing water of crystallinesisten; effores cing, imp. of floresceed, pp. bloom; a readveller, substance which covers certain bloom; a frozensky flower of the covers certain the covers of the covers of

talline state to a powder, generally by losing water of crystallisation: ef fiores cing, imp.; ef fioresced, pp.-résé: ef flores cence, n.-réséns, the being in flower; loom; a mealy-like substance which covers certain minerals when exposed to the action of the atmosphere; reduces of the skin: ef forescent, a. end, shooting out in flower; forming a white powder on the surface; throwing out minute needle-like crystals, effluent, efforted to the structure of the surface; throwing out minute needle-like crystals, effluent, efforted to the structure of the surface; throwing out minute needle-like crystals, effluent, flowing out: n. a stream which flows out of another stream, or out of a lake; effluence, n. efforted with the stream, or out of a lake; effluence, n. effluent, flowing out; n. a stream which flows pout of another stream, or out of a lake; effluence, n. effluent, n. effluence, n. efforted may be a find the stream of the structure of the stream of t

newt.

egg, n. \$g (AS. cg; old Eng. eye; Ger. et, an egg),
a roundish body produced by the females of birds and
certain other animals, out of which a creature is produced of a like kind; the spawn of fahes, &c. : eggshaped, a. in the form of an egg.
egg, v. \$g (leel. egg. an edge; eggla, to sharpen—see
edge), to urge on; to incite: egging, imp.: egged, pp.
&cd.

eglantine, n. ëgʻldn-iin (F. aiglantin, the dog-rose; Prov. aguilen, a hawthorn), the old Eng. name for the sweet-brier.

sweet brier.

• G. (L. ego, meaning I: Ger. &ch.; Dan. feg. 18w. feg. AS. &c. II, the thinking subject, whatever it may be—all beyond being son-go: egolstan. n. &go. between the first own existence: egolst. n. dego. between the first own existence: egolst. n. one who believes nothing certain but his own existence: egolst. n. one who believes nothing certain but his own existence: egolst. n. one who believes nothing certain but his own existence: egolstan, n. &goldkra, a speaking or writing muchof one self: egolstan, n. &goldkra, a speaking or writing muchof one self: egolstan, n. &golstan, n. &go

egregious, a. č. grč fi ús (L. egregius, singular, notable—from ex, out of, and grex, a flock—gen. gregis), unusual; remarkable; distinguished in a bad sense;

usual; remarkable; distinguished in a bad sense; enormous: egrey jounds, ad. 41: egrej jounness, n. egress, n. egress, n. egress, a departure—from ex, out of, and gressum, to atep or go: It. egresso, a going out; power or act of going out; departure: egression, n. greshish, the act of going out. egrest, n. egress, n.

egriot, n. &fritôt (F. aigret—from aigre, sour), a species of sour cherry; the wild cherry.

Egyptian, a. &fipisht-da, pert. to Egypt: n. a native

of Egypt; a gipsy: E'gyptol'ogy, n. -tôl'ô-fl, study of the archeology of Egypt, particularly in connection with hieroglyphics: E'gyptol'ogist, n. one who. eh, int. è or a, a word expressing inquiry or slight

surprise, elder, n. t'der (Sw. ejder; Ger. eider), the down or very fine feathers of a species of duck found in large numbers in Greenland, Iceland, Sweden, &c.; the duck itself.

numbers in Greenland, Iceland, Sweden, &c.; the Eifel, n. \$!fel, a district on the lower Rhine celebrated in geology for its recent volcanic rocks, its brown coal, and other deposits, and for its fossils.

eight, n. at (Sans, safan; L. cele; Coth. Anian; Cer. actif; AS. colitie, eight; whee four; four and four; celebrated in eighteen and ten; eighteen and ten; eighteen a fer seventeenth; eighteen from, n. (no contracted for L. decimo, ten), a size of a book; a sheet formed into eighteen leaves; eightfold, a. eight times the number or quantity; eighth, a. Atth, next after seventh; n. a musical interval of five tones and two semitones; eightfyld, d. A: eightyn, n. or a. att (AS. calda, eight, and tig, a collection of tens—the termination teen indicating addition, and by multiplication), eight times ten; eightietch, a. att-eth, next after seventy-ninth; eight soor, n. eight times twenty less soore, eighter, a. atther or tither (AS. argher, every one of two—the prefix arg in composition signifying ever, always; Esthon. tgga; Lap. teke, ever, all), one of two; one or the other; con], introductory word or correlative to or—as, either he will hold to the one or despise the contractive to a season of the enterplant of the en

tive to or-

the to or—as, either he will hold to the one or despise the other, ejaculate, v. ejaki-a-lat (L. ejaculatus, cast or thrown out—from ez, out of, and joculor, I throw or dart ; jaculum, a Javelin, a dart), to utter a few words suddenly, as a prayer; to exclaim carnestly but briefly; ejac-ulating, imp.; ejac-ulated, pp.; ejac-ulating, imp.; ejac-ulated, pp.; ejac-ulation, n. 4d-sha, the uttering of a short prayer; a short sudden exclamation; ejac-ulator, y. a. 4d-seris, suddenly spoken or uttered in short sentences, eject, v. ejeki' (L. ejectum, to cast out, to expelfrom ez, out of, and jacio, I throw), to cast or throw out; to void; to discharge; to evacuate; to turn out, ediation, in the state of the share of t

one who.

elæolite, n. ê-lê-ô-ltt (Gr. elaion, oil, and lithes, a stone), a mineral of the scapolite family having a fair resinous lustre.

stone), a mineral of the scapolite family having a fatty resinous lustre.

elaine, n., or elain, n. & lalin (Gr. claion, Gll, the liquid principle of oils and fats; a fat oil which remains liquid at ordinary temperatures—sometimes spel toleine, & lelaine, & lelain

'šed, pp.: adj. puffed up, as with honour or elation, n. ė-ld-shūn, vanity or pride result-success; joyful elevation of mind: ela'tedly,

aving shabby clothes; reduced in circum-

a & & def (AS endd, old—see old), senior; op-younger; older; comp. degree of old: n. one in life; an office-bearer in a Presbyterian el'dest, superl, degree of old; most advanced mally applied to persons; el'dership, n. office er: el'derly, a. di, somewhat old: n. & def AS. ellarn; Ger. holder, the elder-m Ger. hohl, hollow, and der or tar, signify-soc called from its hollow wood, a common lucing white flowers and dark-purple berries. ado, n. èl do-rd-do (Sp. the golden region— the, and dorado, glib), a country fabled to be in the precious metals; a territory possessed pposed to possess, great stores of silver and

pane, n. el'ë-kâm-pan' (F. énule-campane; Sp. nula-campana; L. inula helenium—from Gr. , a certain plant said to have sprung from tears), a plant, the root of which, from its & or aromatic flavour, is used as a medicine

ment.

7. & Lectus, chosen or picked out—from

7. & Lectus, chosen, to choose or select for

7. and lectus, chosen, to choose or select for

7. to pick out or select for a use or purpose;

7. from two or more that which is preferred—

1 to go to this or that place; to choose as an

7. mercy or favour: add, chosen; chosen but

8. selecting, imp.: elected, pp.: elec
6. for, one who chooses or elects; one having

8. to vote; title formerly belonging to the

9. princes who elected the emperor: election,

8. the choice or selection of a person or per
11 some office; power of choosing; liberty to

7. act—as, he went by his own election; divine

12 pre
13 pre
14 pre
15 pre
16 pre
16 pre
16 pre
16 pre
17 pre
18 pre
19 pre
10 prethe return of a particular individual, usually the office of M.P., that is, Member of Parliabe thonear'er, n. one who: elec'tive, a. -fiv, ag on choice; regulated by choice; exerting or of choice; elec'tively, ad. -fi: elec'toral, a elections or electors: elec'torate, n. -fer-al, aty or territory of an elector of the German

ie, a. & lek'trik, also elec'trical, a. -kdl, (Gr. L. electrum, amber: F. electrique, electric), of exhibiting electricity when excited by fricof exhibiting electricity when excited by frie-maining electricity; communicating a shock tood by electricity; an my substance capable ling electricity; an insulator, as ambor, glass, "frieally, ad. At. electrician, n. &*Ge**-trick**, shiftled in electricity; e*fectric lity, n. *trick**ti, subtile force, often called the electric fluid, I with lightning, and apparently pervading m; electrity, v. *tri/\$t [h. facto, I make), to waffect with electricity; to excite suddenly emity: electritying, imp.: electrified, pp. s*Frifa able, a. *frid-bl, that may be electri-grafification, n. *tri/*thi/shim.* electricity; fing, imp.: electrised, pp. *tricd**: elec-n, n. *friz-d-shim, act of becoming or being i electric: electrode, n. *tricd** (friedos, n. * *the box**, box**

way), direction of an electric current: electrol'ysis, n. droll-sis (Gr. lusis, a loosening, a release), analysis or decomposition effected by electricity: electricity: electrolytic, n. droll, a substance capable of being analysed or decomposed by electricity: electricity: electrolytic, a. drik, relating to electrolysis: electrophrorus, n. droll-drik (Gr. phero, 1 bear), an instr. for accumulating or condensing electric force: electroscope, n. droll-drik (Gr. skepce, 1 see, 1 look out for), an instr. for ascertaining the existence, character, or intensity of the electric scope; electrotype, n. droll-skepce, frame of the electric scope; electrotype, n. droll-skepce, frame of the electric scope; electrotype, n. droll-skepce, frame of the electric scope; electrotype, n. droll-skepce, electrolype, n. droll-skepce, electrologic, n. droll-skepce, electrolype, n. droll-skepce, electrolype, n. droll-skepce, electrologic, electrologic, electrologic, electrologic, electrologic, electrologic, electrologic, n. droll-skepce, electrologic, n. droll-ske gold, on an article made of an inferior metal, by means of electricity; also electro-plating: electrometer, n. 4róm-è-tér (Gr. metron, a measure), an instr. for accertaining the quantity or tension of the electric fluid: electrometrical, a pert to. electrary, n. è-lè-té a-tér (Imid. L. electrarium—from Gr. ek, out of, and leicho, I lick), a medicine made up with sugar or honey, as a confection. eleemosynary, a. èl-té-môz-t-mêr-s (Gr. eleemosynary, pity, alms), relating to charity; intended for charitable purposes: n. one living on charity.

and water.

elsmi, n. 8:3-mi(F., It., and Sp., clemi—probably of
Oriental or Amer. origin), a resinous substance obtained from several allied species of trees, brought
from Ethiopia in masses of a yellowish colour: elsmine, n. -min, the crystallised and purified resin of

elemi, used to give consistency to the varnish which forms part of the composition of lacquer. elements, n. elements, also element, n. elements, re-tempehos, proof, demonstration), in log., a victous or saliacious argument; a sophism; a syllegism which convinces or confutes an antagonist: elements, a

convinces or consuce an antagonist stee cause, a -1d-id, pert to.

elsphant, n. & -1d-fant (Gr. and L. elephas, an elephant-gen elephantis: F. & -1d-pant: 1t. elephantis, the name of a well-known animal: el'sphantins, a. -1d-d-sis, a disease of the skin by which it becomes thick, illyid, and insonshile to feeling: al'ephantoid. a. -1dj-d, also el'sphantoi'dal, a. -1dj-d-dd, shaped like an elephant phant.

also el'ephantoi'dal, a. -loji'dal, shaped like an elephant.
Eleusinian, a. El'd-sin'i-dn, relating to the ane mysteries of Greece; pert. to the rites in houour of Ceres at Eleusis, in Greece.
elevate, v. El'e-da'll. elevatum, to lift up, to raise-from e, out of, and levo, 1 raise: F. Elevate; it, elevate; to raise to a higher state or station; to exait; to refine; to raise in mind and habits; to raise in height, and the state of the state of

bred, a pupil, one reared or processes, a pupil; a disciple.
eleven, n. blab-fi. AS. endleofan; Goth, ainlif, eleven, literally, leave one; Gr. leipein; L. licitum, to leave; Lith. likti, to remain over; lekas, what remains over, odd—as, pirmas lekas, the first in excess above ten, etc., eleven, the and one added; eleventh, a. -leb-fith, next after the tenth; eleventhly, ad. -li, in the eleventh labels.

next after the tenth: eleventhy, ad. 4i, in the eleventhy place.
elf, n. &lf, plu. elvem, &lev (AS. &lf): Icel. alfr;
Ger. alp, supernatural beings of the Northern mythology), a fairy; a wandering spirit; an undersized or
mischlevous demon: ellin, a. &lf-in, of or relating to
clves: n. playfully applied to a child, as being small
and mischlevous; elf ish, a. resembling an elf; in
secret disguise: elvan, a. &lf-in, same as elfah; elflock, n. matted or intricately entangled hair.

Eigin marbles, n. plu. &lf-gin marbles, a name given
to a collection of anc. sculptures in the British Museum, collected in Athens by Lord Eigin.
elicit, v. &lf-it (l. &lf-it kim, to draw out, to lure
forth—front; ou cot, and lock, I allure 1t. elicere),
ment: eliciting, imp.; elicited, pp.; elicitation, n.
+lais-hain, the act of eliciting or drawing out.
elide, v. &lf-it (l. elide, I strike out—from e, out
of, and kodo, I strike foreibly. I hurt: F. &lider), to
cut off or suppress a vowel or syllable, usually a final
one; elli ding, imp.; ell'ded, pp.; ellsivan, n. +lk-lin,
the cutting off or suppression of a vowel or syllable
at the end of a word, as in poetry, in order to make the
lines of the requisite length.
eligible, a. &li-ji-bit (l. eligo, I choose: F. &ligible), fit to
be chosen; suitable; proper; legally qualified; desirable: el'igibly, nd. -ji-bit; el'igiblenesa, n. -bi-nic,
also el'igiblity, n. -bit-st, withiness or fitness to
be chosen; that which renders one thing preferable
to another.

eliminate, v. &liminati (l. eliminatum, to turn
another out of doors—from c. out of. and linen a

to another.

eliminate, **eliminate**, out of, and limen, a threshold: it. eliminate**, **! out of, and limen, a threshold: it. eliminate**, **! eliminate**, **! oset at eliminate**, **! ot three out or reject something from an argument; in alp, to cause a quantity to disappear from an equation; to disengage; to separate: eliminating, imp.: eliminated, pp.: eliminated, pp.:

an equation.

eliquation, n. èl't-krea'shun (L. elequare, to melt out—from e, out, and lique, I melt), the separation of

substances that melt at different temperatures by raising the heat sufficient to melt the one but not the

other, n.—see alide. elite, n. e-let' (F.—from L. e, out of, and lego, I elite, n. e-let' (F.—from L. e, out of, and lego, I choose), the flower of an army; a select circle or

caosen part.
elixir, n. & liks'ir (Ar. el iksir, the philosopher's
stone, the life-prolonging tincture of gold: F. and
Sp. elixir), a refined spirit; a cordial which invigorates; the quintessence of any substance; a supposed conferring immortality, sought after by liquor for conferri

the old acceemists. Elizabethan, a. & Hizabethan, a. & Hi

the deer kind, with broad palm-shaped antiers; mooseder.
edl. n. & (Gr. olene; L. wina, the forearm; Dut, et;
P. aulne, an ell-measure), the name of a measure
of length for cloth; an English ell is & inches—the
flemish, 27—the Scoth, 37 and 2-loths.
ellipsis, n. & dip-sts, plu, ellip'ses, sets, also ellipses,
-flipsis, n. & dip-sts, plu, ellip'ses, sets, and
figure; a figure formed by cutting a cone or sugarloaf in an oblique direction across its length; in a
sentence, the omission of a word or words obviously
understood: ellip'sograph, n. set grapt (Gr. grapho, I
write), an instr. for describing a semi-ellipse; ellipsold, n. sojid (Gr. cidos, form), a figure or solid
formed by the revolution of an ellipse about its axis:
ellip'soid or ell'ipso'dal, a. sojidal, pert, to: elliptic, a. *tik, also ellip tical; a. *ti-kidl, having the form
of an ellipse; approaching the form of an ellipse; defective; having a part understood: ellip tically, at.
*f. ell'ipticity, n. *ti-k'-ti, the fraction that indicates
the deviation of an ellipse from a sphere or circle.
elm, n. & fill. L. dimus; Dut. ohn; F. ormel, the
name of a well-known tree: elmy, a. & first, abounding in elms.

**Note the control of the

ing in elms.
elocution, n. êl'ō-kū'shūn (L. elocutto, oratorical
delivery—from e, out of, and locutus, spoken; F. elocution: l. elocucione), the management and quality
of the voice in the utterance or delivery of words;
fluency of speech; style or manner of speaking; el'ocu tionary, a. el-r. relating to elocution: el'ocutionist, n. -ist, one versed in, or who treats of, elocu-

tion.
eloge, n. č-lôch' (F.—from L. elogium, a short saying or maxim), eulogy; a panegyric; an oration in honour of a deceased person: elogium, n. ĉ-lôji-lân, alse elogy, n. ĉ-lô-ja, a funeral oration—same as eloge; elogiut, n. j-lôc, noe who pronounces an elogy, elongate, v. ĉ-lông-jūd (mid. L. elongatus, made long—from e, out of, and longus, long, to extend; to lengthen; to draw out; to go farther off; elon gateing, imp.: elongaten; elongaten; elongaten; elongaten; elongaten; elongaten; extension; continuation; departure; apparent distance of a planet from the sum. the sun.

the sun, elope, v. 6-16p' (feel. Maupa; Dut. Icopen, to run; Norm. Icupast, to run away, to run away privately; to run away from the house of a father, husband, or guardian without leave, in company with another person; elo ping, imp.; eloped, pp. 4-6pt'; eloper ment, ... ment, the private departure from a house without leave, as of a wife from a husband in order to cohabit with another man, or as a young woman from the parents or guardians in order to be married without their consent.

her parents or guardians in order to be married wine out their consent.
eloquent, a. 2f-3-kweint (L. eloquens, eloquent—from e., out of, and loquent, I speak: F. eloquent; t. eloquent, foreible and powerful in the use of appraise language; fluent; personsive speech; the prints language; their, personsive speech; the speaking; the power of expressing strong motions in striking and beautiful language; oratory, elac, ad. 2d. (As. elles, otherwise; old F. el; Gr. elles; t. alius, other), other; different; besides; centiles; in the other case: in other person or thincelsewhere, ad. els-hadr (else, and where), in any other place; in the other case: in other places, elucidate, v. él-6-4 dat (L. e, out of, and hadder bright, clear), to make clear; to throw light upon; to explain: elucidation, one who: elucidation, n. dal-shim, the act of throwing light upon anything obscure; illustra-her: when you not not not consider the control of the constraint of the control of the contr

planation: shr'dda'tive, a ·fiv, also shr'dda'tive, a ·fiv, arplanatory.

-fiv-1, explanatory.

-fiv-1, explan

n. d'su'm (see elf), pert. to elves: elvan a Cornish name for felspathic rock or por-ecurring in dykes in the mining districts of

nty.

n. el'eér (the young eels in their passage up mes are called eel-fare, of which it is a pro-rruption), small eels caught in some parts of

n. elvz, plu. of elf, which see: el'vish, the

a, a. 6-Rzh'i-dn (L. elysium; Gr. elusion, the f the blessed), pert. to the seat of delight; denated the highest degree: elysium, n. ê-lizh'i-lim, magik., the abode of future happiness; any

in place.

In n. el-t-t-râm, or el ytron, n. -trôn, pluc l'y-liGr. elutron, a covering or sheath), the hard us case or sheath which covers the wings of exts as the beetle; the wing-sheath.

If the state of the state of the wing-sheath or the state of t

ite, v. ēmēd-mát (l. emanatum, to flow outout of, and mano. I flow: It. emanare: P.
to issue or flow from something, as a source;
or spring from: emanating, imp.; em'anaem'ana tion, n. -nā-shān, that which issues
eds from any object as a source; a flowing
n efflux: em'ana-tive, a. -ftv, issuing from
em ana tively, ad. -ft.
ipate, v. ē-mān-it-pāt (l. emancipatum, to
ree and independent-from e, out of, from, and
how, the legal sale of a thing, a slave—from
the hand, and capio, I take), to bet free from
the hand, and capio, I take), to bet free from
atrolling influence: eman-cipa'ting, imp.;
pa 'ted, pp. set free from bondage or servibranted: eman-cipa'ting, imp.;
pa 'ted, pp. set free from bondage or servibranted: eman-cipa'ting, imp.;
atrolling influence: eman-cipa'ting, imp.;
atrolling influence; the act of
free from civil disabilities: eman-cipa'tionist,
man'cipa'tor, n. -fer, an advocate for the aboslavery; one who liberates from bondage or
eman'cipit, n. in Justralia, a convict who
aset free, or who has regained his liberty.

The street of the surface of the surface, to deprive of its edge—from c, out of
regs, be extremity or margin), having the
lad been cut out.

Mable, v. 4-mas-ki-lat (L. e, out of, and masmais: it wascole: F. mále), to geld or cas-

make v. t. out. of, and mas-make; it. mascolo: F. make, to gold or cas-swaken; to render effeminate: emarcula-ma: emarcula-ved, pp.: emarcula-vion, n., the act of depriving of virility; unmanly

a, v. šm-bdm' (F. embaumer, to embalm or —from em, in, and beume, balsam), to fill mal parts of a dead body with aromatics and order to preserve it from decay; to preserve sure with great care; to preserve with affects embalm in one's memory; smbalm'ing, a process by which a dead body is preserved fruitful and decay—a body thus prepared

was called a mummy: embalmed', pp. -bāmā': embalm'er, n. -ér, one who.

embank, v. êm-bāngk' (em. in, and bānk), to inclose or protect by a raised mass of stones or earth; to desimp; embanked', pp. -bāngk' (embankment), and inclosure by a nound of earth or stone; a mound of earth, or a raised structure, partly of stone, to prevent the encroachments of water; a raised mound of earth spanning a valley for a railway.

embargo, n. êm-bārgo (Rp. embargar, to impede, to restrain; embargo, impediment), an order by substrictly to a ship or ships not to leave a harbour or port; an order to a ship no to trade for a limited time: v. to lay an embargo on a ship: embargoing, imp.: embargo a that of the control of t

embark, v. em-bark (R. embarquer, to put on ship-board-from em, on ou and barque, a boat), to go all the common of the common of the common of the ship; to singage in are undertaking; to empage and other in any affair; embark ing, imp.; embarked, pp. -darkt; embarkation, n. em/barkishun, the act of going or of putting on board a ship; that which is embarked-cometimes speit embarcation. embarrass, v. em-barragar, to mix, to emborii; F. embarrasser, to perplex—from the root bar or bor, used to represent confused sound), to confuse; to per-plex; to entangle; to involve; to abash: embarrassen, inp.; add, perplexing; confused: embarrassen, pp. -dat, perplexing; comusoi; tembarrassen, pp. -dat, perplexid; confused: embarrassens, n. embar, perplexid; confused: embarrassens, n. embar, perplexid; confused: embarrassens, n. embar, perplexid; confused: embarrassens, n.

from inability to discharge debts.

embassy, n. embdss-t, also embassage, saj (mid. L.
ambascia, business of another, message committed to
another: F. ambassade, an embassy, a love-messagesee ambassadori, a public message to another nation; the charge of a public minister to a foreir
court; the minister himself, his residence and suite;

a solemn message.

asolemn message. battle (em, in or on, and bottle), to array troops for battle; to indent for ormanent or defence, as a substitute; to indent for ormanent or defence, as a substitute; in the substitute; in the substitute of the

ment—also spelt imbed, embellist, to adorn; embellist, v. émbéllist, (F. embellir, to adorn; embellistant, adorning, beautifying—from em, in or on, and belle, beauty: L. belles, pretty), to decorate; to beautify; to adorn; embellishing, imp.; embellished, pp. «tiski: ad, decorated; beautified: embellishement, n. anything that adds beauty or elegance; ornament; decoration; embellisher, n. er, and the statement of the control of the contro

consultation is embellaher, n. -r., one who can be consulted as the consultation of th

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adorned with armorial figures or ensigns: embla'zon-ment, n. -zn.mēnt, the act of emblazoning: embla-zonry, n. -zn.ri, pictures on ahields; display of

ment, n. -sn-mdnt, the fact of emblazoning: emblazons; n. -sn-ri, pictures on shields; display of figures.

emblem, n. &m-blem, (L. and Gr. emblema, inlaid work—from Gr. emblem, I. and Gr. emblema, inlaid work—from Gr. emblalo, I cast in or insert—from em, in, and ballo, I throw: F. embleme, in object that represents one thing to the eye and another to the understanding; a figure; a type; a symbolical representation: em blematic, a. -ble-mdrick, also em blematical, a. -t-kdl, consisting of or containing an emblem in figurative; allusive: em blematically, ad. 41: emblematics, v. ém-blematics, v.

work; ingures in relief.

embouchure, n. dng/bô-shôr' (F.), the mouth of a river; that part where it dis harges itself into a sea or lake; the mouth of a cannon or wind musical in-

or lake; the mouth of a cannon or wind musical instrument.

ambowal, v. &m.bic.'ël (em, intensive, or with the force of L. e, out of, and boxed), to take out the entralis or intestines of an animal; to take out internal parts; to inclose or bury in another substance: ambow elling, imp.; sanbow elled, pp. -4ll, deprived of intestines: ambow elled, pp. -4ll, deprived of intestines: ambow elled, pp. -4ll, deprived of the press.

The press of affection; to select early; to include or take in; to comprehend; to accept; to admit: n. pressure to the boson with the arms; a but; sexual intercourse: canbra cing, imp.; embraced, pp. -brist; embraced, the pressure to the boson with the arms; a but; sexual intercourse: canbra cing, imp.; embraced, pp. -brist; embraced, an attempt to corrupt a jury to one side by promises of money and the like.

Embracurs, n. &m. -dr. - bright of the promises of the position of a decord or window for gaining of the opening of a door or window for gaining of the opening of a door or window for gaining of the opening of a door or window for gaining of the opening of the opening of the pressure of the pres

money and the like.

embraure, n. êm-brd:hhôr (F. embruser, the splaying of the opening of a door or window for gaining light; embrusure, the splayed opening of a wholow or door-from bruser, to slope the edge of a stone, as wall or parapel for a cannon to fire through; the splayed opening in a wall or parapel for a cannon to fire through; the sloping or spreading sides of a wall or whose, a fonenting the head with a liquid falling upon it in the manner of rain-from it, broca; F. broc, a jug or pipkin: Gr. embrucke, a steeping, an embrucation), to moisten and robe a diseased part with a liquid medicine; embrucke and a diseased part with a liquid medicine; embrucke, a sleeping, and rubbing a diseased part with a liquid medicine; mixture so employed. embrudder, v. émbrudder, w. fam. or on, and F. bordure, the well or hem of a garment; broker, to embrudder, to adorn with ornamental needle-work; embrud during, inp.: a. the art of adorning with medic-work; embrud during, inp.: a. the art of adorning with medic-work; embrud dered, pp.-drd: embruddery, to mannental needle-work; the art of embruddering, the production of embrudders, to perplex to manned a combroidery, to be production of the production of the production of the production of the combroidery. The production of the

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entangle—from em, in, and browiller, to jumble, to mix), to involve in troubles or perplexities; to em-tangle; to distract: embroil'ing, imp.: embroiled', pp. -broyled': embroil'ment, n. confusion; disturbance.

pp. broyld'; embroll'ment, n. confusion; disturbance.
embrue, v. èm-bro'-see imbrue.
embrue, v. èm-bro'-see imbrue.
embryo, n. em'bri-o, also em bryon, on (Gr. embruon, an infant in the womb-from em, in. and bruo,
I shoot or bud: F. embryon, the first rudiments of
an animal or plant; the first state or beginning of
anything; anything before it assumes a distinct form:
adj. rudimentary; em bryon'al, a. -on-it. also em bryon
ary, a. -on-it. and em bryon'al, a. -on-it. also em bryon
ary, a. -on-it. and em bryon'al, a. -on-it. also em bryon
ary, a. -on-it. and em bryon'al, a. -on-it. also em bryon
ary, a. -on-it. and em bryon'al, a. -on-it. also
it. genos, offspring; race), in bot, the development
of the embryo; rudimentary; em bryon'gny, n. -on-it-on
it. Boyos, a discourse), the study of the formation of
the embryo; em bryol egist, n. -its', one who is versadir. embryo'comy, n. -on-it-on-it (fr. fome, a cutting),
the extraction of the embryo or fectus by incision;
the extraction of the embryo or fectus by incision
and the embryo of the embryo of sound;
explained the embryo of fectus by incision
and the embryo of fectus by incision
cellular bag in which the embryo is found; em bryon's
explained to the embryo of found; em bryon's
explained from the spermoderm by the embryo of
some seeds during germination, as in the bean,
emendation, n. em'en'd. dishin (i. emendatum, to
correct—from e, out of, and mendum, a fault: It.
emendate: fr. emender, the act of altering or changing for the better; correction of an erro or fault; improvement: em'enda far, n. one who corrects errors
in writings, or improves them: emen'alacty, a. -ddler-i. contributing to emendation.

emerald, n. em-en'di (Sp. emeralda; L. smaragdus; Gr. smaragdos: F. emeraudet, a precious stone
of a deep green colour, the leas brilliant varieties being
known as beryla.

emerald, v. em'en'd' (Sp. emeralda; L. issue);
to proceed from; to reap

rise up from beneath a surface, as of water; to issue; to proceed from; to reappear; to rise into view; to become a reality: emerging, imp.: emarged, pp. nedryf: emergent, emeryfeld. rising out of; coming suddenly; pressing; emergently, ad. -ft: emergently, ad. -ft: emergently, ad. -ft: emergently, ad. -ft: emergently, as underly; as sudden occasion; anything calling for immediate action; pressing necessity; emergently, action; anything calling for their; reappearance of a heavenly body.

ing to view; reappearance of a heavenly body, emeritus, a .e. *merit-ths (L. emeritus, a veteran-from e, out of, and merce, I deserve: It. emerito: F. emerito: houses of public duty on account of age or long and faithful services—said of approfessor of a college, or of a school, emerods, n. plu. *mer-dat (a contraction of heavendern of the college of the college of the college or house of the college of the

and rhee, I now, painting and pressing theoretics moons the anus; piles.

smartyn, n.—see emerge,
smartyn, benéri (F. emeri, a black hard mineral;
Gr. emeris, emery; Sp. emerar, to polish, to cleansel,
a very hard mineral substance used for polishing asticles made of metals or hard stones; emery paper or
also human accident on builds the powder of some te

ticles made of metals or hard stones: emery pages or cloth, paper or cloth on which the powder of emery is spread and glued for polishing, emetic, n. e.melik, k. fr. emetique; Gr. emetilos, that causes vomiting—from Gr. enco. I comit: L. emetica, an emetic, any substance that causes vomiting when taken internally; adj. that causes vomiting; emetilos, ad. et.kali-i.

emeu, n.-ece e

emeute, n. d-mul! (F. uproar), a popular tumult or

emiction, n. ?-mik-shiln (L. e, out of, and microm, to make water), the discharging of urine; what is voided

emicrona, n. come control of the production of urine; what is voided by the urinary passages, emigrate, v. ènit-prait (l. emigratum, to remove or depart from a place—from e. out of, and migra, f. depart from a place—from e. out of, and migra, f. wander: It. emigrate: F. emigrate, to leave one country to reside permanently in another; en leave one country to settle in another: em farating, imp.: em lgra ted, pp.: em igrant, n. one who emigrate: em igra tion, n. -l-grai-shain, removal to dwell or settle in another country.

eminent, a. èmi-hent (l. eminens, standing out, distinguished—from e. out of, and misso, I Jut et project: It. eminente: F. eminent), celebrated or conspicuous; rising above others; high in rank, &c.; digmitted: em inence, n. -mens, elevation; height; sum-her, sine misson, misson, misson, misson, misson, misson, misson, misson, misson, entre other misson.

ghest part; high rank; distinction; a hill; cardinals in R. Cath. Ch.: em'inently, ad. -II.

h degree.

h degree.

h. &-mir/Ar. amér, a commander: Heb. amar),
of dignity among the Turks; a title given to
endants of Mahomet.

KFY, n. &-mis-seri-4 (L. emissarius, an emissary,
rome, out of, and missus, sent: It. emissarius
usire), a spy; a secret agent; one sent on pri-

n .- see emit.

ion, n.—see emit.
w. ē-mit (i.. emitiere, to send out or fortheat of, and mitto, I send: F. émetire), to send to throw or give out; to let fly: emit ting, nit ted, pp.; emission, n. ē-mish-in (i.e., and sent), the act of sending out; an issuing out. nagogue, n. ēm-mēn-i-pōp (Gr. emmenia, the sand app. I lead), a modeline which promotes

and ago, I lead), a medicine which promotes strual discharge.

t. n. ėm:-met (AS. æmet, an emmet—from leisure, rest; Ger, ameise, an emmet—from salduous, diligent), an ant.
tate, v. ė-motil-at (t. emolitium, to make soft—out of, and molifo, I soften), to soften: emolimp: emoll'ai-ted, pp.; emol'lient, a. ėni, g; that which softens or makes supple: n. a swhich relaxes or softens: emolition, n. ėm: a, the act of softening or relaxing, ment, n. è-molé-à-mènt (L. emolumentum, a ; out, labour—from e, out of, and molivi, to se's self), profit from an office; advantage; med'umen tal, a. mėni-tal, useful; yielding

on, n. &-moi-shin (L. emotum, to move out or rom e, out of, and moveo, I move), disturbance stion of the mind; vehemence of passion; ex-t: emo'tional, a. pert, to emotion. ky v. ém-pdl' (L. em, in or on, and palus, a stake: F. empoler, to empale), to put to death ing a sharpened stake or pole through the o inclose or surround with poles: empa ling, mpaled , pp. -pald : empale ment, n. putting to thrusting a sharpened stake or pole through

r. unel, v.—see impannel.

nor n. ėm'pėrėr (F. empereur, an emperor—
imperator, a commander—from impero, I comili. imperatore), a sovereign; a title of dignity han a king: em'press, n. -pres, the consort or

han a king; empres, n. -pres, the consort or m emperor.

sis, n. èmifd.sis (Gr. emphasis, forcible ex
--from em, in or on, and phemi, I speak, I the stress or force of the voice put upon a par-word or syllable to increase its significance; iveness of expression: em phasise, v. -siz, to see certain words with a particular force of the markatifien inn: em phasise (pp. sizic). "ic, a. fat'tk, uttered with emphasis; forcible; also emphat'ical, a. 4-kdl: emphatically,

ysuma, n. èm'ft-èé'md (Gr. emphusema, inflaons em, in, and phusem, to blow), in meit, diswith air of a tissue, or of the air-cells of the im'physem'atous, a. -èém'd-ùis, characterised resence of air, or a light puffy humour.

a, n. èm'phr (L. imperium, command, power: riè: F. empire), the dominions of an emperor, instruding several nations or nationalities; do-

supreme control: governing influence or com-

ic, n. em-ptr'ik (L. empirici; Gr. empeirikoi, ns who followed a system based on practical ce alone-from Gr. em, in, and peira, an trial), one whose knowledge and practice is trial), one whose knowledge and practice is on experience; one who practises medicine being regularly educated; a pretender to skill; a quack; empiric, a, also empirical, resting only on experience; applied without empirically, ad. -li, without science; in the ofa quack; empiricalm, n. -sten, the practice ine without a medical education; quackery, ad. v. empleté (em, and plead), to prefer a gainst; to indict.

y. v. em. polió (F. employer; It. impiegare, to to make use of—from L. em, in or on, and fold), to keep busy or at work; to use; to to engage the services of any one; to apply se to an object; n. business; occupation;

e to an object: n. business; occupation: ng, imp.: employed', pp. -ployd': employ'-

ment, n. that which engages the time and attention of any one; occupation: employ'er, n. one who engages or keeps in service: employ'er, n. also the English form, employ'es, n. 1209'd (F.), one who is engaged in any occupation.

emportum, n. empor'4-tim (I. emporium; Gr. emporium, n. emportum, n. emportum, a marter-place; II. emporium, a mart or place for sale of goods; a city or town with extensive commerce.

extensive commerce.

extensive commerce.

expower, v. &n-polic'r (em, and power), to give authority or power to; to commission or authorise: empowering, inp.; empowered, pp. -polic'rd.

empty—a. empty—a. emitt (as. amitg, vacant, empty—from emita, icisure, rest), containing nothing except air; void; vacant, unsubstantial; unsatisfactory; sense-void; vacant, unsubstantial; unsatisfactory; senseless; valn; ignorant: v. to make void; to exhaust; to pour out the contents: h. a case or package without is contents: emp'tying, imp: emp'tide, pp. #dd: emp'tinese, n. -nes, state of containing nothing; voidness; inability to satisfy desire.

ness; immonity to satisfy desire; empyema, n. &n/pt-&ma (Gr. empuema, a purulent discharge from the lungs—from Gr. em, in, and puon, pus), a collection of purulent matter in the cavity of the chest.

pus), a collection of purulent matter in the cavity of the chest.

empyreal, a *emptr'i-al (Gr. empuros, prepared by free—from em, in or on, and pur, fire—gen puros: Sp. empireo: F. empprese, pure; vital; formed of pure fire or light; pert, to the purest or lighest region of heaven; ethereal: em'pyre'an, a *pi-ré-ân, same as empyreal: n. the highest heaven; empyreuma, n. *em'pi-ré-înd, the peculiar smell and taste of an animal or vegetable substance when burnt in a close vessel: em pyreumatic, a *ré-māti-la, also *mati-la, a, *mati-la, al, emt-la, al, and taste of burnt animal or vegetable substances.

emu, n. *ema, the ostrich of australia, unable to fly, but very fleet of foot—also spelt emen.

emulate, v. *em's-la'd il. cemulars, to endeavour to excel another: it. emulare), to strive to equal or excel; to vie with; to rival: em ula ting, imp.; em ula'ted, pp.; em'ula'tor, n. one who: em'ula'tion, n. *ld'shim, competition; rivalry; endeavour to equal or excel; em'ulous, a. *lis, eagerly desirous of equaling or exceling: em'ulous, a. *lis, eagerly desirous of equaling or exceling: em'ulous, a. *lis, eagerly desirous of equaling or exceling: em'ulous, a. *lis, eagerly desirous of equaling or exceling: em'ulous, a. *lis, eagerly desirous of equaling or exceling: em'ulous, a. *lis, eagerly desirous of equaling or exceling: em'ulous, a. *lis, eagerly desirous of equaling or exceling: em'ulous, a. *lis, eagerly desirous of equaling or exceling: em'ulous, a. *lis, eagerly desirous of equaling or exceling: em'ulous, a. *lis, eagerly desirous of equaling or exceling: em'ulous, a. *lis, eagerly desirous of equaling or exceling: em'ulous, a. *lis, eagerly desirous of equaling or exceling: em'ulous, a. *lis, eagerly desirous of equaling or exceling: em'ulous, a. *lis, eagerly desirous of equaling or exceling: em'ulous, a. *lis, eagerly desirous of equaling or exceling: em'ulous, a. *lis, eagerly desirous of equaling or exceling: em'ulous, a. *lis, eagerly desirous of equaling or exceling em'ulous, a. *lis, eagerly exceli

and -t. s. multiplent in emulgeons draining outemulgeont, a é-multiplent in emulgeon. I milk: 11. emulgeon,
to drain, milking or draining outemulting or draining outemulting or draining outemulting, ac. formed by the mixture of milk and oil, or
oil and water, by means of a saccharine or gunmy
substance: emultiplent a. -stu, yielding a milk-like
substance; softening.
emunctory, n. é-mulnicheter-t (i. emunctum, to wipe
or blow, as the nose), a part of the body where anything excrementitious is collected or separated in
readiness for ejectment.
emyds, n. pil. émi-té (Gr. emus, the water-tortoise),
the fresh-water turtles or mud-tortoises; also emys,
émi-ts.

the fresh-water turtles or mud-tortolses; also emys, that is.

en, prefix, & ff. en: L in: Gr. en: AS. em), en becomes em before b, p, or m: Gr. en signifies in or on: F. en comes from the L in, and signifies in or into: en is often used as a prefix to augment the force of the word, or to intensify its meaning: en, for AS. em, signifies to make, to surround: some words are written indifferently with en or in as the prefix.

enable, v. èn-dbi (en, and able), to make able; to supply with power; to furnish with sufficient means or ability; to authoritie: enabling, imp.-bing: enablish by authority; to decree; to pass into a law; as a bill by Parliament; to act ord: enacting, imp.; and, giving legislative sanction to a bill in order to enablish is a law; giving legislative sanction to a bill in order to enablish is as law; giving legislative sanction to a bill in order to enable it as a law; thing legislative sanction enable the make tive, a. -fiv, having position enable the enable tive, a. -fiv, having position enables a law; the passing of it: enactor, n. one who, enaliosauria, n. plu. & -dli-6-solic-fi-d, or -sant-rians (Gr. enalios, marine, and source, a listed), in gram, a change of words, or a substitution of one gender, case, &c. for another.

enamed, n. èn-dm'ell (en, in, and F. esmodi, enamel: 1t. smallo; Ger. schnez, colour produced by melting tomes, fog, shun, thing, there, scal.

glass with a metallic oxide), a kind of fine glass, variously coloured, used for covering articles with a fine glossy surface; any hard glossy surface, as of the teeth; that which is enamelled; v. to coat or paint with enamel; to form a glossy surface on: enamielling, inp.: n. the act of painting with enamel: enam elled, pp. -èld: adj. covered with enamel; adorned with anything resembling enamel: ename. eller, n. one who.

eller, h. one who.

enamour, v. én. dm'ér (F. en, in, and amour, love:
L. amor; It. amore, love: Sp. enamorar; It. innamorare, to inflame with love), to charm; to captivate;
to inflame with love: enam'ouring, imp.: enam'-

oured, pp. -erd.
enarthrosis, n. en'dr-thro'sis (Gr. enarthrosis, jointed
-from en, in, and arthron, a joint), in anat., a balland-socket joint; the insertion of one bone into an

other to form a joint, eneage, v. èn-kay (en, and cage), to shut up in a cage—also incage, v. èn-kay (en, and camp), to pitch teuts or form huts for the temporary accommodation of an or form nuts for the temporary accommodation of an army or travelling party; to rest for a time, as an army or a company travelling; to besiege: encamp'eng, imp.: encamp'enet, n. a temporary resting-place for an army or travelling

company. encase, v. ěn-kds' (en, and case), to enclose or hide,

encase, v. ēn-kās' (en, and case), to enclose or hide, as in a case or cover.

encaustic, n. ēn-katōs'tlk (L. encousticus; Gr. engenustikos, encaustic—from Gr. en, in, and kaustikos,
caustic—from katō. I burn), method of painting with
a wax modium by means of heat: ad, pert, to the
art of painting on earthenware in which the colours
floorings, extensively used in the middle ages, chiefly
for churches, now revived in modern times with great
success. Success.

encave, v. ên-kav' (en, and cave), to hide in a cave or

encawe, v. ēn-kāv' (en, and cove), to hide in a cave or recess.

enceinte, a. dag-sāngt' (F.), pregmant: n. the fortified wall or rampart which surrounds any place, deencephalon, n. ēn-sēf-ā-lōn, also encephalos, deencephalon, n. ēn-sēf-ā-lōn, also encephalos, deencephalon, n. ēn-sēf-ā-lōn, also encephalos, deencephalon, a. ēn-sēf-ā-lōn, also encephalos, n. plu. da,
n. plu. da, molluscous animals having a distinct head:
encephalous, a. d-lūt, pert. to those molluscous animals, as the limpet and periwinite, which have a
distinct head: encephale, a. ēn-sē-fāf-tk, belonging
to the head or brain: encephalor, n. fr-ā (fr. dgos,
resphalitis, n. sēf-ā-lītis, ind plan in the head; da neephalotis, n. fr-ā (fr. eidos, form), resembling the
matorials of the brain.
enchain, v. ēn-chān' (fr. eidos, form), resembling the
matorials of the brain.
enchain, v. ēn-chān' (en, and chrim), to bind or hold
in chains; to hold fast or restrain: enchain'ing, imp.:
enchant, v. ēn-chān' (fr. enchanter, to charm: La
fracautare, to sing a magic formula over—from in, on,
and conto, I sing), to delight in a high degree: to
charm; to fuscinate; to sublue by charms or spells:
enchant'ing, imp.: enchant'ed, pp.; ad, inhabited
by spirits, ghosts, or imaginary beings; sublued by
charms; delighted in a high degree: cenhant'er, n
spells; a noverpowering or irresistible influence which
fascinates or delighte: enchant'ress, n. fem. a woman
who charms or fascinates; a sorceress: enchant'erly,
ad. Ji.
enchase, F. Enchald (F. guchasser, to enchasse—from ad. -/L

denchase, v. enchase (P. euchasser, to enchase—from s, in, and chassis, a frame), to enclose in another ody partially as a lewell ngold; to adorn with em-cased or raised work; to adorn any work in metal by great work; another than the contract of the co

former syllable; enclitical, a. 4-kdl, pert. to: enclitically, ad. 4l.
enclose, v. en-klos (en, and close), to encircle; to surround; to shut in between other things; to cover with a wrapper or envelope: enclosing, imp.; enclosed; pp. klosd; enclosure, n. *kloso*, that which encloses or is enclosed; space enclosed; common land when enclosed and appropriated; also spelt with in, as inclose.

as inclose.
encomiast, n. čn-ko'ml-dst (Gr. engkomion, praise; encomiast, n. čn-ko'ml-dst (Gr. engkomion, praise; encomast, n. en-kö-mi-dat (fr. engkomton, praise; engkomtons; a praiser), one who praises another; a panegyrist: enco mias tic, a. de-fik, bestowing praise; aludatory; also enco mias tical, a: enco mias tically; ad. di: enco miam; n. -mi-dm, high praise or comendation; panegyric: enco miams, n. plu. encompass, v. duklmiyds (en. and compass), to surround; to endrele; to enclose: encom passing,

imp.: encompassed, pp. -pdst.
encore, int or n. dng-kor (E.), again; once more a repetition of the same; v. to call for the repetition of a part of a performance; encoring, imp.: encored, pp. -kord.

encounter, n. ên-kown'têr (F. encontre, an encoun-er-from en, in, and L. contra, against), a sudden or accidental meting of two or more persons; a combat; a fight; a battle: v. to meet suddenly or unexpectedly; to meet in opposition or in a hostile manner; to resist and oppose; to fight: encoun'tering, imp.: encoun'-

and oppose; to light: encoun'tering, imp.: encoun-tered, pp. ter. en. tencoun'tering, imp.: encour-tered, pp. ten. encourager, to animate -from en, in, and ceur, the heart), to inspire with courage; to make hold; to increase confidence of success; to embodien; to animate; to support; to cheer: encouraging, imp.: ad. exciting courage; encouragement, n. dy-metal, incitement to action or to practice; that which serves to incite to, or promote, any undertaking; favour; profit; countenance; en-

to practice; that which serves to mente to, or promote, any undertaking; favour; profit; countenance: encouragingly, ad. 4k.
encrimite, n. enkerntt (Gr. en, in, and krinon, a llly), an extensive and chiefly fossil group of animals, characterised by their long many-jointed statiks, sumounted by lily-shaped bodies or receptacles; the stone-lily: encrinal, a. en-krindt, also encrinite, krindtk, relating to or

-krinik, and en'erinitic, -krinikik, relating to or containing enerinites.

encroach, v. &n.kroch'(F. acrocher, to hook on to-from croc, a hook), to invade rights or possessions of another; to take possession of what belongs to another gradually or by stesith; to pass proper bounds; to intrude: encroach'ing, imp.: adj. tending or apt to encoach: encroached, pp. -krocht', encroachiment, n. the seizing stealthily a part of the rights or possessions of another; unlawful advance upon the rights of another; invasion; inread. invasion; inroad.

-see incrust encrust-

encrust—see incrust, encumbrer, to hinder, encumber, v. en.kam.ber (F. encombrer, to hinder, to perplex; Dut. komber, loss, difficulty; Ger. kommer, trouble, rubbish), to burden with a load; to clog or impede motion with a load; to perplex or emberras; to load an estate with debt: encumbering, imp.; encumbered, pp. -berd, impeded; loaded with debts, as an estate; encumbrance, n. -brdna, anything which impedes motion; a load; hindrance; an impediment; a claim on an estate, as money or service; encumbrancer, n. -brdna-eir, one who holds an encumbrance on an estate.

orance; it. Solvers; due wo notes an encountraine on an estate.

encyclical a & n.stkilkell, also ency'clic a .-kitk(Cr. encycliciae, circular—from en, in, and kukkos, a tribole, encyclicae, encycli

din.
encyst, v. ën-stef (Gr. en, in, and kustis, the bla
bac), to enclose in a cyst or vesicle: encyst's
bac), to enclose in a cyst or vesicle: encyst's ac), to enclose in a cyst or vesicle: encyst's losed in a bag, sac, or cyst; consisting of cysts od, n. end (Goth. andeis; Sans. anta, end, de

pine, pin ; note, not, move;

S. ende), the extreme point; the extremity or last at; the conclusion or close; last or ultimate state; mit; close of life; issue or result; object aimed at, S. ende), the extreme point; the extremity or last at; the conclusion or close; has to ultimate state; mit; close of life; issue or result; object aimed at; send in view; v. to finish; to terminate; to conside; to destroy; to be finished; to cease; end'ing, mp; n. termination; conclusion; end ed. pp; end-eas, a. without end; interminable; unlimited; perstant; end'lessly, ad-d: end'lesaness, n.; the ends of the earth, the remotest parts; end all, n. a complete termination; end'wise, ad. wit; fent scays), on an; erectly; with the end forward; end'most, a. remotest; at the extreme end.

endamage, v. ên-dom'dy (en, and damage; F. endam'ger, to damage, to injure; to do mischief; endamager, v. ên-dom'dy (en, and damage; F. endamager, v. ên-dom'dy (en, and damage; F. endamager, v. ên-dom'gered, pp. -jerd.

endamage, v. ên-dom'gered, pp. -jerd.

endear, v. ên-dor'en, to make, and dear), to make ender to make more beloved; endear'ng, imp; endam'gered, pp. -jerd.

endear, v. ên-der'en, to make, and dear), to make endear and the endear in the endamager of the endear in the endear endear mere beloved; endear'ng, imp; endamed endeard; pp. -idred', adj. made beloved or more beloved; endeard; pp. -idred', adj. made beloved; or more beloved; endeard; pp. -idred', adj. made beloved; in completion; n. plu; caresses.

endeavour, v. ên-devier, fp. endevier, in duty—from en, in, and devoir, to owe, to be bound; devoire, endeavour, to make it our duty to do a thing; to exert srength either of body or mind for the accomplishment of a purpose; to attempt; to try: n. an exertion of strength, physical or mental, towards some end; effort; an attempt. I shall dom'ge endeavour, implying duty, means, I shall make an effort; endeavour and endeavour and

marve, h. en-ave (r. endore, a saind), a garden saind-jaint of the succory kind.

adocardium, h. en-ido-kor-di-im (Gr. endon, within, ad loardio, the heart; he membrane lining the in-lative of the heart; en docar dial, a. -di, per to: en-coarditia, n. -di-io, inflammation of the lining

and landida, the heart; en decar dial, a. di, pert to; enterror of the heart; en decar dial, a. di, pert to; enteardritis, n. dicits, inflammation of the illing
membrane of the heart.

decars, i. n. dicits, inflammation of the illing
membrane of the heart.

decars, c. — see indorse, c.

decarp, n. en-ido-kdry (Gr. endon, within, and kurpa, fruit, in bot., the membrane which lines the
valty containing the seeds, as in the apple; the stone

and each roome, n. en-ido-kdry (Gr. endon, within, and
deschroome, n. en-ido-kdry (Gr. endon, within, and
discovered the enbyos as in the plant,
deschroome, n. en-ido-kdry (Gr. endon, within, and
discovered the endogene, and the green

and or no. en-ido-kdry (Gr. endon, within, and
draws. I produce), in bot., that division of the vegetable king-dom, as palms, grasses, rushes, and the like,
these growth takes place from within, and not by
discovered the endogenous structure: and
days in the endogenous structure: and
days in the endogenous structure: and
day of solders in the direction of the length of the
line which they form; to sweep the deck of a ship or
a color folding in the endogenous structure: and
day of solders in the direction of the length of the
line which they form; to sweep the deck of a ship or
a color folding in the endogenous structure: and
day of solders in the direction of the length of the
line which they form; to sweep the deck of a ship or
a color folding in the endogenous structure: and
day of solders in the direction of the length of the
line which they form; to sweep the deck of a ship or
a color folding in the endogenous structure: and
day of solders in the direction of the length of the
line which they form; to sweep the deck of a ship or
a color folding in the endogenous structure: and
day of solders in the direction of the length of
the ship and the endogenous structure: and
day of solders in the direction of the length of
the part of the bark of trees; endophyllous, a
color folders, c. — and the endogenous structure: and
day of solders in t

mouth), the passage through the inner integument of an ovule: en'dothe'cium, n. -thê'sht-ùm (Gr. theke, a bex), the inner lining of the anther-cells.

endow, v. ên-du'e (L. en, in, and dos-gen. dotis; F. dot; lt. dote, a marriage-gift: F. dover, to give a dowry to), to settle on or furnish with in permanency; to settle money or property on permanently; to enrich or provide with, as a gift, quality, or faculty; endowing, imp.: endowed, pp. -doted: endow'er, n. one who: endow'ment, n. that which is bestowed or settled on; property set apart and secured in perpetuity for the support of a clergyman, college, hospital, dc.; any gift of nature; any faculty or quality of mind.

endue, v.—see indue, endure, v. èn-disr' (L. indurere, to make hard— from in, in, and disrus, hard: L. indurere), to bear; to suffer with patience; to submit; to undergo; to last; to confinue in same state; to remain: endu-

one who hates amount person, a for; an averenary; an opposing armed force, naval or military.

energy, n. indexpij (Gr. energica, action, energy—
energy in personal energia, energia,

weakening: enervia, a d-nériefs (L.), in bot., without nerves or veins.

enfeeble, v. èn-fèbl (en, and feeble), to weaken; to reduce the strength of: enfee bling, inp: adj. weak-ening; deblitating: enfeebled, pp. blot; adj. weak-ened; deprived of strength: enfee blement, n. -bl-mént, the act of weakening.

enfeoff, v. én-féf (en, in, and law L. feoffare, to confer a fee on one), to invest with a fee or estate; to give a right of property in lands or house by a deed or instrument: enfeoffing, imp.: enfeoffed, pp. -feff: enfooffment, n. the act of giving the fee-simple of an estate; the deed or instrument by which it is given—see feoff.

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partner in a dance; to bind one's self as surety; to enist for a service; to unite by contract; to begin to fight: engaging, imp.; adj. winning; attractive; pleasing: engaged, -gdjd, pp. or a. pledged; pro-mised; attached; earnestly employed: engagediy, ad. jdd.4i: engagedness, n. jdd.ndo: engagement, n. an appointment; employment; a fight; a battle;

m. an appointment; employment; a fight; a battle; an obligation; a compact, engartison, v. &n.-qhr'i-sūn (en, in, and garrison), to protect by a garrison; to formish with a garrison; on engender, v. &n.-qhr'i-sūn (en, in, and garrison), to produce: La ingenero; lengender-from in, in, and genero, I breed, I bring forth: It ingenerare; to form; to cause to exist; to occasion; to produce: engendering, imp.; engen dered, pp. -dérd.
engine, in &n.-im (i. ingenium, innate or natural quality: It. ingegno: F. enjin, contrivance, craft), any mechanical contrivance; a machine composed of many or different parts in order to produce a certain result; any combination of the mechanical powers for producing an effect: engineer, in -ji-nèr, one who is skilled in forming plans of works for offence or defence for an army; a designer of great machines to be employed an army; a designer of great machines to be employed in the airs and manufactures; one employed in planning and superintending the formation of public works, such as roads, &c.: en gineering, n. the work, skill, business, or profession of an engineer; the practice of an engineer; civil engineering, n. the art of designing and constructing public works, great machines, &c.: military engineering, the art of designing and constructing fortifications and all works necessary for military purposes: mining engineering, the art of designing and constructing mines, and conducting operations in them: en'gineanam, n. one who waits on or attends to an engine. army; a designer of great machines to be employed

or attends to an engine.

engird, v. ên-g-rd' (en, and gird), to encircle; to surround: engird'ing, imp.: engird'ed or engirt',

pp. -gert'. Engis. Engis, n. angizhe, and Engihoul, angizhe &, the names of two places near Liege, the caverns of which contain human remains imbedded with those of ani-

ment n. aswallowing greedily: in ned., applied to an overfilled state of the vessels of a park.

engraft, v.—see ingraft.

hall, to spot as with hall; to make ragged at the edges: engrailed, pp. a. graft's, indented along the edges: engrailed, pp. a. graft's, indented along the edges: engrailed, p. a. graft's, indented along the edges of a medal.

engrain, v. *se-graft's, and grave), to cut figures or engrained', pp. graft's, and grave), to cut figures of the print from an engrave in the print from an engraved plate: engraved', pp. graft's add, marked as with a chisel; imprinted; deeply impressed; also engraven, pp. *se-graft's: engraver, n. one who; a carver: engravings, n. plu. impressions on paper taken from copper or steel plates—thuse from wood blocks are usually called *voodcuts.* Note.—Engraving on wood is called *volorophy*; on stone, titho-graphy; and on copper. *chicography*.

engross v. *se-groft's (F. grossoyer, u. fair large on who engrosses: engrossing, imp.: n. the copying of a writing in fair and legthbe characters: engrosses', pp. -grofs'; engross'r, to make great, to enlarge—the primary signification being

engross, v. èn-grös' (F. engrossir, to make great, to increase, to enlarço—the primary signification being to buy up a commodity in order to increase the price), to occupy the whole, as the thoughts; to take on assume in undue quantities or degrees: engros sing,

imp.: n. the invidious occupation of anything which ought to be shared with others: engressed, pp. -grdsf', engressen, n. one who: engress meat, n. the act of appropriating things in unduc quantities.

enguli, v. ên-gâlf', also inguli' (en, and gulf), to swallow up; to absorb; to throw into a gulf: engulie', engulie', pp. -galf'.

enhance, v. ên-âdn's (Prov. ans. before; encas, forwards; encasor, to put forwards, to exalt-from Leonards, to the encasor of the encasor tion.

tion.

enharmonic, a &n'hdr-mon'ik (Gr. concrementes, conformed to the rules of harmony—from en, in, and harmonic, harmony of sound, applied to a scale in music proceeding by very small intervals.

enhydrous, a &n-hi-foris (Gr. en, in, and kador; water), applied to crystals and minerals containing water—the opposite of enhydrous.

enigma, n. &nifond (Gr. ainigma; L. conigma, obscure speech: F. enigma, s. riddle; a dark saying; anything obscure or ambiguous: en'igmatic, -md'it, also en'igmat'ical, a -i-kd, dark'ly expressed; obscure en igmat'ically, ad. -ii: enig matis, n. -md-fiel, a dealer in enigmas: enigmatic, -t, -t, to utter of orm riddles: enigmatising, imp.: enigmaties*, pp. -titof. pp. -tizd'.

pp. esra. enjoin, v. čn.jūjn! (L. injungo, I join or fasten into enjoin, v. čn.jūjn! (L. injungo, I fasten: F. enjoindre; E. ingriugnere, to command; to order; to bid; to urge: enjoin'ing, imp.: enjoined, pp. čn.jūjnd': enjoin'er,

anjon ass, may be supported by the support of the s

ment, n increase of size; expansion; enlarger, n-dr, one who,
enlighten, v. en. lifen (en. intensive, and Ger. leachten, to lighten), to shed light on; to liluminate; to
instruct; enlight enlar, n. .ner, one who: enlight enet,
pp. -bad: enlight ener, n. .ner, one who: enlight enet,
ent, n. state of being enlightened or instructed,
enlist, v. en. list (en. on, and F. liste, a roll, to register; to error); to engage in the public service, us in
the arm; to enter heartily into a cause; enlisting,
inp.: n. the act of engaging men to enter into military service; the act of engaging one's self in a cause:
enlisted, pp.; enlist ment, n. the act of engaging,
a soldier or sailor, or of attaching one's self to a
cause; voluntary enrolment.

another or sallor, or of attaching one's self to a cause; voluntary enrolment, and then, to enculve the sall voluntary enrolment, and then, to enculve the sallow of the s

imp. -bli -bl-mënt.

ennui, n. *ângivê* (F. weariness), heaviness; lassitude; languor or weariness from want of employment.

ment.
enode, a. 8-nod' (L. cz. out of, and nodus, a knot), in
bot., without knots or jointa.
enormous, a. 8-nor-mis (L. enormis, irregular-from
cz. out of, and norma, a rule: It, and F. énorms),
great beyond ordinary measure; excessive; vast;
huge; belinous: enormously, ad. -N: enormity, a.

the fabled deity of the winds; in grol., applied to wind-formed masses, as sand-hills; **Eclic**, a. -6/5/c, seri. to Æolia, or the Gr. dialect of Æolia: Eclian harp, a musical stringed instr. on which the wind

asp, a musicus suringen instr. on which the wind acts to produce the notes. ealipile, n. 6-64-pil LEGoius, the god of the winds, and L. pila, a ball, a ball or sphere in which water is heated, and from which the rarefied air escapes

and L. pilo, a ball, a ball or sphere in which water is heated, and from which the rarefied air escapes through a pipe.

son, n. ê-ô-m, also z'on, which see.

sozoon, n. ê-ô-zô-ôn (Gr. cos, dawn, and zoon, an aminal), a fossil organism occurring in certain limestones of Canada, so called from its position in the elect stratified rocks yet known to geology: ê-ozo [e, a.-le (Gr. zoc, life), a term applied to the oldest fossil-ferous rocks of Canada, from their containing the earliest traces of life yet discovered.

sp. prefix, êp-see graktos, brought on or in, added erron epi, on, and ugo, I bring or lead to: F. epacte, the excess of the solar over the lunar month, the annual epact being nearly eleven days.

spaulet, n. ép-in-old (F. épaulette-from épaule, the shendier: It. spaule, he shoulder: L. scapule, the shendier L. spaule, an ornament worn on the shoulder by naval and military men: epaulet ted, a furnished with epaulets: spaulment in flath, made of gablons, spenthesis, in e-periothèsis (Gr.—from epi, on or upo, and earthlems). It e-periothèsis (Gr.—from epi, on or upo, and earthlems). It put or set in, in gram, the insertion of an additional letter or syllable in the middle of a word; ep'enthetic, is -thét'ik, inserted in the period, in the shoulder of the solar or ep'enthetic, is -thét'ik, inserted in the period of the solar or ep'enthetic, is -thét'ik, inserted in the species.

ergne, n. ë-përn' (F. épargne, economy), an orna-al stand with dish and branches for the centre of a table

stable.

sphs. n., also ephah, &fa (Heb.), a Hebrew measure
of about 3 pecks 3 pints.

sphemers, n. &femêerd (Gr. ephemeros, lasting but
say—from epi, on, and (h)emero, a day, that which
lest but a day, as a fever; a fly that lives a day, or
for a short period; ephem'eral, a. -dl, continuing or
eating one day only; short-lived; ephem'eris, n.
is, a daily account; an almanue containing the daily
petitons of the sun, moon, and planets, with useful
harmation respecting the other heavenly bodies, and
of such phenomena as depend upon them; a table of
the positions of a heavenly body, as the *phemeris* of
the sun; plu, ephemerides, gi-d-mêri-dez; ephem'stis, n. one who studies the daily motions of the plande by means of an ephemeris.

sixt, n. one who studies the daily motions of the pani-th y means of an ephemeris.

Inhesian, a. ef-6-ch-1-dn, pert, to Ephesus; n. a lative of Ephesus, in Asia Minor, sphod, n. ef-6d (H-b.), a short upper garment worn by the Jewish priesthood, only upper garment worn is perfect, ep-1-(Gr.), on; upon; during; on the out-sile or above; ep-1 has the forms ep and eph; ep is bed before a vowel, eph with an aspirate, and epi

before a consonant.

spie, a. ep-ik (L. epicus: Gr. epikos, epic—from Gr.
opa, a song: It. epico: F. epique), narrative: epic

pom, a poem that contains a narrative or story;

sende.

epicarp, n. ép²1.kdrp (Gr. epi, upon, and karpos, fuit), the outer skin of fruits—the fleshy or edible pution being called the sarvocarp, and the stone the andcorp: epicalyx, n. epi-1.kd/lks (Gr. epi, on, and oijes), in bot., a calyx formed either of sepals or lastis.

epicene, n. ēp:1-sēn (L. epicanus, of both genders-less Gr. kvinos, common), in gram., common to both

see est. consect, common in gram, common to exceed epichilium. n. 8pt.4cili.vim (Gr. epi, upon, and beilos, a lip), in bot, the upper portion of the lip of any orchidaceowhich are desimilar in appearance, epicarea. a. 6pt.4cit (L. Epicarea; Gr. Epicarea; Gr. Epicarea; Epicarea, a famous Greek philosopher, to whom is seribed, but erroneously, the teaching, that "p leasure is the highest good", a man who indulges in the hardes of the table; a dainty eater; epicure'an, a. da-rd-st, inxurious; n. a disciple of Epicarea; a. r-inv, luxury; habits of gross indulgence; epicarea ansism, n. rd-dn-frm, the doctrines of Epicarea; epicarea; epicarea; epicarea, r-inv, luxury; habits of gross indulgence; epicarea and the doctrines of Epicarea; epicare

circle), a little circle whose centre is on the circum-ference of a greater circle: ep'loy'cloid, n. -klôjd (Gr. eidos, form), a curve described by the movement of the circumference of one circle on the convex or concave part of the circumference of another: ep'icy cloid'al, a. pert. to: epicycloidal wheel, a wheel for converting circular into alternate motion, or th

reversa.

Teversa.

2 pridemic a. 8p4-d2m'tk, also sp'idem'ical, a. 4-kett (6fr. ept, upon, and demos, the people: F. epidemique), attacking many persons: prevailing generally: affecting great numbers: epidem'icaly, ad. 4: epidem'ic, n. an infectious or contagious disease, attacking many persons at the same time, but of a temporary character: epidemiology, n. 4p4-tdemit-0f-0-fi (6fr. lopos, discourse), doctrine of epidemic diseases; method of investigating such diseases: epidem'iclog'ical, a. 3-10f-1kdl, counceted with, or relating to, epidemic diseases. Note.—Epidemic diseases are not of a permanent character, are due to contagion, or are carried by the atmosphere, and follow a track more or less wide; whereas endemic diseases are connected with certain local conditions, and are more or less permanent in a district. a district.

whereas endemic diseases are connected with certain local conditions, and are more or less permanent in a district.

epidermic, a. èpi-dèrimik (Gr. epi, upon, and derma, akin), pert. to the outer skin or cuticle; also epidermia, a. dèrimal: epidermis, n. mis, the scarf or outer skin of the body; the cuticle; the outer coating of a plant or tree; also epiderm.

epidete, n. èpi-dot (Gr. epi, upon, and didomai, I give or add to), a mineral, a member of the garnet family, generally of a green or greyish colour.

epidete, n. èpi-dot (Gr. epi, upon, and general morting in the water; growin constaintinction to growing in the water; growin close to the earth: e-fige'al. a. jédal, above ground.

epigearic, a. péi-jédal-frik (Gr. epi, upon, and gester, the belly), pert. to the upper part of the abdomen, or the part over the belly; epigas'trium, n. iri-im, the upper and middle part of the abdomen, marly coinciding with the pit of the stomach.

epigea, n. jéja-jédal-sas (Gr. epi, upon, and genetis, epigenesis, n. èpi-jédal-sas (Gr. epi, upon, and genesis, generation), the doctrine which holds that the germ is actually formed as well as expanded by virtue of the procreative powers of the parent—opposed to the doctrine of evolution, which holds that the germ pre-exists in the parent.

epiglotis, n. èpi-jédistis (Gr. epi, upon, and glotten, the mouth of the windpipe—from glotta, the tongue), the valve or cartilage that covers the upper part of the windpipe when food or drink is passing into the stomach: epiglottic, a. -glottik, per. to.

epigarm, n. épi-jemi-de (Gr. epi, upon, and gramma, a writing; f. épigramme), a short poem on one sub-

young seed-case in mosses, &c. epigram, n. ėpi-į-gram (tr. epi, upon, and gramma, a writing : F. epigrammel, a short poem on one subject ending with a writty or ingenious turn of thought: prigrammatica, a. mati-tk, aiso epigrammatical, a. -k.kdl., like an epigram; concise; pointed: epigrammatical, a. -tkdl., like an epigram; concise; pointed: epigrammatical, a. -tkdl., a writter of epigrams: epigrammatically, al. -ti. epigraph, n. epi-graf (Gr. epi, upon, and grapho, I write), an inscription on a building; a citation from some author, or a sentence constructed for the purbook, or at the beginning of each chapter or part.

pose, placed as a motto at the commencement of a book, or at the beginning of each chapter or part, epigynous, a. e. piji-n.nis (Gr. epi, upon, and gune, a woman), in bot, having the outer whorls of the flow, are refree, thus appearing to be scated on it.

epilepsy, n. epi-lepist (Gr. epilepsia, a seizure, the falling sickness—from epi, upon, and lombonein, to take it. epilepsis, in a proper of the pilepsis, and to take it. epilepsis, in a proper of the pilepsis of the epilepsis, a seizure of the pilepsis of the pilepsis of the epilepsis, a still, affected with falling sickness: n. one affected with epilepsy: epileptical, a. -ti-kali, pert, to entlersy.

per to epileps; pt log (L. epilogus; Gr. epilogus, a close or conclusion; F. epilogus, the conclusion of a speech, discourse, &c.; a short speech or poem at the end of a play: spiloguiste, a. epilopistical, of or like

end of a play : **paragrams**, a **property of epilogue. **epilogue. **epilogu

the joint of the limb: ep'ime'ra, n. plu. -mé'ral, the parts lying immediately above the joint of the limb, as the epimera or store segments of the lobster.

The parts of the segment of the lobster.

The parts of Madagascar.

flow over the check from an obstruction in the canal which should carry them off.

epiphyllous, a. *pi-l/W-lik (Rr. epi, and phallon, a leaf), inserted on a leaf, or growing upon it.

epiphysis, n. *ppl-l-sts. (Gr. epi, and phallon, I grow; phallon, a leant, that which grows on something clse; the end of a long bone, formed at first separately from the shaft, and afterwards united to it: epiphyte, n. *pi-l-l, a plant which grows on another; a plant attached to another plant, and growing suspended in air: epiphyte ical, a. *l-kil.

on, the intestines: epiploic, a. ph-phoith, pert. to the epiploon or call, and any the intestines of the control of the contro

episternas, a. epi-test-mat (ur. ep., am section, use breast-bone, situated on or above the sternum or breast-bone, episthotonos, n. èpi-te-thôtiô-nôs (Gr. episthen, forward, and teinein, to bend or stretch), in med., a spasmodic affection in which the body is bent forward; epistilbite, n. èpi-te-th'oti (Gr. epi, upon, and stritch (ustre), a crystal of a white, bluish, or yellowish-white colour-see stilbite, epistle, n. èpi-te-th'oti (epistola; Gr. epistole, anything sent by a messenger—from epi, upon, and stello, send: Sp. and it. epistola), a letter: a writing or communication to be sent: epistolar, y. a. 40-ler-ti, pert. to letters or correspondence; contained in letters: epistolic, a. épi-tolic, a letter, a. 4-let-ti, pert. to letters or epistels: epistolic, a. 4-let-ti, pert. to letters or epistels: epistolic, a. delet-ti, also epistolic a. epist

snapeu.

spistrophs, n. & pis':tro-fe' (Gr. epistrophe, a turning toward—from epi, upon, and strephein, to turn), in their, a figure in which each member of a sentence concludes with the same affirmation.

spisaph, p. & pis'-tel' (Gr. epi, upon, and taphos, a spisaph, p. & pis'-tel' (Gr. epi, upon, and taphos, a

tomb, a sepulchre: F. épitaphe), an inscription on a monument or tombstone in memory or honour of the dead: epitaphic, a. 4. also epitaphian, a. 4-ds; epitaphic, n. a writer of epitaphs. epitaphism, n. épithalemium, n. épithale

bloodless layer of the nucous membrane: spitch isl, a. d., pert, to or formed of, epithems, n. epi-t-thems (Gr. epithems, that which is laid upon a thing—from epi, upon, and tithems, I place), in med., a liquid in which cloths may be dipt to be laid on any part of the body; a poultice, epithet, n. epi-t-thet (Gr. epithetos, added or put to, annexed—from epi, upon, and tithems, I place), a word which expresses some real quality of the thing to which it is applied: epithetic, a. -kk, pert, to; abounding with epithets. epitome, n. e-pit-omd (Gr. epi, upon, and temno, I cut; forme, a cutting), a brief summary or a bridgment of any book or writing; an abstract or compendium:

of any book or writing; an abstract or compendite epit'omise, v. -miz, to reduce a work to a small of

epic omins, v. -mis, to reduce a work to a small compast; to shorten or abridge by giving the principal matter: epit omis ding, imp.: epit omised, pp. -mist, one who; also epit omiser, n. -epizoon, n. &pit-2056n (Gr. epi, upon, and zoos, an amimal), a parasitic animal which fasters itself on the exterior of other animals and lives upon them—opeosed to enlozoon: epitootic, a -drik, applied to disease prevailing among animals, corresponding to

diseases prevailing among animals, corresponding to epidemic diseases among men.

epoch, n. é-pôt, also epocha, n. é-pô-kd (Gr. epoche, a check, a pause in the reckoning of time—from epidemic diseases among men.

epoch, n. é-pôt, also epocha, n. é-pô-kd (Gr. epoche, a check, a pause in the reckoning of time—from epidemic diseases and echo, 1 hold or have: F. époqué, a fixed point of time from which succeeding years are numbered; an epocid in the progress of events when some important occurrence takes place; a fixed and important period of novelty or change; in good, age or era.

epode, n. épô-de (Gr. epode, a song—from epi, upoa, and aido, 1 sing), the third or last part of an ode: epodic, a é-pô-de/k, pert. to: epogee, n. épô-pô-f/f.), the history or fable which makes the subject of as epic poem.

eponym, n. épô-năm (Gr. eponymin a surveix)

epoc poem, eponym, n. ēp'o-nim (Gr. eponumia, a surname-from epi, upon, and onuma, a name), the individual who is assumed as the person from whom any race

or tribe took its name. eprouvette, n. a pro-vet (F.), a gun, machine, or contrivance of any kind for determining the strength

eprouvette, n. d'pré-sét [F.], a gun, machine, or contrivance of any kind for determining the strength of gunpowder.

Epsomite, n. èpi-sûm-tî, also Epsom salt (after Epsom, in England, from whose waters it was originally obtained), sniphate of magnesian—now usually manufactured from the magnesian limestone of Yorkshire, or from see-water.

equable, a. &isiad-bi [L. equabilis, that may be made equal—from equas, equal: It. equabile), smooth and uniform; even; steady; unruffied; equably, al. bit; equability, n. bili-ti, continued equality; equality in motion; unifornity; evenness; also equal, existent equality equality in motion; unifornity; evenness; also proportion; adequate to: n. one not inferior at any proportion; adequate to: n. one not inferior at any proportion; adequate to: n. one not inferior at any proportion; adequate to: n. one not inferior at any reportion to another; one of the same age, rank, fortune &c., if the make of the same age, rank, fortune &c., if the make of the same age, rank, fortune &c., if the continue of the same condition; uniformity; evenness; equalised, pp. k-violic; equality, ad. is equality, n. ekwolicit, similarity or likeness in regard to two things compared; the same condition; uniformity; evenness; equalised, pp. k-violic; equality, ad. is equality, inp.; equalised, pp. k-violic; equality, ad. equality, equal

of making equal: o'quainess, n. -nės, state or deugs equal: overness. equanimity. n. čikud.nini-ii (L. œquanimita). calimiess-from equus, equal, and animus, mind: R. equanimita), evenness of mind; uniformity and steadiness of temper. equation, n. čikud:shin (L. œquatio, equal distri-bution—from œquus, equal—akin to Sans. ckas, one: F. équation), a making equal; in alq., a proposition asserting the equality of two quantities, having the sign = (equal to) placed between them: equate, v.

e reduce to an equation; to reduce to mean motion: equated, a reduced or corrected, tronomical observation: equator, n. kwei great circle which passes round the middle arth at an equal distance from both poles, ch divides the earth into two hemispheres: lal, a. &kwed.6or.ed, pert, to the equator about it: n. an astronomical instrument: risally, ad. In: equation of time, the differ-tores apparent and mean time: equatorial the great ocean current which manifests thin the equatorial regions of the Atlantic, and Indian oceans, having a decided western d warmer by several degrees than the ad-aders.

Ty. h. elk-seër-I, also spelt eq uery (F. écurie, a from escuyer, a squire who attended on a part of whose dutles was to look after his horse: F. escuyric, a squire's place), an offi-prince's household who has the care of the

trian, a. č-kuča-tri-dn (L. equester, belonging men—from eques, a horseman: F. équestre, borses or horsemanship; being on horseback; n order of anc. Roman knights.

n order of anc. Roman Enignes.

**Evot (L. æquus, equal), a prefix meaning
allke—as, equilateral, equal-sided; equihaving both valves allke, Note.—The words
h equi forms the prefix are mostly self-

tory..., a & kwol-dng-gu-lèr (L. aquus, equal, agula, a corner or angle), having equal angles, ifferent, a. & kwol-dif-fer-èn (L. aquus, and (), arithmetically proportional.

istant, a. & kwol-dis-tint (L. aquus, equal, and har asunder), at an equal distance from some r place; e'quidis'tance, n.: e'quidis'tantly,

teral, a. &kwi-lat'er-at (L. æquus, equal, and side), having all the sides equal, brate, v. &kwi-li-brat (L. æquus, equal, and weighed, balanced), to balance equally two

brium, n. &/www.fib/rt.um (L. æquus, equal, ox, a balance), equality of weight, power, or c.; a state of rest resulting from the action of

a.; a state of rest resulting from the action of soste and equal forces, initiple, n. elsel-mülliple, [L. æquis, equal, iliple), a number which has been multiplied by a number or quantity as another: adj. multiple in the property of th

the same number of quantity.

5. a. & kwin, also equinal, a. di (L. equinus, bress-from equus, a horse: It equino), pert.

22. equida, n. plu. -kwi-dé, the horse tribe,

orse kind.

37. n. e-kuc-noks (L. æquus, equal, and noz, sects, nights), the time when the sun enters on moetfal line—the sun rising higher in the every day at noon till the point is reached to days and nights are of equal length all over id, makes what is called the vernoit or spring, about 21st March; when the same point is in descending, the sun makes what is called annual equinox, about 23d September: equi-a. node-shd, making an equal length of day the; occurring at the time of the equinoxes, princetial gates: n. the great circle of the celesare which divides the heavens into the north-southern hemispheres, and which derives its southern hemispheres, and which derives its om the phenomenon that at all places on the urface beneath this circle, the nights are equal year round, being of the constant length of 12 se sun setting at 6 P.M. and rising at 6 A.M.; in the heavens which the sun appears to when the days and nights are of equal length; 'tially, ad. -[t].

rially, ad. It.

y. & Anty (F. équiper, to accourre; Icel. skipa,
use; AS. sccupan, to form; Ger, schaffen, to
o providel, to fit out; to furnish with whatnecessary; equipring, imp.: equipped; pp.
equipmen, n. all necessary articles or furiss for an expedition or voyage; equipage, n.
if C. équipage), the carriages, horses, liveried
to decessaries of an army or ship of
three and necessaries of an army or ship of
the equipaged, a. -paid, furnished with an

cise, n. & kut-poyz (L. aguns, equal, and F.

equipolient, a. Ekwi-pölikit (L. æquus, equal, and pollens, being able: F. équipolient), having equal power, strength, or force; equivalent: e quipolience, n. -lêns, also équipol lency, n. -lên-si, ability, power, or force in the same degree: equiponderant, a. Ekwi-pön-idr-dint (L. æquus, equal, and pondus, weight-igen, pondersi, being the same weight: e quiponderance, n. -dns, equality of weight: equipolies.

the same weight: *equipolec. n. -dna, equality of weight; equipolec. equisolec. equisole ols and marshes.

pools and marshes, equitable, a. &kwi-td-bl (L. aquitas, justice—from aquiss, equal: F. equitable), fair; just; giving equal justice; doing justice; impartial: equitably, ad. -bl: equitableness, n. -bl-nes, the quality of being just; state of doing justice; equity, n. -dl, impartial distribution of justice; just regard to right or claim; the supplying of the defects in law by judging according supplying of the defects in law by Judging according to reason and justice: court of equity, a tribunal, distinct from the common law courts of the country, in which justice is administered by a separate body of laws created and sustained on the strength of prece-dents or usage, or in which cases are decided accord-

dents or usage, or in which cases are decided according to reason and justice, when they appear to be excepted from the general provisions of the law. equitant, a. elietetiant (i. equitans, riding), in bot., applied to a form of vernation, in which the leaves are folded forwards longitudinally on the mid-th, so that their edges meet, and each embraces the one which is placed next within it. equivalent, a. elsevid-dient (L. equius, equal, and valens, being strong or vigorous—gen. valenties: F. equivalent), equal in pulse or worth; equal in power, force, or effect; of the same import or meaning: n. that which is equal in value, weight, ex., to something else; offset; compensation; in geol., strata or a series of strata that have been formed contemporaneously of strata that have been formed contemporaneously in distant regions, or which are characterised by similar suites of fossils: equiv'alently, ad. -fi: equiv'alence, n. -lēns, equal value or worth; also equivalency, n. -st. equivocal, a. ē-kwtv: 6-kāl (L. æguus, equal, and vocal-

equivocal, a specific principle of the specific principle of cale), of doubtful signification; uncertain; that may be understood in different senses; doubtful; equivo ose understood in directiff senses; doubtout: equivocate, v.-kat, to use words of doubtful meaning; to quibble; to prevaricate; to evade; equivocating, inp.; add, using ambiguous words or phrases: equivocated, pp.; equivocator, n. one who: equivocation, n. kat-kata, the use of words that have a double or doubtful meaning.

the use of words that have a double or doubtful meaning: equive eactory, a drie, containing, or savouring of an equivocation; equivocue, n. dikt-rok or dimercok (F.), an expression in which a word has at once different meanings; a quibble, era, n. dri, also ara (L. dru, the particulars of an account, period of service; F. dre; Sp. and it. era, ago, era; akin to AS, gear, a year), a fixed point of time from which a nation or people reckon their years, as Christian era; a succession of years from a fixed point; in geol, the commencement of a new system or formation; or the entire duration of that system or formation; an epoch is a point of time fixed by historians, or a certain memorable period of years—see epoch.

system of ionization: the poets is a point of this years—see spoet of a point of this years—see spoet of a certain memorable period of years—see epoch of the point of the poi

Erastian, a. &-rds'ili-dn, pert. to Erastus or his doctrines: Eras'tians, n. plu, those professing the doctrines of Erastus, a German divine and physician of the 16th century, who taught that the Church ought to be wholly dependent on the State for its government and discipline: Eras'tianism, n. -tcm, the principles of the Erastianism. of the Emstians.

of the Erastians.

erbium, n. crbb.dm—erbium and terbium, names
given by Mossander to two new metals, the oxides of
which accompany ytrin.

ers, conj. dr (Goth. air, early; AS. ar, early, before: Dut. err, sooner: then: erst, ad. erst, at first; in early
times; once long ago: erst bong, and time; in early
times; once long ago: erst bong, and time; for each
fore a long time as all elapse": ers now, ad. before
this time.

iore a long time shall clapse": ere new, ad. before this time.

Erebus, n. &r-is-bis (L. in anc. myth., the god of darkness, son of Chaos, and brother of Nox), darkness; the region of the dead; hell.

erect, v. &r-ok' (L. erectus, raised or set up—from e, out of, and rectus, straight or upright), to raise; to set up; to build; to found or establish: add. in a perpendicular position; upright; firm, unshaken, or bold: erecting, imp: erected, pp.: erecty, ad. -d; in an upright position: erectings, n. the being perpendicular in position of form: erectuble, a. -d-b; that can be erected; erectile, a. -dit, that which may be erectil; having the property of raising itself: erective, a. -fr, able or tending to erect erecture, n. one who: erector, n. a muscle that erects; he or that which erects: erection, n. -shin, the act of raising or building; settlement or formation; a building of any kinderson, and the shin characteristic commences of the shin and the slow chemical charge or combustion without sensible heat, caused by the action of the oxygen of the atmosphere on

by the action of the oxygen of the atmosphere on moist animal or vegetable bodies, as in the slow de-

eremite, n. ër'ë-mtt, another spelling of hermit. which see, erethism, n. ër'ë-th'izm (Gr. erethismos, irritation),

in med., a state of irritation or excitement of a part, different from, or short of, the inflammatory condi-tion, although often passing into it; unnatural energy of action.

of action ergo, coul. êr-go (L.), therefore; consequently; often used in a jourdar way.

ergot, n. êr-god (F. ergod, cock's spur), a vegetable disease consisting in the growth of a black horn-like fungus, commonect on the tyre or secale: ergotism, n. -go-lium, in med., a diseased state of body caused by eating diseased or unripe grain, especially the poisonous effects resulting from eating bread made to the control of the

Eridanus, n. é-rid'd-nús (Gr. Eridanos, the river Po), a winding constellation in the southern hemi-

Fo), a winding constellation in the southern hemisphere.

Erin, n. &rin (L. Ierne, Iraland, the L. name being shere.

Erin, n. &rin (L. Ierne, Iraland, the L. name being itself a probable corruption of an old Celtic term, contr. for Iraland, or its sancient name: erinite, n. eri-int, a heautiful green arseniate of copper found in Limerick, Ireland.

ermine, n. &rinit (F. kermine), an animal of the weasel kind, of a white colour, the fur of which, as being used for the robes of judges; so often employed to denote the office or dignity of a judge; an emblem of purity and of honour without stain: ermined, a. mind, adorned or clothed with ermine.

erode, v. &rdof (L. crodo, I. consume or eat away—from c, out of, and rodo, I gnaw), to eat in or away: corrude: ero ding, imp.: ero ded, pp.: ero sive, a. -tie (L. crossins, to consume), that eats away: ero-sion, n. -&rdo, t. consume), that erats away: ero-sion, n. -&rdo, t. consume), that erats away: ero-sion, n. -&rdo, t. consume), that erats away: ero-sion of love; also erot'ical, a. -kdl. erotic, n. &rdo, t. consume), that branch of natural scene which treats of the structure, are problegy, n. -rry-b-siol-dylice, (Aleryeton, acreeping thing, a reptile, and logos, discourse), that branch of natural scene which treats of the structure, habits, and history of reptiles; also spelt harpstology.

err, v. (r. (k. errure; Ger, irren, t. wander, to go astray: Fin. eri, separate, apart; ero, departure; and eat, mad, für, lote; wete, wet.

from the right way; to deviate from the line or path of duty; to miss the right way; to commit error; erring, imp.; add, uncertain; wandering from the truth or the right way; erringly, ad. 45: erred, pp. drd: errand, n. -rdnd (AS. cerend, an errand), a measure; something to be told or done by a measurement areas, a driving [rambling; errantly, -rd, the employment of a knight who wandering -m, -rd, the employment of a knight who wandered about seeking advantures; a wandering; highest errant, knights wandering also the seek of the committee of th ing about in search of adventure: errants, a. -effects having no fixed course; irregular; strange; quest also erratvical, a. -i-kdi: errat leally, ad. -if: erratics, no plu. erratic blocks, in goot, those large water-worn blocks of stone, commonly called boulders, which are scattered so plentifully over the higher and middle latitudes of the northern hemisphere: erratics, i.e., a error or mittake in writing or printing: erro neous, a. -#5-5-5, not conformable to truth; wrong; false; mistaken: erro neously, ad. -fi: erro neousness, n.: errer, n. +fr-ir, a deviation from truth; a sin or transgression; a blunder: errorist, n. -fr-ist, one who excourage and propagates error. and propagates error

and propagates error.

errhine, a **rrin* (Gr. errhinon, a medicine for betting succeing—from en, in, and rhis, the nose-garhinos), in med., affecting the nose; producing discharge from the nose; n. what is murfed up the nose to cause sneezing.

Erse, n. èrs (contr. from Irish), the branch of the Celtic spoken by the Highlanders of Scotland, called by themselves Gaelic: Irish.

rst, ad. érst-see under ere ; erst -while, till then; till now.

erubescent, a. êr'ôō-bês'ênt (L. erubescene, growing red—from e, out of, and ruber, red), reddish; fusi-ing: er'ubes'ence, n. e-de, redness of the akin or su-face of anything: er'ubes'cite, m. -bês'tt, purple cop-

per.
eructate, v. ë-rükität (L. eruclatum, to belch outfrom e, out of, and ructatum, to belch: R. eruflare:
F. érucler), to throw up foul air from the stomach; to
belch: eructating, imp.: eructated, pp.: erucition, n. 4:6:3-iin, the act of belching wind or foul
from the stomach; a violent bursting forth of gaseous

beien: erne tating, imp.: eruc tated, pp.: erucstion, n. dishein, the act of bejehing wind or foul air from the stomach; a violent bursting forth of gaseas and liquid matter from any orifice or opening, as from the crater of a volcano or geyes?.

erudite, a erid-did to, erudina, free from rudeness, cultivated—from e. out of, and rudia, rough: literature is erudite in the erudite of the erudina, free from rudeness, cultivated—from e. out of, and rudia, rough: literature is erudition, n. dishein, knowledge should be erudite erudition, n. dishein, knowledge should be erudited by the erudite of the erudite erudited erudi

of felipar.

n. & 'ke' kel' (F.—from L. scale; old F. excaled, n. & 'ke' kel' (F.—from L. scale; old F. excaled, a ladder: R. avaist's), the entering by troops into a fortified place by means of ladders: v. to subtract a place by ladders: a cala ting, in mp.: a cala ting.

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escallop, n. es-kall-op (see scallop), a bivalve shell;

examp, n. es-sat-op (see scambp), a bivaive shear, leequality of margin.

secape, v. es-kap (F. eschapper, to shift away, to sip out of: h. scappere, to run away: loel. ekreppe, to sip away), to lee from and avoid; to get out of the way without injury; to shun or evade; to avoid an eril, as punishment; to shun danger or injury: n. a sting away from danger; flight; excuse; evasion; sup out of: It. scappers, to run away: Icel. screpps, to sinp away, to sine from and avoid; to get out of the way without injury; to shun onevade; to avoid an eff. as punishment, to shun danger or injury: n. a ptime away from danger; flight; excuse; evasion and away from danger; flight; excuse; evasion away from danger; flight; excuse; evasion away from danger; flight; excuse; evasion canger, pp. stuff; scapper, n. one who; encaper, seat, n. a mechanical contrivance to regulate and dange the direction of the moving force in clocks and watches; escapade, n. eskal-pdd (F.), a mischieves freak; an impropriety of speech or slip of the longue; the gambols of a horse.

"EXERT V. escharp (F. escarper, to cut to a slope), to form a slope: n. that side of the ditch next the longue; the gambols of a horse.

"EXERT V. escharp (F. escarper, to cut to a slope), to form a slope: n. that side of the ditch next the longue; that had been described by the scarped of the longue; the gambols of a horse.

"EXERT V. escharped, the scarped, pp. -kdrpd, and in front of a fortified work forming a steep slope: escarping, imp.: escarped, pp. -kdrpd, and in front of a fortified work forming a steep slope; escarping, imp.: escarped, pp. -kdrpd, and the steep face of a ridge of high land; ground about a fortified position cut away nearly perpendicular to the steep face of a ridge of high land; ground about a fortified position cut away nearly perpendicular to the steep face of a ridge of high land; ground about a fortified position cut away nearly perpendicular to the steep of the content of the steep of th

brulapian, a. ès'kū-ld'pi-an (L. Æsculapius; Gr. iskipios, the god of the healing art in anc. mythogyl, pert. to the healing art; medical; also speit

gr) pere to the healing art; medical; also speit beniapian. a & khi-lēni (L. esculentus, fit for eating, Mise—from esca, food), good for food; eatable: n. mething that is eatable. Ecurial, n. & skikiri-di (Sp. Escorioli, in Spain, a st and wonderful structure about 22 miles from

securias, in eventual top, becomes, in Spain, a can devolerful structure about 22 miles from loirid, comprising a magnificent monastery, a college, a seminary, and a royal palace, accutcheon—see under securage.

skirs or secara, n. piu. de-kkirs, the name given in bland to the mounds of post-glacial gravel which sterr in the river-valleys of that country—called losse in Scotland, and cours in Sweden.

pull deserted the country—called losse in Scotland, and cours in Sweden.

socidas, n. plu de-soci-de (i. coox—gen. esocie; Gr. los, a species of pike), the pike family, represented y lies well-known fresh-water fish of that name.

sophagus, n. desof de-pis (fir. otsophagos, the guillet-from cote, I bear or carry for another, and phago, I st, the canal through which food and drink pass to stomach; the guillet; esophago only, n.-pof-6-mis the esophagos, the guillet; also spelt cosophagus.

Esophagus, a. de-so-pi-des (from Esophagos, ane. Greek beavere fables), compused by Esoph, sort, bid: chair. on the wrote fables), compused by Esoph, sort, bid: chair. on the contract of Esophagos.

esoteric, a. es: 6-ter:1k (Gr. esoterikos, belonging to esoceric, a. es-0-ter-in (ir. esoter-icos, pelonging to what is interior or abstruse—from eso, within), pri-vate; secret; pert. to doctrines taught in private; opposed to exoteric, noting the form of such doctrines taught to the public: esoterical, a. -k-kal; esoter-ically, ad. 4:; esoterics, n. plu. -kks, mysterious or hidden doctrine.

hidden doctrine, espadon. n. &s/pd-dón (It. spadone, a two-handed sword—from spada, a sword), a long heavy sword wielded by a powerful foot-soldier, or used in decapitating by an executioner. espailers, n. plu. &s-pdl/pers (Sp. espadera, wall-trees—from espadda, a shoulder: F. espailer, fruittrees trained against a wall), rows of trees trained to a frame or lattice in order to form an enclosure;

a name of manoe in other to form an enclosure; fruit-trees trained upon stakes or a pailing.

esparto, n. ês-páritō (Sp.—from L. spartum; Gr. spartom, Spanish broom), a species of grass imported from Spain, and now extensively used for making

paper.
especial, a és-péshi-di (old F. especial—from I. specialis, not general; It. speciale; F. spécial, chief;
principal; particular; especially, ad. di, principal; particularity; in an uncommon degree above any
other; especialnes, n.
espied, espial, and espier—see espy,
espionage, n. éspé-ôndj or ndzhi (b. espionage, act
of spyring—from espion, a spy), the practice of warching
the words and conduct of others; generally from unworthy motives; the practice of employing others as
spies or secret agents.

worthy motives; the practice of employing others as spies or secret agents.

esplanade, n. esplanad' (F.—from L. planum, level ground, a plain), lovel ground within a fortified place or adjoining it, used for exercise, &c.; the slope of a parapet towards the country; properly, the space be-tween the fortifications of the town and those of the citadel.

-zdiz, the act of contracting a man and a woman to each other in marriage; espou'ser, m. -zer, one who: espouse ment, n. -poiez-mênt, esporit, n. -zer, one who: esporit espouse ment, n. -poiez-mênt, esporit, n. -zer, one per esporit es

Esquimaux, n. sing. or plu. ēs:kī-mō, tribes of diminutive stature inhabiting the northern seaboard

Essenes, n. plu. ës-sënz', a sect among the anc. Jews, remarkable for their strict and abstemious life; as-

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senism, n. ēs'ē-nīzm, the doctrines or the practices

of the Exercise, he describes of the placetee of the Exercise his placetee his pla

tafette, n. ës'të fët' (F.), one of a series of couriers

estimate or judge.

estimate or judge.

esthétics, n. plu. êz-thêt'üks, also esthetics, which

see (Gr. aisthetikos—from aisthesis, perception), the see (Gr. aisthetikos—from aisthesis, perception), the doctrine of taste, or the perception of beauty in art and

nature.

estivation, n. **lit.vd'.shdn (L. æstiva, summer quarters—from æstas, summer), in bot., the disposition of the parts of the periant in the flower-bud; the arrangement of the unexpanded leaves of the flower-bud, which burst in summer, as opposed to vernation, the arrangement of the leaves of the bud on a branch, which burst in spring; in 2001, the sleep or dormancy of animals during the hot or dry season in warm climates; the aniogue of *kiphernation* in coid regions: estival, a. -vdl, pert. to summer.

estoppel, n. &s-to'p'el (old F. estouper, to stop), in kno, a legal impediment: estopp, v. &s-to'p', to bar; to place under estoppel: swop'ping, imp.: estopped', pp. &s-to'p'.

estovers, n. plu. &s-to'vers (old F. estoveir, to be

estovers, n. plu. čs. to: vėrz (old F. estoveir, to be needful), in law, supply of needful wood for repairs,

estovers, n. pill. 6*10-vers (mar. convers, m. leadful), nam, supply of needful) mould for repairs, fuel, &c.

estrade, n. &s-trad' (F.), a level place; the raised part of the floor of a room.

estrange, v. &s-trad' (F. dtranger, a foreigner: old F. estrange; t. estrange, extranger, to divert from its original use; to allenate; to turn from kindness to indifference or enmity; to withdraw the heart or affections from: estranging, imp.: estranged, practicular of the heart or affections from fleenades of torture), the estrange within the heart of affections from fleenades of torture), the estrange within of the hind leas which a horse makes when desirous of getting rid of his rider.

estrast, n. &s-tred' (L. estractum, to draw out, the copy of any original writing: Norm. estratic), the copy of any original writing: Norm. estratic), the copy of any original writing: Norm. estratic), the copy of any original writing: so the property of any original writing; so the specially of fines set down in the rolls of a court to be levied of any man for his offences: v. to copy: estreating, imp: estreated, pp. applied to take out such a copy for the purpose of levying the amount.

levying the amount.

estuary, n. *s*tit-d-ri (L. astuarium, an arm of the sea-from astuo, I rage or boil, as the sea: It. astuario), the mouth of a tidal river; an arm of the sea;

etario, n. č-tč-ri-č (Gr. etatria, fellowship, society), in bot., a fruit composed of several distinct one-seeded

pericarps, arranged upon an elevated receptacle or torus, which may be either dry or fleshy.

et-ceters or casters, d'edf-erd [L. et], and, ceters, other things), commonly contracted into &c. or etc.—
put at the end of a sentence, title, or announcement, to point out the fact that other things could be mean to contracted into &c. or etc.—
to point out the fact that other things could be mean to catch, to engrave a metal plate by the eating corroding power of an acid; the impression from the plate: etched, pp. &c.kl. etch'er, n. one who: etch plate: etched, pp. &c.kl. etch'er, n. one who: etch plate: etched, pp. &c.kl. etch'er, n. one who: etch plate: etched, pp. &c.kl. etch'er, n. one who: etch plate: etched, pp. &c.kl. etch'er, n. one who: etch plate: etched, pp. &c.kl. etch'er, n. one who: etch plate: etched, pp. &c.kl. etch'er, n. one who: etch plate: etched, pp. &c.kl. etch'er, n. one who: etch plate: etched, pp. &c.kl. etch'er, n. one who: etch plate: etched, pp. &c.kl. etch'er, n. one who: etch plate: etched, pp. &c.kl. etch'er, n. one who: etch plate: etched, pp. etch etches, pp. pp. etched | c. etched, pp. etches, etched, pp. etches, etched, etches, pp. etches, etched, etches, et

conformity to certain general laws, or by circumstances, physical and moral; the se causes which determine the type of longing to a people, or to an age: etho-th*o-loj*4-kdl, connected with or relating

r. & St.-b.def (F. stioler, in gardening, to us shanked and colourless), to whiten by a light of the sun; to blanch; to become lating, imp.; etiolated, pp.; adj. apwhitening of the leaves and the lengthenem of a plant by its being suffered to grow dark situation; etiolation, n. 43-bain, ecoming white by the absence of light; green colour; the process of blanching cluding the action of light.

Effect of the court in a cause, and logos, a 'stiologie', the doctrine of causes, particular evident of the court in th

ed or particular occasions were inscribed), vility, manners, or good-breeding; the sode of polite society.

7. n. elt-mollo-jt (Gr. etumos, true, and i. L. etymon; Gr. etumon, the true source that department of the study of language a words to their elements, their original primary significations; et ymol ogist, n. ymolog feal, a. mol-lojt-kell, pert. to ety-ymolog feally, ad. elt. et ymol ogiste, v. search into the origin and primary means: et ymol ogif sing, inn; et ymol ogisef, tymon, n. elt-mon, an original or primira root. a root

n. 6:kd-rist (Gr. eucharistia, a giving of m. et., well, and charis, favour), the sacra-Lord's Supper; a giving of thanks: eu'-_kat-ris-tik, also eu'charis tical, a. -ti-kat,

Lord's Supper. reak), prismatic emerald, a fine green min-n Brazil and Peru.

er, n. n'di-om'è-tér (Gr. cudia, fair or fine d meiron, a measure), an instr. for ascer-quantity of oxygen contained in the air, or quantity of expendent and the act or practice as the quantity of expen in the act or practice as the quantity of expen in the air or in mixture: eu dometric, a .nd&rik, also ical, a .rt.&dl, pert. to.

246.91 (67. eulogia, good language, praise well, and logos, a discourse, the praise of the contract of the contract

well, and logus, a discourse, the praise of ritten or spoken; encomium; praise: etilojitk, also etlogical, a. i-kal, containing og feally, a. d. i: eulogistic, a. ii-kj.jititk, atteal, a. ii-kal, containing praise; comecal, a. ii-kal, containing praise; commendation; panegyric; eulogistically, ad. ii: eulogium, n. praise; commendation; panegyric; eulogistic, praised, pr

z; It. eunuco; F. eunuque, a eunuch), a nan; in the East, a man who has the charge en's apartments; a chamberlain: eu'nuch-to make a cunuch: eu'nucha'ting, imp.: ed. pp.: eu'nuchism, n. -izm, the state of

hus, n. ü-öm:fā-lüs (Gr. eu, well, and om-navel, the boss of a shield), in geol., a scoidal shell, having the whorls angular or

u-os-mit (Gr. eu, well, and osme, resin, so called from its strong, peossil resin, so o

pleasant odour.

n. 4.-pep/st (Gr. eu, well, and pepta, I cook, sed digestion: eupep'tic, n. -tik, pert. to.

m., n. 4:-fem-izm (Gr. eu, well, and phemi, euphemisme), the substitution of a deli-

to render agreeable in sound: eu'phoni'sing, imp: su'phonised, pp. -ntxd'. euphonicon, n. u'fon't-kôn, an improved plan of the composition, a certain gum resin—from Euphorbos, an auc. Greek physician), a genus of plants of many species, yielding an acrid milky juice: suphor hium, n. b-lam, an indorous gum produced by several species of cuphorbia or spurge, and used in the composition of some plasters. euphrasy, n. u'frd-st (Gr. euphrasia, delight), the plant eye-bright, formerly supposed to be beneficial in diseases of the eyes. euphusm, n. u'frd-st (Gr. euphres, growing or increasing well—from eu, well, and phue, growth), an expression affectedly refined; high-flown diction: eu phuist, n. -tst, one who: eu phuis'tic, a. -ts'tk, pert. to.

pert. to

pert. to.

Eurasian, n. 4-rd-zt-dn (contr. from Europe and Asia), a cross-breed between a European and an Asiatic: add, pert. to both continents.

sureka, n. 4-r2-kd (Gr. cureka, l. have found), a discovery made after long and difficult research—so called in allusion to the story of Archimedes, who is said to have repeatedly uttered this word upon suddensity of the surekast of th

teration in the gold of which king Hlero's crown was made.

eurite, n. 4'rit [F. eurite: Gr. eurutos, well or wide flowing], a fine-grained white variety of felspathic granite; whitestone: eurit'ic, a. 4k, pert. to.

Euroclydon, n. 4'rôt'i-don (Gr. euros, a south-east wind, and kiudon, a wave), a tempestuous wind which prevalls in the Mediterranean.

European, n. 4'rô-pê'dn, a native of Europe: adj. pert. to: Europe, n. 4'rôp, one of the great divisions of the world.

of the world.

eurypottus, n. d-ri.nô:tik (Gr. curus, broad, ample, and notos, the back), in geol., a genus of lepidoid fishes occurring in the carboniferous formation, having a high bream-like back: eurypterus, n. d-rip-tier-us, also eurypter ids, n. plu. d-ri.de (Gr. pteron, a wing or fin), in geol., a genus and family of extinct crustaceans, so termed in allusion to their broad, oarnike, swimming feet: eurypterus, n. tér-ut, any one of the eurypterus family, or any undetermined portion or specimen.

ilke, awimming feet: auryp'terite, n. de-il, any one of the eurypterus family, or any undetermined portion or specimen.

or specimen.

eurythmy n. d'rith-mi (Gr. euruthmia, complete harmony—from eu, well, and rhuthmos, rhyme, measure), in arch, the exact proportion between all parts of a building.

Eustachian, a. d-sid-ki-dn (after Eustachius, a celebrated Italian anatomist, A.D. 1574), in anat., applied to a tube or canal extending from behind the soft palate to the tympanum of the ear, to which it conveys the air: sustachian valve, a fold of the lining membrane of the heart.

Euterpe, n. d-te-ipd (Gr. eu, well, and terpein, to delight), in ana. myth., the muse who presided over wind instruments, and music generally: Euterpean, a. pi.dn, pert. to music.

euthanaics, death), an easy, happy death.

"Towards, n. e. did-did-tie, vaccurit, the concurve: E. evacuri, to make empty: to quite to spect a void; to empty; to withdraw from, as troops from a fortress: evac'us'ting, imp.: evac'us'tin, n. evac'us'tin, n. n. ewho or that which: ewac us'tion, n. d-ishen, an emptying; a retiring from; voidance; evac'us'tin, a. emptying; a retiring from; voidance; evac'us'tin, and end, i go: It. evacer: F. evacer), to avoid or escape by artifice; eleverly to escape from; evacuation.

evade, v. b-vad' (L. evado, I go forth or out—from e, out of, and wado, I go: It. evacer: F. evacer), to avoid or escape by artifice; eleverly to escape from; evacuation.

evaded, pp.

evacuation.

va'ded, pp.
evaluation, n. ë-val'u-a'shun (L. e, out of, and val-

evaluation, n. 2-od/3-d-3-hun (L. e, out of, and out-uation), exhautive valuation.

evanescent, a. 2-od-nesi-int (L. evanescens, vanishing or passing away—from e, out of, and vanesco, I vanish: F. evanouir, to vanish), vanishing; fleeting; a vanishing; the act of passing away: evanescence, n. 2-ms, a vanishing; the act of passing away: evanescently, learner than the substitution of a dell-lirect expression in order to avoid some sive to good manners, or indelicate; a for something offensive et phemistite, a learner less offensive or more delicate.

In a 25-mil (Gr. eu, well, and phone, a voice: h, an agreeable sound of words; a pronunction of the control of sound of words; a pronunction of the control of sound of words; a pronunction of the control of the

ex, out of, and cordo, I cut: F. excise, tax on merchandise), a tax or duty levied on articles produced and consumed in a country, as on spirita, malt, &c.; a tax levied on licences to pursue certain trades, and deal in certain commodities: adj. pert. to the duties levied on certain articles produced and consumed at home: v. to levy a tax on: exciseing, imp.: excised; pp.-tit/: exciseina, n., also exciseoficer, n. one who inspects and rates articles liable to excise duty: exciseina, n., also exciseoficer, n. one who inspects and rates articles liable to excise duty: excision, a cutting out or off; amputation; destruction. excise v. &s. if (i. excito, I rouse up—from cr, out of, and cito, I call or summon: it. excitor: F. exciter, to call into action; to rouse; to animate; to stimulate; to inflame; to raise or sit up: excitage, up. discounting the excitor. The excitor is a considered to excite the excitor. A considered in the excitor of the excitability, n. discounting casily provoked or called into action: excitability, a. discounting action: excitability, n. discounting action: excitation; that which excites: excitation; that which excites: excitation; that which excites: excitation; to excite: excitation, n. si-dishin, the act of exciting excitatory, a. der.i, tending to excite: excitation, n. &si-dishin, the act of exciting and excites excitation.

excl'atory, a. -de-i, tending to exclto: excl'atagiy, ad. -li.
exclaim, v. &ks.kidm' (L. exclamo, I cry aloud—from ex, out of, and clamo, I cry: It. exclamare), to cry out loudly; to speak or utter emphatically; to make a loud outery in words: exclaiming, mp.: exclaimed, pp. -kidmof. -exclaimed; no ne who: exclamation, pp. -kidmof. -exclaim'er, n. one who: exclamation; the words expressing emphatic speech: exclamation; exclamation, -exclude, v. exclamation; exclamation: exclamation; exclude, v. exclamation; exclude, v. exclamation; exclude, v. exclude': P. exclurel, to hinder from entering: to shut out; to debar to problibit; to except: excluding, imp.: excluded, pp.: exclusion, n. exclude int, the ext of debar to problibit; to except: excluding, imp.: exclude, pp.: exclusion, n. exclusion; to close, to shut, the ext of debarring; rejection; exception: exclusion; y. n. evolution for exclusion; to exclude the exclusion; to exclude the exclusion of the exclusion

siveness, n.
excogitate, v. &ks-köj'l-tåt (L. excogitatum, to find out by thinking, to devise—from ex, out of, and copie, I think), to invent or contrive; to strike out by thinking: excepitating, imp: excepitated, pp.: excepitation, n. -fd-shin, invention or contrivance by

ing: except its interest in the second states, p.: except its ition, n. -dd-skin, invention or contrivance by thinking.

**accommunicatum, to have anything in common and communicatum, to have anything in common part), to expel or exclude from the communion of the church; to deprive of church privileges; n. one who is excluded from the fellowship of the church; excommunicating, inp.: excommunication, pp.: addition expelled or expelled or expended from the fellowship of the church; excommunicating, inp.: excommunication, pp.: action expelled or expended from the or communion of a church; deprivation of church privileges.

**excortation, n. deskin, the skin by rubbing; to gail or abrade: excortating, imp.: excortation, n. deskin, the act of waring or rubbing of the skin; an abrasion.

**excortation, n. deskin, the act of waring or rubbing of the skin; an abrasion.

**excortation, n. deskin, the act of waringing or understation, n. deskin, the skin privileges.

excertication, n. &&-kôr-il-kôt-shân (L. ex, out of, and cortex, bark—gen. corticis), the art of stripping off bark: excer ites 'bed, a stripped of the bark.

excerament, n. &&-kôr-meht (L. excrementum, that which passes from the body—from ex, out of, and creates, separated: it. excremento: F. excrementum, matter discharged from an animal body of the regression of the control that is excrements: excrements in the control that is excrements: excrements it out, a.—animal body.

excrescence, n. èks-krès-èns (L. excrescentia, morbid excrescences on the body—from ex, out of, and cres-cens, growing: It. escrescenza: F. excroissunce), a pro-

tuberance or growth on any body; a superfluity; excessions, a. -ent, growing out of, as a superfluity.
excrete, v. els-kref (see excrement), to separate and throw off; to discharge from the body; to strain out; excre ting, imp.; excreted, pp.; excretion, a throwing off or voiding matter from an animal body; any matter excreted; a discharge from the body; excretion, a throwing off or voiding matter from see he bowels: excretion, a. -tr, along power to elect certain matter from the body; excretory, a -tr, daving the power to excrete ; a. a duck or vessel which conveys secreted fluid from a giand.
excruciation, or excrete in a duck or vessel which conveys secreted fluid from a giand.
excruciation, -the state of the conveys the conveys secreted fluid from a giand.
excrete tion, -the state, -the state of the conveys in inflict severe pain on: excrete that in, to the conveys the state of the conveys to the state of the conveys to the state of the conveys to clear from blame; to convey to clear from blame; to qualificate or point.

excurrent, a. discharrent fl. ex. out of, and excurrent conveys to the conveys to the point.

excursion. n. Eks-kir-kekin (L. excursio, a running out or point.
excursion. n. Eks-kir-kekin (L. excursio, a running out or point.
excursion: F. excursion), a pleasure-trip; a short tour; a ramble; a digression; a wandering from the subject or main design: excursions, a pleasure-trip; a short lour; a ramble; a digression; a wandering from the subject or main design: excursions, a. one travelling to a place for pleasure: excursive, a. else, rambling to a place for pleasure: excursive, a. else, rambling; wandering; excurse, a. else, a. one travelling; wandering; excuse, a. else, a.

the expression of utter detestation; impression of evil expression of utter detestation; impression of evil execute, to lowed to the end-from ex, out of, and secutes, followed: F. escater, to accomplish, to carry into complete effect; to perform; to inflict; to put to death by form of law; to complete; executing, inc.; executing, performing or carrying into effect; a legal warrant or order; capital punishment; executioner, m. he who puts to death by legal warrant; a hangman; executive, expected, the or those who administer the government; the governing person or body; add, pert, to de governing body; executively, add, to execute the government; the governing better executively, add, to execute executively and the governing body; executively, add, to execute executively in the governing body; executively, add, to execute executively better than a defended by the executive executively and the governing official duties; having authority to put the laws in force.

exeguis, n. elsel-fiels (fir, expessis, a leading out, an exposition—from ex, out of, and expound, I lead; F. excepted, a critical explanation, generally of a portion of Scripture; a paraphrastical explanation of any text or portion of Scripture; exequities, a. file-fiel expository; tending to illustrate or explain; also except its, i.e., the exequities, and the executive execution in the executive execution of scripture; exequities, and the prior, a patient. It, exemplare: F. exemplair (a), and all exemplares are any exemplar from a patient of many serve as a warning to others: n. copy of a both or writing; exemplar flow, and, wore;

mtplt.ft (L. facto, I make), to show or illustrate upde: excess pliftying, imp.: exem plifted, pp. mess pliftes, n. one who: exem plifted, iden, n. bates, an illustration by example; an attested sample, for instance; contracted into example, for instance, included in example, for instance, included in example, insp.: example, for instance, in the example, insp.: example, example, instance, instance, example, exil, &c., in others are subject; privilege.

Instance, insp.: exampled, pp.: example, evil, &c., in others are subject; privilege.

Instance, i

e: exercise.

se correcte.

n. &ke-try (F.—from Gr. ex, out of, and work), the small space on the face of a medal left for a date, name, &c.—usually beneath the m of the subject engraved.

so of the subject engraved,
i. v. égs-ért (i. exectrum, to thrust out, to put
from ex, out of, and sero, I join or bind together),
nto action, as strength; to use with effort; to
into active operation; to strive: exerting,
exerted, pp.: exertion, n. er-ér-shin, effort;
of striving or straining;
inte, v. &es-foil-td (i. ex, out of, and folium, a
. exfoiler), to come off in scales; to scale off:
sting, inp.; exio fitsed, pp.: exio fitsed,
into fitsely and to in scale or aplintio fits tive, a. -6-fit, having the power of caucidiation.

afo that thee, a. defer maying me product the contaction.

In y. &ks. half [L. exhalare, to breathe out—from let, and halo.] I breathe: it exalare; F. exhalare, do out, as vapour or fume; to breathe out; to ate: exhalating, imp.: exhalad; pp. hald: ext. on, n. hald: defain, the act or process of send-th in fume or vapour—generally applied to uses in the form of vapour from the earth; faich is emitted; effluvia: exhalable, a. hale capable of being evaporated: exhalant, a. doubt, having the quality of evaporating or lar out.

ing out.

aut. v. &ks.howst' [L. exhaustum, to empty by g-from ex, out of, and haustum, to drain l. to empty by drawing out; to use and expend out to fatigue very much: exhaust ing, imp.; t'ed, pp.: exhauster, n. one who: exhaust-6-6-6, that may be exhausted: exhaust one strain state of being of strength or spirits: exhaustive, a. howed of strength or spirits: exhaustive, a. howed the strain of the strain

bit, v. &ks-hib-'ii (L. exhibitum, to show or dis-rom ex, out of, and habeo, I have or hold: F.), to present to view; to offer for inspection; slay; to show; to administrate a constant is to present to view; to offer for inspection; say; to show; to administer as a medicine; paper formally exhibited in a court of law; ting, imp.; exhibited, pp.; exhibited, in a choice; also exhibiter, n.; exhibition, n. &s.
in, a showing or presenting for inspection; bit show; display; that part of the income of a spiled for the maintenance of scholars at universities—in Scot., called a bursary; exmer, n. a student who enjoys an exhibition; tive, a. Anbi-t-fiv, representative; exhibitively, exhibitory, a. -t-f-ri, showing; displaying, arate, v. &s. -hill-d-fiv, representative; exhibitively, exhibitor or, out of, and hilaratum, to glad-sity—from ex, out of, and hilaratum, to cheep, it to gladden; to make cheerful; to enliven;

to become joyous: exhil'ara'ting, imp.: adj. having the power or tendency to exhiliarate: exhil'ara'ted, pp.; exhil'ara'ting, in ... d-shin, joyouness; gaiety; the act of making glad or cheerful: exhil'ara ting; the act of making glad or cheerful: exhil'ara ting; the act of making glad or cheerful: exhil'ara ting; the act of making glad or cheerful: exhil'ara ting; and the chilarates. exhort, v. eks-hort [L. exhortor, I encourage—from ex, out of, and hortor, i advise, I instigate: F. exhorten), to advise; to wan or caution; to animate or incite by words: exhort'ing, imp.: exhorted, pp.: ex horta'tion, n. -hor-da'shin, incitement to laudable deeds; formal advice; counsel: exhor'tative, a.-hor'da'shin, incitement for laudable deeds; formal advice; counsel: exhor'tative, a.-hor'da'shin, countaining exhortation: exhor'tative, a.-hor'da'shin, exhume, v. eks-him (F. exhumer, to unbury—from exhumed', pp. -haimd' exhumation, n. -haimd'shin, the act of disinterring; the digging up of anything buried.

buried.

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exigent, a. čks't-jent (L. exigens, driving or thrustthe control of the co

manded.
exile, n. &px'-U, (F. exil., banishment; exile, the person banished; L. exsilium, banishment—from exsul, an exile), the state of being expelled from one's native country; banishment, sometimes voluntary; the person expelled from his native country; one separated from friends or country by necessity; v. to drive away or banish from one's native country by misfortune or necessity; exiling, imp.: exiled, pp. &px'sUd' or &px-sUd'.

exility, n. čks-11:1-11 (L. exilis, thin, slender), slen-

derness; smallness.

exintine, n. &&:n'itin (L. ex, from, and intus, within), in bot., one of the inner coverings of the pollen

in), in bot., one of the inner coverings of the pollen grain—see extine.

exist, v. égz-tát' (F. exister, to exist: L. existers, being visible, existing: It. existers, to be; to have an essence or real being; to live; to endure: existing, imp: adj. having being or life; actual: existed, pp: existence, n. -ts'ens, real being or essence; life; animation: existent, a having being.

exit, n. éts'et (L. exco, I go out; exit, he goes out), exit, n. éts'et (L. exco, I go out; exit, he goes out), exit, n. existent, a having being. The existence of the they all go out.

exo, êks'ô or ēgz'ô (Gr.), a Greek prefix, signifying

on the outside, ex officio—se -see ex.

Exodus, n. eks-o-dis (Gr. ex. out of, and (h)odos, a way), the second book of the Old Testament; departure of the Israelites from Egypt; a departure from a

iron; to clear from blame; to cast off, as an obliga-tion or charge on any one; to exculpate; to absolve: exon'era'ting, imp.: exon'era'ted, pp.: exon'era'tion, n. d'shin, the act of freeing from a charge or from blame: exon'era'tive, a. -fix, freeing from an obliga-tion or from blame. exorbitant, a. ego-brib-lânt (L. ex, out of, and or-bita, the track of a wheel, the impression of anything; orbits, an orb or sphere), deviating from the usual course; unresonables a commune.

course; unreasonable; enormous; excessive: exor-bitance, n. -ians, also exorbitancy, n. -ian-si, a going beyond due limits; enormity; excessive extravagance: exor bitantly, ad. -it.

exercise, v. &ks'or-sis (Gr. esorkiesin, to cause to swear, to conjure-from es, intensive, and orkiesin, to bind by cath: F. esorciser), to expel evil spirits by prayers and ceremonies, or by conjunctions to chareful experiments of the constant of experiments, in .-sist, one who: ex'ordism, n. -sism, the act of exorcising.

exordium, n. *gr-or-dt-im (L. exordism, the beginning, the warp of a web-from es, and ordior, I begin a web: It. esordio: F. esorde), the introductory part of a discourse, or of a written composition; the opening part of an oration or speech: exordial, a. -dl, introductory.

exorhizal, a. &ks-0-ri-zdl (Gr. exo, outside, and rotter, to the constant whose roots in germination proceed at once from the radicular extremity of the embryo, and do not burst through an outer coat.

through an outer coat.

excelledson, n. &&&-Ga&E:&-16n (Gr. exo, outside, and
s&ekton, a dry body or skeleton), in anat., the hadened superficial tissues of external protection, as the
crusts of crabs, the places of reptiles, and the scales of

fishes.

excesses, n. &&:do-mds'(Gr. exo, outside, and osmos, a thrusting, an impulsion: F. excessors), the passing outwards of a fluid through a membrane—the passing inwards from the outside is called endosmose: excessioned endosmose: excession and the mostic, a. md*tk, pert. to: excesses, n. -dow'(Gr. stoma, a. mouth), in bot., the outer opening of the foramen of the ovule.

men of the original state of the state of th

the auther.

and nece, a case or aneaun, in out, the outer coat of the author.

exotic, n. ega-di-lik (Gr. exotikos, foreign, strange—from exo, outside: L. exoticus: F. exotique), a plant, shrub, or tree introduced from a foreign country; something foreign; add, foreign; not mative; also exotic.

Note: —foreign; add, foreign; not mative; also exotic, means naturally belonging to a region.

expand, v. &ks-phud (L. expando, I spread out—from ex, out of, and pando. I open or spread; It. expandere), to open; to spread out or enlarge a surface; to extent; to distate: expanding, imp: expanded; n. phus (L. ex, and pansum, to spread), a wide extent of space or body; extent; a spreading; extended: expan'sible, a. phus-di-bi, capable of being extended: expan'sibly, ad. bit: expan'sibly; n. bit'-tit, capacity of extension in surface or bulk: expan'sion, n. exhan, act of expanding; state of being expanded; pacity of extension in surface or other strans awar, in shair, act of expanding; state of being expanded; the enlargement of the surface or size of a body; extension: expansive, a. -sit, widely extended; having the power to dilate or spread out; having the capacity of being expanded: expansively, ad. -si-si-ti-

capacity of bong capacitate.

expan's assess, n.

ex parte, a sks/pdr/st (see ex), in law, executed by one side only; in common conversation, that which is related on one side only of the matter, as, an exparte

related on one side only of the matter, as, an ex pare statement; one-sided.
expatiate, v. & & expatiation, to ex-tend, to spread out—from ex, out of, and spatior, I wander or walk about), to enlarge on a subject in speech or writing; to be coplous in discussion: ex-patia ting, imp.: expatiated, pp.: expatiation, i. d-2-this. capatiate or, n one who: expatiatory, a.

-d-der-l, expatriate, v. èks-pâitri-di (L. ex, out of, and patria, one's country: F. expatrier, to banish), to banish from one's native land: expa-tria'ting, imp: expa'tria'ted, pp.: expa'tria'ted, pp.: expa'tria'ted, pp.: expa'tria'ted, pp.: expa'tria'ted, pp.: expa'tria'ted, n. d-èrlün, banishment from one, on ative country, voluntary or otherwise.

expect, v. èks-pêkt' (L. expecto, I await, I expectore expect, v. èks-pêkt' (L. expecto, I await, It expectore), to look out for; to wait for; to have an apprehension of something future; to entertain a bellef that something will happen; to demand or require: expectiac, hap waiting or looking for the arrival of: expected,

pp.: adj. looked for; apprehended: expectant, n-political, one possessed of the belief or hope that he will at some future time receive something good: adj. waiting; looking for: expectation, n. -ds-shin, the act of looking forward to; the state of expecting; the prespect of good to come; mean duration of life; value of a contingency: expectancy, n. -diss.; expecting; ad. -dis.; expecting; ad. -dis.; expecting; ad. -dis.; expecting: expectance, n. -dass: expecting; ad. -dis.; expecting: expectance, n. one who.

to exclude; to banish: expelling, imp.: expelled; p. peld': expellable, a. d-lo, that can be drivensout.

expend, v. èts pênd' (I. expendo, I weigh), to layout; to sepend; to employ; to use: expending, imp.: expend'ed, pp.: expended, pp.: expended,

te, v. čks'pl-dt (L. expiatum, to make com-nisfaction—from ex, out of, and piatum, to appease: It. expiare: F. expier). to make re-lor satisfaction for; to atone for: expia ting, r pla ted, pp.; ex plable, a. -d-bt, that may be for: ex pla tion, n. -d-bten, the act of making tion for a crime by which the guilt is done atonement; satisfaction: expia tor, n. one r pla tory, a. -d-ter-t, having power to make

ent.
e. v. eks.pir' (L. expiro, I breathe or blow out
z, out of, and spiro, I breathe: F. expirer, to
out, to expirel, to breathe out; to exhale; to
the last; to die; to fail or be destroyed: eximp, breathing out: add, dying; ending; pert
attered at, the time of dying; expired, pp,
pp rable, a. -rd-bl, that may come to an end:
tion, n. -pird-shin, the act of forcing the air
e lungs; exhalation; conclusion; termination
ited time; expiratory, a. -pird-first, pert, to
saion of air from the lungs; expiry, n. -ri, the
tion or end. tion or end.

tion or end. cate, v. & & pis-kdl [I. expiscatus, searched out ex. out of, and pis-is, a fish), to search out by sears; to discover; to investigate: expis-cat-3; expis-cated, pp.; expis-cation, n.-kd-khls, exp search or investigate; and pis-is expisited in the expision. I make plain or rom ex. out of, and pis-uss, smooth, plain, evidence plain or evident; to clear of obscurity; well explain ing, inn.; explained; nn.-ablant.

o make plain or evident; to clear of onscurity; und: explain ing, imp.; explained; pp. phind: isble, a. d.bh, capable of being made plain to derstanding: explaination, n. phindichia, xplaining; an exposition; an interpretation; xplaining; an exposition; an interpretation; xplained; a mutual clearing up of a misunders; explain story, a. phind-ders, serving to; containing an explaination: explainer, n.

tive, a. ¿ks-pil-tiv (L. expletum, to fill up-, out of, and pieo, I fill: F. expleti/), filling up added for supply or ornament; not necessary ense: n. a word or syllable inserted for orna-something only used to take up room; collo-accarse or profane word: ex pletory, a. -ter-\$,

a coarse or profane word: ex pletory, a. -fer-s, cafe, v. élse-pli-kat [L. explicatum, to unfold or out—from ex, out of, and plico, i fold: it. explicatum; to interpret; to explain; to clear rullies: ex plica ting, inp.; ex plica ted, pint inp.; ex plica ted, pint inp.; ex plica ted, pint in explained or interpretable, placetten, in the proface of the properties of the placetten, in the proface transplantation: explicative, splicative, interpretable to exa, interpreta

interpret.
cit. a. & s. plis-it (L. explicitus, disentangled,
mobstacles: F. explicite—see explicate), clear;
not ambiguous or obscure: explicitly, ad. di:
timess, n. clearness or plainness in language,
det, v. & plod (L. explode, I drive out or off
ping—from ex, out of, and plaudo, I clap the
in token of approbation), to burst forth with
violence and poles; to cause to burst, as gunin token of approbation), to burst forth with violence and noise; to cause to burst, as gun; to drive from notice; to cry down, as a
or an opinion: explo ding, imp.; add, having
operty of bursting forth with violence and
exploided, pp.; add, rejected; condemned;
riolently: exploider, n. one who: exploiden,
chain (i. explosion), a bursting forth with violence
ise; a sudden expansion itself: exploidence,
temperature, and the exploidence in
exploiding: exploident itself: exploidence,
is endemen to explode, having the prodexploiding: exploidently: add, its exploidence,
itself: exploidence,
itself:

explosion, n.—see explode.

exponent, n. **eks*po*nent (L. *exponens, putting or setting out--from *ex, out of, and pono, I put or set), in *arith. or *als*, the number or figure placed at the upper part on the right of a figure or letter to indicate the power to which it is to be raised, thus, b*. 32—or the root of a quantity, thus, b*, 3½, the representative of a party; one who expounds the views of another: exponent ial, a. *newishdl, pert. to exponents or certain curves or equations, &c.

export, v. *eks*port* (L. *exporto, I carry to, I conveyawa—from ex, out of, and porto, I carry: L. *exportare: F. *exporter*, to carry produce or goods out of accountry, either by land or by water: export* [in mp.: export* edd, pp.: add, carried out of a country in the regular course of traffic: export exported; expostant one country to another, as the act of conveying good trader: export* [in the country to a nother, as the conveying contrader: expost in the country to a nother of country to a nother of traffic exposts. The country is traffic. of traffic.

out or one country to another in the regular course traffic.

expose, v. &ks-pôz' (L. expositum, to put or set outfrom ex, out of, and positum, to put or place; F. exposer), to set out to public view; to exhibit; to disclose; to lay open; to make bare; to put in danger; to offer for sale; exposing, imp. exposed, pp. -position add, laid bare; unshettered; uncovered; made public; offered for sale; exposing, imp. exposed, pp. -position; pp. -position; he state of being laid open to danger or incorvenience; situation of a place in regard to the open the character or conduct of any one; the act open to the compass, or to sun and air; the laying open the character or conduct of any one; the act oxposition and air; the laying open the character or conduct of any one; the act oxposition are exposition; an explanation or interpretation: exposition, a setting forth to public view; a laying open an explanation or interpretation: exposition; as exposition; a -ter, explanatory; serving to explain: exposition; a -ter, one who explains, interprets, or expounds.

expose, n. testphora (f.), a formal recital of facts; reasons for explanation; the found found of the found found of and found one of and found of an and found of the found of an and found of the found

reasons for explanation.

expostulation, v. des-pois-in-lat (L. expostulation, to
demand urgently, to find fault—from ex, out of, and
postulation, to require or demand), to reason carriestly
with, as on some impropriety of conduct; to remoistate in a friendly manner: expostulating, imp.:
expostulation, n. dei-shin, the act of reasoning with a
person with reference to his conduct; expostulatory,
a. deiter, containing expostulation; -later-t, containing expostulation

argoure, n-see expose.

exposure, n-see expose.

exposure, v. eks-polend' (L. expone, I put or set out -from ex, out of, and pone, I set or place), to make clear: to explain; to lay open; to interpret: expounding, imp.: expounded, pp.: expound er, n.

pound'ing, imp.: expound'ed, pp.: expound'ed, n. express, a. êks-prês' (F. exprès, plain, clear, on purpose: L. expressum, to squeeze out, to represent—from cr, out of, and pressum, to press or sink down, plain, clear; given in direct terms; sent on a particular errand; intended for a particular end; sent on a particular resembles—first and speedy conveyance; used od-pressum, and the sent on purpose; a special message: v. to press or squeeze out; to declare in words; to utter; to represent; to denote: expressing, inp.: expressed', pp.-prêst'; adj. squeezed out, as juice; uttered; set down in writing: expressing, ad. Ai, indrect terms; plainly: expression, n. -prêsh'an, manner of utterahee; mode of speech; declaration; a natural and lively representation of an object in painting or sculpture-tiransient change which takes plander the influence of the total content of the subject in music; the appearance of the countenance; the representation of the voice suited to the subject in music; the appearance of the countenance; the representation of the voice suited to the subject in music; the appearance of the countenance; the representation of the voice suited to the subject in music; the appearance of the countenance; the representation of the voice suited to the subject in runsic; the appearance of the countenance; the representation of an algebraic utter or represent; representing emphatically or clearly; significant: expressive, a. -sin, serving to utter or represent; representing emphatically or clearly; significant: expressive, a. -sin, serving to represent and the subject on the subject of the appearance of the countenance; the representation of the voice suited or represent; representing emphatically or clearly; significant: expressive, a. -sin, serving to represent and the subject of the subject in subje

ness, n. expulsion, n. eks-pül-shūn (l. expulsio, a driving out-from ex, out of, and pulsus, driven: it. espulsion: F. expulsion), the act of expelling by authority.

force, or violence; state of being driven out or away; axpulsive, a -stv, having the power of driving out. expunge, v. stepsing (L. espunge, i blot out -tom cs. out of, and punge, v. despsing (L. espunge, i blot out -tom cs. out of, and punge, i plant out; or per cit of the cs. espunged; pp. plant, add. blotting out; orasing; expunged; pp. plant, add. blotting out; orasing; expunged; pp. plant, add. blotting out; orasing; expunged; pp. plant, add. cs. per out of, and purgotium, to purge quite, to purify-from cs. out of, and purgotium, to purge; expurgate, v. des. per out of, and purgotium, to purge; expurgating, imp.; expurgated, pp.; add. cleansed; purified; expurgation, n. -qd. str., one who expurgates or purifies; expurgation, n. -qd. str., one who expurgates or purifies; expurgation, n. -qd. str., aerving to purify or cleanse; index expurgatorius, sirdeks ste., per jord, tof-to-ta, all sto works condemned by the R. Cath. Ch. as either heretical or dangerous to the Roman Catholic faith.

exquisite, a. sts-state-tat (L. exquisitus, carefully sought out, excellent-from ex, out of, and quessitum, to seek or search for; F. exquis, exquisite, excellent, perfect; complete; highly finished; capable of nice or delicate perception; very sensibly felt; nice; delicate; exact; extreme, as pain or pleasure; n. one nice or refined in dress; a fop; a dandy; exquisite; sicety; keenness.

exacnsquious, a. st. stand-graft, also exsan'guinous.

ad. At: ex'quisiteness, n. state of being exquisite; nicety; keenness.

exmangious, a. & săng-qui-us, also exmanguinous, a. -qui-nus (l. exwanguis, bloodless—from ex, out of, and sanguis, blood-gen, anaquinis), without blood: ex sanguin'ty, n. -quin't-ti, state of being without blood.

exserted, a. čk-sėr'těd (L. exsertus, thrust forth), in

Exacted, a di-strited (L. exsertus, thrust forth), in bot, projecting beyond something clse, as stamens beyond the corolla.

beyond the corolla.

explicate, v. di-strikat (L. exsicoatum, to make quite dry—from ex, out of, and siccus, dried up), to deprive of moisture: exsic casting, inp.: exsic cated, pp. dried up: exsic cast, a. -kdut, having power to dry up: ex sicca tion, n. -kdi-shin, the drying power to dry up: ex sicca tion, n. -kdi-shin, the drying up of solid bodies; the expulsion of moisture from solid bodies by heat, pressure, or by any other means.

exstipulate, n. else-stipi-idat (L. ex, without, and stipula, a stake or stem), in bot, destitute of stipules.

extant, a. else-idni (L. exsian, projecting—from exout of, and stans, standing), in existence; not destroyed or lost.

or lost.

extemporaneous, a. eks-tém:po-ná:ni-ñs (Sp. extemporaneo, extemporaneous—from l. ex. out of, and tempus, time-gen. temporis), done or uttered without preparation; unpremeditated: extem porany, a. d. i. extem porany, a. exten porany, a

extem porised, pp. -ried: extem pori ser, n. -ser, one extend, v. èles-tènd (L. extendo, I spread out—from extend, v. èles-tènd (L. extendo, I spread out—from ex, out of, and tendo, I pull or stretch: It, extendere: F. étendre), to stretch in any direction, to any distance; to enlarge or increase; to diffuse; to reach: extended, pp.; adj. spread; expanded: extendedly, ad. di. extender, n. he or that which extends: extendible, a. éles-tèn-tòl (L. extensus, stretched out), that may be extended: exten'siblity, n. -bil-tit, the capacity of being extended: exten'siblity, n. -sic, large; vide: exten'siblity of being extended; exten's vides, n. : exten'siblity, n. -sic, in anal., a muscle of the body which extended to extended the extent vides, n. -sic, in anal., a muscle of the body which extended to extended the extent vides of the capacity of the capacit

exterior, a. &ks.t&-ti-tr (L. exterior, outer—from exterius, on the outside, strange), outward; external; relating to the outside or outer surface; the outward surface; that which is external; axteriority, a. -ti, the quality of being exterior; outwardness; surface; exteriorly, ad. -ti, external; exteriority and parts of a thing; external de portuent or form, sike-throm-not [L. extermination to drive outer away—from ex, out of, and terminate a limit; F. exterminer, to put an end to), to destroy utterly; to root out; to eradicate: exter mina ting, imp.; adj. destroying utterly; eradicating; extermina-tion, to put an end to), to destroy utterly, to root out; to eradicate: extermina-ting, imp.; adj. destroying utterly; eradicating; extermina-tion, n. -de-tin, total destruction; eradication: extermina-tion, n. -de-tin, that exterminates extermina tion, n. -de-tin, that exterminates or utterly destroys; external, a. de-ti-roid (L. externus, outward; foreign; external, a. de-ti-roid (L. externus, outward parts; outward forms or rites; externally, ad. -di; externally, n. -ndi-ti, state of being external.

extinct, a. &ks-tinglet (L. extinctus, put out, one of the part of

act of putting out; the state of being quenched or suppressed. extine, n. &hafin (L. exter, on the outside), in bot., the outer covering of the pollen-grain. extinguish, v. &b.-ting/gotish (L. extingue, I per out, I quench-from ex, out of, and stringue, I serasch out), to put out; to destroy; to suppress; to put an end to: extin guishing, imp.: extin guished, pp. -gotish, pp. to out; quenched; suppressed: extinguisher, n. be or that which extinguishes; that which puts out a can-dle: extinguished, a. -d-bl, that may be quenched or suppressed.

out; quenched; suppressed: extinguisher, n. he or that which extinguishes; a.4-b., that may be quenched or suppressed.

extinguish, and the suppressed of the suppres

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tion: extracting, imp. -trak-ting: extracted, pp.: add. drawn or taken out: extractible, a. -ti-ol. that may be extracted: extraction, n. -ter, that which extracts: extraction, a. -thin, the act of drawing out or from; birth; lineage; descent: extractive, a. -tic, that may be extracted n. a peculiar substance supposed to form the basis of all vegetable extracts. extradition, n. destrict dish-in (l. ex, out of, and tradition, a. delivering up, a surrender: F. extradition, he delivering up by one government to another of any subject who has fled from justice.
extrades, n. dest-frides (F. extrados—from L. extra, on the outside, and F. dos; L. dorsum, the back), the exterior curve of an arch.

exterior curve of an arch. as (L. acrsum, the back), the exterior curve of an arch. as (L. actraneus, external, extraneus, external, extraneus, external, ex

fertile: It. esubercute: F. esubercut), plenteous in a high degree: luxuriant: ever-abundant: exuberand, and degree: luxuriant: over-abundant: exuberand, and for a degree degree; luxuriance, and so exuberand, and for a degree degree

and assume new ones: extitve, a. else-idte, in both applied to seeds wanting the usual integumentary coverings.

eyas, n. ids—see eyrle.

eyas, n. ids—see eyrle.

eys, n. ids, sage; Goth, augo; Ger. auge; L. oculus, the eyel, the organ of sight or vision; sight; view; notice; observation; unusual power or delicacy of vision; a small loop or ring; a bud v. to watch or keep in view; to watch narrowly; eyeing, inp. idse; eyed, p. id; add, having eyes; eyer, n. ider, one who: eye less, a. without eyes; eyer, n. ider, one who; eye less, a. without eyes; eye-glass, a single spectacle to assist the sight; eye-service, n. service only under the eye of a master; eye-stone, n. a name given to those varieties of circle agate which show, in the centre, a spot or spots more highly coloured than the concentric layers: eye-tooth, one of the two pointed teeth of the upper law, one under each eye: eye-writness, n. one who sees the thing of the eye; eye-writness, n. one who sees the thing of the eye; eye-writness, n. one who sees the thing of the eye; eye-lash, n. the brow or hairy arch above the eye; eye-lash, n. the brow or hairy arch above the eye; eye-lash, n. the brow or hairy arch above the eye; eye-lash, n. the brow or hairy arch above the eye; eye-lash, n. the brow or hairy arch above the eye; eye-lash, n. the brow or hairy arch above the eye; eye-lash, n. the brow or hairy arch also eye cover which opens or closes the eyeball; eye-piece, n. in a fele-scope or microscope, the lens or lenses with which the image is viewed and magnified; eye-salve, ointment for the eyes; eye-soch, a sudden glance of the eye; view; eyesight, n. view; observation; the sense of seeding; eye-gotor, n. something offensive to the sight; in the eye of the wind, in the position of direct opposition to it; to have an eye to, to be on the look-out in a certain direction: to keep an eye on, to be orreaded.

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eyrie or eyry, e'ri or t'ri (old F. aire, an eyry or nest of hawks: or a probable corruption of eaglery), the nest of a bird, especially of a bird of prey; spelt also artic: eyas, n. t'ds (F. nints), a young hawk just taken from the nest, and not able to prey for Itself.

feign: fa'bling, imp.: adj, dealing in fables: fa'bled, pp. bbd: adj, feigned; celebrated in fables: fa'bled, pp. bbd: adj, feigned; celebrated in fables: fa'bler, n. one who: fabulist, n. fabi-altat, a writer of fables: fab'ulous, a. -las, full of fables, predended or feigned; fab'ulous, a. -las, full of fables, predended or feigned; fab'ulous: fab'ulous, a. -las, full of fables, predended or feigned; fab'ulous: fab'ulous, a. -las, full of fables, predended or feigned; fab'ulous; fab ulous; d. f. fab'ulous, a. fabrica'ulous; fab'ulous, a. fabrica'ulous, a workshop-from fucio, I make: F. fabrica'ulou, a workshop-from fucio, I make: F. fabrica'ulous, a workshop-from fucio, I make: F. fabrica'ulous; the structure of anything; texture; fabrica'ulous; fabrica'ulous

facetis, n. plu.-sht-é (L.), witticisms in speaking or writing.

facial—see face.
facile, a facil (L. facilis, easy: It. and F. facile), easily persuaded; flexible; yielding; not difficult facility. n. facilities, casiness to be persuaded or overcome: facilitate, v. facilitate to make easy or less difficult; to lessen the labour of: facilitating, imp.: facilitate, n. plu. facilitation, facilities, n. plu. facilitation, radifities, n. plu. facilitation, facilities, n. plu. facilitation, facilities, n. plu. facilitation, facilities, n. plu. facilities, n. facilities, a salding with any one—from facere, to make or do: F. faction, a party in turbulent or disloyal opposition: facilities, a salding with any one—from facere, to make or do: F. faction, a party in turbulent or facilities, a. shis, turbulent; pert. to or given to faction: fac'tioualy, ad. fl: fac'tioualy, ad. fl: faciliticular, faction, a faction, a faction, a facticular, a maker or doer—facere, tomake: F. facticular, an agent employed by merchants or proprietors to do business for them, or to sell their goods on commission; in Scot., a land-steward, n. factor, n. facticular, a land-steward, n. factor factions or multiplican: factors factory, n. factors factory, n. the business of a factor: factory, n.

fdkitèr-i, a place where goods are manufactured; the place where factors reside or keep their goods—applied to commercial stations abroad: factorial, a. fdk-id-if-ali, pert. to a factory, factotum, n. fdk-id-im il. fac, do, and fotum, the whole), one who does all kinds of work; a humble friend or confidential servant who is ready to do any kind of thing.

kind of thing.
facule, n. plu. fakë-a-lê (L. facula, a little torch; R.
facula), spots on the sun which appear brighter than
the rest of its surface.
faculty, n. faki-al-tê (L. faculta; capability, power
from facilis; easy: R. faculté: R. faculta), the power
of doing anything; a power or capacity of the mind;
ability; skill derived from practice; the professors of
a department in a university; an ecclesiastical dispensation; the faculty, the medical profession: fataken collectively: faculties, n. plu. -4ts, the powers
of the min. of the mind.

faddle, fad'l (imitative of rapid movements), to trifle; to toy: fid dle-fad'dle, idle or purposeless action or talk.

or talk, fade, v. fad (Dut. radden, to wither—from Sw. fadra, to flutter), to decay or wither; to droop; to lose lustre, colour, or freshness; to vanish: fading, imp.: adj. subject to decay; liable to loss freshness and vigour; not durable: faded, pp.: adj. become less vivid in colour; withered; fade less, a. that cannot fade: fadingly, ad. 4:: fadingless, n. faces, n. plu. feesé (L. foz. dregs or sediment—gen. faces), excement; sediment or settlings: facal, a. faces, n. faces, covernment face

lent.

fahlore, n. fållor, or fahlers, n. fållers (Ger. fahl, ash-coloured, and ers, ore), grey copper-ore; the type of a family of minerals containing copper.

Fahrenheit, n. fat'eh. whit the name of the inventor), the name given to a themometer in which the freezing-point of water is marked 32°, and the boiling-point 212°.

point 212°. falence, n. fa-ydngs' (F.—from Facence, in Italy, where first made), a rich kind of painted earthenware, falkes, n. plu, Alex, a Seotch miner's term for fissile sandy shales or shaly sandstones. fall, v. fall (F. failler, W. facelu, to fall: Gen, feb-len, to miss: Dut. fallen, to slip: L. falle, idecelve, to neglect to aid or supply; to disappoint: to dishort: to become deficient; to decay or decline; to harding sands and the property of the sands of the property of the property of the sands of the property of the sands of the property of soon; to become denicin; to decay or decline; to be entirely wanting; to become weaker; to become bankrupt; a. orinission; non-performance; falling, inp.: n. n. fault; a weakness; an imperfection or de-fect; falled, pp. falls fall ingly, ad. 41; fallure, n. fallar, delency; omission; total defect; decay; insolvency.

main, ... fan (old F. fain, for faim, hunger, vehement desire), glad to do; obliged or compelled; ad. alady; fainness, n. faint, s. faint [F. voin; L. voins, e. uppty, feeble; w. and Bret, gean; Gael, fain, weak, faint), weak; exhausted; inclined to swoon; not bright, as a colour; not lond; timorous; cowardly slight or imperfect, as a faint resemblance, a faint smell; v. to swoon; to be weak; to become weary; to become senseless and motionless; to sink into dejection; to lose courage; fainting, imp.; ad], languishing; sinking; n. temporary loss of motion and sensation; faint'ed, pp.; faint'ingly, ad. .l.; faint'ing, a comewhat faint; faint'tahness, n. faint'ty, ad. .l.; faint'iness, n. feeble-

ness; want of strength: faint-hearted, a. hárfidd, yielding to fear; dejected; timorous: faint-heart edly, ad. 4t. faint-heart edness, n.: faints, n. plu. fants, the impure spirit which comes over first and last in

Jeaning to lear; dejected; timorous; tanth-near; cally, and Ji; faint-hear; denes, n.; faints, n. plu, faints, the impure spirit which comes over first and last in the distillation of whisky; the weak or impure remains of the whisky-still. Jogr. bright: AS, forger, beautiful) beautiful; free from any dark hue; white; spotless; favourable; fine, as weather; prosperous; frank; civil; just; equitable; used in a slightly depreciatory sense, as a fair copy—that is, one not particularly good: n. honesty: ad. openly; fairly, ad. justly; good in some degree; completely: fair neas, n. freedom from spots or blemishes; beauty; candour; freedom from spots or blemishes; beauty; candour; freedom from spots or blemishes; beauty; candour; freedom from obstractly fair fair lahly, a. Ji; hreasonably or moderately fair; fair lahly, a. Ji; hreasonably or moderately fair; fair lahly, a. Ji; hreasonably or moderately fair; fair lahly, a. Ji; hreasonably or production; freedom from obstractions; fair; spoken, a. bland; civil; courteous; to bid fair, to be likely: fair-haired, a. having light hair: fairway, the navigable part of a river; to keep fair, to be on good terms: to speak fair, to address with courtesy and frankness; hair play, just and imparial treatment. All, s. to speak fair, to address with courtesy and frankness; hair play, just and imparial treatment. All, s. — comm. Journey of the degree of the fair fairy. The fairy-land, n. the supposed abode of the fair-less fairy-ling, n. scorched-like circles, or circles of treener grass, frequently found in pasture-lands in Great Entiain; fairy-stones, the flinty fossil seamethus found in the chalk of the south of England; concretenary nodules of clay found in streams and fiver-course.

re-courses.

Atth. n. dth. (L. fides, trust; P. foi: It. fide), because the confidence; sincerity; bellef in revealed eligion; trust in God; a vectom of obertines or tenets; authroi. a. constant; not fickle; true: faith fully, ad. i. faith fulness, n. constancy; fidelity: faithless, a. des, not true in the performance of duty; faitse; not clieving: faithlessly, ad. di; faithlessness, n. perday; unbelief; treachery; the faith, n. the Christian clirion; the faithful, n. those firm in their adherence to the truths of Christianity; applied to their coellicionists by Rom. Catholics and by Mohammedans. take, n. fait (Scot. fait, a fold), a single turn or coil of a cable.

a cable.

Akir, n. fa-ker', sometimes faquir' (Ar. a poor takir, n. fa-ker', sometimes faquir' (Ar. a poor tak), a Mohammedan hermit or monk.

Aleada, n. falkel' (F.—from L. falz, a stekle, a sokt, a falling sharply on the hamches, as a horse, falcate, a. falkel, as fall'state (d. falcatus, seythelassed—from falz, a reaping-hook—gen, falcis: It. steato), in bot, bent or shaped like a reaping-hook cont-shaped; falca'tien, n. ka'shin, the state of edge crossed as a stakle; a bending in the form of a size of falciform, a fall'st-falorm (L. forma, shape), haped like a reaping-hook.

falchion, n. fall-takin (F. fauchon, a small scythe: mid. L. falzo, a short beavy sword), a short crooked ord; a scimitar.

falcon, n. falc'sn (F. faucon; It. falcone, a falcon

woord; a sclinitar, falcon; It. falcone, a falcon falcon. Joseph J. falcone, a falcon falcon in falcon. Joseph J. falcone, a reaping-book-gen, falcie), a hawk raised for nunting; falconer, n. one who trains or sports with falcons; falconry, n. kn-rt, the art of training or nunting with hawks.

Saidstool, n. falciel stool (old F. faudesteuil; mid. I. faldstoorism: AS. fald, a fold, and stool), the low deak at which the litany is said in churches; the chair of hishop within the rails of the altar; also fadditory, h. 4s-kp-rt, a kind of stool on which the king may kneed at his coronation: a falding chair.

lible, a. fdl'll.bl, liable to error or mistake: fal'libly, ad. blr. fal'libl'ty, n. bll'tt, liability to err or be deceived; falling-sickness, epilepsy: falling-sickness, a familiar term for meteoric stones; to fall astern, among seamen, to be passed or left behind; to move or be driven backward, as by a current; to fall away, to lose flesh, to apocistale; to falle to fall down, to to lose flesh; to apostatise; to fade; to fall down, to come to the ground; to prostrate one's self in worship; to fall foul, to attack; to come into violent contact: to fall foun, to recede from; to depart; to fall in, to agree with; to enter among, as a body of soldiers arranged; to join: to fall in with, to meet with, as a ship; to discover; to fall off, to withdraw; to forsake; to depreciate; to become less: to fall on, to begin suddenly and eagerly; to rush against: to fall out, to quarrel; to happen; to fall short, to be deficient; to fall to, to begin; to apply one's self to: to fall under, to come under or within the limits of: the fall of the leaf, autumn: the fall, the state of sin and misery into which our first parents were brought by their eating the forbidden fruit; the act itself.

itself.
fall, n. fall (F. faille, a fishing net), a short veil
worn over the bonnet by females; a veil.
fallacious, a. fallacious (a section from fallo, i deceive: F. fallacious), deceiving; deceiving:
tive; not weil founded; producing error or mistake:
falla 'clously, ad. -fi: falla 'cloumess, n.: fallacious', that which misleads the vye or the mind;

in the trouby in ... is has colonases, it. in key, it. ... as the colony in ... the colonases and the colonary is deceptive appearance; a sophism.

Falloyian, a. ful-loby-fast from Falloyias, the discoverer), in anat., noting certain ducts or tubes. fallow, a. fallow, a. fallow for fallow, a. fallow for loby in the colonary in the c

n. exemption from bearing fruit: to lie fallow, to lie uncropped; to rest; to remain unexertised.

falsa, a. failes (L. falsus, deceived; Ger. falsus, deceived; Ger. falsus, deceived; Ger. falsus, deceived; Ger. falsus, deceived; tracherous; false ly, ad. Jl.; false-ness, n. false-lay; ded, a. treacherous; false-hood, n. a lie; an untruth; falsity, v. faile-isty (L. facio, I make), to make something appear true which is really false; to prove to be false; to force; to violate the truth; falsitying, imp; fail-sifed, pp. fds; falsifier, now who: fal'sition, n. flokd-shin, quality of being false; the act of making a thing appear what it is not: fal'sity, n. sl-ft, an untruth from ignorance or mistake.

falsetto, n. fawl-set to (it.), in singing, a strain on the voice above its natural compass; a feigned or

leng crocked as a sickle; a bending in the form of a lackle; falciform, a. fall-a-fairm (L. forma, shape), the a reasing-hock.

falchion, n. fall-a-fairm (L. forma, shape), the area of the sale of the shape of the

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cations, the group next in comprehensiveness above a genus; kind, tribe, or group.

famine, n. fimits II. fames, hunger; F. famine, searcity—from It. fame; F. faim, hunger), searcity of food; want; destitution; fam'ish, v. ish, to starve; to suffer from want: fam'ishnig, imp.; adj. starving; perishing for want of food; fam'ished, pp. -tshi: fam-ishment, n. state of extreme want.

ishment, n. state of extreme want. famous—see fame.

ian, n. /da (Ger. searne: L. vannus, a winnowing fun: Gael. Jannan, a gentle breeze), an instr. used by ladies in warm weather to cool the face by agitating the air; anything in the shape of a fan; an instr. for producing artificial currents of air by the revolving of two or more broad blades: v. to cool and refresh by two or more broad blades: v. to cool and refresh by moving the air; to winnow, as grain; to increase the heat or flame of, as by fanners: farining, imp. fan-ners, n. plu. the blowers of a winnowing machine or furnace: fan-light, a fan-shaped window, generally over a door: fan-tracery, -frdier-t, carred work in Gothic architecture diverging like the folds of a far: fan-tail, n. tail of a bird capable of being spread out like a far-

like a fan.

fanatic, a fd-ndfilk, also fanatical, a. 4-kdl (L. fanaticus, inspired by a divinity, trantic—trom funium, a
ateus, inspired by a divinity, trantic—trom funium, an
excessive in opinions, generally religious opinions; a
a person possessed of wild notions or opinions; an
enthusiast: fanatically, ad. di. fanaticism, n. 4-sizu,
wild and extravagant notions in religious subjects,
faney, n. fdn-st (Gr. phaniasia; F. fantasia, imagination, faney—from Gr. phasino, I appear), an image
or representation formed in the mind at pleasure, but
not always connected with reason or practicability:

nation, fancy—from Gr. phaino, I appears an image or representation formed in the mind at pleasant and not always connected with reason or practicability; a false notion; a liking; a conceit or whim: adj. elegant; ornamental; v. tofigure to one seef; to imagine; o like; to be pleased with: fancying, imp.; fancied, pp. std: adj. imagined; imaginary; liked: fancier, n. std: adj. imagined; imaginary; liked: fancier, n. std: adj. imagined; winisical; fancifully, ad. st. fancifulness, n.; the fancy (a slangtern), the whole body of sporting characters, generally of the prize-ring; fancy-ball, one at which fancy dresses, in various characters, are worn. fandango, n. fan-ddng'96 (Sp.), a Spanish dance, fane, n. fan (l. fansum, a temple—from fari, to speak to utter in prophecy), a church; a temple. fanfar, n. fan; (l. fansum, a temple—from fari, to speak to utter in prophecy), a church; a temple. fanfaron n. fan; far, fan; far, fan; gleat, a swaggering, n. fan; dd. blustering talk; a swaggering, fang, n. fan; dd. blustering talk; a swaggering, fang, n. fan; dd. blustering talk; a swaggering, fang, n. fanged, a. fang, a taking, a grasp; Ger, funcyen, to catch), a pointed tooth; a tusk; a claw or talon: fanged, a. fanged, having fange; fangless, a having no fangs.

An aving no fangs.

In a fantasia, n. fah-td:td-d(t.), a musical composition full of fancy; various with movement.

fanion, n. fan-yain (F.), a small flag carried with the barguage of an error.

Antasia, n. fan-thi-t-d (It.), a musical composition full of fancy; various wild movements.

fantasia, n. fan-thi-t-d (It.), a musical composition full of fancy; various wild movements.

fantasic, a. fan-tai-tic, alien fantas fical, a. 4t-kal (Gr. phantasia, vision, fancy; F. fantasyos—see fancy, imaginary; fanciful; unreal; full of absurd fancies; capricious: fantas tically, ad. -It. fantasy, n. -do-st, the original spelling of fancy, which see.

far, a. far (AS. feor; Goth. fairra, far), distant; emote; for the two: ad. remote; wery much; in a great part, as, "the night is far spent": far-faned, a. widely celebrated: far-ness, n. remoteness: far-fetched, a strained; forced; unnatural: by far, very much; far other, very different: far off, at a great distance: far about, going much out of the way; from far, from a great distance.

Farce, n. far (E. farce, the stuffing in meat: L. farce, n. far (E. farce, the stuffing in meat: L. farce, and offers ked, of or relating to a farce; droll; far cically, ad. -H.

farcy, n. far's (It. farcina: F. farcin), a disease in horses allied to the glanders.

fare, n. far (Gel. far., pervious, passable: feria, a passage-bat: Ger, fahr; Dut. vaer, a ferry; connected with succeeding fare), the price or sum paid far conveyance by and or water; a passage-band or wate

NAME AND A SECOND

fare, v. far (Goth. faran; Icel. fara; Ger. fabra, to go. to get on), to be in any state, good or bad; to fees: to be entertained; to happen: n. prepared food; estertainment: faring, ingo: fared, pp. fara; to fare well or ill, to be prosperous or the contrary. farwell in. far-inel [fare, and well), a kind wish or wish of happiness at parting; an adieu; adj. leave taking, as farewell wishes: fare'syou-well; ad, also farewell, ad, good-bye; adieu.

farina, n. far-ënd or -ri-' L. farina, meal—from far, grain: 1s. farina: F. farine), meal or flour; the fine dust or pollen of plants; starch; farinaceous, a far-i-na'shis, mealy; consisting or made of flour; capable of yielding flour or starch.

farm, n. farm (AS. form, a supper, hospitality; formian, to supply with food: F. ferme, a farm), a portion of land employed to raise corn, &c. v. to lot or lease at a certain rent, as a portion of land, sace, &c.; to cultivate land; farming, imp.: a. the busic of large and the farming, in far-iner, n. far-i

a medley.

a meeley. farrier, n. farrier (It. ferraria, a smithy: F. fer-rer, to shoe a horse: L. ferrarius, pers. to iron). a shoer of horses; a horse-doctor: farriery, n. -t. the place of business of a farrier; the trade or pro-

farrow, n. får'rö (AS. fearh, a little pig: Sw. farre-a boar: Dan. fare, to farrow, a litter of pigs: v. Lo bring forth pigs: far'rowing, imp.: far'rowed, pp-

farther or further, a. far'ther, fer'ther (from far see further), comp. of far; more distant or remote sed more remotely; at or to a greater distance con, moreover; more than that: superl. farthest of furthest.

farthing, n. far: thing (AS. feorthling, the fourt part of a coin), a small copper coin, the fourth part

Arthaet.

Arthae

fdst (AS. facat; Icel. fast, firm, unbroken, accession), close; immovable; firmly fixed; aving an interval, as, to follow fast; rapid a; extravagant; dissipated; wild: ad. & steps; rapidly: fast ly, ad. -lt, firmly; at mess, n.-ab; a stronghold; a place of unfence: fasten, v. fds-n, to fix firmly; to u; to selze and hold on: fast ening, imp. anything that binds or makes fast; fast-fast-fast af at ener, n.-ar; he or that which: bose, changeable; inconstant; fast by, close

filst (Goth. fastan, to hold, to keep: Ger. ust. easten, to hold—connected with preced-stain from food beyond the usual time: n. ming from food for a certain time, or from ritudes of food, as flesh; a religious mortifi-humiliation by abstaining from food; the bestaining from food: fast ing, imp.: n. act ting from food: fast ed., pp.: hat'er, n. one situs from food: fast ed., pp. that'er, n. one time from food: fast ed., pp. easter n. one time from food: fast ed., pp. easter n. one time from food: fast ed., a day set apart for ligious worship and humiliation.

a. fas-tid'i is (L. fastidiosus, disdainful, from fastidium, aversion: It. fastidioso:

at. difficult to please; over-nice: fastidiit: fastidiousness, n. squeamishness of

be, a. fds.ft/1-dt, also fastig in ted, a. -d'itd
ma, that which is made pointed, the highest
fastigio, in bot., having a pyramidal form,
manches being parallel and erect.
, n.—see fast.

branches being parallel and erect.

**Mil (Ger. fett. led. fettr), stout; opposite of apprich; fertile: n. a solid oily substance of ryellow colour, found in animals; in Scrip., fatly, ad. Al: fathess, n. quality of being app; fat'tish, a. 4t5h, somewhat fat; fat'ty, vataining fat; having the qualities of fat; at times, n. -nds; fat'ling, n. a lamb or kid, a. fattened for slaughter; fat'ted, a. made en, v. fat'n, to make fat; to make stout or cenrich; to grow plump or fleshy; fat'ten-ndng: n. the process of making fat; the becoming fat; fat'tened, pp. -nd: add, made mmp: fat'tener, n. -ndr. a. fat'lat (L. fatalis, of or pert. to fate, decreed whem, a prediction: It. fatale: F. fatal), mortal; causing death or destruction; inev-secessary: fa'tally, ad. 4t: fatality, n. fa'talis ency to danger or disaster; inevitable necestality: fatalism, n. fâ'dal-tem, the doctrine sovitable necessity overruling all things: n. one who maintains that all things hap-writable incessity.

fath'omable, a. -um-d-bl, able to be measured in depth; &c.: fath omless, a. bottomless; that cannot be penetrated or comprehended.

fatigue, n. fatigo; (L. fatigo, I weary or tire: F. fatigue), n. fatigo; (L. fatigo, I weary or tire: F. fatigue), n. fatigo; (L. fatigo, I weary or tire: F. fatigue), n. fatigue, exhaustion of strength from mention exhaust with labour: fatigu'ing, inn; adj. into continuous experiments; fatigue'd, pp. 4-gd': adj. wearled; harassed: fatigue'd, pt. 4-gd': adj. wearled; harassed: fatigue, a. fati-atid, weakness or feebleness in mind. fation, fatigue, a. fati-atid, weakness or feebleness in mind. fatigue, a. fatigue'd, weakness or feebleness in mind. fanbourg, n. fati-atid, weakness or feebleness in mind. fances, n. fati-stell, the upper part of the threat from the root of the tingue to the entrance of the guilet; in bot., the gaping part of certain flowers.

faucet, n. fati-stell (E. fatigue, a short pipe—from fauces, n. fatigue, a. fatigue, pt. fatigue, pt. fatigue, pt. fatigue, pt. fatigue, a. fatigue, pt. fatigue, pt. fatigue, pt. fatigue, pt. fatigue, a. fatigue, pt. fatigue, pt. fatigue, pt. fatigue, pt. fatigue, a. fatigue, pt. fatigue, a. fatigue, a

flumid, all the animals peculiar to a country, area, or period, as flora denotes all the plants.

fause braie, fos-bra (F. fausse, false, braie, breeches), a mound of earth thrown up about a ram-

part.
favella, n. fd. věl'ld (L. favus, a honeycomb), in bot.,
a kind of conceptacle among the algæ: favose', a
-ose', in bot., honeycombog; cellula: favus, n. fd'
vis. a disease of the skin, commonly known as scaldhad; favostes, n. fd'-ós-sis. n. god., certain spreading corals baving a polygonal arrangement of their
pore-cells: favula'ria, n. -u'di'rt-d. in gool., a genus
of coal-measure stems whose leaf-scars resemble the

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bold; courageous: least seasy, and boldness; intrepldity, feasible, a fê-t-bl (F. faire); feasible, a fê-t-bl (F. faire); L. facere, to make or do), that may be done; practicable: feasibly, ad. -bl: feasibl'ity, n. -bl'i-t, being

L. facere, to make or do), that may be done; practicable: fea sibil; ad. abil: fea sibil; yn. abil: ft, being capable of execution; practicability.
feast, n. fest (L. festum, a holiday, a feast: It, festa; F. fést), a plentiful entertainment to several or many guests; a banquet; something delicious to the palate or the mind; a church festival: v. to eat sumptuously; to entertain with abundant good things; to delight: feasting, mp.; n. the act of eating luxuriously; feasted, pp.; feaster, n. one who.
feat, n. fêt (F. foit, an exploit—from L. factum, a thing done), a daring or bold act; an extraordinary act of strength, skill, or cunning; any exploit. feather, n. fether (AS. father; leel, fadur; Dut. weder, feathers: Bav. federa, to flutterl, part of the matural covering of a bird; a plume; the whole feathers of a bird are called its plumage; v. to dress or adorn with feathers; feathering, imp.: n. in Goth. arch., an arrangement of small arcs or folls, separated by projecting points or cusps; the turning of an oar to enter and leave the water edgewise; a covering of a bird are defended; in feathers; furnished with feathers; a farmished with feathers; a marrow; leatheris, a. having few or no feathers: covered with feathers; furnished with feathers, as an arrow; featheriess, a having few or no feathers; feathery, a. -ér-i, having the appearance of feathers; if athers: a feather in ones cap, an honour; a trophy; to be in full feather, to make a show; to be in full feast, to be up to the mark in any way; to be in full feast, to be up to the mark in any way; to be in high feather, to show signs of cowardice: to tar and feather, to show signs of cowardice: to tar and feather, to smear with tar, and then cover with feather ers; to feather one in each to amass money, especially from holding an office or place; to make a sung, warm, comfortable home: feather-edged, a. made thin at the edges.

the edges.
feature, n. fêitûr or -chôōr (ît. faitura; old F. faicture, the making or workmanship of a thing-from L.
factura, a making: Norm. F. faiture, fashion, make—
connected with feat), the make, form, or cast of any
part of the face; any single lineament; outline; promineut parts; outward appearance: featured, a.
faird, having features: featureless, a. without features

febrile, a febril (F. febrile, pert. to a fever—from I. febria, a fever), pert. to a fever; indicating fever (reversis: febricula, n. febrile), a slight fever: febriringe, n. -ri-fujii, febris, and fugo, i drive away), any medicine that mitigates or removes a fever: adj. that

dispels or mitigates a fever.

Pebruary, n. febirô-érit (L. Februarius, the month of expiation—from februam, an expiation), the second month of the year.

of explation—from februum, an explation), the second month of the year.

feces, fecal, &c.—see faces.

fecule, n. also facula, felk-ald (L. facula, salt of tartar deposited from wine—from facz, dregs or sediment: F. fecule), a powder obtained from plants and their seeds, &c., by crushing and washing them, and allowing the matter to settle; starch; farina: fec'ulent, a. dent, foul; muddy; abounding with sediment: fec'ulence or fec'ulency, .den or .den-st. fecund, a. felk-and (L. fecundus, apt to bear young, fruitful; It, fecunds: F. fleonds, fruitful; prolific: fec undate, v. -in-datt, to make fruitful: fec undating, imp.: fec'unds: ted, pp.: fec'undating, imp.: fec'unds: ted, pp.: fec'undating, imp.: fed, v. fed, pk. and pp. of feed, which see. federal, a. federal (L. facula, a league or treaty: F. felicins), pert, to a league; consisting in the compact of the fed v. fed, pk. and pp. of feed, which see. federal, a. federal is federal and or America: n. in the second or a mention of the federal; federalism, n. -ism, the central government: fed'eralism, n. -ism, the principles of the federal; federalism, n. -ism, the principles of the federal; federalism, n. -ism, the principles of the federal; federalism, p. -ism, the federalism; a federal federalism, n. -ism, the principles of the federal; inp.: federalism, p. -ism, the federalism; inp.: federalism, p. -ism, the federalism; inp.: federalism; p. -ism, the federalism; inp.: federalism; p. -ism, the federalism; inp.: federalism; p. -ism; federation, n. -ism, the federalism in a federal federalism; in a federal federalism; in a federal federalism; of overnment; federative, a. -d-itm; foling in a league or contract; forming a confederacy.

fee, n. fe (AS. feeh; Icel. fe, cattle, money—connected with fief and feudal), price paid for service—generally said of professional men; reward or recompense; any land or tenement held of a superior on certain conditions; v. to pay a fee to; to engage in one's service; to hire: fee ing, imp. retaining by a fee; in Scot, hiring for service: feed, pp. felt, retained by a fee, as a lawyer: retaining-fee, the fee paid to a lawyer to secure his services: fee-farm, land held by the payment of rent; fee-simple, an estate in lands or tenements of which the owner has the fullest power of disposing which the law allows: fee-tail, a limited inheritance; an estate handed down by entail.

cenemants of which the owner has the fullest power of disposing which the law allows: fee tail, a limited inheritance; an estate handed down by entail. feeble, a \$Pcbl (old F, feble; I: ferole; mod. F, fabile), weak; infirm; faint; imperfect; slender; feebly, ad.-bli; fee bleness, n.; feeble-minded, a, weak of mind; wanting in resolution. feed, n. fed (AS. fedon, to feed, to bring up; Sw. fæds; Dan. fode, to feed, to give birth to—see food), a certain quantity of food eaten at one time; a certain allowance of feed given at one time, as to a horso or cow; v. to supply with food; to furnish with a supply of anything constantly required; to mourish; bound, in p. n. act of eating or giving food to; pasture; fed, pt and pp. fed, furnished with food; nourished; feed-pipe, a pipe leading from the water-source to the bottom of a boiler, generally of a steam-engine; feed; r. h. he or that which feeds or supplies. feel; ted. falla, to touch softly with the palm of the hand), to perceive or search after by the touch; to experience; to try; to suffer or enjoy; to be affected by; to have the sensibility excited; to have the passion moved: n. sense of feeling; touch; feeling, in p.; ad, expressive or great sensibility; easily affected or derness or ensibility of mind; felt, pt. and pp. fölt, perceived; feel'r, n. he or that which feels; feelings, n. plu, nice sensibilities; feelingly, ad. -it, tenderly. feet, n. plu, of foot, which see.

ings, n. tenderly.

ings. n. plu. nice sensibilities: feelingly, ad. -it, tenderly, feet, n. plu. of foot, which see. feign. v. fan (L. fingere, to form, to contrive: F. feign. v. fan (L. fingere, to form, to contrive: F. feindre, to dissemble), to assume or pretend: feign. fan, in, inventing; pretending; n. a false appearance; an artful contrivance: feigned, pp. fand: feigner, one who: feigner, one who: feigner, one the feigner, one who: feigner, edit, a delti, in pretence; not really: feint, n. fant (F. feinte, a pretence, a pretence; a false appearance; a mock attack. feldspath, n. feld-spath, also feldspar, n. feld-spath, afledspath, n. feld-spath, also feldspar, n. feld-spath, afledspath/uk, pert. to belspar, fellicitat, p. fellings of felispar, which see: feldspath); congratulate; o express joy or pleasure to: fellicitating, inp.; fellicitating, inc.; fellicitating, inc.;

hew or cut down: felling, imp.: felled, pp. fill-feller, n. one who. feller, n. feller, n dation and receives an moome from its reventees; a clowahip, n. companionship; society; the position as emoluments of a fellow: fellow-creature, a hum-being; one of the same race; fellow-commoner, Uni. Camb., a student who dines and associates will

s: fellow-countryman, a native of the same fellow-feeling, sympathy; joint interest. fel'is (Ger. felge: Dut. velphe), one of the the wooden rim of a cart or carriage wheel, overed with an outer iron rim; plu. fellies,

the wooden rim of a cart or carriage wheel, overed with an outer from rim; plut, fellics, 1 rim.

fellion (F. félon, cruel; mid. L. felo, a felon; bad, wicked—connected with fell, cruel), has committed a crime punishable with forf goods and other penalty; adj. pert. to a ruel; inhuman: fellong, n. -i, a crime punishable with forf goods and other penalty; adj. pert. to a ruel; inhuman: fellong, n. -i, a crime punishable the forfeiture of goods and estate and alty; in lose, every species of crime which the forfeiture of land and goods; a crime in felonious, a fellonious, a fellonious,

so use remaie sex; womaniah; tender; de tense-converte, fem-kööréri (F. femme, a and convert, covered), in lose, a married wo-massels, sell (old F. sole; L. solue, alone), a mmarried woman. la a fem-kerd (F. solue)

. . fem-6-rdi (L. femur, the thigh: It. fe-F. femoral, pert. to the thigh), pert. to the

. Sim (fied. fen. a morass: Goth. fant, mud), unity, or boggy ground, covered wholly or partic water: fom my a. -nt, pert, to a fen. n. f. fins (F. de'fendre, to forbid; de'fense, pro-ace deshud; a boundary composed of a writes of posts or stakes driven into the gazard; security: v. to enclose with a hedge of posts; to protect or guard; to defend by many to the state of the state

r home service only.

find (contr. of defind—which see), to ward prevent from entering; to party a charge; imp.: fend'ed, pp: fender, n. fend'er that fends; a metal article placed on the hearth e first a place of timber or coil of rope hung hity's side to prevent injury from rubbing

side is do to prevent injury from rubbing mether surface.

Sim. n. fen-is-18212 (L. a little window), in extensive genus of polyson or bryozon.

En. n. fen-is-18212 (L. a window), in anat., two sainags in the bones of the ear; fenes trait, a ving openings like a window: fenes trait, a ving openings like a window; fenes trait, in a best, pierced with holes in it.

p. fon-iii (AS. foneit; L. feniculum), an invess plant of various species, one of which had as a pot-herb, and for its seeds and essentiation are used in the manufacture of glu, and shattive in medicine—another species is cultist a garnish for fish, &c., and for flavouring

sion: fooffee, n. -fê, the person who receives or holds a feoff: foof for, n. -fêr, the granter of a feoff. feretory, n. -fêr-ê-ê-fê' (f. -feretrum, a bier: It. -feretro), the bier or shrine containing the relies of saints, borne in processions; the place in a church where the bier is act.

ferial, a. fe-ri-al (L. feriæ, holidays, festivals), pert.

fortial, a fêrt-ul (L. feriæ, holldays, festivals), pert to holldays.

forine, a fêrim (L. ferimus, pert to wild beastsforine, a fêrim (L. ferimus, pert to, or like a wild beast), pert to, or like a wild beast; swage: ferity, n. rt-ti, cruelty: barbarity.

ferment, v. ferment (L. fermentum, leaven—from ferue, I boil: it. fermento: F. ferment), to cause to rise or swell by yeast, as dough; to cause to froth up by the addition of yeast; to effervee; to produce a boiling or frothy motion in any substance, as in a liquid: ferment, n. fer-ment, in this which possesses the power of inducing fermentation; gaptation; turnult; intestine motion: fermenting, imp.: adj. working; effervescing; ferment ded, pp.; adj. having undergone the process of fermentation; fermentable; a - mên-ta-ble, a- mên-ta-ble warmin, Mr. and moisture; an internal motion caused by decomposition; the process of converting the juice of the grape into wine, or the liquid extract of main into an alcoholic liquor, as beer: fermentative, a. -46-4te, tending to cause fermentation: fermentative ness, m.

fern, n. fern (AS. fearn, fern; Sw. fara, to go—ap-plied to events produced by diabolic art: AS. far death, sudden death), a family of cryptogamic plants, usually with broad feathery leaves or fronds: ferny.

usually west broad scanner; neares or against season, a, frint's, abounding in ferrit. ferox, flerce, cruel—gen, ferocis: It and F. féroce, savage; flerce; wild; ravenous: fero clously, ad. 4s. fero clousness, n., also feroc fire, n. ords-4t, asavage withdess; inhuman also feroc fire, n. ords-4t, asavage withdess; inhuman

also ferocity, n. -rosi-ti, savage wildness; inhuman crueity.

ferrel, n. fér-rel, or ferrule, n. fér-rôl (F. virole, an iron ring: L. ferrum, iron), a ring of metal put about the end of a staff, &c., to keep it from splitting.

ferreous, a. fer-ri-ta (L. ferrum, iron), pert. to or derived from iron: ferriforous, a fer-ri-fer-rie (L. fero, I) bear, from iron: ferriforous, a ferry fer-rie, a prefix cotting the graph of the color of the cotting the graph of the color of the cotting the graph of the color of properties of iron past. ferro, ferro, a prefix added L. ferosence of control, forming the colour or properties of iron past. ferrulinous, a. -nis, impregnated or coated with oxide of principal production of the color of properties of iron past. ferrulinous, a. -nis, impregnated or coated with oxide of principal color of the color of a lurking-place; to find out or discover as a ferrest-from time ferrest in the color of the co

and fro over a surface), an animal of the weasel kind used to hunt our habbits from their holes: v. to drive out of a lurking-place; to find out or discover as a ferret does: fer reting, imp.: fer reted, pp. ferruginous, ferruge, imp.: fer reted, pp. ferruginous, ferruge, cc.—see ferreous. ferruginous, ferruge, cc.—see ferreous. ferruy, v. ferrix (leel. feria, a passage-boat—from fara, to go: Ger. fabr., a ferry—from fabren, to go, to carry—see fare), to carry or transport over water, as a river, a lack, &c.: n. the place or passage where boats are employed to carry over passengers: ferrying, imp. 4ng: ferried, pp. -rdc: ferry-boat, the boat in which passengers are conveyed over a ferry: ferriman, the boatman who attends a ferry.

fertile, a. fer-fill (L. fertilis, fruitful-from fero, I produce: It, and F. ferried), producing fruit in abundance; producitive; fruitful: fertilisque, imp.: adj. emriching; rendering fruitio: fertilisting, imp: adj. emriching; rendering fruitio: fertilisting, imp: adj. emriching; rendering fertiles for the manure: fertilisation, n. 4-ad-shin, the net of making fruitful; a red, a rod, a cane, a rod or flat sitck for indicting punishment in a second of the second of the fertiles.

school.

school.

school. servent, a. fer'vent (L. fervens, boiling hot, burning marish for fish, &c., and for fiavouring
see fin.

see feedal.

separate feedal.

see: feedal.

facture, a young shoot or stalk of a treet, a small pointer; in bot, a sharp-pointed kind of grass. fame, n. fee it is do, a sharp-pointed kind of grass. fame, n. fee it, a band: old F. feest, in her., a broad band of metal or colour which crosses the shield horisontally, and upon which other charges are occasionally emblazoned.

fastal, a feeff lit. feestivas, feast-like—from feetum, a featival), pert. to a feast; joyous; mirthiul: fost-tally, ad. if so sival. n. -ti-rol, the time of contrage and the stalk of the pert. to a feast; joyous; fast tively, and -ti-fast-fave, the mirth at a feast; raiety; social by at an entertainment.

fastar, r. feetur Wallon, reference, to corrupt: Low Ger, string, fusty, ill-smellings, to corrupt; to rankle; capther matter; as a sore: a a sore which discharges corrupt matter; the tering, imp.; adj. rankling; grow-time more corrupt: fast stard, strid.

fastoon, n. feetur Wallon, reference to thing hanging downwards in a curred form between two younts as flowers or fruits: an ornament in the form of a weath or grained, as of flowers, fruits, and leaves intro gratomed with them.

nowers or fruits; an ornament in the form of a wreath or garland, as of flowers, fruits, and leaves intertwisted; w to adorn with festoons; fastooning, impriestooned; pp. 40-41; asl, made into festoons or adorned with them.

fettal, a field—see feston.

fettal, a field fettal, a for carry up; to take forward; to make up lost time: to feeth see fettal a company, to make a circuit in order to reach.

fettal, a field of poblin; Tarriyo; the Vert's candler, fettal, a field of poblin; Tarriyo; the Vert's candler, the appartition of one who is a first of a more fettal, a field of the field of

fee, freshal tempre-from Icel.

court, from feedal next of land; at triple to a d the fire or fre-bre up, n. -th, one -d/r.i, holding land of a superior: a. one wh lands by feutal service: for datory, n. -dd-tenant or vassal who holds his lands of a s on the condition of military service: adj. from another on certain conditions. four-de-joia, n. /d-id-sheci [F. fire of joy), a i guns on any joytul occasion. feutiliston, n. /d-id-nog [F. asmall leaf—from a leaf), the part of a French newspaper der light literature.

light literature.

sween, n. fewer IP. fivere—from L. febris, a from the notion of shivering: Bav. fibers, to with anger or desire), a diesace marked by a queue, an increase of heat, great thirst, &c., agexutement: v. to put into a fever: fivering fevered, pp. fc-ivrd: fiverish, a. having rever; hot is werishly, ad. It. fever-inhusen state of being feverish; mental restlements fewer. n. foi L. fugare, to put to flight), a hapital fevers.

fur, a. fa Goth force. AC femer.

against fevers.

few. a. jê (Goth. fore: AS. fearer; L. power,
few. a. pi (Goth. fore: AS. fearer; L. power,
few est, sup: few bees, n. maillness of numb
fars, n. piu fér's or fér's (Icel. fe; A.
tattle, price—connected with fee, fief, feadal),
the average prices of grain legally fixed for t
in order to regulate the payment of stipend at
fast, n. f-det (L. fi.d., let it be done—from)
made, a formal or solemn command; a de
corder.

made, a formal or solemn command; a occorder.

2b, n. ft (ft. fabborr, to sing idle song fi.m.fiam tales; old Eng. fbb: fdbe, nonesas a talethod; v. to tell a lie; to utter an unitrubing, imp. fibbed, pp. field ill ber, n. one stringer or thread libe substance found in anima and in plants; fb bres, n. plu. ber, the finer of roots; any fine slender threads, or thread-fibe substance found in anima and in plants; fb bres, n. plu. ber, the finer of roots; any fine slender threads, or thread-fibers fbrill one file, a small fibre is, n. plu. berid, h. bod, very small and fine the lichens; fbrill out, a. day, port, to fine free of small fibres; fbrillour, a. day, port, to fine free down of the fibres; fbrillour, a. day, for the first conditions of the small threads or strings; fbrillour of files and the same of the small threads or strings; fbrillour of files and the same of t

Comed of small three-favour. A second of the control of the contro



in hills; mile mile hir; processer, pin; w

Design See &

; held in trust: n. one who holds anything one who depends on faith without works. fi (Ger. p/ui: W. fi), an exclamation of dis-sapprobation.

superior on condition of military service;

sapprobation.

Jef (It. ho; F. flef, a tenure—see fee), land superior on condition of military service; of a superior on condition of military service; of a superior.

Jetal (Ger. Jeld: Dut. reld, the open country, Dan. Jold. an enclosed portion of cultilla, a piece of land enclosed for tillage; the stry; a battle-ground: room; space; in her., ce of the shield; the blank space on which chawn or projected; the entire space within jects are seen by a telescope or microscope: shal, mar/shall, the highest military title and; held-officer, a major, a lieut.-col., or a field-piece, a cannon mounted on a wheeled for moving about from place to place in the keep the field, to continue in active operan army: field-book, note-book used in surield-day, a military review; a galaday: field-iversions in the open country, as in shooting are field-work, jortification raised on the rif a particular purpose.

S. n. field/far (AS. Jeolo-for—from feolo, a kind of thrush found in Britain during

• fend (Goth funds; Ger. feind, an enemy— h fan, to hate: Icel. fandi, a hater, an ene-mernal enemy; an implacable or malicious levil; fiend ish, a like a fiend; also fiend like, ishly, ad. -if: fiend ishness, n. quality of a tense maliciousness. a. fers (F. and It. feroce: L. ferox, fierce), furlous; very violent or passionate; very satrageous: fiercelly, ad. -if: fierce'ness, n. fers (Form fire, which see), passionate; irri-fired from fire, which see), passionate; irri-

fury; violence. *

fur's (from fre, which see), passionate; irrisitly provoked; like fre; bright; impetuous;

h. n.-nes, hot qualities; heat of temper: fer'lly,

fif (Ger. pfeife: It. piffare: F. fifre: imita-shrill note), a small flute with one key: v. to the fife: fi fing, imp.: fifed, pp. fift: fifer,

ho.

, a fiften (fire and ten—see five), five and senth, a feath, the fifth after the tenth; ordisingly, a fifth, ordinal of 5; next after the one of five equal parts; in music, an interval lones and a semitone: fifthly, a. d. li, in the ce: fifty, a. fifth, a than of 50.

had of 50.

fig (L. ficus, a fig: AS, fic: Ger. feige: F.

fig (L. ficus, a well-known fruit of a pear-like
something of little value or worthless.

n. fit (AS. feohl: Ger. fechle, a fight: Swiss,
to struggle), a battle; a combat: v, to convictory; to conbat: fight fing, imp.: n. con-

nt, n. fig-ment (L. figmentum, a figure, an from fingo, I form, I feign), an invention; ng feigned or imagined.

ag teigned or imagneo.

" fig'ár or fig'ár (L. figura, shape, an image fiago, I form; It. figura; F. figure), shape; poparamee; a character or shape denoting a ; a mode of expression; a type; an emblem; im ; in art, a representation of the human i rhet, mode of speaking in which words are in the first prepresentation of the immanistration of a syllogiam with the two terms of laston; in familiar longuage, price or value; spe or form; to represent; to make a figure; pimp; if gured, pp. 4nd; add, adorned with romaments; if guradible, a. 4nd-bl, capable of rought into a fixed shape; if guradility, n. if gural, a. 7nd, pert, to figures; figurehead, n. se or figure on the upper part of a ship's head; a. 7nd-ind, of a certain and determinate gurately, ad. 4i. if gurative, a. 7nd-in, not presenting something else; typical: if guradd. 4i. in a sense different from the usual is unsitiveness, n. figuration, a variety of a casily cut or carved into forms or figure; fagure to make a show; to attract attention. figure, to make a show; to attract attention. at, n. fill d-ment (L. filom, a thread: It. filo:

F. ftl), a thread; a fibre; in bot., the stalk which supports the anther: filamen bous, a. mêni lits, thread-lite; bearing filaments: filatory, n. -fer-i, a machine which spins thread: fill form, a. -t-fawrm (in. forma, shape), slender like a thread: filamentary, a. -fer-i, formed by filaments: filatore, n. fill-d-lite, spinning, especially of alik from the ocoon: flose, a. filos,

especially of ank from the cocoon: mose, a fries, ending in a thread-like process.

"Bort, n. fibbert (corruption of filt-beard, a kind of nut which just fills the cup made by the beards of the callyx, the ordinary hazel projecting beyond the beard), the fruit of the cultivated hazel.

and men just mis the cup made by the beards of the calyx, the ordinary hazel projecting beyond the beard), the fruit of the cultivated hazel.

filch, v. filch (Swiss floke, to bear away secretly; Norm. pitka; Soct. pilk; to pick), to steal something of little value; to piler: filching, imp.; filched, pp. filcht; filcher, n. one who: filchingly, ad. -lt. file, n. full f. fil; L. film, a thread), a line or wire on which papers are strong for preservation and reference; the number of papers so string; a bundle of perfect the number of papers so string; a bundle of perfect the number of papers so string; a bundle of beard the other than the string of the perfect of the continuation of the continuation

sembling a ferm.

fillform, a.—see filament.

fillgree, n. Nil-que' (formerly written filigrain or

filigree, p. Nil-que' (formerly written filigrain or

filigrane: Sp. Nilsgrana, a kind of texture inade of gold

or silver wire—from filo, wire, and grano, the direction

of fibres of wood: L. filium, a thread, and grainum, a

graini, very fine ornamental threadlike work with

gold or silver wire; in aculp, fine threadlike work:

fil fibreed, a ornamental with filigree.

fil silved, a contamental with filigree.

fil silved, a contamental with filigree.

fil the distribution of the filigree of the filigree of the filigree of the filigree.

fil silved, by the filigree of the filigr

that can be held; to crowd; to stuff; to content or satisfy; to hold or occupy, as any post or office; to become full: n. as much as satisfies fully: fifting, inp.: a4]. causing fulness or satisfy: n. act of that which fills; act of growing full; filled, pp. full. filler, n. one who or that which; to fill full, to fill completely; to surfeit: to fill up, to fill to fill completely; to complete; to grow or become quite full. fillet, n. f

bound together by a finet or bandage; the nessy part of the thigh in veal.

fillibeg or philibeg, n. fil't-bēg (Gael, fillcadh, plait or fold, and beg, little), the pouch in front of the kilt; the kilt itself.

the kill itself. Milbuster, n. fill-bissiter (F. Milbuster, a free-booter: Sp. fillbuster), one who unites with others in attacking a foreign country in time of peace for plunder or conquest; a marander; a freebooter. Milby, n. fillip an imitation of the sound), a stroke with the finger-anal studenty let go from the thumb: v. to strike smartly with the finger suddenly thrown outwards from its bent position inwards to the thumb: Milping, imp.: Milped, pp. 490.
Mily, n. fill it, Mile; F. fille; a daughter: Bay, fulcher; Korse, fyllic, a filly), a young mare, as opposed to a colt or young horse. Bay, n. film 1AS, film, a skin: Fris. fimel, the skin of the body: W. piden, rind), a thin skin: v. to cover with a thin skin: Mily in filling, imp.: filmed, pp. falmd. mme, for Shwu, thing there are

limy, a. fil'mt, composed of thin skins or membranes :

filos, a.—see filament.
filter, n. Yitter (from felt: It. feltro, a felt, a filter),
suy open porous substance, as cloth, paper, sand, or
gravel, through which a liquid may drain; a strainer:
v. to purity; to pass through a filter: fil'tering, imp.:
n. act of passing through a filter: fil'tered, pp. -tert,
strained: filter ston, n. -trd-shan, the act or process

and the of plasming an indigate in the set of process of filtering.

of filtering

manoue—see nms.

final, a, Final (i., finalis; F. and Sp. final—from
finis, an end), last; conclusive; pert. to the end: finally, ad. -di. -finality, n. fi-ndi-fit, the state of being
final: finale, n. fi-ndi-fit, the state of being
final: finale, n. fi-ndi-fit, the end of a piece
the concluding piece in a concert; the end of a piece

the concluding piece in a concert; the end of a piece finusic.

finance, n. fi-ndns' (mid. law L. finis, the termination of a suit in law, the meney paid as the price of settlement: mid. L. finere; old F. finer, to pay an exaction or composition: F. finance, formerly used in the sense of an exaction or a compulsory payment), revenue; income: finances, n. plu. fi-ndn-set, income or resources; funds in the public treasury: financial, a. fi-ndn-shall, pert to public revenue or income: financially, ad. di. financier, n. fi-ndn-set, one skilled in the principles of banking, or in the management and raising of the public revenue. finch, n. finsh (AS. finc), a family of small singing-birds, as goldfinch, bullfinch, Sc. find, v. finsh (AS. finish, a Sensity); to arrive at; to determine it of accovery; to regain something lost; to determine in discovery; to rise of thing found: finding, imp. n. that which is found by the jury; a verdict; found, pt. and pp. found, did find: finder, n. one who: to find one sheart, to be bold enough or hard-learted enough to do a thing; how do you find yourself? how to find one be thin regard to ease, bedther a believes to find one to the regard to ease, bedther a feath, to consume.

to find out, to discover; to detect: to find fault, to censure.

fine, n. fin (mid. law L. finis, applied to the money paid as the price of settlement—see finance), a sum of money paid as a penalty, as a punishment, or as the price of exemption; a sum of money paid for obtaining a benefit or privilege, as for obtaining or renewing a lease: v. to impose a penalty or if fining, imp.; fined, pp. find, subjected to the payment of a sum of money as a penalty or for a privilege; finable, a. find-bl, subject to a fine or penalty.

fine, a. fingGer. fein; it. fine: F. fin, slender, clear—from W. geem, white, fair: icel. fina, to polish, to cleanse), not coarse; very thin; of small diameter; slender; clear; elegant; beautiful; very handsome: v. to clarify; to free from foreign matter: fining, imp. refining; purifying: n. the process of refining or purifying; fined, pp. find: finety, ad. di: fine ness, n. thinness; clearness; delicacy; purify: fi nex, n. one who purifies metals: finery, n. -ner. f. show; splendour; showy deres or ornaments; a furnace at from verticing metals: fine-spoken, a. unity of numerical fine finessen, n. fine. finis, an end), only used in the adverbial phrase in fine, to conclude; to sum up all. finessen, n. fine's (F.), artifice; strategen; finersing, a. practising artifice to accomplish a purpose: finger, n. finig'ger (Goth, figure; Fris, fenger, a finerer; fanger, to slee, to catch, one of the five

finger, n. fing-ger (Goth. figgrs; Fris. fenger, a finger; Ger. fangen, to seize, to catch), one of the five divisions of the hand; a measure: v. to touch lightly;

to handle with the fingers: fin'gering, imp. handling; touching lightly: n. act of touching lightly or handling; manner of touching a musical instrument: fin'gered, pp. -gêrd, played on; handled; touched; adj, having fingers: finger-post, a post with a painted hand for directing passengers to a road: finger-board, at the neck of a violin; in a plant or organ, negative plant of the plant of th hand with.

finial, n. fin'i-dl (L. finire, to finish or complete), the knot or bunch of foliage, or a flower ornament, that forms a termination to pinnacles, pediments,

that forms at crimination to pinnacies, pediments, spires, &c. finical, a. finit-kell (from fine, a., which see), affectedly nice or showy; spruce; foppish: finiteally, add: finiteally, add: finiteally, add: conclusion.
finite, i. finite, i.e., i space

Finn, n. fin, a native of Finland.
finned, finny-see fin.
ford, n. fi-ord, in Sw., a name for a bay or lalet.
fortte, n. fi-ortt (from Fiora, in Tuscauy), pearlsinter, a silicious incrustation not uncommon in the

vicinity of hot springs and volcanoes.

fir, n. fer (Ger. fohre; Icel. furu), a well-known kind of tree: fir-wood, the wood of the fir; common

fir, n. fer Ger. fohre; Icel. fero), a well-known kind of tree: fir-wood, the wood of the fir; common deal-board.

fire, n. fir (Ger. feuer; Icel. fyr; Gr. pur, fire), the result of the combustion or burning of bodies, as coal, group, and the combustion of burning funding and the combustion of burning funding and the combustion; severe trial or affliction; flame; lustre; the burning fuel in a grate; anything which inflames the passions; ardour; rage; animation; v. to kindle; to set on fire; to take fire; to become irritated; to discharge firearms; firing, imp.: n. fuel; the setting on fire; discharge of firearms; fired, pp. fird: firearms, n. plu cannon, rifles, &c. fire-ball, a meteor resembling aball of fire passing rapidly through the air; fire-balat, a discase to which the hop-plant is much exposed; fire-box, an locomotical properties of the passing rapidly through the air; fire-blast, a disease to which the hop-plant is much exposed; fire-box, as locomotical provides quarrels; fire-brick and fire-clay, so called from their power of resisting the wasting effects of fire; fire-brigade, an organised body of men for extinguishing configurations in towns: fire-damp, the inflammable gas which gathers in coal-mines; fire-eater, one who pretends to eat fire; a fighting character; fire-engine, a machine for throwing water to extinguish fire; fire-escape, an apparatus for the escape of persons from the upper flats or floors of buildings when the lower are on fire; firely, a name given to those insects which have the property of emitting a fundinous secretion; fire-guard, a wire fencing in front of a fireplace; fire-from, the poker, shovel, and those insects which have the property of emitting a fundinous secretion; fire-guard, a wire fencing in front of a fireplace; fire-from, the poker, shovel, and those insects which stands an engine with a finit; fire out fire fire-place, an engine with a flue, in which a grate for fire may be placed; fire-plug, a street water-plug; fire-proof, a linear fire-plug, a street water-

8, n. förlöß, a measure used in Scotland con-y the fourth part of a boll of meal. ,a. förm (i. firmas, steadfast, strong: It. formo: as), closely compressed; hard; solid: constant; ; resolute: B. the name or title under which a product of the constant; transacts business; a partnership: firm'ly, firm'ness, n. stability; steadfastness; con-

; hardness.
meant, n. fer'smd-mënt (L. firmamentum, a sup-prop. 12. firmamento: F. firmament, the hea-the sky; an expanse or wide extent: firma-l, a. seesidd, pert. to the firmament. a. n. fér'sada (Turk, firmaun), in Turkey, and al Zastern countries, a decree of the swereign;

al Entern countries, a decree of the sovereign: licence or passport.

a. ferst (icel. fyrt, before; fyrstr, in front of primus, first, carliest in time; forement; principal; primary; the ordinal of one; adv. unything else: first ling, n. the first-born of firstly, ad. di: first-born, the eldest: first-of-the highest excellence; of the greatest size, n-of-war: first floor, that above the ground ret-freight, the earliest mature fruits or prothe earth; the first profits; first or earliest e results, used in a good or bad sense: at the beginning: first-hand, directly; immediaw, as opposed to second-hand i first and outpout; on an average: first or last, at one other.

ther: . firth, often spelt frith, n. frith (Icel. fjordr; rd, an arm of the sea: tiael. frith, small, fritum, a narrow seal, the mouth of a river into an arm of the sea; any narrow passage

is a strait.

1. fis-kell (L. fiscus, a basket, a great money1500: F. fisc), pert. to the public treasury or
n. revenue; exchequer; in Scot., a public
oprosecutes in certain criminal cases, usually

a. revenue; exceequer; m. over, a. parameter oprosecutes in certain criminal cases, usually opportunited facts. It is piece; W. pyag, a fish, it which inhabits the water, and breather to hose the; the fish of a fish; as machine to hose their the season of the season of the control of the co

Tisk (F. ficher, to fix; fiche, a gardener's inter or marker at cards; a piece of wood another to strengthen it. It's 1811 (L. fissilis, that may be split: It. It's 1811 (L. fissilis, that may be split: It. fissilis, that may be split: It. fissilis, that may be split: It. fissilis, that may be split: It is a split of the split in the direction or cleavage: fassility, n. split(i), the direction of the split in the leaves. A split in the split i

he fists.
ficisi id [L. fistula, a hollow reed: It.
fule), a deep narrow ulcer or sore: fistufule), a deep narrow ulcer or sore: fistufied, made hollow like a pipe: fistulous,
e nature of a fistula; in bot, hollow, like
grasses; also fistular, a. ler.
t. fiatu; old F. fiede, intermittent period,
fy, an int, expressive of sudden disupof pain), a sudden attack of disease in

n. Isk-inc. any permanent article of furniture; that which is permanently atta hed.

fizz, v. Its (a word imitalize of the sound), to make a hissing sound: far fing, imp.; fizzed, pp. first, flabby, a. Islob's (initalize of the sound produced by the flapping of a loose broad surface, which is represented by the syllables flab, flop, flag, flack, and suchlike: Dut, flabberen, to flap, to flutter: F. flappe, fladed, soft), unnaturally soft; hanging loose by its own weight; flab billy, ad. 4f. flabblines, n. flabellate, a. Islobelied, a fan, and forma, shape), in bot., shaped, and sometimes plaited, like a fan., flaced, a. Islobelied, a fan, and forma, shape), in bot., shaped, and sometimes plaited, like a fan. flaced, a. Islobelied, flabby; F. flaque; Bret. flak, weak, drooping; Ger. flacken, to flicker—see flabby, not stiff; soft and weak; wanting in attituess; flac cidly, ad. 4f. flaced lity, p. stoft-ti, also flac diseas, n. want of firmness or stiffness. flag, n. flag than flay, a marsh-plant; flagre, toward and for as flame; a plant whe hy gives in marshy places, having large-bladed or sword-shaped leaves; the sedge or rits.

to and fro as fame, a plant which grows in matchy places, having large-bladed or sword-shaped leaves; the wedge or 111s.

flag in July Blut. Jaggeren, to flag, to hang losse: F. Jugue; Bret. Jak, flaggy, drooping—see flabby, a piece of cloth on which is wrought some device, usually set upon a staff to wave in the wind; the ensain or e-dours of a regiment, ship, &c.; v. be grow spiritless or defected; to lose vigous; to droop: flag ging, imp.; add, languishing; having a tendency to wearness or allatiness; flagged, pp. Judy. Laggy, the admiral or superior officer, as the admiral flags, has a new and the superior officer as the admiral flags staff, the pole or staff on which the flag is flatened; black flag, a flag of a dark colour displayed to intimate to an enemy that no mercy will be given; flag of truce, a white flag displayed to an enemy to invite to a conference, or to make some request or communication not hostile; red flag, a flag of a red colour displayed as a signal of danger, or as a token of defiance; national flag, a flag of a particular country on which some national emblem or device is ensured that the superior of the su

fogy or fogey, a fo'gt (Dan. fjog, a dull person), colloquiathy, a stupid old person; applied to old solders when embodied for drill or garrison duty, fohn, n. fon, the Swiss name of the hot southerly winds of summer, folble, n. foij'bi (F. foible, weak), a weak point in character; a moral weakness or infirmity; a failing, foil, v. foijt (F. ofibler, to spoil, to befool-from foi, a fool), to frustrate; to defeat; to the fine foil ing, inp. defeating; frustrating; solled, pp. foijtd: foil er, n. one

foll, n. föyl (F. réfoule, dulled, blunted), the blunted weapon used in fencing or in learning the award exer-

foll, n. föyl (F. feuille; L. folium, a leaf), a thin leaf of metal, as tin-foll, silver-foll, &c.; a piece of gold or silver leaf set behind a gem to give it colour or lustre; suiver least set coming a gent to give it colour or inster, anything used for showing another object to advantage; in arch., one of the small arcs in the tracery of Gothie windows, panels, &c.

foist, v. fojus (Ger. fist, an ill smell: Dut. veest, wind from the bowels: Icel, jase, to breathe, to break wind in a noiseless manner), to introduce something sur-

Golhie windows, panels, &c.

foist, v. fojst (Ger. fist, an III smell: Dut. neess, wind from the bowels: Icel. fjoa, to breathe to break wind from the bowels: Icel. fjoa, to breathe to break wind from the bowels: Icel. fjoa, to breathe to break wind from the bowels: Icel. fjoa, to breathe to break wind from the bowels: Icel. fjoa, to breathe to break wind the problem of the first of which are only learned by deagreeable experience; to insert by fraud or forgery, or without authority: foist ing, imp.: foist ed. pp. fold, v. foid (Goth, faithan; Ger. fallen; AS. faildan, to lay together, to foid: W. fill, a twist, to double; to bend one part over on another: n. the doubling of any substance; a plait: folding, imp.: add, doubling; that may close over another; consisting of leaves that may close one over the other: n. a doubling; folded, pp.: folder, n. one who.
fold, n. fold (AS. fald; Gael. fal, a circle, a penfold: W. fald, a sheep-orte), a place to confine sheep or other animals; a flock of sheep: v. to shat up or confine, as sheep in a fold: folding, imp.: n. the keeping of sheep in enclosures: folded, pp.: foldage, n. fold-dishan, leaves of late experience of the folding sheep.
follaceous, a. fold-dishas (L. foliaceous, like leaves of a free collectively; a cluster of leaves: foliage, n. -folk-dj (R. feuillage, leaves of a free collectively; a cluster of leaves: foliage, n. -folk-dj (R. feuillage, leaves of a free collectively; a cluster of leaves: foliage, n. -folk-dj (R. feuillage, leaves of a free collectively; a cluster of leaves: folia's foliage, imp.: folia'ced, pp.: adj. consisting of plates or thin layers; resembling a thin plate or a leaf; folia's tion, n. d-shah, the leading of plants; the act of beating metal into thin plates; leaf or foli; he manner in which the young leaves of plants are arranged in the leaf-bud; in good, the largest size formed by once doubling a sheet of paper; in least foliage, leaf, see foliage, foliage, leaf, see foliage, leaf, a region of the leaf-bud; in good, the largest

applied to a diseased part of the body: fomenter, n.

applied to a diseased part of the body: fomenter, no one who forments.

fond, a. fönd (old Eng. forme, to be foolish: Iced, font; Sw., fone, a fool: Gael. fooin, vain, foolish), tender and loving; much pleased with; partial to; used in the sense of slightly foolish or silly: fond foolish, tender; strong appetite: fonding, and fir fond ness, n. tender interest; attachment; strong inclination; strong appetite: fondile, v. fönd: to cares; to treat with tenderness: fondiling, imp. fönd: ling: n. a person or thing fondled or caressed: fond-led, pp. fönd: d. font, n. fönt (l. fons, a font-gen. föntis: It. fonte: F. fonts), a baptismal basin. font of rount, n. fönent (F. fonte-from föndre, to cast: L. fundere, to pour, to melt), a complete assortment of types of one surt: föntal, a. fön: led, pert, to a fount or source.

fontanels, n. fön: led-nels (F. fontanelle, meeting of

a fount or source.

fontanels, n. fön-lå-nels (F. fontanelle, meeting of
the seams of the skull—from fontaine; L. fons, a
fountain), the spaces left in the head of an infant
where the frontai and occipital bones join the parteal: fontie ulus, n. -46-6-16s, a small ulcer, artificially produced, for the discharge of humors from
the body.

discharge of humors from the body.

etal: fonticulus, n. -thi-ki-lis, a smail ulcer, artificially produced, for the discharge of humors from the body.

food, n. fod (AS. foda, nourishment: Dut. voeden, to feed, to bring up: Goth. fodjan, to nourish), whatever is eaten by animals for nourishment; victuals, fool, n. fol (F. fol; W. fol), foolish, vain: old F. folier, to err or wander: Dut. doclen, to stray), one who acts absurdly; a person who is void of reason or understanding; a person of a weak intellect; a leaster: V. to treat with contempt; to disappoint; to cheat; to trifle; to toy; fooling, imp.: n. act of playing the fool: fooled, pp. fold, deceived; imposed on: foolish, a absurd; marked with folly; silly; indiscreet: fool ishly, ad. -li: fool ishness, n. want of wisdom or judgment: foolery, n. dr. hubitusi folly; attention to trifles: foolhardy, n. habrad, daring without judgment: madly rash; headlong: foolhardiness, n. fools-cap or foolscap, n. paper of a cortain size, so called from being formerly marked with a fool's cap and head: fool's-errand, the pursuit befool to behave file one devold of understanding: to make a fool of, to cause to appear ridiculous: to disappoint foot, n. fool. plu. feet, file flut. voet; Ger. fuss, a foot-gen. pedis), the lower part, base, or bottom of anything; that on which any animal or thing stands; a measure of 12 inches; a step or pace; the division of a line of poetry: v. to kick; to tread; to dance; to trip to music: footing, inp: n. a hold for the feet; entrance; support: icot'ed, pp.; footless, a. without feet: foots, the settlings of oil, sugar, &c., at the bottom of a barrel: football, a large bail for kicking: footboy, n. a boy who attends in livery: footguards, n. plu. foot-soldiers belonging to those regiments called the guards: footfall, n. a setting down of the feet: footman, n. a soldier who fights on foot; a servant in livery: footback, a lost of reference at the foot of a page: footback, a lost of reference at the foot of a page: footback, a lost of the feet of the ordinal sate during to thei n. a highwayman on foot: foot-plate, the platform on which the engine and fire-man of a locomotive stand while attending to their duties: foot-path, a road for persons on foot: foot-rot, an uier in the feet of sheep: foot-rule, a measure of three feet: foot-sider, one who fights on foot; the opposite of horse-coldier: footsore, a wore and worn at the feet; foot-stalk, the stalk of a leaf, or of a flower; footstep, n. trace; impression left by the foot: footstool, n. that which supports the feet of one sitting: foot-valve, the valve in the passage between the condenser and air-pump of an engline: on foot, walking: to set on foot, to originate; to set in motion; on that footing, on these grounds; or that basis.

fop, n. fop (Gen. foppen, to jeer, to banter: It. flappe, a flap with a fox-tall), a vain concetted fellow; one over-nice and affected in dress, speech, and behaviour; a dandy; fop perry, n. pert, excessive foresting in the stream of the control of the footing for the state of the footing for plath, a. plath of the footing for plath as plath, and the footing for plath as proper for plath as plath of the footing for plath as proper for plath as plath of the footing for all the world, wholly; exactly: for amund as, in regard that; in consideration of the formula of the footing for all the world, wholly; exactly: formula da, in regard that; in consideration of the formula of the footing for the footing for all the world, wholly; exactly: formula da, in regard that; in consideration of the footing footing

conj. a word by which a reason is introduced of some-thing before advanced.
for, for, prefix (Ger. ver; Goth. fair; F. for, away:
L. foriz, without, not; against; forth; away—as for-bid, to bid a thing away: forget, to away; et; to lose
from memory: forego, to go without: forefend, to ward off.

forage, n. for oj (Ger. futter: Swiss, fuhr, victuals, feed: F. fourrager, to fodder), food for horses and cattle, as grass, hay, or oats; provisions in general: v. to collect food for cattle or horses; to supply with cattle, as grass, any, or outs; provisions in general; v. to collect food for cattle or horses; to supply with fodder: for aging, imp.: adj. collecting provision for horses and cattle; wandering in search of food: n. an incursion for forage or plunder: foraged, pp. .d/di. for ager, one who: foraging-ap, n. an easy-fitting light cap, fit for soldiers on a foraging-party: foray, n. Jor-d, a sudden incursion into a country in a hostile manner, as in border warfare. foralites, n. plu. Jor-d-His (L. Joro, I bore, and Gr. likhes, a stone), in gool, certain tube-like markings eccurring in sandstones and other strata. foramen, n. Jör-d-men, plu. foramina, Jör-d-m't-nd (L. Jordmen: it. Jordme, an aperture-from L. foro, I bore), a small opening; in bot, the opening in the overrings of the ovule: foram inated, a -mit-ded, having little holes or perforations: foram inous, a -t-mis, perforated in many places; porous: foram inous, a -t-mis, perforated in many places; porous: foram infera, n.

perforated in many places; porous; foram ini era, n. affera, n. affera (L. fero, I bear), in sool., many-celled organisms; foram inif erous, a. -er-us, having many chambers or holes.

bers or holes.

forsamuch, conj. för'ds-mich' (made up of for, as, and much, which see), because that.

forbade, bt, of forbid, which see; did forbid.

forbear, v. för-bdr 'lfor, away, and bear), to refrain from; to spare; to withhold; to stop or cease; to pause: forbearing, imp.: adl, patient; long-suifering: forbore, pt. -bör, did forbear: forborne, pp. -börs, withheld: forbearingt, ad. -fir forbearance, a. -bör'dse, lentity: restraint of temper; exercise of

patience.
forbid, v. för-bid (for, and bid: AS. forbeddan), to
prohibit; to command not to do; to obstruct: forbid ding, imp. prohibiting; indicring: adj. repolling approach; disagreeable; offensive: forbade; hibade, did forbid: forbid den, pp. -bid/a: adj. pp.
hibited; hindered: forbid denly, ad. -is: forbid der,

n one who.

n. one who. forbore and forborne—see forbear. force, n. förs (it. forca; mid. L. forcia—from L. fortis, atrong !F. force, strength, virtue), active power; vigour; quantity of power produced by motion; vice lence; twoops; a body of land or naval combatants; forcis, strong: F. force, strength, virtue), active power; virgour; quantity of power produced by motion; violence: troops: a body of land or naval combatants; capacity of exercising an influence or producing an effect; power to persuade or convince: v. to compet; to obtain by force; to coerce; to draw or push by main strength; to ravish: for cing, imp.: add, impelling; driving; ravishing: n. the act of one who forces; the act of urging on the growth of plants and fraits to maturity; the raising of plants by artificial; compulsory: force full, a. fold, driven with force; acting with power: force full, a. fold, driven with force; acting with power: force full, a. fold, driven with force; acting with power: force full, a. forcelle, a. forsis-bl, having force or efficacy; active; powerful; weighty; for cibly, a. fold; for cibleness, n.: forcing-pump, a pump for driving water onward, or throwing it to a distance: in force or or force, valid; of full virtue; not suspended or reversed.

force meant, for-finely, forceps, a pair of tongs—from forts, an opening, and copio, I take: It. forcipe: F. forceps, a. in for-slep it., forceps, a pair of tongs—from forts, an opening, and copio, I take: It. forcipe: F. forceps, a. ind of pliers or small tongs used thy surgeons pair of pincers.

ford, n., ford (Ger., furt: Icel, brot; Pol. brod, a family a part of a river or other water so shallow that it may be passed without swimming: v. to pass over a river by wading or walking; fording, imp.: forded, pp. ford'able, a. dal, that may be passed through on foot: ford'ableness, n.

force, a. for (Ger. over, before—another form of for, which seel, in front of; coming or going first; pre-ceding; fore and aff, annong seamen, the whole length of the ship from end to end—fore, meaning front of free and aff, annong seamen, the whole length of the ship from end to end—fore, meaning front of free and aff, annong seamen, the whole length of the ship from end to end—fore, meaning front of free and aff, annong seamen, the whole length of the sh

forearm, n. for arm, (fore, and AS. earm, the shoulder-joint), the part of the arm between the bend and the wrist.

and the wrist.

forearm, v. for-årm' (fore, and L. arma, weapons), to prepare for attack or resistance before the time of need: forearm'ing, imp.: forearmed, -drund'. forebods, v. for-bod (fore, and bode), to foretell; to feel a secret sense of something future—usually applied to evil: forebod ding, imp.: ad, presaging; ominous: n. perception beiorehand: forebo'ded, pp.: forebo'der, n. one who.

forecast, v. for-kdst' (fore, and cast), to foresee; to plan before execution: forecasting, imp.: forecast ed, pp.: forecast, n. for-kdst', previous contrivance; foresight: forecast'er, none who.

forecastle, n. for-kdst' or fok'st (fore, and castle), forepart of a ship, formerly much raised; the part where the foremast stands.

fore-chosen, a. for-horm (fore, and chosen), chosen

fore-chosen, a. for-cho'zn (fore, and chosen), chosen

beforehand. forecited, a. for stited (fore, and cited), quoted before

or above.

foreclose, v. för-klöz' (fore, and close), to shut up; to
preclude: foreclo'sing, imp. zing: foreclosed', pp.

klözd', precluded; cut off from the right of redemption—usually said of a mortgage: foreclo'sure, n.

tion—usually said of a mortgage: forecte sure, n. skile*zkör, act of foreclosing; prevention.

fore-date, v. for-dat' (fore, and date), to date before the true time: fore-deek, n. -ddk, the forepart of a ship: fore-design, v. -de*sin', to plan beforehand; to intend previously: fore-determine, v. -de*ter*min, to decree beforehand.

foredoom, v. for dom' (fore, and doom), to doom beforehand: fore-door, n. -dor, the door in front of a

decree beforehand.
foredoom, v. for.dom' (fore, and doom), to doom
beforehand: fore'door, n. dor, the door in front of a
house.
forefather, n. for.fdth'er (fore, and father), an ancestor: forefend', v. .fend', to ward off; to keep off; to
hinder; to prevent approach; to prohibit: forefend'
ing, inp.: forefend ed, pp.: forefin ger, n. .fing'ger, the
finger next the thumb: forefront, n. the front of anything: forefoot, n. one of the front feet of an animal.
forego, v. forefoot ed, one of the front feet of an animal.
forego, v. forefoot, n. one of the front feet of an animal.
forego, v. forefoot, one of the front feet of an animal.
forego, v. forefoot, one of the front feet of an animal.
forego, v. forefoot, one of the foot feet of the fore
perfore in time or place; preceding: foregone, pp. forfoot, given up: adj. made up or decided beforehand,
foreground, n. foregroind (fore, and ground), that
part of a picture which appears to lie nearest the eye
of the observer: forehand, n. fore'dd, the part of the
face extending from the hair of the head to the eyes:
fore horse, n. -hōrs, the horse which goes foremost.
forehand, a. for'hānd (fore, and hand), done sooner
than is regular: n. the part of a horse before the
rider: forehand'ed, a. -hānd'ed, early; timely.
foreign, a. for'hānd (fore, and hand), done sooner
than is regular: n. the part of a horse before the
rider: forehand'ed, a. -hānd'ed, early; timely.
foreign, a. for'hān'ed, forence; not native or natirider; forehand'ed, a. -hānd'ed, early; timely.
foreign, a. for'hān'ed, forence; not native or natirider; to the purpose; remote; not native or natirider; to the purpose; remote; not native or rountry;
not to the purpose; remote; not native or natirider; not not have the forehand hand, and profile.
forehow, v. for-no' (fore, and hand), a cape; a
promontory,
forelock, n. for-idl'ef, fore, and land), a cape; a
promontory,
forelock, n. for-idl'ef, or, and land), a cape; a
promontory,
forelock, n. for-idl'ef, or, and land), a cape; a
promontory,
forelock,

pp. -dand', appointed beforehand: foreor dina tion, n. - or di-nd'shun, previous ordination or appointment; predestination.

forepart, n. for part (fore, and part), front or first

forerun, v. för-rün' (fore, and run), to precede; to come before: forerun'ning, imp.: foreran', pt. -rdn': forerun'ner, n. -rün'ner, a messenger sent before; a

forerun ner, n. -vin-ner, a messenger sent betore; a harbinger.
foressel, a. för-seld (fore, and sed), to see or know an event before i happens: foressee ing, inp.: foressee, p. see of know an event before i happens: foresse ing, inp.: foressee, p. see of know an event before it happens: foresee ing, inp.: foressee, p. sed of the foreshed owing, inp.: n. act of shadowing beforehand: unterpation: foreshed owing, inp.: n. act of shadowing beforehand unterpation; foreshed to forestell.
foreship n. för-skip, the forepart of a ship. foreshorten, v. för-skip*in föres an åkorten), to represent figures as they appear when viewed obliquely: foreshorten, v. för-skip*in föreshorten, v. för-skip*in föreshorten, v. för-skip*in för-skip*in föreshorten, v. för-skip*in för-skip*i

penis

forestin, n. for-sista, the skin that covers the glans perinest, n. for-sista, the skin that covers the glans perinest, n. for-sist (it. foresta; F. for-si, an uncultivated tract of country: W. gorest, waste ground), a large tract of land covered with trees; an unentity-vated tract of ground interspersed with wood for field-sporting: add, sylvan; rustle: for-ested, a. covered with trees; wooded: for-ested, n. one appointed to watch a forest and protect game: for-estry, n. for-sizt, the art of forming forests; forest-tree, not a fruit-tree: forest marble, in geol., shelly limestone of the oolilist formation.

for-estall, v. for-stalle' (for-, and stall: AS. foresteallan, to for-estall), to buy goods before they are brought to stall or the market where they are to be sold; to anticipate; to take beforehand: for-estalling, imp. anticipating; hindering: for-estalled, p. for-stalled; for-, and stay), a particular rope in a sinje praching from the foremust-head.

foretast, n. for-idst (for-, and stay), a particular rope in a sinje praching from the foremust-head.

foretast ed, pp. of something: for-tast in, imp. for-estall defore the fore find; possession; to have previous enjoy-forestall ed, pp. for-tall', to tell before an event happens; to predict: for-telling, imp.; for-teld', did for-tell: pp, told before; predicted.

forethought, n. for-thatot (fore, and thought), anticipation; for-esight; provident care.

foretoken, v. for-the-find-tot (fore, and thought), anticipation; for-esight; provident care.

foretoken, v. for-the-find-tot (fore, and thought), anticipation; for-esight; provident care.

foretoken, v. for-the-find-tot (fore, and thought), anticipation; for-esight; provident care.

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foretoken, v. for-the-find-tot (fore, and thought), anticipation; for-esight; provident care.

foretooth, n. for toth (fore, and tooth), a tooth in the forepart of the mouth.

foretopmast, n. for-top-mdst (fore, and topmast), the mast erected on the head of the foremast. forever, ad. for ever (fore, and ever), always; cease-lessly; endlessly.

lessiy; enclessiy, forewarn, v. för-waïern' (fore, and warn), to ad-monish beforehand; to give previous notice to: fore-warn'ing, imp.: forewarned, pp. -waïernd'. forewoman, n. för-wööm-dn, the chief woman in a

forewoman, n. for-isom-an, the enter woman in a workshop, forfett, n. for-full (F. forfail, a crime—from forfaire, to misdo, to transgress: mid. L. forts-factus, one who has misdone himself—from forts, without, and factus, done), a fine; a penaity; that which is lost or alienated for a crime, fault, or neglect: v. to less by neglecting or refusing to full the conditions of a softence: for feiting, imp.: for feited, pp.: adj. lost or alienated by an offence or crime, or by a breach of condition: for feitable, a. -d-b, liable to be forfeited: for feiture, n. -dr, the losing of some right, privilege, estate, honour, or office, &c., by some offence, crime, or neglect; that which is forfeited. for fean, v. for-fend' (for, and F. defendre, to forbid—see for, and under forefather), to hinder; to avert, forgave, pt. of forgive, which see. forge, v. for fer, forge; R. forget, a smithy—from L. faber; a smith), to shape a piece of metal by heat-

ing and hammering; to make falsely; to falsify; to counterfeit: n. a place where iron or any other metal is heated and beaten into shape; a smithy: forging, imp.: forged, pp. forjd: forger, n. jer., the crime of making or altering coins, bank notes, or writings, in order to make them pass as genuine; that which is forged: a so poly, to make its way slowly and laboriously, the second of the coins of the co

forgave', pt. -gav', did forgive': forgive'n, pp. -gie'n, pardone; remitsion.

forgot and forgotten—see forget.

fork, n. fork (b. furca; W. forch; AS. forc; leel.

fork, n. fork (b. furca; W. forch; AS. forc; leel.

fork, r. fourch, a fork), an instrument having two

or more prongs; anything like a fork; v. to raise or

branches: fork ing, imp. forked, pp. fork: forky, a.

fork'd, opening like the prongs of a fork: forkles, a.

without a fork; tork'tail, a samon in its fourth year:

fork'edy, ad. -lt: fork'edness, n. forks of a river,

the branches into which a river divides, or which

come together to form: f. forks, forlery, a.

forlorn, a. for-lolery' (Goth. verloren, lost: Dut.

verliesen, to lose: AS, forleryns, to lose, to let go),

destitute; forsaken; solitary: forlorn'ly, ad. -lt:

forlorn, a. for-lolery' (Goth. verloren, lost: Dut.

verliesen, bose: AS, forleryns, to lose, to let go),

destitute; forsaken; solitary: forlorn'ly, ad. -lt:

forlorn'loferm(L. forma; H. form, a. hape, figure;

E. and old F. forms; and the form, and the form or external appearance of anything; a pattern; a

mould; beauty; stated method; ceremony; ritual;

something not essential; a long seat used in a school:

name applied to one of the classes of a great public

something not essential; a long seat used in a school:

name applied to one of the classes of a great public

formin; types set up ready for printing; v. to shape;

to fashion; to mould; to contrive; to combine; to

make; to constitute; to go to make up: forming, imp.

for-mal; a. for-mal, the form without the substance or

essence; dependence on external forms only, as rived on a special customs; conformity to

customary modes; mode or method: formalism, n.

for-mal; a., for-mal, the form without the aubstance or

essence; dependence on external forms only, as rived or or essence; dependence on external forms only, as rived or or essence; dependence on external forms only, as fine or order; may assemblage of rocks

which have some characters in common: for mative

a. md-liv, giving form; plastic: n. a word formed norm another. for-mer, (AS. forma, early, former; comp. of fore, which see), before another or something else in time or order; mentioned before another; op-seed to latter: for merly, ad. -li, in times past, formic, a. for-mic, i. formico, an anti, pert, to anist, formica, a. for-mic, i. formico, an intiper, to anist, formica, a. for-mic, i. formico, i. formidable, a. formidable, a. formico, i. formico, i. formico, formico, formico, i. formico,

she form'alies, v. As: form'ule'ting, imp.: form'ule'ted, pp.: form'ule'ted, pp.: form'ule'ting, imp.: form'ulised', pp.-ited's form'ule'ting, imp.: form'ulised', pp.-ited's form'ules, an arch or vault, a brothell, to commit leywheen, as between unmarried persons: fortistation, n. -bat-sten, commerce between unmarried maneums; fortistation unmarried man unmarried maneums; fortistation unmarried maneums; fortistation unmarried woman; an dislater: for the "tens, n. an unmarried woman units' of lewdoes.

milty of lewdness, forray, n. for-d, another spelling of foray, which see, and fodder.

forrake, v. för-såk' (AS. foreacan, to oppose, to refuse-from for, away, and old Eng. sake, dispute: AS. scom, to contend, to desert; to abandon; to depart forno; to leave: forraking, imp.; n. act of deserting: of forroke, pt. solk, did forsake: forraken, pp. sol-kn. sli deserted; a abandoned; destitute.

forrower, pt. solk, did forsake: for, and soth, truth), in fact; certainly—used in contempt or irony, forswear, v. för-sædr (AS. forsærian, to forswear-from for, away, and secrian, to swear), to swear fissely; to commit perjury; to deny upon cath: forswearing, imp.: forsweare, pt. ssoor: forswear, pp. smorn.

strom for, away, and sverian, to swear), to swear fissely; it commit perjury; to deny upon cath: forswearing, imp.: forswore, pt. sveor: forsworn, pp. serving.

fort, n. fort (F. fort; It. forte; L. fortis, strong), a fortified place; a castle: forte, n. fort, strong point; that in which any one excels: forte, a. fortis, strong), a fortified place; a castle: store, a. fortissimo, a.d. fortis-stad, very strongly or loudly: fortaisen, a.d. fortis-stad, very strongly or loudly: fortaisen, a.d. fortis-stad, very strongly or loudly: fortasen, a. fortis-stad, very strongly or loudly: fortasen, a. fortis-stad, very strongly or loudly: fortasen, a. fortis-stad, forth, stadely: fortressed, a. rest, decembed by a fortess.

forth, a.d. forth S. forth, forward: Dut. woord, forth, a.d. forth, stadely: fortward in place or consecutiv; a castle: sately: fortressed, a. rest, decembed by a fortess.

forth, a.d. forth S. forth, forward: Dut. woord, forth; a proceeding from: adj. going forth: forth with, ad, without delay: immediately.

fortist, v. fortis, if k. fortifier, to strengthen—from L. forts, strong, and facio, I make), to strengthen—from forts, strong, and facio, I make), to strengthen—from forts, attacks for tifica tion, n. fixid-shin, a fortified place; the art or science of fortifying places, fortitiade, n. forti-shid law, infortitied, framess, resolution—from forts, strong: It. fortitudes, that power of mind which enables a person to act or suffer with patience, and without filinching or complaining endurance; resolution.

fortiging, n. —see fort.

forting, n. —see for

of doors, a public place of meeting; a court; tribunal; a market-place, forward, a. for-see'rd (AS. forc. before, and uccard, forwards, situation), in advance of something else; early in season; too ready; quick; hasty; presumptions or immedest: v. to help onward; to promote; to quicken or hasten; to transmit: for warding, imp.; for warder, n. one who: for wards, ad. terride, towards the front or forepart; onward; forward; help of the forward forward; ad. derride, towards the front or forepart; onward; forward; forwards, ad. derride, towards the front or forepart; onward; forwards, ad. derride, towards the front or forepart; buldmass, formations of the resource or moderary buldmass.

round from fodio. I dig: It. fossa: F. fossa:, a hollow place or ditch round a fortified place, commonly filled with water; a kind of cavity in a bone.
fossil, n. fössil (I. fossus, dug), a mineral dug out of the earth; the remains of plants and animals imbedded in the earth's crust and changed into a stony consistence: adj. dug out of the earth; fos alliferous, a. fiferial (L. fero, I bear), containing fossils: fos allies, v. tz, to convert into a fossil; to become petrified: fos stil sing, inp.; fos 'dilised', pp. tot', adj. converted into a fossil: fos fallist, n. one versed in fossils: fossilists and in the fossils: fossilists for into a fossil; fossilists fossilists, n. -t-stc-binh, the process of converting animal or vegetable substances into fossils: fossorial, a föss-ör-t-d. digging; burrowing: fossil-paper, fossil-wool, fossil-crik, &c., familiar terms for certain vegetars of amianthus. Costrian, to foster, to nourish—from foder, foed, to nourish; to bring up; to cherish; to forward or promote; to encourage; to induce, as habits: fos'tering, imp.; add, cherishing; bringing as habits: fos'tering, imp.; add, cherishing; bringing up; foster-brother or -sister, nursed together, but not of the same parent; foster-child, n. a child nursed or reared by one not its parent; fosterling, n. -ling, a foster-child; foster-mother, one to whom the child of another is made over to nurse and bring up as her own, fother, n. föster (low Ger, foder; Dut, veeder; Ger, Ger, Ger, Ger, Cut.

reared by one not its parent; fosterling, n. -ling, a fester-child; foster-mother, one to whom the child of another is made over to nurse and bring up as her own. fother, n. folk-ér (Low Ger, foder; Dut, veeder; Ger. futher, a waggen-load), a weight for lead of 2400 lb. fougade, n. fol-gad, also fougase, n. fol-gad; (f. from fougue, heat, fury), a small mine made under an enemy's fortification, and charged with powder. fouglt, faite-see fight. foul, a. foliol (60th, fuls; Icel. full, stinking, corrupt; AS. futan, to corrupt), not clean; offensive; foul, a. foliol (60th, fuls; Icel. full, stinking, corrupt; AS. futan, to corrupt), not clean; offensive; fully; coarse; disgraceful; rainy or tempestuous—applied to weather; entangled; dangerous; v. to make fully; defile of the full full of foul of foul foul foul full, foul foul, foul

the polecat.

or marten), the beech-marten; commonly applied to the polecate. found, pp. foliand—see find. found, v. föliand (L. fundlare, to lay the bottom; to found—from fundus, the bottom; it. fondare: F. föliand (L. fundlare, to lay the basis of anything; io set up; to raise; to institute; to fix firmly: found'ing, imp.; found'ed, pp.; foun'det, po. foun'det, no. one who establishes; an originator: foundation, n. föliand'ishin, the base of an edifice or building; the groundwork or origin of anything; an endowment; an institution: foundress, n. a woman who originates or establishes: on the foundation, one who has an interest and share in an endowment, as a scholar or fellow of a college. found, v. föliand (L. fundere, to pour out: it. fondere; F. fonder, to mell), to form by melting a metal, and casting it into a mould: found'ing, imp.: n the act of casting or forning with melted metal in a mould: found'ed, pp.: founder, n. föliand'efe, one who is skilled in forming articles by casting metal in a mould: found'ed, pp.: founder, n. föliand'efe, one founder, v. föliand'efe (L. fundere, to pour out), to fill or be filled with water and sink, as a ship in the sea; to disable or lame a horse by causing sores in its feet: foun'dering, imp.; foun'dered, pp. de'd; add, sunk in the sea, as a ship; made lame in the feet by inflammation, &c.
founding, n. föliand'ing (see find), a child found without a parent or owner; one whose parents are unknown.

unknown. fount, n. folentian in. folentian ii. fons, a spring of water-gen. fontis: P. fontianel, a spring of water-gen. fontis: P. fontianel, a spring or issuing of water from the earth; a spring; a well of water; a jet or spouting of water; the source of anything: fourtainless, a: fountainhead, n. primary source; first beginning. fount, in prissing, same as font, which see. four, n. for (AS. foower; Goth. fidory; L. quaturo, four), two and two: fourcoore, a for-skor (four, and score), four times twenty; four fold, s. fold four, and fold, four times told; quadruple; four teenth, a ordinal of

fourteen; the fourth after the tenth: fourth, a. forth, next after the third; ordinal of four: fourth'ly, ad-if, in the fourth place.

fourchette, n. for-shel (F. a table-fort), the bone in birds formed by the junction of the clavicles; the wishing-bone in a fowl.

wishing-bone in a fowl.

fourness, n., \$\tilde{\textit{fi}}\tilde{\text{fi}}\tilde{\text{out}}\tilde{\text{case}}\tinde{\text{case}}\tilde{\text{case}}\tilde{\text{c

ing fowls or birds: fowled, pp. foliold: fowl'er, n. one who takes or kills birds for food; fowling-fleec, n. a light gun for shooting birds.

fox. n. foks (Goth. Jauho; Ger. fuchs, a fox), an animal of the dog kind noted for its cumning; a siy cumning fellow: foxglove, n. (AS. foxescife, foxglove; more probably a corruption of the old spelling folks-gote, fairies glove), a well-known plant with flowers colour; fox-breah, the tail of a fox—usually called the brush; fox-breah, the tail of a fox—usually called the brush; fox-breah, the one for bruting the fox; fox-hunt, the chase or hunting of the fox; fox-hunting, the sport; fox'y, a. d., having the colour of a fox; fox-like, a resembling the cunning of a fox.

fracas, n. frd.kdf (F. a crash—from L. fractus, broken), a noisy quarrel; a brawl; an uproar, fraction, n. frd.kshm (F. fraction, a fraction—from L. fractum, to break in pleess), a broken part of a whole; a part of a whole or unity; in crith, a part of a whole; to fractions: fractionel, a. s.hd. a, but to break out into a passion; peevish; api to exhibit illumour; quarrel; a break in any body; a break caused by violence; a broken bone; v. to break; to cracke; frac'turing, imp: frac'tured, pp. fürd; adj. broken; cracked.

fragile, a. frd; it (L. fragilis, brittle—from frango,

broken; cracked.

crack: frac'suring, imp.: frac'sured, pp.-tird: adj.
broken; cracked.
fragile, a. frdi'tl (L. fragilis, brittle—from frago,
break: it. and F. fragile), casily broken; brittle;
break: it. and F. fragile), casily broken; brittle;
weak; frail: fragilely, ad. di: fragility, n. frd.jilicit,
brittleness; weakness; fraility
fragment, n. frdg-inent (L. fragmentum, a. plece
broken off: F. fragment: it. frammento), a part-broken
off; a small detached portion; an imperfect part:
fragmantal, a. frdg-inent (L. fragmenta);
a. frdg-indn-idr-4; composed of fragmenta;
grandia, a. frdd-grafi (L. fragmenta, seemt, odourfragmant, a. frdd-grafi (L. fragmenta, seemt, odourfragmant), ad. di: fragrance, n. grdins, also fragrancy, n. grdin-si, sweetness of smell; odour.
frail, a. frdd (F. freile, frail—from L. fragilis, easily
broken), weak; infirm; casily injured or destroyed;
liable to err: fraility, ad. di: fraility, n. di. a narticular fault or sin; a folibe; an error: plu, frail ties,
-fix, faults or sins of weakness; errors; folibles.
fraise, n. frais (F.), in mit. a defence consisting of
pointed from or wooden spikes in a horizontal or inframe, frais (F.), in mit. a defence consisting of
frame frame frame free frammental to lot to uniteframe frame frame free frammental to lot to uniteframe frame frame free frammental to lot to uniteframe frame frame free frame frame

clined position.

pointed iron or wooden spikes in a horizontal or inclined position.

frame, n. fram (Bret. framm, to join, to unite:

frame, n. fram (Bret. framm, to join, to unite:

for. rahmen; Dut. raem, a frame), a structure formed
of united parts; anything made to enclose or surround something else; that on which anything is
held or stretched; order; particular state, as of the
mind: v. to form or sinape; to fit one thing to another; to compose; to draw up: framing, imp.:

n. the skeleton; the rough timber-work of a house:
framed, pp. framd, fitted and united in proper form;
composed framer, n. one who: framable, a. d-bi,
that may be framed: framework, n. that which supports or encloses something else.

frame, v. fram (AS. framman, to form, to effect,
toc. frame, r. franch, to bring to pass—from framm, forwards),
to contrive; to effect; to manage.
framen, to bring to pass—from framm, forwards),
to contrive; to effect; to manage.
framen, salver columed in France and
Belgium, value about 59d, sterling,
franchise, n. franchise (F. franchise—from franc,
open, free: Icel. frackr, freeborn, a Frank: Bret,
frank, spacious, wide: old Eng. franklin, a freemann),
the privilege or right of voting for a member of Parilamate. mid. (Ar. lobic: wite, mid. mid.

ment; privilege; right granted: v. to enfranchise

ment; privilege; right granted; v. to enfranchis; which see.
Franciscan, n. från-sis-kan (from St Francis), os of an order of monks or friars founded 120; also called frey Friars, add. pert. to.
frangible, a. från-ji-bi (i. frangere, to break; lt. frangere; R. från-ji-bi (i. frangere, to break; lt. frangere; R. från-ji-bi (i. frangere, to break; lt. grangere; R. från-ji-bi (i. frangere, to broken; easily broken; brither; frang fibi (ii. y. n. -bii-lt, britishes; in geol., the degree of facility with which a not yleids to the hammer.
frank, a. frånge (f. franc, open, free—see franchise), open; candid; ingennous; generous; frank, d. d.: frank ness, n. platiness of speech; candeer: v. to exempt, as a letter from the charge of postage; v. to exempt, as a letter from the charge of postage; v. to exempt, as a letter from the charge of postage; franking, impiranked, pp. frångig.
Frank, n. frångig, a name given by the Turks and other inhabitants of Eastern countries to the English Fronch, Italians, de.; one of the anc. Germana wis trong aromatic odour, used in the religious servise of several churches.
franklinte, n. frangistin-st (after Benjami Frank-frankinte, n. frankistin-st (after Benjami Frank-frankinte, n. frankistin-st (after Benjamin Frank-frankinte, n. frankistin-st (after Benjamin Frank-frankinte, n. frankistin-st (after Benjamin Frankinte, n. frankistin-st (after Benjamin Frankistin-st (af

of several churches.
franklinite, n. frangk'lin-ti (after Benjamin Fanklin), a valuable ore of iron, often found in veins of grai

101), a valuable ore of iron, often found in veins of push inckness. frantic, a frdn-itk (L. phreneticus, mad. delirious: frantic, a; frdn-itk (L. phreneticus; fr. phrenitis, dismir of the mind—from phren, the mind), furious; off ragocus; transported by passion: franticley, ad. 4, also fran tically, ad. 4, dis: fran ticness, n. frap, v. frdp (F. frapper, to strice), in season in day together the several pasting a rope around; to underdrid: frapping, impiraped, pp. froje.

fraternal, a, frdierinal (L. fraternus, brotherly-fraternal, a, frdierinal; to underdrid: frapping, impiraped, pp. froje.

fraternal, a, frdierinal (L. fraternus, brotherly-fraternal), ad. 4i: fraternily, m.14i, a brotherlood; a society; men of the same class or profession: fraternaliy, ad. 4i: fraternily, n. n.14i, a brotherhood; a society; men of the same class or profession: mised, pp. n.ida: fraternilser, n. -zer, one who fraternisa frain. n. zer. one who fraternisation, n. n. zer.

brothers

fraterniation, n. -st-a-shm, the act or inning a brother; a brother; a brother; a brother, and cadere, to kill, to murder: R. printicida: R. pratricida, a brother murdere—from frater, a brother, and cadere, to kill, to murders or kills a brother; and cadere, to kill, to murders or kills a brother; fratricidal, a. -st-dil, to murders or kills a brother; fratricidal, a. -st-dil, fraud, n. froked (L. fraus, cheating—gen. fraudil; the and R. fraude), deception; trick; artifice; a deceiful act by which the right or interest of another is injured; fraudily, a. fraudiles, a. -is, without fraud; fraudilessly, ad. -is: fraudiless, a. -is, without fraud; fraudilessly, ad. -is: fraudilessness, n. : fraudilent, a fraid-alent, founded on or obtained by fraud; and; dishonest: fraudilently, ad. -is: fraudilent, n. fraudilent, n. fraudilent, a. fraid: (Ger. frach; R. fraid: lenson, alens, deliberate deceit; the overreaching of an waggon or ship, the money paid for conveyance—see freight), filled; stored; laden; pp. of the friends.

freight

freight.
fray, n. frd (F. fracas, crash: contr. of affray), a
broll; a quarrel; a contest: v. to terrify; to frighten
fray, v. frd (F. frayer, to rub, to wear: L. friedre,
to rub), to rub; to wear away by rubbing: fraying,
inps.: frayed, pp. frdd.
freak, n. frek (H. fregn, a longing desire; frequent,
to rub), a whim : a sudden fancy: a prank: freak ish,
a. capricious; whimsical: freak ish, ad. dr. freakishness.

a capricious; whimsical: freak'ishiy, ad. -li: freak'ishness, n.
freckle, n. frèki! (icel, frekna; Norm. frubs.
freckles, for, fieck, a spot, a stain), a yellowish spot se
the skin; any small discoloured spot; v. to produce
freckles, or. freek'ing, imp.; freck'led, pp. -di: adi
having small yellowish spots on the skin or surface
freek'ly, a.-li, covered with freckles,
free, a. frè (AS, freo; Icel, fri; Goth, frija), being
at liberty; not under reatraint; licentious; enjoying
civil rights; allowed or permitted; open; unre
served; exempt from; gratuitous; v. to set at lib
erty; to rescue; to release; to clear from: free ing,
imp.; freed, pp. delivered from restraint; cleared;
freety, ad. -li, in a free manner; liberally; gener-

'e'ness, n. state of being unconstrained; openness; free-agency, n. the state of acting rithout necessity: free-agent, n. one under int of will: free booter, n. bole of (free, and Eng. freebulter), a robber; one who roves plunder or booty; free booting, n. plundering; free-born, a free by birth; inheriting; free-born, a free born, a free by birth; inheriting; free-hold, n. property which a man holds for is own right; fee-simple; free mason, n. -md-an ancient fraternity of operative masons; mber of a secret society professedly founded and moral virtue, but generally a mere and benevolent association; free masons principles of the society of freemasons: effective free masons of the payment of fees; a school open to all: in, a speaking without reserve or restraint: n, a speaking without reserve or restraint:
n. a variety of sandstone easily cut or
freethinker, n. a sceptic; free-trade, trade
ree without undue restrictions; freewill, n. choice; power to direct our actions; addus; free and easy, making one's self at thout formality; to make free, to take

rties.

**. fréz (F. frisson, a abivering: Dut. vriesen,
**with cold: Low Ger, wresen, to be cold), to
to harden into ice; to chill; to shiver with
ecome chilled with cold; to kill with cold:
imp.: n. the process or state of congenit, pt. fros, did freeze: frozen, pp. a. frozen,
into ice; congenied by cold: freez able, a.
may be frozen: freezing-point, the degree
which water begins to turn into ice, being

when water begins to turn into ice, best in first (Ger. Fracht, the loading of a wagnip; ferchen, to despatch: Swiss, ferken, it goods—see fraught), the cargo or part of a stirp; the hire of a ship; the charge of its for transport of swise; to engage or ansport of goods: freighting, imp, loading g, as a ship: freighted, pp, loaded, as a parter, no en who: freightless, a without a reightage, n. fraid-ij, money paid for freight.

I freich, pert, to France: n. the language: French chalk, a variety of tale used for French incn, a wind musical instrument; lish, a furniture varnish: Frenchman, n. a France: frenchity, v. freishid-if, to infect anners of the French; tenchifyting, imp.; ed, pp. fdd, pp. fdd.

dd, pp. -ftd.
n. frened (F. frenesie, frenzy—see frantic),
n. frened (F. frenesie, frenzy—see frantic),
nt agitation of the mind approaching to
delirium: v. todrive to frenzy or madness; , imp.: fren'zied, pp. a. -ztd, affected with

is imp: fren'zied, pp. a. zid, affected with madness.

the 'Fréchecht (L. frequens, often, repeated: the: F. fréchecht (L. frequens, often done; christ; frequent), often seen; often done; crime; frequent, v. fréchecht', to visit often sly: frequenting, imp: frequented, pp.; i visited: frequent'er, n. one who: fred fréchecht di fréquenting, imp: frequenting, of the fredhecht die frequentines, n. de-fre, denoting the frequent repetition of an term used in grammar: frequentiness, in ferming of the morning; coolness; a painting or wills freshly plastered; al in the open air.

fresh'd, free; Dut. versch; loci. frickr; F. fraische, recent, new), brisk; moving frey, not impaired or faded; not tainted; healthy in look or feeling; not sait; un; fresh'd, d. d. fr fresh ness, n. hewness; reshen, v. frésh'den, to make fresh't to grow free from sait; to grow brisk and strong, ind: freshening, imp. a. freshening, make owing fresh; refreshing; fresh ende, pp. a. to seewater; fresh'es, n. plu. -d., the ming. owing fresh; retreasing: fresh each pp. a. for the fresh; deprived of saltness: fresh water, to sea-water: fresh'es, n. plu. -2r, the ming-sit and fresh water in rivers or estuaries: fright, n. frit(Goth. frurhts, timid: AS, forht; Ger. att and fresh water in rivers or estuaries: fright, sudden terror, but of short a. -4t, the sudden overflow of a river from duration; alarm; frightful, a. frit(foth, exciting

rain or melted snow: fresh'man, n. in Eng., a university student during his first year; a novice. fret, v. fret (L. pricare; It. prepare; Bav. fretten, to rub: Swiss, fretten, to become sore by rubbing; AS. fretan, to gnawl, to wear away by rubbing; to be peevish and irritable; to be vexed; to irritate; to vex: to make rough on the surface; n. agitation of mind; fret stag, imp.; adj. wearing away; vexing; eating; fret sted, pp.; adj. eaten; rubbed or worn away; made rough on the surface; vexed: fret ful, a. for inspection of the; peevish: fret fully, ad. 4i. fret ful and a fret in fret [pp.; adj. eaten; rubbed or worn away; made rough on the surface; vexed: fret ful, a. for inspection of the surface; retter, and in a full and a fret, n. fret (Sp. free, gold lasse). It. frestor, in the full and a free, to ornamented work in embroidery or carving; v. (old F. freter, to interlace; frettes, an iron grating; It. ferrata, the grating of a window; Sp. fretes, the bands forming the body of a shield, in her, and arch, to ornament by interlacing bars or fillets: n. small bands or fillets interlacing bars or fillets: n. small bands or fillets interlacing ach other at right angles; fret ting, imp.; add, variegating with bands or fillets: fret ted, pp. a. interlaced; variegated; ornamented with fretwork; fret work, raised work; work adorned with fretwork: fretwork, fret'ty, a. -4i, adorned with fretwork: fretwork, raised work; work adorned with fretwork: fretwork, fret'ty, a. -7i, adorned with fretwork: fretwork, frielbel, a. friable, a. friely, a. 4i, pert. to friars; n. a monastery of friars.

fribble, a. frible (F. frivole, trifling-from L. friew, a. d. friary, a. -4i, pert. to friars; n. a monastery of friars.

mendicant orders; a monk: friarlike and friarly, a. d.: friary, a. d.; pert, to friars: n. a monastery of triars.

fribble, a fribil (F. frivole, trifling—from L. frivolus, tribbles, p. fribiles, fribbles, p. fribiles, fribbles, p. fribiles, fribbles, p. fribiles, fribbles, p. fribiles, fribiles, p. fribiles, fribiles, p. fribiles, p. fribiles, f

in sickness.

frieze, n. frêz (F. friser, to curl or crisp; frisons, frizzled or raised work: Sp. fres, gold or silver lace; mid. L. frisere, to ornament with borders), a kind of coarse woollen cloth with a nap on one side: (F. frise), the flat part under the corner of a column, usually ornamented with figures or other carved work: v. to form a nap; to frizie; to curl: friezed, a. frézi, napped; shaggy: friezelike, a.: friez fing, n. the process of forming a nap on woollen cloth.

frigate, n. fripidi (F. frigues; Sp. fragata, a light from a war-ship, generally carrying from thirty

certain acid which in combination forms explosive

certain acid which in combination ions with a compounds.

fulsome, a. fall-nim (feel. fullsa, to show disgust—from full, foul: perhaps rather Eng. full, and some), disgustingly fawning or obsequious: masseous; rank and gross, as a fulsome speech; ful fomely, ad. -li: fulf-somenest, n. offensive grossness.

fulvous, a. full-vis (l., fullwis, of a deep yellow), yellow; tawny; of a saffron colour.

fumble, v. famild (low Ger. fummelen, to fumble: Dan. famile, to stammer), to feel or grope about; to handle anule: fum'bling, imp; add, groping; managing awkwardly; fum'bled, pp.-blid: fum'blingly, ad. -li: fum'bling, n. -bler, one who gropes or manages awkwardly.

-bid: rum blingty, ad. -fi: rum bler, n. -bier, one who gropes or manages awkwardy. rume, n. fâm (l. funus, smoke: Sans. dhuma, smoke—from dhu, to agitate: lt. funno: F. funde), vapour from combustion; smoke or vapour; any volatile or gaseous matter emitted in an offensive volatile for gaseous matter emittee in an ficasive form; rage; po shafe with anger: fa'ming, inp.; ad, sending forth vapour; raging; to chafe with anger: fa'ming, inp.; ad, sending forth vapour; raging; famed, pp. faind; furningly, ad. 4t. fume less, a free from fumes: fa'mily, ad. 4t. fume less, a free from fumes: fa'mily, ad. 4t. fu'miness, n.: fumy, a fa'mi, producing smoke or vapour; full of vapour: fumiferous, a fa'mi/s'r-is' (b. fero, I bear), producing fumes or smoke: fumarole, n. fa'mot-ol (lt. fumare, to smoke), an opening in a volcanic district from which smoke and other gaseous fumes issue forth: fumigate, v. fa'mi-gat, to expose to the action of disinfecting vapours: fu'migating, imp.; fu'migated, pp.; fu'migation, n. -ga'shu'm, the employment of fumes or vapours in order to purify or disinfect; fu'migatory, a. -ga'ter-i, that purifies by fumes or vapours.

employment of fumes or vapours in order to purify or disinfect; furing a tory, a. -qd.ie⁻ⁱ-i, that purifies by fumes or vapours.

fumet, n. faⁱmēt (L. fimus, dung), the dung of deer.

fun, n. faⁱmēt (L. fimus, dung), the dung of deer.

fun, n. faⁱn (prov. F. fun, smoke; Sw. fium, anything light, as vapour i celt., AS. fon, a fool), sport;
merriment; drollery; fun'ny, a. -ni, droll; comical;
fun'nily, ad. -di.

function, n. finyle'shin (L. functio, a performance,
an execution: It. functione: F. fouction), performance,
fince; employment; duty; the office of any bodily
organ; power; faculty: functional, a. -di. pert. of
anctions: functionally, ad. -di. functional disfunctional derangement of an organ arising
from a cause external to itself, as when indigestion
causes functional derangement of the heart, brain,
dc.; opposed to organic disease, in which the organ
itself is affected; a term merely expressing ignorance
of the cause and nature of the disease.

fund, n. find (L. fundua, a farm, an estate: It.

of the cause and nature of the disease.

fund, n. Fidnd (I. Jindus: a farm, an estate: It.
fondo: P. fond), that out of which supplies are drawn;
a stock or bank of money; ample store; permanent
debts due by Government paying interest are called
the funds or stocks; v. to place money in a fund; to
put lent money into the form of permanent bonds or
stock bearing regular interest: funding, inp. a putting into the funds; placing in the condition of a
funded debt: fund'ed, pp. a placed in the funds or
public stocks as a permanent investment; put into
the form of bonds or stock: fundless, a. fund-holder,
one having money invested in the funds: sinking
fund, a sum of money setapart, and increased at fixed
intervals, with the view of extinguishing a public intervals, with the view of extinguishing a public

debt. fundament, n. fün'dd-mēnt (L. fundamentum, groundwork, basis: It. fondamento: F. fondement, the foundation; the seat of the body: fun'damen'tal, a. serving for the foundation; essential; primary leading: n. a leading or primary principle or article, essential: fun'damen'tals, n. plu. essential parts, as fundamental truths: fun'damen'tally, ad. -dd-ls: fun'damental'tty, n. -dd'ls: fun'damental'ty, d. -dd-ls: fun'damental'ty, n. -dd'ls: fun'd

sential funeral, n. fainër-di (F. funercilles; It. funerale, a burial—from L. funus, a dead body, a burial—from L. funus, a dead body, a burial—from L. funus, a dead body, a burial—from funeris), the ceremony of burying a dead buman body; add, pert, to or used at a funeral; funereal, a funeris, a unting a funeral; dark; solemn; mournfu; funerally, ad. -ll. fungus, a long-fine fungusa, fine-fine-des (I. fungus, a mushroom or toadstool; It. fungus, Fungus, a mushroom or toadstool; it. fungus, a mushroom or toadstool; any spongy excrescence on a plant or animal: fungi,

FURR

n. plu. Nin'fi, an order of plants: fungous, a. Jing' gils, of or resembling a fungus; soft; spongy: fungouity, n. josi-tis, soft excrescence: fungia, n. Jin' ji-d, a mushroom-like genus of corals: fungia, a. Jin' ji-d, a mushroom-like genus of corals: fungia, a. jul' ji-d, a mushroom-like genus of corals: fungia, a. jul' ji-d, a mushroom-like genus of corals: fungia, a. jul' ji-d, trade in furs.

or art: auriery, il. fer-te-ri, turs in general; the trade in fun. fer-be-to (F. falbalas; Sp. farfala, a furbelow, in. fer-be-to (F. falbalas; Sp. farfala, a funne from Swiss, fall, a hem; il. falda, any kind of folding or plaiting), padding; a puckered flounce for ornamenting various parts of the female dress. furbish, to rub or scour to brightness; to polish: furbishing, imp.: furbished, pp. -bisht: furbisher, it one who.

furcate, a fer-kât, also fur-cate, a -kâ-ted (L. furca, a fork: Il. forca: F. four-te), forked; branching like the prongs of a fork: furca-tion, ii. -kâ-thūr, furfur, ii. fer-fer (L. furfur, bran: Il. forford, scales like bran: dandriff; scurf: furfura-coous, a-d-chis, scurfy or scaly; covered with a meal-like powder.

powder.

powder.
furious, a fu'ri-ûs (L. furiosus, mad, raging—from
furious, a fu'ri-ûs (L. furiosus, mad, raging—from
furious, rage: It. furiosus: F. furicuse), impetuous;
raging; transported by passion beyond reason: fu'rioualy, ad. -ii, fu'riousness, n. madness; rage: fury,
n, n'a-r, rage; madness; impetuously; a turbulens
violent woman: fu'ries, plu. -ris, in heather multithe three avenging delties; fu'rio'no, ad. -ri-ô'so'l[L]
in music, furiously; vehemently: fu'ror, n. -rôr (L)
rage: furr.

the three avenging delties: firfo'so, ad. -rt-0'so lits) in music, furfously; vehemently: fir for n. -ro' (L) rage; firry.
furl, v. feri (F. fardeler, to truss or pack up), to roll up in a long bundle, as a sail or flag; to draw up; furling, inp.: furled, pp. ferid.
furlong, n. feridong (contr. from furrouclong, the length of a furrow), a measure of length, being the eighth part of a mile.
furlough, n. fer'lo (D. verlof; Dan, forlor, leave, permission), among mil. men, leave of absence from duty; v. to grant leave of absence: furloughing, imp.: fur loughed, pp. -lod, having a furlough, furnace, n. fer'nds (F. fournaise, an oven-from L. furnus, an oven: it. fornies, an enclosed fireplace for obtaining a high degree of heat; grievous afficiens.
furnish, v. fer'nish (F. fournir, to furnish—from furnish—from furnish and oven-from L. furnus, an oven: it. fornies, to store with, to supply with anything wanted or necessary; to fit up; to store; furnishing, imp: add, supplied: furniture, ac. furnishing, ac. ac. furnishing.

decoration.

decoration.
furror, n.—see furious.
furred, furrier, êc.—see fur.
furrow, n. für-ro (AS. furh; Ger. furche, a furrow).
—from L. porca, a ridge between two furrows, its
small trench or channel made by a plough; any morow groove or channel: v. to form furrows in; to
groove; to wrinkle: furrowing, imp.: furrows,
pp. -rod, having channels or ridges lengthwise.

a. fer'ther (AS. forth, forward; comp. of the see), more distant; beyond this; addiw used as the comp. of far: adv. to a greater V. to help forward; to promote: fur therepromoting; advancing: fur thered, promoting; advancing: fur thered, a. fer-flest, most advanced place: adv. at the greatest distance. Note: furtherts, a. fer-flest, most advanced place: adv. at the greatest distance. Note: sestricted by many in its application to and further to quantity and degree, &c. a. fer-field. L. furtives, stolen—from fur, a factive: F. furtif), stolen, as furtive furtively, ad. d, by stealth. ee under furious.

- fers (AS. fyrs., furze: properly firs, from

ee under furious.

. ferz (AS. fyrs, furze: properly firs, from ly leaves), a common, hardy, prickly shrub; or whin: furzy, a. fer-ist, full of furze.

. file-kils (L. fuscus, dark: 1t. fosco), dark;

faz (L. fusus, poured or spread out: It. melt or liquety by heat; to dissolve; to be wising, imp.: fused, pp. a. fazd, melted: fusadou, the act of melting; the state of being or melted by heat; the union or blending as if melted: fu'sible, a. -rt-bl, that may be u'siblity, n. -bu't-tt, the quality of being melted: fusible metal, an alloy of bismuth, lin, which melts at the heat of boiling

fame, n. fdz. also fuses, n. fd.ze' (F. fusée, a firework of sputtering gunpowder: Ger. Swiss, pfusen, to fizz, as hot iron in water), at with a combustible composition, used for Is or for blasting: fusee, n. fuled, a match;

*** I flast (F. fuscau, a spindle; fusce, the a crane: L. fusus, a spindle), the cone or set of a watch or clock round which the resund: fusform, a, fixt-fotorm (L. forma, bot., spindle-shaped, like the root of a

files! (Bav. fuse!, bad brandy; fuse!n, to tid oil arising from potato-spirit.
y, famible—see fuse.
h, a.—see under fuses.

i, a.—see under fuses.

#isti (F. justi; it. jocile, a fire-steel for a

—from mid. L. jocus, fire), a light musket

f. fastleer or fusilier, n. jeit-ler, a soldier

armsed with a fusil: fusilade, n. jeit-dat

de, a shooting), discharges of firearms in

torcises.

fusion, n.—see fuse. fuses, n./usen, to make a fixing noise: Sw. fus, sit, a bustle in a small matter; much ado about trifies: fus's, a.—st. troublesome and bustling about a small matter; fus'ily, ad.—4, in a bustling

mainer, fust it., fustis, a staff: F. fut), in arch., the shart of a column from the astragal to the capital, fusted, a. fustied F. fuste, tasting or smelling of the cask: Low Ger, fustriq, ill-smelling), having a bad smell; mouldy: fus by a. -48, ill-smelling; rank: fustiness, n. an ill smell from mouldness, &c. fustet—see fustic.

fusting. n. fustien ind F. fustion.

cmess, it am it smell from moudiness, &c. fusitet—see fusite.
fusitian, in, fitsiti-dn (old F. fusitaine; It. fusitagno, fusitian—see called as brought from Fostat, near Cairol, a thick strong cloth made of cotton; an initiated swelling kind of writing or speaking; bombast: adj. made of fusitian; absurdly pompous.
fusite, in füsitik, or fusite, in, füsitet (F. fusitoc or fusite), a kind of wood used as a yellow dye-stuff. fusity, a.—see fusited.
fusus, in, füsitik (i. a spindle), an extensive genus of shells, of which the spindle-shell and the red whelk may be taken as the type: fusulina, in, füsitikiking, in gool, a genus of foraminifera, forming spindle-shaped cell-growths.
futile, a. füsiti (i., futilis, that cannot contain, that cannot be relied on: It. and F. futile), trilling; of no weight or importance; of no effect: futilely, ad. diffutility, in, füsitikit, want of weight or effect; worth-lessness.

lessness, futbocks, n. plu. fültiöks (corruption of foot-hook or foot-lock), the upright curved timbers or ribs of a ship springing from the keel, which hold the ship to-gether; small shrouds over the lower ones. future, a, fültür or chögr (le, futurus, about to be: It. futuro; P. futur), that is to come; that which is to exist: n. time to come; a tense in grammar: futurity, n. fültür-li, time to come; event to come; trurist, n. sist, one who belleves that the Bible prophecies are to be fulfilled in the future. fuzz, v. füz (Ger. pfuschen; Swiss, pfusen, imitative of the sound of water flying off a heated surface), to fly off with a whizzing noise, as water from a hot

tive of the sound of water flying off a heated surface), to fly off with a whizzing noise, as water from a hot surface: furzing, inp.: fuzzed, pp. füzd: fuzzle, y. füzd: fuzzle, y. füzd: fuzzle, y. füzd: fuzzle, füzzle, y. füzd: fuzzle, füzzle, f

G

so or gaberdine, n. gab'êr-dên (Sp. gabar-cee outer garment; in the middle ages, a ment or cassock rendered obligatory on the

at. gdb:! (Scot. gab, talk: Dan. gab: Pol. h, to prate; to talk idly and rapidly, or saming: a. loud or rapid talking without marticulate sounds: gab bling, imp.: gab-82/d: gabblar, n. gdb:/dr. one who: gab, name word), talkativeness; loquacity: v. h; to talk idly: gab bing, imp.: gabbed,

gable in (F. gabion: It. gabbia, a cage; gabion), in mi., a large cylindrical basket cork, open at both ends and filled with as a sheber for working parties, and in the 1 of the parapets of trenches, &c.: gablon-add, a parapet formed of gabions, abd (Goth, gibla, a pinnacle: Ger. giebel, end of a house), the triangular part of the se or building between the caves and the blet, n. old; the small gabe used for the iches or Gothic tabernacle-work. It would be a few for the control of the series of Gothic tabernacle-work. It would be a few for the control of the control of

in their skin: gadabout, n. one who runs much abroad

Gaelic, n. galitk (from Gael or Gaul), the language of the Highlanders of Scotland; a dialect of the Celtic language; add, pert. to the Scotlish Highlanders or their language.

their language, gaff, n. etc. to the Scottish Highlanders or gaff, n. etc. [See June 2015]. Ger. etc., a fork), a propor sort of boom used in extending the upper corner of a fore-and-sat sail.

gaffer, n. gaffér (a probable contr. of goodfather or grandfather), a word formerly applied to an aged man in humble life; a name given to a foreman or oversman.

oversman.
gag, in. gdg (imitative of sounds uttered while suffering from an impediment or imperfection in the organs of speech: Swiss, gaggen, to stutter: Gael, gagach, stuttering), something put into the mount to hinder speaking; v. to hinder speaking by thrusting something into the mouth, or in any other way; gag ging, imp.; gagged, pp. gagd; gag-toth, a projecting tooth, gage, n. gd; if: gage, a pledge), a piedge or security; a giove or cap, &c., thrown to the ground as a challenge to combat; v. to piedge; to wager: gaging, pigg; gaged, pp. gdd.
gage, in recather-page, the windward of a ship; gage, y. gd; if on ensure-see gauge.
gaggle, v. gdq; (Dut. gagpelen; Ger. gackein, to make a noise, as a goose), to make a noise like a goose; gaggling, imp. gling; adj, silly; noisy and foolish; gagled, pp. gdq; d.
galety and gally—see gay. gag, n. gag (imitative of sounds uttered while suffer-

gain, n. gan (old F. gaagner; F. gagner, to gain—applied primarily to what was obtained from the ground by labour; Prov. gaanh, gain, profit), profit; advantage obtained; interest: v. to get, as profit or advantage; to obtain by effort; to procure; to have profit or advantage; to reach or arrive at: gain ing, inp.; gained, pp. gained; gains, n. plu. gaine, carnings, &c.; gain fulle, "job, profitable; advantageous; gain fully, ad. dr. gain fulness, n. gain fless, a. bringing no advantage; to gain ground, to advance in any undertaking; to prevall; to gain over, to draw to another party or interest: to gain on or upon, to encroach on, as the sea; to get the better of.

is the sea; to get the better of, gainsay v, dated (8, gam; leel, gem; leer, gegen, gainsay, v, dated (8, gam; leel, gem; leer, gegen, against, and say), to contradict; to oppose in words: gain saying, imp.; gainsad, pp. edd, contradicted; gain sayer, n. one who; an opposer.

'gainst, contraction for against, gairish or garish, a. gar-ish (old Eng. gaure; Swiss, gairish or garish, a. gar-ish (old Eng. gaure; Swiss, gair, to stare), staring; glaring; showy; gair-ishly, ad. -if; gair'ishness, n. finery; flaunting gaudiness, gait, n. gat (Dan. gade, a street; leel gate, street, path; Sw. gata, a street, a way), manner and air in walking.

gait, n. gait (lan. gade, a street: ice. gata street, path: Sw. gata, a street, a way), manner and air in walking.
gaiters, n. plu. gaiters (F. guestre, or guidre), coverings of cloth for the legs and ankles, coming down over part of the shoe.
gails, n. gaiter, and court dress), display; splendour:
gails, n. gaiter, and court dress), display; splendour:
galactic, a gaith/title (Gr. gade, milk—gen. galactic, a gaith/title (Gr. gade, milk—gen. galactic, a gaith/title (Gr. gade, milk—gen. galactic, connected with or relating to the galaxy or milky-way; of or pert. to milk: galactometer, n. galichim-ther (Gr. metron, a measure), an instr. for ascertaining the quality of milk; a lactometer: galactic, n. gaith/titl, a mineral, so called from its gruing the colour of milk when triturated among water: galaxy, n. galiches, the milky-way; the long white luminous track which seems to encompass the heavens like a girdle; any assemblage of distinguished persons or things.
Galatians, n. plu. gal-dishi-dnz, inhabitants of Galatia, in Asia Minor, descendants of the Gauls, who

d there. settled there.

galbanum, n. gdl/bd.ndm (L.), the resinous sap of an umbelliferous plant imported from Turkey.

galbulus, n. gdl/bd/its [med. L.), in bot., a modification of the cone, where the apex of each carpellary

cation of the cone, where the spec of each carpenary scale is much enlarged or fleshy, so that collectively they form a round compact fruit.

gale, n. gal (Norm. galen, angry: prov. Dan. galm, a strong wind; they of the strong blast of wind: Dan. gal, mad), a strong wind;

galeate, a. ga'll-dt, also ga'lea'ted (L. galeatus, wearing a helmet), in bot., shaped in a hollow vaulted manner like a helmet; bearing a flower resembling a helmet.

helmet.
galena, n. gd-lé'nd (Gr. galene, tranquillity), an oro
of lead of a bluish-grey colour and metallic lustre;
galenic, a. gd-leh-lik, pert, to galena.
Galliee, n. gdl'l-lé, a. Roman province of Palestine
in the time of Christ; a porch or chapel annexed to
some anc, churches: Gal'Ile'an, n. -lê'dn, an inhabitant
of Calling.

gallonella, n. gdl'1-6-nel'ld (a small helmet—dim. of gglea, a helmet), an abundant genus of diatoms or

gaionelia, h. guet-io-net-ia is small neinec—dim. of nicroscople silicious organisms.

galict, n. guilt-io (F. guiltote—dim. of guilere, a gal-ley), a sine maion galilot, patione—dim. of guilere, a gal-ley), a sine maion galilot.

galipo, h. guilt-io (F. guiltote—dim. of guilere, a small ps), a sine maion galilot.

galipo, n. guilt-io (F. guiltot), a white resinous inice found flowing from fir or pine trees.

gall. n. guilt (As geolla, gall; geales, yellow: Ger. guile, gali; gelb, yellow), in an animal, a bitter yellowish-green fluid secreted by the gall-bladder; ble; anything extremely bitter; anger; rancour; bitter-ness of mind; a neutral salt skimmed off the surface of melted crown glass: gall-bladder, a small sack, pear-shaped, which receives the bile from the liver: gal-stone, a concretion found in the gall-bladder; galless, a wanting gall or bitterness.

gall, n. guile; or gall-nut (it. guile, a bubble, an oas-gall: h. guila; F. guile, the oak-apple), a hard round excrescence growing round the eggs of an insect deposited in the tender shoots of the oak-tree, &c.; galite, a. Juk, pert. to or obtained from galls, as sullic acid.

gallie acid

gall, v. gale! (F. galler, to fret, to itch: It. galla, scab: Icel. galli, a fault or imperfection), to hurt or

break the skin by rubbing; to tease; to vex much; to chagrin; to wound the feelings; n. a wound in the skin by rubbing; galling, imp.; adj, adapted to fret or vex; n. a fretting or wearing of the skin by friction; galled, pp. goled.

gallant, a. gall-idat (It. gallano, quaint and gay in clothes; galante, brave, handsome-from gale, show, festivity; F. gallant, courteous, gallantel, manifesting bravery; magnanimous; daring; showy; gallantly, ad. 41; gallantey, n. 4rt, bravery; intrepidity; policatention to women-orden used in a bad or equivalent sense; gallant, n. gall-idat' or gall, a showy person; one polite and attentiot to women; a lever; v. gallant, on each gallant, on a woman; gallant'-ing, imp.; gallant'ed, or gallant'-ing, imp.; g one pointe and attentive to women; a lover: V. gat-lant, to attend and wait on, as on a woman; gallant'-ing, imp.: gallant'ed, pp. galleon, n. gal'il-on (Sp. galeon), a large Spanish ship formerly used in trading to America, or as a war-ship formerly used in trading to America, or as a war-

supplormenty used in trading to America, or as a wargallery, in gdt'lêr-î (F. galerie, gallery, lobby: Lang,
gallery, country, galery, galery, galery, galery,
galley, in gdl'lêt (loel, galleyda; mid. L. galeida;
in mid., a passage formed under ground.
galley, in gdl'lêt (loel, galleyda; mid. L. galeida;
in galley, in galery, f. galere, a galley), a one-decked
vessel navigated with sails and cars, used in the Mediterranean; a light open boat; the kitchen of a ship;
in printing, the frame which receives the types from
the composing-stick; the galleys, n. plu gdl'lâts, galleys used as a place of punishment—galleys being
generally rowed by slaves and criminais; galleyslave, n. a person condemned for a crime to work in a
galley.

Gallic, a. gal'lik (L. Gallia, Gaul, ancient name of France, pert. to Gaul or France; also Gal'lican, a -t-kdn: gal'lician, a -t-kdn: gal'lician, a French idiom or form of expression: Gallican Church, the distinctive title of the E.

sion: Gallican Church, the distinctive title of the k. Cath. Ch. in France.

galligaskins, n. plu. galli-gaskins, CF. Greguesque, Greek or Greclan), leather protectors or hose for the legs of sportsmen during shooting excursions, &c. gallinaceous, a. galli-nāc-shās (i. gallinaceous, pert. to domestic fowls-from gallina, a hent F. gallinaceou, pert. denoting birds like the domestic fowls-from gallinaceous, pert. denoting birds like the domestic fowls-from gallinaceous pert.

key, &c., c., see gallot, gallyot, n. see gallot, for gallyot, n. gall-li-pôt (Dut. gley, clay; gley-pôt, gallyot, n. gall-li-pôt (Dut. gley, clay; gley-pôt, gallyot, n. gall-agries to contain medicines.

by druggists or apothecaries to contain medicines.
gallon, n. gallin (Sp. and old F. galon, a gallon;
F. jalle, an earthen jar), a liquid or dry measure containing four quarts.

and the distribution of the property of the pr

Galloway, n. gai'lo-wa, the name for a species of horses under 14 hands high, first bred in Galloway

in Sociand. pairlos (Sch. galga; Ger. galgar, salgallowa, n. pairlos (Sch. galga; Ger. galgar, salgallowa, n. pairlos (Sch. galga; Ger. galgar, salgallowa, n. pairlos (Sch. galgar; Ger.
from which criminals are hung.
galache or galache, n. gal-cheir (F. galoche, a clear
old Eng. galache, a wooden sole fastened by a strap to
the foot), an overshoe of caoutchout or leather for
keeping the feet dry in wet weather; also goloshgalvanism, n. pair-dn-izm (from Galcont, of Bologathe discoverer), electricity developed from the chemical action which takes place from certain bodyplaced in contact, as different metals: galvanist, aisf, one who studies galvanism: galvanology,
-isf, one who studies galvanism: salvanology,
vanologist, n. one who writes on; galvanic, a. galvanologist, n. one who writes on; galvanic, a. gal-

c, of or pert, to galvanism; also galvanical, a; gal'vanisa, v. edu-t; to affect with galvanism; affaig, inn; gal'vanised, pp. t-dr; galvans, n. edu-tère (fr. nedroy, a measure), an instrectaining the presence of electricity and estig its amount; galvan escope, n. edu-tère (fr. galvanise or view), an instr. for detecting currents of electricity; galvanic battery, an stus for generating and accumulating galvan-galvanised iron, iron, generally sheet-iron, dwith zinc by a peculiar process; galvanog-n. edg-rd-fs (fr. grophe, a writing), a modern s by means of which objects of wood, stone, &c., and coins, plaster-casts, copperplates when ed. &c. may be exactly copied in copper; also electrog raphy—see electrotype, under elec-

bit, n. gam'bit (F.-from It. gambetto, to trip up heels), at the game of chess, an opening made rificing a pawn gratuitously at an early stage game in order to gain a particular advantage

ils, v. gdm'bl (Bav. gampen, to jump, to sport: gammel, merry-making: connected with game and only for: gam bling, imp: n. the act or practice of one mables; gam'bled, pp. blit gam bler, n. -bk', gam'bled, pp. -bdi: gam'bler, n. -bk',

o.

ogo, n. gdm-bdf (from Cambodia, in Asia), a
gunn-resin used as a pigment, and in medicine
stic and nasueating purpe.

ol, n. gdm-bd (F. gambiller, to was the leg, to
Lang. Jánshela, to tumble; ghimba, to jump;
od with game), a dance or skip about in or for
joy; a sportive prank: v. to dance and skip
isport or joy; to frisk: gamboling, imp: adj.
iz gambolist, pp. bdd.
rel, n. gdm-brd (R. gambarrillo—from gamba,
he hind leg of a horse; a crooked stick used
hers for suspending animals that have been
ored.

ared.

. gdm (AB. gaman, merry-making, sport:
usan, joy), wild animals pursued or taken by
; sport or diversion of any kind; context for
ent; a single match at play; sportive insult
ery: w. to play at any sport; to gamble: gaup: n. practice or habit of gamblers: gamed,
d: game'star, n. sfor, one who is viciously
to play for money; a gambler: gamekeeper,
ho has the care of certain wild animals prey law: game'some, a. san, gay; sportive:
psty, ad. di: game'someness, n. game-cock,
t of a particular species bred for fighting;
ws, laws by which persons are punished by
. vs. laws by which persons are punished by apprisonment if convicted of killing certain nais, as bares, pheasants, partridges, &c., of ag in the pursuit of them, or of having them ossession without a certificate or licence, n. gdminer (AS, gmeder; contr. of god-grandmother), a word formerly used in ad-

ond women.

a, n. gam'man (It. gambone, any great leg—
tha, a leg: F. jambon, a ham—from jambe,
moked or cured ham; the hinder and thick

moked or cured ham; the hinder and thick itch of becom having part of the leg. a, int. gdva-mdw (lhan. gunmen, sport: Fris. int. of contempt), a familiar exclamation, nonsense, you are joking: n. an imposition v. to impose on by boaxing or humbusquac; at the game backgammon: gam moning, a moned, pp. -dm: backgammon, n. a game th a box and dire.

th a box and dire.

kalous, a gdm-6-pel-d-lis (Gr. gamos, marpetalon, a lean, in bot., having a corolla

the union or grating together of several
as to form a tube; monopetalous; gami, a -sep-d-lise (sepalon, an adopted word
etalon, for a sepal), having a calyx formed
on of several sepals; monosepalous.
n. gdm-8t (F. gamme, the musical scale—
or gamme, a clume of bells, and ut, used
o mark or designate the first note of the
lines and spaces on which musical notes

n. gan'der (AS. gandra), the male of the

gdng (AS. gang, a journey, a step: Ger. ik, a gallery—see go), a number going in renerally persons; a crew; a band; gang'er,

n. -/r, the foreman of a gang of labourers on a railway : gang or gangue, n. genot, a German term for a ven or lode; the matrix or portion of rock in which an ore is imbedded; gang board, n. a loard or plank with strips of word natled at rose it for the convenience of writes of wear names a rest for the convenience of walking into a boat, &c., without slipping; gang way, a temporary road or passage into or out of a ship, or from one part of a ship to another; any temporary ac-cess to a building formed of planks; a narrow passage of any kind.

ganglion, n. gdm/gll-dn, plu. ganglions or gan-glia, gll-d (Gr. games)con, a little tumour under the skin near the sinews), in aneth, an emiargement in the skin near the shews, in *anoth*, an enlargement in the course of a nerve; a trainar in the sheath of a tendon; gan glia ted, a. d-fed, having ganglions; intertwined; ganglion is, a. on-th, applied to roller tions of vestular matter which are centres of nervous power to the fibrow connected with them; ganglionsa ra, n. d-nei'rd (Gr. neuron, n. nerve), a name applied to the mind inscons and articulate divisions of the animal kingdom, which are characterised by a ganglionic nervous system.

system.
gangrene, n. pingigrèn (L. gangrana; Gr. gang-grana, a gangrene-from Gr. grana, i est or gnaw, a condition of some soft part of a living body closely appreaching to merification or death; v. to mortify or become mortified; gan grenning, mp; gangrened, pp. grènd; adj. affected with gangrene; gangrenous, pang-greenus, showing a tendency to gangrene; hav ing the character of gangrene.

gangue—see gang. gannet, n. yan:net (AS. ganota, the wild guose), the solan good

gamet, n. gdn-at (AS. ganota, the wild goose), the solan geoses, ganocephala, n. gdn-a-sef-d-b (Gr. genos, lustre, and kephale, the head), a name applied to one of the orders of reputial living and extinct, having reference to the sculptured and externally polished or ganotd bony plates with which the head is defended: gaal-ocephalous, a. -da, else pert, to. ganotid, a. gdn-bjd, also gamotidean, a. -di-id-d along an order of fishes, living and extinct, having angular scales, composed of herry or bony plates overed with a strong alming ensured. In gantlet, n. gdn-tid-d along gametic, n. gdn-tid-d along a glove), an iron glove-from F. gantlet, is gandlet, a glove, an iron glove-from F. gantlet, the gandlet, and glove, an iron glove-from F. gantlet is guardlet gantlet, the thrown down in token of a challenger gant letted, a. -di-di, wanting a gantlet to throw the gantlet gantlet, to account the gantlet gantl making a lattle cach naving a switch of Knotten could in his hand to scourse the criminal. Note. Though put under this group, it will be seen that gratlet, in the expression to run the puntlet, has really no connection with quattet or quantitet, but is a mere corruption of gantelope.

gaol, n. jol. often written jall (it. gatelo, a cage: gaol, n. jol. often written jall (it. gatelo, a cage) for many acceptance tool without a

colo, boly, fobt; pare, bud; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, zeal.

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garble, v. gdr-bl (Sp. garbillo, a coarse sleve; garbilare, to garble, to sift), to pick out and choose such parts from a statement, a writing, or an author, as may serve a purpose-generally in a bad sense; to mutilate; garbling, imp.; garbled, pp. -bld; adj. separated or picked out to serve a purpose; garbler, n. -bld; one who; a sorter and teleanser, as of spices of many serves and teleanser, as of spices of common served or picked.

com, sorted or picked.

garden, n. qdr-dn (it. giardino; F. fardin; Ger. garten, a garden), an enclosed cultivated space in which flowers, fruits, vegetables, &c., are reared; v. to cultivate a garden; gardening jump. -dn-ing; n. the act or art of laying out and cultivating ground as gardens; gardened, pp. -dn-ing gardens; parts and vegetables are reared.

garfish, n. gdr-fish (AS. gar, a spear), a fish known under the name of correction.

gargeoutler, to gargle), a liquid medicinal preparation used for washing the mouth and throat; v. to wash the mouth and throat; garfing, imp. -gling; gargeded, p. -dd.

the mouth and throat: gar'gling, imp. -gling: gar'-

she mouts and arroat; gar gung, imp. -yeng; gar-gled, pp. -gld. gargorie, n. gdr-goyi (F. gargouille, the throat, a spout to vold the rain-water of a house), one of the amic figures into which the spouts carrying off rain-water from a building were worked in Gothic architecture;

from a building were worked in Gothe architecture; also gurgoty, ger-goid, garlah, a. gal-rich (old Eng. gare or gaure, to stare; to stare), beware, to take heed of; Swiss, glare, to stare), staring; glaring; showy; extravaganily gay: garlahy, ad. -ii, splendidly; gaudily; garlahgs, n. flaunting gaudiness. garland, n. garlande (mid. L. garlanda; F. guirlande, a garland—from It gala, festivity), a wreath or chaplet made of branches, flowers, &c. v. to deck with flowers: garlanding, imp.: garlanded, no.

dc.; v. w. week.

landed, pp.
garlic, n. gdr-like/AS. garleac; Icel. geirlaukr, garlic

-from AS. gar; Icel. geirr, a spear, and laukr, a

leek), a plant of the onion kind, having a very strong

stand and an acrid pumpent taste.

leek), a plant of the officer that, having a very smooth smell and an acrid pungent taste, garment, n. gár-mént (it. guarnimento: F. garniment, decking or trimming—from F. garnir, to deck, to adorn), any article of clothing: garments, n. plu. dress in general.

dress in general.
garner, n. gár'ner (F. grenier, a corn-loft—from grane, grain), a place where grain is stored; a granary:
v. to store in a granary: gar'nering, imp.; gar'nered,

pp.-nird.
garnet, n. gdrinkt (It. grandto, fine scarlet; grandto, a garnet or precious stone), a precious stone of several varieties, the better varieties being of a beautiful red.
garnish, v. gdrinkt (It. guarnire; F. garnir, to deck, to adorn; to adorn; to deck, et alorn), to adorn; to adorn; to adorn; to adorn; to adorn; to adorn; to adorn in, no something added for embellishment, as round a dish at table; that which ornaments; garnishde, pp.-nisht; garnishment, n. ornament; furtiture; dress: garnishe, n. gdrintsh-d(F. garrer, beware, look out), in law, the person in whose hands the property of another is attached till the claims of a third party be satisfied.

be satisfied.

be satisfied.

garote or garrote, n. ga-röt' (Sp. garrote, strang-ling a criminal with an iron collar: E. garrotter, to tie fast or bind with cords), the capital punishment in Spain; a method sometimes employed by thieves In Spain; a method sometimes employed by thieves and footpads of rendering their victim insensible by seizing him round the throat from behind, thus causing parial suffociation; strangulation; a bow-atring; v. to render suddenly insensible by com-pressing the throat, fee, and then to rob; garot-ting, imp.: n. the practice or method of garotters; garotting, pp.; garot befer or method of garotters;

garotted, pp. garotter, n.-er, one who attacks op-garotting, garret, n. gdrritt (F. gartte, a place of refuge), the tower of a castle—from garir, to take refuge), the apartments of a high house immediately under the roof; garreted, a. -ret-ed, located in a garret; tur-

retea.
garrison, n. gdr'ri-sün (Norm. F. garnison, any ganishing, munition, or provision of war—from garnir,
to supply), a fortified place; the body of troops stationed in a fort or fortified town: w. to place troops in a fort or town for its defence; to secure by fortresses: gar'risoning, imp.: gar'risoned, pp. -sund. garrulous, a. gár-róð-lús (L. garrulus, chattering, prating: It. garrulo), talkatíve; chattering; gar-rulously, ad. -11: garrul'ty, n. -róð-lé-14, and garrulousness, n. -nés, the practice or habit of talking

much,
garter, n. gdr'tér (F. jdrretière; prov. F. gartier, a
garter—from jarret or garet, the ham or back of the
gen, astring or band used to hold up the stocking on
the leg; the badge of the highest order of knighthood
in Great Britain; the order itself; v. to bind or invest
with the garter; gartering, inp.; gar'tered, up.-têrd;
ad), wearing a garter; garter king-at-arms, the brinchial
king-at-arms, and the highest officer of the Herald's
College under the earl marshal.

college under the earl marshal.

garua, n. gatrod, a local term for the dense senfogs that occur periodically along certain parts of the
Pacific coast of S. Amer.

gar, n. gatrod, a local term for the dense senfogs that occur periodically along certain parts of the
Pacific coast of S. Amer.

gas, n. gats (a word coined by Van Helmont to signily the most subtle and volstile part of anything), an

aeriform fluid; any air; the air or carburetted hydrogen used to light our houses: gasalier, n. gat
gas branching apparatus for giving light by gas in

rooms: gaseous, a. gat-2e-0e, in the form of gas: gas
meter, n. gat-on-de-er (Gr. metroron a measure), the

art or act of measuring gas; spelt also gasometry;

gas-meter, n. any apparatus used for measuring the

volume or quantity of gas consumed: gas-bolder, n.

a vessel for containing and distributing gas; gas
fittings, the different contrivances for the application

of gas-lighting: gasafitter, n. one who fits up the pipes,

&c., for giving light by gas; gasifying, inn: gas fided, pp
fid: gasifica tion, n. ft-faishain (L. facto, I make),

the process of converting into gas.

gasconade, n. gas-faton-ad (from Gascony, in France,

the matives of which were great boasters), a boast;

had cons ded, pp. y. to bluster: gas cons ding, imp.

gash, n. gas for gaster, to cut a large hole,

a deep long cut; a deep irregular wound from a slash;

t. to cut deeply: gash ing, imp.: gas-fato, p. gasht.

y, dock, for gaster, n. gasket, plaited

v. to cut deeply: gashing, imp: gashed, pp. gashi, gasify, &c.—see gas.
gasket, n. gashket (F. garcette, a gasket), plaited hem used for packing pistons, &c.; plaited cords or small ropes by which the sails when furied are kept bound up close to the yards or gaffa.
gasp, n. gasp (icel. geispa, to yawn: Dan. gispe, to gasp), the short corvulsive opening of the mouth for sharp catching of the breath in agony or in dying: v. to breath when not able to breather freely; the short sharp catching of the breath in agony or in dying: gasping, imp.: add, opening the mouth to catch breath; the short catch of breath in agony or in dying: gasped, pp. gasp.

breath. n. act of open the mouth to catch breath, the short eath of breath in agony or in thying; gauged, pp. daspt.

agasteropods, n. plu. gaster's-pods, also gaster-poda, n. plu. -op-o-dd (Gr. gaster, the belly, and podes, feet), an order of molluscous animals which have their feet along the belly, or a ventral muscular disc adapted for creeping, like the periwhile; gasteropodous, a. -op-o-dds, pert, to the gasteropods, gastrem, n. gastre'am (Gr. gaster, the belly), the whole of the under surface of an animal's body.

gastric, a. qast-rik (Gr. gaster, the belly or stomach, relating to the belly or stomach in man; applied to certain forms of fever; gastric juice, the fluid in the stomach which acts as the principal agent in digestion; gastritis, n. drivis (lits, denoting inflammation), inflammation of the stomach; gastro, gds-fro, in and, and med, a perfix in compound words signifying related to, or connected with, the stomach; gastronom'ical, a. -t-kdl, pert, to the stomach or of one stomach; gastronome, n. gastronom'(cl. a. -t-kdl, pert, to the stomach or good living; also gastron omic, n. -o-mid, one who likes good living; assurno omid; n. -o-mid, one who likes good living; as a free, a path-from gat, a kole), an entrance door to a city, castle, &c; a large frame of wood moving on hinges which opens or closes any bassage; a door; gate less, a without a gate; gate, her; pine, pin; nole, nole, nole, her; pine, pin; nole, nole, nole, her; pine, pin; nole, nole, move;

pater, v. gath'er (Ger. gattern; Dut. gaderen, to have a heap), to bring together; to collect; to ac-cumists; to assemble; to infer; to pick, as fruit: a skid in sewing; a pucker; gath'ering, imp. as accumulation; a collection: gath'ered, pp. -rd; shiever, n. one who: gath'erable, a. -d. bl, that may realected.

Bady, a. goldd's (L. goudium, joy: old F. goudir, be merry), showy; gay; ostentatiously fine: Mily, ad. 48: gaudiness, n. 4-nes, showiness; tin-

is be merry), showy; gay; ostentatiously nice spaily, a. 4-s; smallness, n. 4-nds, showiness; tinesi spearance.
gage, n. gay (F. jauger, to estimate the number of lovis in a vessel—from jode, a bowl), a measure; a sandard of measure; on a rodizent, the distance between the rails, smally 4 feet \$1 inches; a workman's itel, a mixture of certain stuff and plastor, used in measure or certain the contents of a case great of the stuff o

game to that series of dark-onte maris or catcarcous areas occurring between the upper and lower greensants of the chalk formation, as developed in the such of England.

gamet, a. gotten & general, diminished: W. general, a. gotten & general, diminished: W. general, a. gotten & general, gen

which order.

\$max, n. \$pin (F. guigne; Sp. guinda), a species of serry, common in England and Scotland, of a deep upple or black when ripe.

\$max, n. \$pir (AS. gcarva; Icel gerft, whatever is guaranteed to set a thing in action), accounterments; trees; tackle; dress; ornaments; goods: v. to unus; to harmous; \$pax: ling, imp.: n. harmes; a series

of toothed wheels for effecting and directing motion;

of toothed wheels for enecting and directing invision; geared, pp. gerd, gecko, n. gelvio (imitative of the sound which the animal utters), one of a species of lizards able to run up walls and along ceilings like files, geese, n. plu. of goose, which see.

Gehenna, n. gelviniva (Heb. ge, valley of, and Himmon), the valley where the Jews burnt their children in the fire to Moloch; in Scrip., used as a type of

first buds: gem ming, inp.: gemmed, pp. femd; gemmya, spemmer, spe

gen. darme, n. zhâng'dârm (F. gens d'armes, men atgen. darme), in France, a sort of military police.
gender, n. jên'dêr (F. genre; L. genus, kind or sort:
R. genera), the difference in words expressing the distinction between male and female; sex.
genealogy, n. jên'dêrl'ojf (Gr. genealogia, genealogy
- irom genos, birth, race, and logos, discourse), history of the descent of a person or familie; genealogical; or general; or general of persons or families; genealogical;
v. jiz, to investigate the history of descents.
general, n. jên'êr'dî (L. generulis, belonging to a
kind or species—from genus, kind: II. generule;
F. general, relating to a whole class or order; nos
special or particular; public; common; extensive;

special or particular; public; common; extensive; usual; n, the whole; the total; the chief commander usual: n. the whole; the total: the chief commander of an army; the commander of a division; gen'erally, ad. -ii, in the main; without minute detail: gen'er-ality, n. -di-t-ii, the main body; the bulk; the great-set part: general-officers, the superior officers of an army--wiz., field-marshal, general, licutemant-general, major-general, briguider-general: as a prefix, general denotes chief or superior: generalship, n. military skill: in general, in the main; for the most part: licutemant-general, n. an officer second in rank to a general: brigadier-general, n. the commander of a brigade: major-general, rank below licutemant-gen-eral: gen eralls sime, n. -ki-imd(it.), the chief general of two or more armies acting in the same war: gen'- eralise, v. -iz', to extend from particulars to whole kinds or classes; to infer from the nature of one or a few, the nature of a number or the whole; gen-eralizing, imp.: adl. tending to or consisting in gen-eralization: a. the act or process by which we com-prehend under a common name several objects agree-pend of the common name several objects agree-ters to include to generalized; pp. -cci. generaliza-tion, n. -ad-shis, the deducing a general principle from a series of facts; act or process of grouping particu-

as series of facts; act or process of grouping particu-lars in a genus; the act of comprehending under a common name several objects agreeing in some point, generate, v. jén-ér-dt (L. generatum, to beget, to encommon name several objects agreeing in some point, generate, v. fein-fed it. generatur, to beget, to engeuder; generates, begetting—from genus, race, kind, to beget; to bring into life; to cause; to produce; generating, imp.: adj. producing; forming: generated, pp.; generated, r. der, one who or that which; gen erable, a. debt, producing; forming: generated, pp.; generated, a. debt, production; formation; an age; people of the same period; a family; a race; generate, a. fend; the that generates or produces; having the power of producing, generic, a. fend; l. (b. genus, race, kind—gen, generic, a. fend; l. (b. genus, race, kind—gen, generic, a. fend; l. (b. genus), generical; formation; and debt, generical; l. generical), generical; debt, generical; debt, generical; debt, generical; debt, generical; generical; ded. d. generous, form genus, kind, race; it. generous, form genus, kind; race; it. genus, formation; formatio

n. est-if, a disposition to give liberally or to be now force and an all the composed to mean the composed to the composed

powertal, a #m:t-till (L. genitalis, serving to beget-from gigno, I beget: It. genitalis: F. genital), pert, to generation or the act of begetting: genitals, in pilu-till, in animals, the external organs of generaplu. tion.

pin. -aax, in animals, the external organs of generation.

genitive, n. jēn-l-tiv (L. genitivus, pert. to generation or birth, genitivo case: It. genitivo F. genitiv, the genitive case; In gram, a noun infected to indicate ownership or possession, the sign of which is of the standard o

Genoese, n. gen'o-ez, the inhabitants of Genoa, a

Genosee, n. pinio-ez, the inhabitants of Genoa, a town of Italy, genouiliere, n. zhd'nool-ydr' (F. top of a boot, knee-piece-from F. genou; L. genus, the kneel, in fort, that part of the parapet reaching from the platform the sill of the embrasure, and covered by the fore part of the gun-carriage; in a borbette bodiery, the bagist of the gun-carriage; and sowher, the chiefers are analting or sculpture, zidnoy'r-(F. genre, kind, species), in pointing and sculp, the representation of the life and manners of everying life.

genteel, a. jén-têl' (F. gentil, graceful, genteel: L. gentilis, belonging to a nation or family-from gens, race, family), polite; refined; well bred; casy and graceful in manners; genteel by, ad. 4i; gentein-mas, n. quality of being genteel: gentility, n. 4ii-4i, good birth; the manners of well-bred people.

gentian, n. jén-têl-din l. gentiona, after Gentius, king of lilyria, who first experienced the virtues of the plant), a phant whose root, which is very biter, is used in medicine.

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is used in medicine.

gentile, n. fén^{fut} (L. gentilis, belonging to the
same clan or house—from gens, a race, a stock; lb.
gentile; F. gentil, a gentile, a heathen, one belonging
to the nations of the world in general, as opposed to
the Jews; a heathen; one not a Jew or a Christian:

pentile; F. gentil, a gentile, a heathen), one belonging to the nations of the world in general, as opposed to the Jews; a heathen; one not a Jew or a Christian: adj. of or pert to paguas or heathens; gen tillism n.-tzm, heathenism; paganism; genttilist ous, a. -to-its, heathenism; paganism; genttilist ous, a. -to-its, peculiar to a people or nation; hereditary, gentility, n.-see under genteel, graceful-from L. gentile, a final (P. gentil, genteel, praceful-from L. gentile, a final (P. gentil, genteel), reaching to a race, clan, or house; it gentile, a final (P. gentil, genteel), a final (P. genteel), well born; mild; man, and the seed of the conduct, well born; mild; man, seed of the conduct, the conduction of the conduct, character, habits, and outward appearance which belong, or are expected to belong, to persons born and educated in a high social position; a man in any station of life who is possessed of good breeding and refined manners, strict integrity and honour, kindness of heart, and suchlike qualities; in a limited sense, a person of fortune and good family, whether titled or not; one who bears a coat of arms; a term of complaisance or respect, as in the plural—gentlemen, when addressing a number of persons; gentlemanily, a. -li, becoming a gentleman; also gentlemanily, a. -li, becoming a gentleman i substrate of the black rot, an outen of the black rot, and ou omeer becoming to the carew whose any it is a attend the house of Lords while Parliament is sitting, and to carry incessees to the House of Commons; gentlemen-at-arms, a corps of forty gentlemen who genuine-at-arms, a corps of forty gentlemen who genuine, and the state of the second of the common genuine, and the second of the second of the common genuine, a fewi-d-in (L. gensinus, peculiar, natural; genuine, a fewi-d-in (L. gensinus, peculiar, natural; and -d-i gentlemens, n. -mes, purity; reality; freedom from adulteration or mixture. genus, n. féwis, plu. genera, fenêr-d (L. genus; Gr. genos, birth, descent), that which has aeveral species under it; a group; a kind. geocantrie, a. fé-semitrik (Gr. ge, the éarth, and kentron, the centre), having the centre of the earth for its centre-applied to the position of a celestial object as viewed from the earth; also ge ocentrical, a.

strikel, goode, n. jérôd (F. gérôde, eagle-stone: Gr. gorôdes, earthy), a round or roundish lump of a stony substance, sometimes hollow and lined with crystals, goodesy, n. jérôdi-s-si (Gr. gc, the earth, and deste, I divide: F. geodésie), those branches of mathematica which are applied to the determination of the magnitude and figure of the whole earth, or of any large portion of its surface, and to the construction of magni-

geodesic, a. je'6-des'tk, and ge'odes'ical, a. 4-kal, also geodesic, a. je'6-des'tk, and ge'odes'ical, a. 4-kal, pert. to the art of measuring large portions of the earth's surface, ascertaining its figure, &c. geognosy, n. je'-0j'no'st (Gr. je, the earth, and gnosis, knowledge-from gnoo, I knowl, the knowledge or study of the structure of the earth's crust, in contradistinction to geology, which embraces both the facts and the reasonings respecting them: ge'ognos'tic, a. des'tkk, pert. to.

and the reasonings respecting them: geognostic, a. modelik, pert. to. goognay, n. je-op-on (Gr. ge, the earth, and gone, generation), the doctrine of the formation of the such; geogonic, a. je-op-op-ick, pert. to geograp, geography, n. je-op-op-ick (Gr. ge, the earth, and graphs, a writing or description: F. geographic), a scription of the surface of the earth, of its artificial scription of the surface of the earth of its artificial signification of the surface of the earth, of its artificial divisions into countries, state, kingdoms, cities, towns, &c., and of its natural divisions into oceans, rivers, continents, islands, mountains, &c.; a book containing such description; geographer, n. -fer, one versed in recursively; a writer on the subject; geographica, or operating to geography; geographically, ad. -li.

-geology, n. -je-di-j-ji (Gr. ge, the earth, and logos, addiscourse), the science which treats of the structure of the earth, and the substances of which it is composed; geological, a -b-bj-t-kd, pert, to geology; geological, a -b-bj-t-kd, pert, to geology; geological, p. -yiz, to study or pursue the science of geology; geolog

pp. -flart.

geomancy, n. je'ō-mān'sī (Gr. ge, the earth, and someta, divination), divination by points or circles irsm on the ground, and afterwards on paper: ge'-man'tic, a. fik, pert. to: ge'oman'cer, n. sêr, one

emetry, n. je-öm'è-iri (Gr. ge, the earth, and os, a measure: F. geometrie), that branch of sematics which treats of the measurement of lines, makematics which treats of the neasurement of lines, surfaces, and solids, with their various properties and relations: geometer, n. -têr, one who is skilled in geometry, a solid of the s

enving curves.

Benavigation, n. jé-jo-ndv-l-gd-shûn (Gr. ge, the
seth and navigation), a term proposed for that
mesh of the selence of navigation in which the place
of a sing at sea is determined by referring it to some
site apot on the surface of the earth,
seponics, n. plu_jé-jo-jo-liks (Gr. ge, the earth, and
post, labour), the art or science of cultivating the
pound; geopon'ical, a. -i.kdl, relating to agricul-

mer. George, n. jórj, a figure of St George on horseback was by knights of the Garter.

The state of the Garter.

Georgica, the Georgica, the Georgica-from of the Garter, and the Georgica, the Georgica-from of the Garter, and ergon, labour, a poem of Virgities are Latin poet, treating on the rules for cultivating had; a poem on rural subjects; georgic, a. jik, beauting to agriculture.

Georgium-sidus, n. jórji-im-si-dis (L. for George, a. jik, beauting to agriculture.

Georgium-sidus, n. jórji-im-si-dis (L. for George, a. jik, beauting, a start, the name of a planet, better known a Uranus or Herschel.

Georgium, jórji-addicriis (Cr. for the santh and

geomurus, n. je o-sawris (Gr. ge, the earth, and

serva, a linard), in peed, a gigantic terrestrial reptile is the colitic epoch.

Passopy, n. 36-66-60-pi (Gr. ge, the earth, and skopen, lews), a knowledge of the different kinds of earth, petesthia, n. 36-6-66-6is (Gr. ge, the earth in the seas of fossil, and teuthis, a squid), a genus of fossil squids or cuttle-fishes.

geo-thermometer, n. 36-5-thermomit-ter (Gr. ge, the earth and thermometer), an instr. for measuring the sut's best at different depths, as in wells and mines, and for ascertaining its rate of increase.

genah, n. gel-rd. n. debrew coin, equal to 14d. nearly, geranium, n. 36-rd.n.d.m (L. geranium; Gr. geranium, are stensive genus or plants, some of the species producing very handsome flowers, while others are mere weeds: geraniances, n. plu, 16-rd.n.d.-6i-t.d., the systematic name of the geraniums, so named by

Linnœus—from Gr. geranos, a crane, in allusion to the crane-like beak terminating the carpels: geranial, a. -nt.al, pert. to: geranin, n. gērid-nin, a valuable astringent obtained from the root of one of the gerani-

crane-like beak terminating the carpels; gerainal, a. mi.d., pert. to; geranin, n. geri-nin, a valuable astringent obtained from the root of one of the geranimas called crane's bill.

gerfalcon, n. jeri-falb-kn (Ger. geterfalk), a large and farce species of falcon.

germ, n. jern (L. germen, the bud of a tree, a young twig: it. germine: F. germe), that from which anything springs; origin; first principle; a bud or shoot; ger minal, a. -mi.nd, pert. to a germ: germ-mass, the naterials prepared for the future formation of the emptyo; germen, n. jernalm, in bot, a name for the ovary; germinate, n. jernalm, in bot, a name for the ovary; germinate, n. jernalm, in bot, a name for the ovary; germinate, n. jernalm, in continuous to sprout; germinate, n. jernalm, in continuous to sprout; germinate, n. jernalm, in continuous to sprout; germinate, n. jernalm, a. -mi.nd., pert. to a germinate, n. jernalm, a. -mi.nd., pert. to a germinated, pp.; germinal, a. -mi.nd., pert. to a germinated of vegetation in seed; germinal vesicle, in bot and soot, a cell contained in the embryo-sac from which the embryo is developed; the small vesicular body within the ovum or the yolk of the egg.

german a jernalm in. germinate, sprung from the same stock: F. germain, german; It. germano, true, natural, a brother, of the first degree of relationship; of the same stock; nearly allied; natural; cousingerman, the sons or daughters of brothers or sisters.

German, n. jernalm, n. -tern, an idlom of the German language: Germanalm, c. -t., port to Germany, germander, n. jernalmic, a. -t., pert. to Germany, germander, n. jernalmic, germinal, pert. to or resembling a gerund, l. jernalmic, a jernalmic, a. -t., pert. to germinal, jernalmic, jernalmic, a. -t., pert. to germinal, jernalmic, jernalmic, a. -t., pert. to gernina, jernalmic, jernalmic, a jernalmic, a. -t., pert. to gerninal, jernalmic, jernalmic, a jernalmic, a. -t., pert. to gerninal, jernalmic, jernalmic, a jernalmic, a. -t., pert. to gerninal, jernalmic, jernalmic, a jernalmic, a. -t., pe

or wing-snells, found fossil in many species, gest, n.jeśt (old F. geste, thingdone, exploit: L. gestum, to bear, to carry on), a deed; an act; a feat, gestation, n. jeśt-di-shūn (L. gestatio, a bearing or carrying-from gesto, I bear or carry: F. gestation, the act of carrying young in the womb from conception to delivery: the state of pregnancy: gestatory, a -di-di-sh. that may be carried or worn; pert. to

tion to delivery: the state of pregnancy; gentatory; a. ddderd, that may be carried or worn; pert. to pregnancy; gesticulate, v. #8-4k-3-4k (I. gesticulate), pantominin motion—from gesticulor. I represent by strange gestires and postures: F. gesticulate, to gesticulate), to make gestures or motions, as in speaking or attempting to speak; to play antic tricks; gesticulate, to make gestures or motions, as in speaking or attempting to speak; to play antic tricks; gesticulated, to make gestures or motions, as in speaking or attempting to speak; to play antic tricks; gesticulated, then, one who: gesticulation, ad-shdm, the act of making gestures to express passion or enforce sentiment; motions or postures of the body in speaking; gesticulation, ad-distriction of the body of the character of gesticulation.

I gesticulation of the body or limbs used to express forcibly ideas or passions, or to enforce an argument or opinion; any significant motion of the body or limbs; gesturel, motions of the body or limbs; gesturel, a. des fer from gestures, get, v. get (AS. getas, to get; icel. geta, to concelve, gestureless, a. des, fer from gestures, get, v. get (AS. getas, to get; icel. geta, to concelve to exquirely, to procure; to obtain; to attain; to realise; to bring into a certain condition; to become; to beget; getting, imp: n. the act of obtaining or acquiring; acquisition; profit; got, pt. get along, to proceed to advance; to prosper: to get along, to proceed or freed, as from confinement or danger: to get drunk, to become intoxicated; to get of, to scape: to get out, to become; to finish: to get on, to proceed; to advance; to prosper: to get along, to get avery, to sure mount: to get the day, to win: to get through, to river from sleep or repose; to make codes elf command. pare, as a play; to perfect one's self, or make on self competent in, as in a subject for examination.

get, v. get, a contraction for beget : getter, n. get :

get, v. get, a contraction for begget; getter, n. get-er, one who begets,
gwgaw, n. gal-gow (old Eng. gend, ornament;
Swiss, gugage, an exchamation of contempt at sense-less chatter: if joujou, a plaything, a showy triffe; a
toy; a banble; add, showy, but of no value,
gwyser, n. gicar (icel. pegsa, to be impelled; geysit,
gr, veherneni), the name given to certain intermit-

egr. vehement), the name given to certain intermi-tion to the limit springs or spouting fountains found in lectand; gey serite, n. -ser-if, a loose, porous, hydra-ted form of silica, deposited in concretionary can flower-like masses around such hot springs as the

nover-me masses around such not spring as ine geysers, gastly a. pdstlk (AS. past: Ger. peist, a spirit), deathlike; pale; dismal; shocking; dreadful; ghastliness, n. horror of countenance; a deathlike look. ghast, n. poliof (Hind. phdd), a difficult pass through a mountain; a range or chain of mountains; landing or ferry stalls, above, the problems, also goldstein and the contractions of the stalls, above, the problems of the stalls, above, the stall abov

ghebers or ghebres, also guebers, n. plu. gathers, (Pers. ghebr; Ar. kafir; Turk. giaour, an infidel), the anc. Persian fire-worshippers, so called by the Mohammedans.

nammedans.
ghee, n. pē (Hind. ghi), clarified butter used by the
natives of India.
gherkin, n. pē-tēta (Ger. gurks: Bohem. okurka, a
cucumber), a small cucumber, suitable for pickling.
Ghielline, n. gib-ēl-tēta, one of a faction in Italy in
the 18th century which favoured the German Emperors, in opposition to the Guelfs, who sided with the
Pope.

Fope.

ghost, n. gost (AS. gast; Ger. geist, a spirit), an apparition or spectre; the soul or spirit of a deceased person: ghost 1y, a. 4f, pert. to the soul or spirit; spiritual; not carnal; not secular; relating to apparitions: ghost lines, n. ghost like, a. ghastly; having sunken eyes: ghost less, a. without spirit or life: Holy Ghost, the Comforter; the Third Person of the any grost, the Comforter; the Third Person of file: Trinity: to give up the ghost, to die; to yield up the breath or spirit, ghoul, n. gol (pers. ghad, a mountain demon), a supposed demon that feeds on the dead; also spelt ghole.

ghoul, n. 96 (Pers. phul. a mountain demon), a supposed demon that feeds on the dead; also spel ghoul, n. 96 (Pers. phul. a mountain demon), a supposed demon that feeds on the dead; also spel giant. n. pidan (F. piant. a giant. L. pigas, a giant—gen. pigantis: Gr. pigas, a giant—gen. pigantis: a person of great bodily or intellectual power: adj. great in size or strength: giantess, n. a female giant: giantis, a. of unousual size: gi'anthip, n. quality or character of a giant: giantis causeway, a columnar basaltic formation on the N. coast of Ireland—the columns being arranged like an artificial causeway, giaour, n. pigor (Turk yiaour: Pers. gauer, an indeel), a term of reproach or contempt applied by the Turks to all unbelievers in Mohammedanism, but more especially to Christians.
gib and key, jib (pib, cat or male cat), in steam machinery, the fixed wedge, and the driving wedge, for tightedning the strap which holds the brases at it in the pickers of the pickers of

cast reproaches and sneering expressions at; to all at; to faunt; to scoff; gibing, imp.; gibed, pp. jidd giber, n. -ber, one who: gibingly, ad. -it. giblets, n. plu: jid-lets (F. gobezus, a bit, a morse); lt. qibbo, d hump), the parts of a goose or of poulty, as the heart, liver, gizzard, de., cut off before it is dressed; giblets, a made of giblets: giblet-ple, a pir made of giblets.

made of globes, a made of gnoets: globe-pie, a pie giddy, a gidd-di (Gael, godach, giddy: Norm, gidda, to shake, to tremble), having a confused sensation of swimming or whirling in the head; unstable; changes able; thoughtless: giddy-headed, a very thoughtless, gift, n. gift (from give, which see), a present; anything given or bestowed; an offering; power; faculty: v. to endow with any power or faculty: gift, ging; gift ed, pp.; ad], endowed by nature with any power or faculty; talented; endowed with gifts gift edmes. gift, gips, gift, gipse, a jig or rapid dance; giguer, to run, to leap: It giga, a bjs, an air for dancing), alight two-wheeled carriage; a long light boat; anything light, swift, or whirling; a machine for forming the nap of cloth.
gigantic, a jt-gdn-itk (L. gigas, a giant—gen. gigon-gigon-

two-wheeled carriage; a long light boat; anything light, swift, or whirling; a machine for forming the nap of cloth, age of cloth, gigantic, a. ft-gdn*tk* (L. gigas, a giant—gen. gigantis—see giant), very large; huge; of extraordinary size; enormous; gigan tically, ad.-ft-kdi-ft; giganticogy, n.-folf-fi (Gr. logos, a discourse), an account or description of giants. Siggle, n. signed, and mitative word: Dut, globeles; Siggle, n. signed, n. giggle), a short tittering laugh: v. to laugh in a silly manner; to titter; gig gling, imp-gling; adj. laughing in a suppressed way; littering; n. half-suppressed or simpering laughter; the act of tittering; gig gler, n. -gder, one who: giglot, n. gi

ing a clove-like odour, gift, v. gift (see glid); adj. overlaid with gold-leaf; n. gold laid on the surface of a thing, gimbals, n. plu, juin-blat (I. gimellis; F. jumelles; It genello, twins), pairs of brass hoops or rings moving within one another on diameters at right angles to each other, so that anything suspended in their centre will always retain a constant position; the apparatus on board a ship to which the mariner's compass is attached. attached.

attachmack, n. Hinkyrdk (old Eng. pinnmals or gimmers, the corresponding members of a joint working
into each other—applied to the mechanism for moving idols and puppets: L. gemelli, twins), any trivial
mechanism; a device; a toy,
gimlet, n., also gimblet, gimilet (old F. gimbelt;
F. gibelet, a gimlet—from prov. F. jáminbla, to twist),
a small boring-tool with a screw point; a large one of
the same kind is called an auger; v. to turn round
an anchor by the stock, in a ship; gimileting, imp.;
gimileted, pp.
gimp, n. gimp (Ger. gimf, lace or edging of silk;
F. guijure, lace—from guiper, to cover or whip about
with silk), a kind of silk twist or edging interlaced
with wire.

with wire.

gin, n. jin (F. genièvre, juniper-berry, gin), a well-known distilled spirit flavoured with juniper-berries; also called Geneva or Hollands: gin-palace, a large

ely fitted up shop where gin is retailed; a public-

gia, n. jin (L. ingenium, natural disposition, invenga, n. 4m (L. ingentium, natural disposition, inveniss: F. engin, an engine, understanding: Icel, ginna,
is aliure, to deceive), contrivance; snare; trap; a
sackine for driving piles, or for raising and moving
havy weights; a kind of machinery for raising costs
of ere from nines: v. to eath in a trap; to separate
the seeds from the cotton by a machine; gin hing,
v. n. the act or process of clearing cotton from
the cotton by a machine; gin hing;
v. n. the act or process of clearing cotton from
the cotton of the cotton by a machine;
the cotton of the cotto

om seeds, as cotton.
ginger, n. jänjer [F. gingembre; L. zinziber; It.
sasibo, ginger), the prepared root of a plant cultisasibo, ginger), the prepared root of a plant cultisated in the West Indies; ginger-beer, n. an efferseing drink flavoured with ginger; ginger-bread,
sweet bread flavoured with ginger;
gingerly, ad. jänjer-lf (AS. gyng, young, tender;
super, younger, more tender), like a younger man;
satiously; carefully, as from delleacy or timidity.
gingham, n. gingden (F. guingon; Javanese, gingsang, cotton cloth, the yarn of which is givet before
has distinguished from printed cotton
and were—thus distinguished from printed cotton

gingle, n. jin'gl—see jingle.
ginglynus, n. ging'gl-mis (Gr. gingglumos, a hinge
goint, a joint allowing motion in two directions
als, as the joint of the elbow and lower law gir's
jymoid, a -mojd (Gr. cidos, form), resembling a

cally, as the joint of the elbow and lower jaw; ginglymoid, a -mojud (Gr. eidos, form), resembling a
singe.
ginseng, n.fin-sèng(Chinese, genseng, firstofplants),
a plant whose root, of an aromatic flavour, is highly
steemed as a medicine among the Chinese.
gipsy, n. fip-si (a corruption of Eyyptiam), a waneng race of people found in almost every European
country, supposed to have come from India, through
Expl—spelt also gypsy and gypsey; name of sight
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usansing: Bav. garten, switches), to lash with sneers of reproaches; to sneer at: n. a sharp retort; a sarcan; girding, imp.; girded, pp. girl, n. gerl (Low Ger. göre, a child: prov. Ger. göre, abri: Swiss, gurrit, a depreciatory term for a girl), a state child; a young woman; girlhood, n. the state of a girl; girlinh, a. -ish, like a young woman or child; youthful; girlinhy, ad. -it; girlinhness, n. the banners of a girl.

firondist, n. fi-ron'dist, in French hist., one of the Girondists or Girondins, a celebrated political judy during the Revolution—so named from the de-journment of La Gironde.

jetiment of La Gironde.

grouette, n. xihr-co-df (F. a weather-cock), a political who turns with every prevailing side.

grt, gert, p. or pp. of gird, which see.

girt, v. gert (from gird), to gird; to surround;

girting, inp.; girt'ed, pp.

girth, n. gerth (AS. gyrd; Ger. gurt, a girth—see

grid, the band or strap by which a saddle is made

set on a horse by passing under his belly; the cir
magnetic or round measurement of timber, or of

gist, n. fist (old F. giste, a lying or lodging: F. gifer, to lodge; originally a lodging-place to a travels let for the nighti, the main point of a question; that on which it resis or turns; point to arrive at. giusto, ad., doos to it.—from L. fustus, just), in just

or equal time. give, v. giv (AS. gi/an; Goth. giban, to give: Gael. gabh, to take, to lay hold of), to bestow; to confer; to pay, as a price; to grant without price or reward; to impart; to grow moist; to soften; to resign or yield

gizzard, n. giz'érd (F. gésier : Lang. grezié—from gres ; F. gresil, gravel), the strong muscular stomach of a fowl or bird.

gres; r. greet, gravel), the strong muscular stomach glabrous, a. glabrik (L. glaber, smooth, without hair: It. glabro: F. glabre), in bot., smooth; devoid of hair; hald.

glacial, a. gladek-ld (L. glacialis: It. glacialis: R. glacial, a. gladek-ld (L. glacialis: It. glacialis: R. glacial, a. glacialis: R. glaciali in goot, a period so cancel from the signs of measured of glaclers or feebergs in the polished and growed surfaces of the rocks over which they slid with their shingle and impacted boulders: glacleres, n. plu, glassi-dars (F. glacleres, lee-houses), in goot, a mame given to caves full of ice, found chiefly in the Alpine mountains.

given to caves full of ice, found chiefly in the Alpine mountains.
glacis, n. gla'sis (F. glacis—from L. glacies, ice), a gentle slope; a smooth sloping bank; in fort, a bank of earth gently sloping towards the country.
glad, a glad (Sw. ylad, loyful; Dan. glad, smooth, slippery; glad, loyous: icel. glader, bright, shining, pleased; elevated with joy; wearing the appearance of joy; expressing joy, as a glad sound; moderately joyful; gladdy, ad. 4d. with pleasure; glad-cass, n. a moderate degree of joy; pleasure of mind; glad-den, v. glad-n, to cheer; to please; to exetle joy in; glad dening, jmp. -ning; adj. cheering; exhilarating; glad-dened, pp. -nd; glad-some, a. -sim, pleased; joyful; causing joy; glad somely, ad. 4t. glad some ness, n.-ds, moderate joy; pleasure of mind. glade, n. glad (Norm. glette, a clear spot among clouds; icel. glata; Some, shine: Dan. gode, a street), an opening or passage in a wood through which the light may break in and shine; any long opening or space in a wood or plantation, covered as lawn with grass.

which the light may break in and shine; any long opening or space in a wood or plantation, covered as a lawn with grass.

gladiate, a gladit-at (L. gladius, a sword), in bot, shaped like a short straight sword; glad'at'or, n. a'der, a prize-sighter with swords; in anc. Rome, a man who engaged in mortal combat with another for the entertainment of the people; glad'iat'orial, a *60*rt-alt, pert. to prize-fights; also glad'at'ory, a. *62*rt-alt, pert. to prize-fights; also glad'at'ory, a. *18*rt-alt, pert. to prize-fights; also glad'at'ory, a. *18*rt-alt, pert. to prize-fights; gladies, gladiole, n. glad'a-6d, a glad'i-6d, a glad'i-6d, and gladiat'i-6d, and gladiat'i

false lustrel, a charm on the eyes making them see things different from what they are, glants, n. gidns (Ger. giants Dut. glants, lustre, appendour. Dan. glinds, to glatten), a rapid or momentary view by the continuous properties of the continuous

giands-coal, antaracte, mainson to its semi-metanic gland, n. gland (L. glans, an acorn—gen. glandis: P. gland), one of the soft fleshy organs of the body, which either secrete or absorb certain fluids from the blood; a similar combination of ducts or vessels in plants: glanders, n. glanders (old F. glanders, a swelling of the glands), a disease of horses, generally affecting the mucous membrane of the nostrils, in which foul matter runs from the nose; gland'durar, a. da-tir, containing glands; consisting of or pert. to glands; in bot., applied to hairs having glands at their tips; gland'dularly, ad. dis. gland'dular, n. dal-tin, the situation and structure of the secretory vessels in plants: gland'dular, n. dal, a small gland or secreting vessel: glan'duli' farous, n. diff-fir-fis (L.-fero, I carry) bearing acorns, or fruit like acorns: glan dulous, a. -da-tis, consisting of or pert. to glands: glans, n. glans, n. dal, a small gland or secreting the same acorn or hazel-nut, and suchlike, which are enclosed in bracts.

the acorn or hazel-aut, and suchlike, which are enclosed in bracts.
glare, n. plar (Norm. plora, to shine: Swiss, glare, to stare), a bright dazzling light; a flerce plereding look: v. to shine with a dazzling light; to look with facce plereding eyes; gla fring, inp.: ad, shining, so as to distress the eyes; clear; notorious; barefaced; glared, pp. plarte; gla fringty, ad. 44, openly; notoriously; gla fringness, n. F. plaireus, slimy, mucous—see the plane of the shift of egg.
glaserite—see under glass.
glass n. olds Dan. olds. glass; Norm. plas, a winglass, n. olds Dan. olds. glass; Norm. plas, a winglass, n. olds Dan. olds. glass; Norm. plas, a winglass, n. olds Dan. olds. glass; Norm. plas, a winglass, n. olds Dan. olds. glass; Norm. plas, a winglass, n. olds Dan. olds. glass; Norm. plas, a winglass, n. olds Dan. olds. glass; Norm. plas, a winglass, n. olds Dan. olds. glass; Norm. plas, a winglass, n. olds Dan. olds. glass; Norm. plas, a winglass, n. olds Dan. olds. glass; Norm. olds. glass.

see gladr), resembling the white of egg.
glaserite—see under glass.
glass, n. glas (Dan. glas, glass: Norm. glas, a window; glisa, to shine through: F. glace, polished,
shining), a hard, brittle, transparent substance, made
by fusing powdered flint or line sand with some alkall; a small drinking-vessel; the quantity contained therein; a mirror; a scientific instrument, as a
prospect-glass, a weather-glass: adj. made of glass;
glas yi, a-d. sli; glas'siness, n.-nds: glass'ful, n.-fold, as much
as a glass will hold; glassblower, n. one who makes
glass vessels; glass-turnace, a furnace in which the
materials for glass are fused; glass-house, a place
where glass is made; a house made of glass; glasswork, a place where glass is made of glass of measuring an
hour or other portion of time by the running out of
dry sand from one compartment into another; green
or brittle glass, a coarse semi-transparent glass made
of horder of the glass of the glass, a silicate of
potash and lead: window-glass, a silicate of cotash and
lead: window-glass, a silicate of seda and
lime: plate-glass, a silicate of potash and lime:
muscovy-glass, miss'kô-vē, mica: crown-glass, glass
formed in large circular plates or disks: glassrite, n.
glds's-'ti, a sulphate of potash, occurring in delicate
white or yellowish-white crystallisations sublimed
around the fumeroles of active volcances.

white or yellowish white crystallisations sublimed around the fumeroles of active volcanoes.
glauber-salt, n. glaŭsiber-saltit, a salt first discovered by Glauber, native sulphate of soda, chiefly occurring as an efflorescence in quarries and on old walls; glau berite, n. 4t. a rare crystallised salt.
glaucoma, n. glaŭs bomd Gr. glaukoma, a certain disease of the eye—from glaukos, blue-grey, or sea-green: L. glaucus), a disease of the eye, glving to it a bluish or greenish tinge; glauco matona, a. 4co-ind-tia, resembling or pert. tog laucoma; glaucous, a, discibita, of a sea-green colour; a greyish blue; in bott, covered or frosted with a pale-green bloom; glau'conite, n. 4co-it, a mineral forming small round grains in greensand.

greensand.

glaze, v. glaz (from glass), to furnish with panes or windows of glass; to cover with a smooth cating of glass, as in earthenware; to give a smooth glassy surface to: n. the vitrous or glasslike surface given to earthenware, &c.: glazing, imp, giving a smooth shining surface to: n. the act of giving a smooth shining

surface to; the vitreous substance with which potters' ware is covered; the act of furnishing or covering with glass; that part of oil-painting which consists in the application of an extremely thin layer of colour over another to modify its tone; glazed, pp. glads: adj. furnished with glass; incrusted with a glassilke substance; rendered smooth or shining; glazler, n. gld*zkér, one who sets glass in window-frames. glean, n. gldm. (Sw. dimma. to elitar. Norm. elitar.

statics; jetucet amount annual; gazace, it yeagleam, n. yêm (Sw. yêimma, to glitter: Norm. yêima,
to shine hight: feel yêimyna, to glitter: Norm. yêima,
to shine hight: a beam; a ray; transient lustre:
v. to shoot out, as a ray of light; to shine; gêsam'ing, imp.; ad), shining with a gleam n. a shoot or
stream of light: gleamed, pp. yêimd: gleam', a.
4, darting beams of light; flashing.
gleam, v. yêim (E. yêimer, to glean—from glane, a
handful of ears of corn: prov. Dut. yêima, a bunch of
straw or sedge), to gather on the field what the reapers
have left behind; to collect things thinly scattered;
n. a collection made by gleaning, or by slow degrees;
gleaning, imp.: n. the act of gathering what is left
behind by the reapers; what has been gathered or
gleaned: gleaned, pp. yêind: gleanier, n. one
who gathers alter reapers; one who gathers slowly and
laboriously.
glebe, n. yêib (L. yîeba, a clod or lump of earth: It.

glebe, n. gléb (L. gleba, a clod or lump of earth: It. gleba: F. glebe), soil; ground; a tract of land belonging to a church living or benefice: gle'by, a. -bi, cloddy;

glede, n. gled (from glide, in allusion to its gliding or hovering motion), a bird of the rapacious kind; a

gies, n. gle (AS. glig, music, sport; gliowian, to sing, to play), joy; merriment; galety; a song sung in parts: glee ful, a. -fool, merry; cheerful; glee fully, ad. -li; glee some, a. -sim, merry; joyous; glee man, n. a minstrel

an injustrel.

a ministrel.

gleet, n. glet (F. glette, the froth of an egg: Low Ger.

glett, slippery), a slimy or glairy discharge from a
wound; a thin humour running from an ulcer, now
generally restricted to the result of gonorrhoxal disease:

gleet y, a. 4, thin; limpld.

glen, n. glén (Cornish, glm; Gael. gleonn, a valley),

a hollow space between tills; a narrow valley,

glendi, a glénôgid (Gr. glene, the pupil of the eye,

a socket for a bone, and cidos, form), in anat, applied
to a round shallow exeavation in a bone to receive

the head of another bone; glene, n. glénel, the hollow

part of a bone; a socket.

to a round samow excavation in a bone to receive the head of another bone; gine, a. n. glönd, the hollow part of a bone; a socket.

gile, a. glib (Low Ger. glippen, to slip: Dut. gliber, socket, and the property of the slip of the gliber, socket, and the tongue; glibty, ad. 4: glib ness, n. -mes, amootheness; volubility of the tongue, glide v. glid 18. gliden, to slip down gently: Dan. glide; Dut. gligden, to slide), to flow gently, as water; to move slently and smoothly; to pass rapidly and easily: n. the act or manner of moving smoothly and swiftly: gliding, imp; gli'ded, pp; gli'der, n. -der, one who: gli'ding, imp; gli'ded, pp; gli'der, n. -der, one who: gli'ding, imp; gli'ded, pp; gli'der, n. -der, one who: gli'ding, imp; gli'ded, pp; gli'der, n. -der, one who: gli'ding, imp; gli'der, lo send forth feeble or scattered rays of light; to send forth feeble or scattered rays of light; to shine faintly: n. a feeble light; mica or Missovy; glass; applied to several varieties of mica: glimmering, imp; ad, shining faintly: n. a faint beaming of light; a faint view: glim'mered, pp-mérd.

faint beaming of light; a faint view; glimmered, puglimpse, n. glimps (Swiss, glimmen, a. spark; Dutglimpse, to glow, to sparkle: Low Ger, gliemken, to
wink), a short transitory view; a glance; a weak
faint light; v. to appear by glimpses; glimpsing,
imp.; glimpsed, pp. glimpse, pimpses; glimpsing,
imp.; glimpsed, pp. glimpse, glister, to glitter;
glisten, to glister: Locl. glisser, to sparkle; to glitter,
glisten, to glister: Locl. glister, to sparkle; to glitter
glisten, to be bright; glistering, imp.; add, sparkling
with light; ahlning; glistered, pp. -terd.
glitter, v. glitter; (locl. glitter, to sparkle, to glitter
-see glisten), to sparkle with light; to glean; to be
showy or striking; n. lustre; bright show; splendour
show of splendour which has no solid foundation;
glittered, pp. -terd; glittering, yad. -ti.
gloaming, n. glöming (AS. glomwing—see gloom)
in Scot. wilght; the fall of the evening.
gloat, v. glof (Sw. gluttar Norm. glytte, to lock en
in the corner of the eye: Norm. glott, a blitter smile;
Growth of the glotter, to regard with fixed starting eyes), to gas
her; pine, pin; note, nd, more;

with exultation, in a bad sense: glosting imp.:

ati. looking eagerly or greedily: glosted, pp.:

ati. looking eagerly or greedily: glosted, pp.:

glost eq. n. -tr, one who.

gloste, n. glob (l. globus, a round body, a ball: it.

globe: F. globe), a round or spherical body; a ball; the

arth; the round body on which the various regions

of the earth are depicted, or on which the constella
tions of the heavens are laid down, the former being

called the terrestrial, and the latter the clesticl

globe; globate or globs ted, a. globat or -bailed,

shring the form of a globe: globes, a. globat

(l. globous, round as a ball), having the form of a

sill; spherical: globusity, n. -bd-it, the quality of

being round; sphericity: globular, a. glob-it-ler,

d. a little globe; a very minute particle of matter of

a round form; in bot. the male organ of the chara
cherol tribe, consisting of a small spherical body

alled with classic flauments: glob hime, n. d-is, the

alled with classic flauments: glob hime, n. d-is, the

alled with classic flauments; glob hime, n. d-is, the

children in bot. the rounce pranaparent granules

armed in the cellular tissue, which constitute focular

glob ilous, a. -lds, having the form of a small sphere

rechidate. a. glob-the form of a small sphere

rechidate. a. glob-the form of a small sphere

rechidate. a. glob-the form of a small sphere

rechidate.

pler nious, a. -tis, having the form of a small sphere plob.

glechidate, a. gl6-kt-dal, also glochidate, a. gl6-kt-dal, also glochidate, a. glometa, a. ball), in bot, a roundish head of flowers.

glomerate, a. glom-tr-dt (L. glomeratus, gathered hin a round heap—from glomus, a. ball or clew of thread), gathered into a round heap or head: v. to gather or wind into a ball: glom erating, imp. generate ded, pp. glomeration, n. -d-delin, a.ct of gatering into a ball; a mass formed into a ball; generating, n. -d-r-di, in bot, a head or dense cluster of lowers; the powdering leaf lying on the thalins of thems: glomerating, n. glom-er-d-lis, in med., small rebodies in the kidneys, consisting of tutts of minute vesses covered in by the dilate onds of the secreting bles of the organ; in bot, a rounded cymose information.

m, n. glow (Ger. glumm, gloomy: prov. Dan. Seem, n. gloss (fer. pannu, gloomy: prov. Dan. Semme: Ewres, planners, to glow in a covert way, as onle beneath the sahes), partial darkness; thick whee; obscurity; cloudiness or heaviness of the mai; mekancholy; sullenness: v. to be sullen; to the dinny; gloom'ma; imp. gloomed, pp. glomd; shariy, a. -4. dark; dismal; clouded; heavy of heari; gloom'mas, n. -4-såc, obscurity; heaviness of min; shariness; moroseness: gloom'lly, ad. -4, darkly;

Filmness; moreseness: gloss lly, ad. 4t, darkly; smally, n. gló-ri (I. gloria, fame, renown: It. gloria; fers, glory: Ical. glora, to glitter), splendour; stokens, glory: Ical. glora, to glitter), splendour; smagnifeenes; praise ascribed in adoratin and honour, as to God; the circle of rays survassing the head of a saint; honour; praise; hane: It exult with joy; to boast: to be proud of: glory-glimp, ri-bay, boasting; exulting with joy; n. exultation; display of pride: gloried, pp. rid; glorily; to state in honour or in weathy; to exalt to glory; to extol: glorilying, imp.: ti-fi-fi. Jacio, i make, to praise in honour or in weathy; to exalt to glory; to extol: glorilying, imp.: which is the state of group gloriled; glorilous; exalted to day; gloriler, n. -r, one who: gloriler tion, n. dishin, the act of giving glory or of ascribing honours to; state of being gloriler; glorilous, -is, of called excellence and splendour; nobe; filustrious; ty successful or renowned, as a battle: glorilously, id.; glorilousness, n. -né.

glass, n. glös (Gr. glosse, a tongue—see note below), comment; a remark intended to illustrate; interpretion artfully specious: v. to explain by comment:

glos'sing, imp.: glossed, pp. glost: glossary, n. glos-d-ri, a dictionary of uncommon or antiquated words; d.rf., a dictionary of uncommon or anauguasea wound the peculiar terms of any science or art arranged and explained as in a dictionary; glossa'rial, a _sdrf.d, relating to or connected with a glossary; glorarist, n. _drist, one who writes a gloss or commentary; a relating to an account it glossary glossary as a surfice relating to my war of a glossary; glosser, as glossary; glosser, as writer of a glossary; glosser, n. ser, a commentator; one who defines and explains terms; glossor gapher, n. ser/a, fr. ordinator; one who defines and explains terms; glossor gaphy, a. red./f., the definition and explanation of terms used in a science; glossor glossor, n. self-ejg, (Gr. logos, a word, discourse), the science which investigates the number, connection, relations, and condition of the languages of the earth; the explanation of the special terms used in any science. Note.—Gloss formerly meant a word from a foreign language, or an obsolete or poetical word, or whatever required explanation. It was afterwards used for the interpretation itself, and subsequently extended from a single word, interlined or placed in the margin, to an entire expository sentence, and in many instances to a sort of running commentary on an entire book.

glosso, glosso, glosso, glosso, the tongue, in anat., a prefix signifying connection with the tongue, and Gr. lithos, a stone), a mineral occurrent in small aggregated and irregular white or colouriess crystals near Fort Glasgow, on the Clyde.

glottis, n. plottist Gr. plotta, the tongue), the narrow opening at the upper part of the windpipe; glottal, a. 4dl. pert to the glottis.

glove, n. glive (loel. glot; AS. glof, a glove), a covered, as with a glove; gloven, p. gliver, add, covered, as with a glove; glow, n. glo, to coals, glow, n. glo (Icel. gloa, to glow; glod, live coals, ger, gliven, to be red-hot; Dut. glocd, hot coals),

clove: gloving, imp.: gloved, pp. gliwd. add. covered, as with a glove: glover, n. -\$\vert \text{c}\text{, ne who makes or sells gloves.}
glow, n. glo (feel. gloa, to glow; glod, live coal: Ger. gliken, to be red-hot: Dut. gloed, hot coals, brightness of colour; redness; shining heat; passion: v. to shine with heat; to be red or flushed, as with heat or animation: glowing, imp.: add, burning with vehement heat; ardent; animated; inflamed: n. act or condition of that which glows: glowed, pp. glod: glow ingly, ad. -4s: glow worm, n. -tee'm, an insect which enils a shining green light at certain seasons. gloze, v. gloz (AS. glosan, to explain, to flatter; a corruption of gloss), to flatter; to wheedle: to talk smoothly: n. flattery; insinuation: glozing, imp.: glozed, pp. glozd: gloser, n. -zer, one who. gluctna, n. glo-si-nd, also glucine, n. glosin (Gr. glukus, sweet: F. glucine), the oxide of the metal glucinum, a white powder without taste or odour, and modube in water: glucinum, n. nin, the metallic life, glukus, sweet: h. peculiar for of sugar which exists in grapes and in other fruits.

glue, n. glo (F. glu, bird-lime: W. glud, tenacious pasto: l. gluten, glue or paste), a tenacious jelly made from the parings of the skins, &c., of animals, and used as a cement: v. to join or unite by means of glue; to stick or hold fast; to join: gluring, imp.: glume, n. glim (G. rjumm, gloomy-see gloom), sullen: stubbornly grave: glum minh, a. mish, somewhat glum; gloomy; glump, v. glimp, in glume, to glume, n. glom (L. gluma, the husk of corn: r. glume, n. glom (L. gluma, the husk of corn. glume), the husk of corn or grasses formed of flaps or valves embracing the seed: glumous, a. gld-mis, law-ling an glume; glum (Gluma, a. mish-shis, resembling the dry scale-like glumes of grasses; glumif erous, glume; glum (L. glume), the lowers of grasses; glumif erous, glume, v. glute, p. glod-mish, law-ling and glue glume, b. lie inner husk of the flowers of grasses.

grasses, glut, v. qlūt (a word imitative of the sound, and represented by such syllables, as glut, glop, glug, glut, glut glut, he noise of a liquid escaping from a narrow-necked opening: L. glutie, I swallow, to swallow greedily; io gorge; to fill or to be filled beyond sufficiency: n. superabundance; more than enough—as, the market is glutted; anything which obstructs a passage; glut ting, inp.; glut ed., pp. glutien. n. gloiden it, gluten, passe or glue; if gluten, p. gloiden it, gluten, passe or glue; the glutien is glutted; in the glutien is glutted; in eacy-painting, a compound wheat and other grains; in vezz-painting, a compound

made of wax and copal, with an essential oil with which the pigments are mixed: glu tinate, v. -tr.nd.; to unite with glue; to cement: glu tinate, v. -tr.nd.; to unite with glue; to cement: glu tinate, imp.: glu tinated, pp.: glu tination, n. -nd.:hdn, the act of uniting with glue; glu tinative, a. -nd.:th, having ting using the gluing or cementing: glu tinature; glu tinature, see to conscious; covered with sliny moisture: glu tinature, see the conscious; covered with sliny moisture: glu tinature, see the property of the control of the covered with sline with the surface of poutos, the buttook or hip), the large thick muscles on which we sit: glute'al, a. still next to the buttook or which we sit: glute'al, a. still next to the buttook.

giuteus, n. gló-lé-sa (Gr. gloutos, the buttock or hip), the large thick muscles on which we sit: glute'al, a. 46-41, per. to the buttocks.
glutton, n. glata (r. g. glout, ravenous: W. gloth, gluttonous: Norm. glupa, to swallow: L. glutto, I swallow; one who eats to excess; one who gorges ottuffs himself with food; a carnivorous mammal about the size of a large badger: gluttonous, a. glut'n-is, given to excessive ealing: gluttonous, a. glut'n-is, gluttony, n. -f. excess in eating; voracity of appetite gluttony, n. -f. excess in eating; voracity of appetite gluttoniae, v. -tz, to eat to excess; glut'toni sing, imp. -f.cing: glut'tonised, p. -tzif, glycerine, n. glisfer-in Gr. gluttos, sweet), the sweet principle of oils and fats; a sweet, inodorous, and thick syrup, when pure: glyceric acid, glisfer-ik, an acid produced by the action of nitric acid on glycerine; nitro-glycerine, nitro-d, a powerful blasting oil, and

inlick syrup, when pure: glyceric acid, gis-frok, an inlick syrup, when pure: glyceric acid, gis-frok, an inlick syrup, when pure: glyceric acid gis-frok, an inlick syrup, when pure; glyceria, at fro-glycerine, at fro, a powerful blasting oil, and highly dangerous explosive agent, prepared by the action of nitric and sulphuric acids on glycerine. glycerina, a glik-6r-fri-da, also glyconite, a -k-foi-tk-(Gr. giukoneios, a kind of verse, said to be so called after its inventor, Glukon, denoting a kind of verse in Greek or Latin poetry, consisting of three feet, a spondee, a choriamb, and a pyrrhiz, consisting of three feet, a glycyrrhiza, a glik-6r-ri-zit (Gr. glukus, sweet, and rhiza, a root), a genus of herbaceous plants having the small flowers in bunches or cones, commonly known by the name of liquorice plants; glycyrrhiza, a glik-6r-ri-zit, the saccharine matter of liquorice-root control of the control of called from its deeply-grooved teeth: glyptotheca, n. glip'to the ka (Gr. theke, a repository), a building or an apartment in which works of sculpture may be preserved

spartment in which works of sculpture may be preserved.
gnarl, v. ndri [Dut. knarren, to growt, to snarl: Sw.
knarre, to creak: Dan. knurre, to growt), to growt;
to murmur; to snarl: gnarling, imp. nar-ling;
gnarled, pp. ndrid: add, distorted in large woody
inote; gnarly, a. 45, knotted or knotty,
gnash, v. ndsh [Dan passke; Sw. gnissla, to crunch,
to gnash: Dut. knasschen, to gnash), to strike the
teeth together as in pain or rage; to grind the teeth;
to growt: gnash ing, imp.: n. a striking together or
grinding of the teeth in rage or pain; gnashad, pp.
ndsh!: gnash ingity, ad. II.
gnast, n. ndt (initiative of its humming sound before
attack: Norm. gnette, to crackle, to rustle), a very
small stringing fly of the mesquito kind; anything
proverbially small;
gnaw, v. nobe (icel. gnaga; Dan. gnave; Ger. nagen,
to gnaw is fin. noktica, to rasp), to eat away or bite
by degrees; to bite in agony or rage; to corrode; to
corroding; gnawed, pp. saido: adj.
bit; corroded:
gnasis, n. nte (Ger. gness; a kind of granite), a hard,
tough, crystalline, and slaty rock, composed mostly of
quartz, felspar, mica, and hornblende, differing from
granite in having its crystals broken, indistinct, and
confusedly aggregate; gnels'sic, a. sik, also gnels'
soue, a. soc, having the aspect of gnelss; exhibiting
the crystalline texture, and the foliated and flexured
structure, of gnelss; gnels'sid, a. soly (Gr. cidos,
mate, mdt, fdr, late; mete, mate,
mate, mdt, fdr, late; mete, mate,

form), resembling gneiss; applied to rocks intermed ate between granite and gneiss, or between mica-sis and gneiss. gnome, n

gnome, n. nom (Gr. gnomon, one that knows: I, gnome), an imaginary being said to inhabit the inamparts of the earth, and to be the guardian of mines.

and gneiss.

gnome, n. nóm (Gr. gnomos, one that knows: f.
gnome, an imaginary being said to inhabit the image
parts of the earth, and to be the guardian of mina,
quarries, &c.
gnome, n. nóm (Gr. gnome, an opinion), a sentestious saying: gno mio, a. mith, having the character of
agnome; sententious; also gno mical, a. mit-82i.
gnomon, n. nóm (Gr. gnome, an opinion), a sentestious saying: gno mio, a. mith, having the character of
agnome; sententious; also gno mical, a. mi-82i.
gnomon, n. nóm (L. and Gr. gnomon, one that
hows, the index of a dial, in a sun-dial, the pin which
by its shadow shows the hour of the day; that which
remains of a parallelograms formed about the diagonal;
gnomon it, a. -4t, also gnomon of al, a. know one of
the two parallelograms formed about the diagonal;
gnomon it, a. -4t, also gnomon of al, a. know one
index of the sun-dial gnomon of a parallelograms formed about the diagonal;
gnomon it, a. -4t, also gnomon of al, a. know one
index of the first ages of Christianity who tamen the
index of the first ages of Christianity who tamen that
they alone had a true knowledge of the Christian religion, and who attempted to incorporate the tenets of
the Fagan Philosophy with the doctrines of Christianity; Gnow ite, a. -4th; pert to a Gnostic; Gnow itelam,
n. -4th-stam, the doctrines or tenets of the Gnostics,
gnu, n. mi (Hottentot, gnu or njul, a wild horned
animal of the ox kind inhabiting S. Africa, —a seeming
compound of horse, buffalo, and antelope.
go, v. 36 (AS. ganga; Ger. gehen. Dut. gaen, to go:
Norm. ganga, to go on footh, to move from one place
to another; to pass; to proceed; to depart; to walk;
outself, and proceed or go, &c.: going, imp. a moving:
travelling; walking; rolling; saling; about, as, I was
going to say, &c.: gone, pp. 36m, declined; departed;
travelling; walking; rolling; saling; about, as, I was
going to say, &c.: gone, pp. 36m, declined; departed;
travelling; walking; rolling; saling; about, as, I was
going to say, &c.: gone, pp. 36m, declined; departed;
travell

walk.
goad, n. god (Norm. gadd, a sharp point: prov. Dan.
goad, a prickle: old H. Ger. gart, a goad), a pointed
stick used in driving ozen: v. to drive as with a goad:
to urge forward; to rouse by anything severe or intitating; to stimulate: goad'ing, inn; : goad'ed, pp.:
goad'man, n. a driver with a goad.
goad, n. gōf, or gob, n. gōb (see gobbing), in missing,
the waste or empty space left by the extraction of a
sam of coal.

seam of coal.

goal, n. gold (Gael. goal, anything white, a mark to
shoot at: F. god, the goal af football; goule, a long
pole set up to mark the bounds of the race), the winning-post at football or on a racecourse; final purpose
or aim.

or aim.
goat, n. gôt (AS. gat, a goat: Icel. geit, a female
goat), a well-known animal useful for its milk and
fiels: goat'sish, a resembling a goat; of a rank smell;
lascivious: goat'sisness, n. : goatchafer, n. a kind of
beetle: goatcucker, n. an insect-eating bird; goatherd, n. one whose occupation is to tend goats.

shing, n. 955-bing, also gobbin, n. 955-bin, and h. n. 95f-fin (W. 90b, a heap, a mound: F. 90bbe, showed morsel), the refuse thrown back into the c. after the removal of the coal, to help to support

ms roof.

subble, v. 900-Dia word imitative of the sound: Dut.
subble, v. 900-Dia word imitative of the sound: Dut.
subble, ice. gubbe, to vomit: F. 90ber, to swallow in large pieces; to swallow greedily and
with noise; to make a noise like a turkey-cock; gobsling, imp. -birsy: sobbled, pp. 900-Did: gob bler, n.
-lir, one who swallows in haste; a greedy eater; a
intry-cock—so called from the character of the noise
which it makes.

Subbling, n. phn. off. The -

baling, n. plu. gob-ling, the royal manufactory of

tagestry near Faris: Gobelin, a pert to Gobelins tagestry, near Faris: Gobelin, a pert to Gobelins tagestry, goblet, n. gob-lef (F. gobelet, to guzzle, to tipple), a cup or drinking-vessel without a handle; a bowl. goblin, n. gob-lin, f. gobelin, n. gob-lef, f. gobelin, description of general mines, in mounds, and in deser' places, not general mines, in mounds, and in deser' places, not general mines, in mounds, and in deser' places, not general mines, in mounds, and in deser' places, not general mines, in mounds, and in deser' places, not general mines, in mounds, and in desert places, not general mines, in mounds, and in deserting as spirit, sety, n. gob-lef (F. gobbe; L. gob-lef), a small sea-fish of discussion, the Supreme Being; the Almighty; an idol improper object of worship. Note.—In written or Flated compositions, the word God, designating the general Being, begits with a capital letter, thus, fod, but when an idol or false god is meant the word wholly in small letters, thus, god; god dess, n. fem soft when an not on mass got as mean as word awholly in small letters, thus, god: god dess, n. fem 1848s, a female heathen deity or idol: godfather, n. es who becomes sponsor for a child at baptism—symman who does so is called a godmother: godsumman who does so is called a godmother; goddid, n. a child for whom one becomes sponsor; goddid, n. a child for whom one becomes sponsor; goda, n. a maie child-goddaugater, n. a femmade goddaugater, n. a femmagoddaugater, n. a femma
goddaugater, n. a fem

prompe colour.

Soggle, v. 9694 (Gael. 909ach, nodding; wavering; allied to cog, jog, and shog, expressive of motion brought to a sudden stop), to strain or roll the eyes: a strained or affected rolling of the eyes; add, having full eyes; goggled, pp. 46; goggles, n. plu. 969; as, pertacles to cure squinting or keep of dust; goggle-yed, a having large prominent eyes, which are constantly in motion.

Butte, n. 969; for (F.), a large tumour or swelling on the forepart of the neck, prevalent chiefly in Alpine diricts; got tred, a. 4rd, affected with goitre; spelt is got tred; got fred, a. 4rd, affected or inclined begitte.

1804, n. 9604 (Icel. guil. rold—from colours)

be gotten. 2 got term; a. -rate, sheeced or memous points.

Field, n. gold (licel, guil, gold—from guir, yellow), one of the prectous metals, of a bright yellow colour; of the greedous metals, of a bright yellow colour; or gold golden, a. golden, consisting of gold; bright; shings; of a gold colour; excellent; happy or innocest, as the golden age; pre-eminently favourable; pideater, b. blt-tr, one whose trade it is to make pid-leaf; goldfish, n. beautiful fresh-water dah of a light orange-colour on the upper part; goldfisch, a.-flash, a native song-bird—so called from the colour of is plumage-colour on the upper part; goldfisch, a.-flash, a native song-bird—so called from the colour of is plumage; gold-leaf, load gold beaten except the gold from the precious setals; gold-dust, gold as found in fine particles; polden-haired, a. having yellow hair; golden number, number which shows the year of the moon's yols; golden rule, the Christian rule, "that we should to as we would be done by": gold-field, the colour property of the property of the

district of a country where gold is found: goldbeater's skin, the prepared outside membrane of the large intestine of the ox, used to keep separate leaf-gold in the skin, the prepared outside membrane of the large in-testine of the ox, used to keep separate leaf-gold in the process of goldbeating: golden age, the fabled age of primeval simplicity; golden faece, in anc. myth., a fleece made of gold, in search of which Jason under-took the Argonautic expedition. goldylocks, n. gold-th-loks (gold, and locks), a native plant, so called from the turks of yellow flowers which

goldylocks, in gos-ca-cores ignors, and cor-ss, a mauve plant, so called from the turks of yellow flowers which terminate the stems.

golf, in 90' (Ger. kolbe; Sw. kolf, a club), a favourite game in Scotland played with clubs and a ballgolfing, in the act of playing at the game of golf.

golf, in the act of playing at the game of golf.

golf, in the act of playing at the game of golf.

golf, in the golf of the golfshaped of golfshaped g

By sac substance resembling black horse-hair, obtained from an Indian palm. gondola, n. gondol-da (F. gondole: It. gondola), a Venetian pleasure-boat or barge: gondolaer, n. -der. wasn who rows a gondola.

venetian piessire-locat of carge; gon doner, n. -ier. a man who rows a gondola.
gone, gón, pp. of go, which see.
gong, n. góng (Chinese; probably imitation of the sound), a Chinese musical instr. of a circular shape, like the ild of a pot or caldron, and beaten with a stick like a drum; a metal drum.
gongylis n. góngógilski (Gr. gongyliss roynd) in

stick like a drum; a metal drum.

gongylus, n. gongyli-is (Gr. gonggulos, round), in

gongylus, n. gongyli-is (Gr. gonggulos, round), in

bot, applied to round hard bodies produced on certain

algor, which become ultimately detached and germi
nate: gongyli, pin. gyli
goniaster, n. gond-stict (Gr. gonda, an angle, and

aster, a start, in good, a genus of fossil star-fishes,

popularly known as cushion-stars; goniatites, n. di
title (Gr. gonda), in geod, a genus of the ammonite

family so called from the nigzag lines which mark the

land of the chambers.

junctions of its chambers.

gonidia, n. gon. 40²-4 (Gr. gonos, offspring, seed), in
bot., green germinating cells in the thallus of lichens,
goniometer, n. gön. 40²-60²-61² (Gr. gonic, an angle,
and metron, a measure), an instr. for measuring solid
angles, particularly the angles of crystals: goniometry, n. 4r4, the art of: goniometrical, a. -0-metrikal, pert. to.
goniopholis, n. gönt-öf-öls (Gr. gonic, a corner,
and pholis, the scale of a fish or snake), in god., a
genus of crocodilians, so called from the angular shape
of their scuids.

genus of their scutes, gonophore, n. gon'ō'.for (Gr. gonos, generation, and phoro, I bearl, in bot., an elevated or elongated recep-tacle, bearing the stamens and carpels in a prominent

tacle, hearing the stamens and carpels in a prominent and conspicuous manner.
gonorrhea, n. gon-io-refet (Gr. gone, semen, and rhee, i flow), name of a contagious disease.
gonus, go-nats (Gr. gonu, the knee), and gonum, go-nats (Gr. gonut, a corner), in bot, words which signify, or "angled,"—as polygonum, many-kneed; tetragonum, noisy-mayed polygonum, many-kneed; tetragonum, four-night golygonum, many-kneed; tetragonum, controlled polygonum, many-kneed; tetragonum, many-kneed; tetr um, four-angled.

or "angled,"—as potygonum, many-kneen; terrugon-um, four-angled.
good, a. good (feer. gui; AS. god; Gr. agathos, god), the opposite of bad; plous; sound; undamaged; pro-per or fit; considerable; having sufficient; pleasant to the taste; unblemished; kind; favourable; clever; real—as, he is in good earnest; in the sense of wishing well—as, good-day, and good-bye; n. the contrary of evil; virtue; righteousness; benefit; advantage; ad. well, as in the plurase as good: int. a word expressing approbation or admiration; goods, plu. goods, hose pood or excellent; good liness, n. beauty of form; grace; good ness, n. kindness; benevolence; Christiant grace; good ness, n. kindness; benevolence; Christiant for goodwife; a childs nature for a sweetment; as good as, the same as; no worse than; a good many, a con-siderable number; in good time, early enough; good-breeding, polite manners; Good Friday, the anniver-sary of the crucificion; goodman, goodwife, applied game, jog, shun, thing, there, sea!

to the master and mistress of a house, implying some degree of respect: good woman, a familiar term of address; good manners, politeness; goodsense, sound judgment: goodwill, kind feeling; favour; the benefit judgment; good manners, politeness: good sense, sound judgment; goodwill, kind feeling; favour; the benefit of a business in full operation, for which a price may be paid; good fellow a, kind man; a boon company; good humoured, a being of a cheerful temper good humouredly, ad.; good nature mildness and of an amouredly, ad.; good nature mildness and of a mild disposition; good naturedly, ad.; good head, a mild disposition; good naturedly, ad.; good head, due caution; great care; to make good, to supply deficiency; to prove or establish; to fuifil; to indemity for: to stand good, to be firm or valid; as good as his word, performing what was promised: for good and all, completely; wholly; good-bye, dt (a probable contraction of God be with you), a salutation at leave-taking; good-speed, an old form of wishing successanother form of God epseed you.
goorso, n. gor's (Mind. Guru), among the Hindoos, a spiritual guide.

a spiritual guide.
goose. I. ops (AS. gos; Low Ger. goos; Pol. ges, a
goose: Lith. guz, guz, cry to call geese), a well-known
web-footed bird; a silly person; a tailor's smoothingiron: geese, plu. ges: goosery, n. er-i, a place for
geese; folly: goose-foot, a native plant, so called
from the shape of the leaf: goose-quill, quill from
a gooses wing, used for writing with: to cook one's
goose, in fundiar language, to do for one in the sense
of cheating or befooling: green-goose, a goose less
than four months old. onths old.

of cheating or befooling: green-goose, a goose less than four months old.

gooseberry, n. -goorber-rt (Ger. krausel-beere or kraus-beere-from Ger. kraus, crisp; Dut. kroesen, to curl-probably from the upright hairs which cover the fruit, the well-known fruit of a prickly shrub; gooseberry-fool, gooseberries stewed or scalded, and goopher, n. go'fe'r (Heb.), the wood used in building the ark; (P. gou/re, a honeycomb, the popular name of a bur owing animal, about the size of a squirred, goreok, n. go'fe's (from gorse, furze; or imitative of the sound it utters), the moor-cock or grouse, gordian, a go'fe'da, intricate; applied to anything very intricate and not easily unravelled; gordian knot, -not, in anc. times, a knot said to have been so skilfully tied by king Gordius that no one could untie it, and to the untier of which an oracle promised the sovereignty of Asia—Alexander the Great tit through with his sword; any inextricable difficulty or problem.
gore, n. go'f (AS. gor, wet filth, blood: Norm. gor, gore, n. go'f (AS. gor, wet filth, blood: Norm. gor,

gore, n. gor (AS. gor, wet filth, blood: Norm. gor, wet mud: old H. Ger. horo, mud, ooze), thick or clotted blood: gory, n. go^cri, covered with congealed or clotted blood.

gore, v. gor (AS. gar; Norm. geir, a spear, a jave-lin), to pierce or wound with anything pointed, as with the horns of a bull: go'ring, imp.: gored, pp.

-gord. ov a pull: goring, imp.: gored, pp. gore, n. gor (but. gheere, the part which makes a garment larger: It. gherone, the gusset), a corner-shaped piece let into a garment to widen a part: v. to furnish with gores. gorge, n. gorj (F. gorge, a throat: It. gorgo, a gurge, a whirpool; It. gurges, a whirphool; the throat; the gullet; the entrance into the outwork of a fort; that which is swallowed; a narrow passage between hills or mountains: v. to swallow greedily; to feed to satiety; to glut: gerging, imp.: gorged, pp. gôrjd, gutted. gorgeous a gheth a late.

gorgeous, a. gōr'jh ūs (Norm. F. gorgias or gourgias, gaudy, flaunting, proud), showy; splendid; glittering in a variety of colours: gor'geously, ad -li: gor'geousness, n. -nēs, splendour of raiment; magnific

cennes.

great, n. pör-jèt (F. gorgette—from gorge, the throat), a plece of armour for the throat; a small ornament worn by officers on the breast.

Gergen, n. gör-gön (Gr. and L. gorgen, a Gorgon—from Gr. gorgen, sherce), anything very horrid of ugly; in Gr. mylh, one of the three sister-delites Sheno, Medusa, and Euryale, said to be of such terrible aspect as to turn the beholder into stone; Gorge nean or Gorge mian, a. gön-in-dn, like or pert, to a Gorgen; very ugly or terrific: Gorgeneian, gör-gön-id, masks carved in imitation of the Gorgenei an, ni-ön: Gorgenian, n. gör-gön-id, a genus of corals, so called from gorian, n. gör-gön-id, a genus of corals, so called from

their branching flexible stems, and popularly known as "Venus's fans" and "sea-fans," from their spread-

seem oranching nextons stems, and popularly known as "Venus's fans" and "sea-fans," from their spreading fanilke forms.

gorilla, n. gö-rilla (an African word: said by Latham to be found in a Gr. translation of an anc. Carthaginian work in the plural, gorillad, a large creature of the ape kind, most nearly resembling man, and as large, remarkable for its strength and ferocity gormand, n. gör-månd, or gourmand, n. gör-månd, or gourmand, n. gör-månd, or gourmand, n. gör-månd, gormandis, n. gör-månd, gormandis, gormandis, gormandis, a greedy or ravanous eater; a glutton: gor mandised, pp. -diad's gor mandiser, n. -eer, one who cats much and greedly; gor mandisen, n. diss, gluttony, gorse, n. görs (W. gores or gorest, waste, enemt a

gorse, n. górs (W. gorse or gorest, waste, open), a prickly shrub bearing yellow flowers; whin or furse; gorsy, a. gór-st, abounding in or resembling gorse, gory, a.—see gors, clotted blood. goahawk, n. gós-haibk (AS. gos-hafoc), a hird of the hawk kind.

gosling, n. gós'ilng (AS. gos, a goose, and bing, dim-termination), a young goose; a catkin on nut-trees

termination), a young goose; a catkin on mult-tees and pines.
Gespel, n. gós-pil (AS. god-spell; Icel. gude-spell; the word of God-from AS. spell; Icel. speal, theorem, tidings: Goth spillon, to tell), literally, good tidings: ooth spillon, to tell, literally, good tidings: one of the four histories of Christ handed down to us by the inspired writers, Matthew, Mark. Luke, and John; the whole system of the Christian halts: God's word; general doctrines of the New Test.; god'spiller, 1. -2c; one who reads the Gospel as the alter; despet truths, the doctrines or truths of the New Test.; cortain truth.

train, the doctrines or truths of the New Test; cortain truth.
goasamer, n. 956-sd-mer (properly God's-summer, so called from the legend that the gossomer is formed from the parts of the Virgin Mary's winding-sheet, which fell away in fragments when she was taken up to her could be long filaments formed by a small to the country of the long filaments formed by a small to the country of the long filaments for the weather in autumn; anything unsubstantial or timely: gossam, n. 956-261, among Gornish miners, the peculiar ferruginous condition of the top of a vein near its outcope, considered to be very strongly indicative of the lode below; ferruginous quarts.
gossap, n. 966-261, 88. Godsibb, related in God as a sponsor in baptism, a gossip-from god, God, and sib, place, relationship), originally a sponsor, a neighbour, or friend; an idle tattler; a busy teller of news: v. or run about among neighbours and engage in idle talk; to engage in much small-talk; to tattle; gossipy, n. ris special intimacy; idle talk; gossipy, a. -k. full of gossip; chatty.

goes in thinner; idle talk: goes by, a. full of goes by thatty, got, bt., and gotten, pp. of got, which see. Goth, n. goth, one of an ant tribe or nation which took an important part in the overthrow of the Roman empire; any one rude and unctvillsed; an enemy to the fine arts, or one destitute of a taste for them—Vandal is also employed in the latter sense: Gothic, a. ik, of or belonging to the Goths or their language; designating the architecture of the middle ages: Goth'icise, v. ist. to reduce to barbarism; Goth ici sing, imp.; Goth'icised, p., stack' Geth'icises, u. stam, rudeness of manners; a Gothic idiom; conformity to Gothic architecture.

Gothamite, n. goth'dm:ii, or Goth'amisk, mist, a man of Gotham, a village in Nottinghamahire, whose habits were noted for their real or supposed simplicity; a simpleton.

man of column, a vinage in Nothinganashne, we assist shalls were noted for their real or supposed simplicity; a simpleton.

gouge, 1, 100; it Coule; Sp. qubia, a hollow chiesi, gouge, 1, 100; it Coule; Sp. qubia, a hollow chiesi, force out, as the eye, with the course; is nowed or stone; v. to scoop out as with a gouge; gouged, pp. qubia, gourd, n. qurd [F. gourde; L. cucurbita], the name souge; gouged, pp. qubia, gourd, n. qurd [F. gourde; L. cucurbita], the name of a plant which produces a large fruit somewhat of a bottle shape, a native of warm climates; also its fruit; a vessel made from its outer shell; gourdy, a gor-di, swelled in the legs; gour diness, n. swelling on a horse's leg.

gourmand, n. got: (i. guita, a drop, so called from the old medical theory which attributed all disorders to the settling of a drop of morbid humour upon the part affected: Dut. gote, the palsy: F. gouite, a Mrr. pine, 101; 106; 10. more.

The gout), a well-known painful disease of the are extremities, confined almost wholly to the der classes and high livers; gutty, a. 4, subject as gout or affected with it; goutly, ad. 4-it; lames, n. -ade, state of being affected with the

fout, n. go (F.-from L. gustus, taste), taste; re-

Fort, n. 96 (F.—from L quetus, taste), taste; religious to the control of the con

gradation, n. grā-dā'shēn (L. gradatio, the making a series of steps—from gradus, a step: F. gradation, a regular advance from one degree or state to another; regular progress step by step; order; series; gradational, a according to gradation; gradationed, a shead, formed by gradation; gradatory, n. grad-teris, the steps from the cloisters into the church;

a proceeding step by step: grade, n. grade, a degree or rank in order or dignity; a step or degree in any series; v. to cut or reduce to the proper levels, as a canal or road; grading, inp.; graded, pp.; graden, n. di-ent, the slope or incline, chiefly of a raincad; gradual, a. gradinal, a. gradual, f. gradual-from L. gradus, advancing step by step; proceeding by degrees; regular and slow; gradually, ad. -4t, progression by degrees; graduale, a. dt, one who has received an academical degree; v. to divide any spacintos mail regular intervals or parts; to receive or take a degree from a university; grad uxing, mg. gradua & d. p.; grad uxing, n. the state of being agraduate; grad uxing, mg. all states of the graduate graduate graduate graduate graduate graduation; n. -ter, an instr. for dividing into degrees; grad uator, n. -ter, an instr. for dividing lines into equal parts; an instr. used in vinegamaking; gradua, n. grade'ss, a dictionary for Latin or Greek verse-making, the full title being graduate and for a step to Parmassum, a step to Parmassus, the abode of the Misses.

Muses, gradual—see grail. graft, v. grd, the old spelling of graft, w. grd, the old spelling of graft, which see, graft, n. grdf (F. greffe, a slip or shoot for grafting; Dut. grafte, a cutting for grafting or planting in the ground, a style for writing—from L. graphtum, a pointed instr. for writing on waxen tablets), a small shoot or stoon cut from one tree and inserted into the contract of the graph of shoot or scion cut from one tree and inserted into a part of another; w. to insert a cutting of one tree into part of another in such a way that they unite; to insert anything into a body to which it did not originally belong; grafting, inp.; n. the act or art of inserting grafts or scions; graftied, pp.; add, inserted on a foreign stock; graftien, none who. graft, n. graft, or gradual, gradie-id (it. graduale, in the R. Cath. Ch. graft, n. g

on a foreign stock; graft'er, n. one who.

graft, n. gradt, or gradual, gradu-di (it, graduale, gradual)—from L. gradual, gradu-di (it, graduale, gradual)—from L. gradual, gradu-di (it, gradual)—from L. gradual, pradual)—from L. gradual, sately, a book of anthems in the R. Cath. Ch.

grain, n. grad (F. grain; L. granum; It. grane, grain, con), any small hard mass; a single seed; corn in general; any minute particle; the smallest weight, so named because supposed of equal weight with a grain of corn; the unit of the English system of weights; v. to form into grains, as powder; grained, a. gradud, formed into grains; roughneds grain-dealer, one who deals in corn; grain-tin, the melted with charcoal; that reduced from the melted dillegally to give a pungent flavour to spirits and beer grains; prantiferous, and used illegally to give a pungent flavour to spirits and beer granary. p. gradual, a budding for storing grain graniferous, a. 4; er. as II. fero. 1 carry), bearing hard seeds or grain: gran'form, a. 4-febra (it. forma, shape), resembling grains of corn: granivorous, a. 4-rus it. voro. I devour, grain-cating; granular, a. gran'al-ider, consisting of grains; resembling grains or very small pieces; to make rough on the surface; to repair lost parts, as a wound in healing; gran ular'ting, inp.: gran'ula'ted, pp.: gran'ula'to, a. 4-febra (it. prain; gran'ula'to, a. 4-febra (it. prain; the words) of forming metals into grains by pouring them when melted, from a height into water; small fleshy excrescences springing up on the surface of wounds in the process of healing; gran'ula or, a. 4, a little grain; gran'ula or ornament in imitation of wood; a process of stalining; grained, pp. prand; grain for ornament in imitation of wood; a process of stalining; grained, pp. prand; grain for

the tanned or dressed hide on which the hair grew. Note.—The three pre-eding entries are necessarily connected, but it was judged more convenient to make each one begin a separate paragraph, chiefly with the view of exhibiting like derivations with greater distinctness.

cach one begin a separate paragraph, chiefly with the view of exhibiting the derivations with greater distinctness.

grains, n. plu. grains (a corruption of drains: grains, n. plu. grains) (a corruption of drains: grains, n. plu. grains) (a corruption of drains: grains, n. plu. grains) to nusks from malt or grain after brewing or distillation.

grains, in grain (Scot.), a dung-fork; a forked instr. for lifting potatoes, &c.

graits, in. grain (Scot.), furniture; accourtements; the working tools of a miner.

grails an, prath (Scot.), furniture; accourtements; the working tools of a miner.

grails an, prath (Scot.), furniture; accourtements; the working tools of a miner.

grails an, plu. grailite, also grailstores, n. plu. grailstores (a prathic of long-loged wading birds, gradus, a step), stitled of long-loged wading birds, prathic to grain a step), stitled of long-loged wading birds, grains and grain ina'ceous, a -debts, (L. grainines), pert. to grass - from grains, grainines, n. grainines, n. grainines, gra

coasts.

granda, granula, granulate, &c.—see grain, corn.
grand, a grdnd (F. grand; It. grande; I. grandis;
great, large), splendid; sublime; lofty; great, as applied to size; the second degree of parentage or descent,
as grandmother; principal or chief, as grandmother;
grandfly, and -Hi grand jury, a jury that decides whether there is sufficient evidence to put the accused
on trial: grandchild, a son or daughter's child the
male being a grandison, the female a granddaughter;
grandfather or grandiare, n. the thiter of one's father
or mother: grandmother, n. the mother of one's
father or mother: grande, n. granded, a Spanish
nobleman; a man of great rank: grandeship, n.
the state or rank of a grandee; n. grand ness, n. magnificence; greatness: grandeur, n. -pér, splendour of
appearance; that which excites a feeling or sentiment
of greatness; elevation of sentiment, language, or
mien.

mich.

grandiloquent, a grån-dil-ò-kvěnt (L. grandis,
great, and loquer, I speak), pompous in language;
bombastic: grandil'oquence, n. -kvěns, pomposity
of language: grandil'oquently, ad. -ti.
grange, n. grán; (E. grann, a barn-from L. granum. com), a granary; a farmhouse with its attached
buildings.

The title grant grantite. It grantie.

buildings.
granite, n. grdn'tt [F. granit, granite: It. granito, kernelly or corny, as figs, or oil in winter: L. granumgrain, corn), a well-known rock, having a granular-crystalline composition and appearance, and composed of quart, felspar, and mica, arranged in distinct grains or crystals: granitic, a. grd.nti'ik, partaking of the character and appearance of granitic; also granitical.
a. i-kdi: granitoid, a. it.ojd (Gr. eidos, likeness), applied to such rocks as have the granular-crystalline aspect of granite: graphic granite, grdf'ik- (Gr.

grapho, I write), a binary compound of felspar and quartz, the quartz being disposed through the felspar matrix like lines of Arabic writing.

grant, v. grant (oil F. crassier, to confer as advantage—from mid. I. gratism, consent; grants a satisfaction: or oil F. crassier, to assure—from L. credesta, trust, assurance), to admit as true what has not been proved; to give or bestow something which cannot be claimed by right; to concede: a the thing conferred on or conveyed to; an allowance granting, imp.: grant d. granted: granted: granted; granted;

granular, granulate, granulation, &c.—see under

grape, n. grap (F. groupe; It. groupe, a cluster or bunch of grapes: It groupe; It. groupe, a cluster or bunch of grapes: It groupe, the stalk of fruit; the fruit of the vine; a single berry: grap y, a. pt, like grapes or made of grapes; full of clusters of grapes: grapes less, a. without grapes: grape-shot, a number of balls arranged in three tiers by means of circular pintes, and secured by a pin passing through the con-tre, intended to be discharged from a gun; shot dis-charged in clusters: grapestons, n. the seed of the grape: grape-sugar, a variety of sugar obtained prin-cipally from fruits, forming also the basis of house, of ducose: grapery, n. graper-i, a place where grapes are grown. are grown.

are grown.
graphic, a graif-it (Gr. grapho, I write: graphicus;
L. graphicus, done to the life: F. graphicus, graphic,
phic), well delineated; described with accuracy; lifelike; having the appearance of writing, as graphical,
graphite, a. graf-it (Gr. grapho, I write), as mieral,
known chiefly by the name plumbago or black-lead,
though lead does not at all enter into its composition,
a-6-tit (Gr. lithos, a stone), a sort of slate suitable for
writing on.

orn (cr. mass, a some), a sort or sake surants to writing on.
graphometer, n. grd.fom's-ter (Gr. grapho, I write, and metron, a measure, a mathematical instrument for measuring angles, called also a semicircle: graph'-ometrical, a -metri-tal, pert, to or ascertained by

ometrical, a -metricae, pert to or ascertained by a graphometer. graphotype, n. graf-o-tip (Gr. grapho, I write, and tipos, a type), a method of producing book illustra-tions for printing along with type, without the art of

tions for printing along with type, without the art of an engand. I apply the first printing along with type, without the art of an engand. I apply the first proper of a ship, a small anchor with four or fire flukes or claws, used to hold boats or small vessels; a grapping from; also grapping or grapping. grapping v. grappy filt. grappare, to clutch, to solve greedily), to selve; to lay flust hold of; to contend in close fight, as wrestlers; in a selaing firmly; a wrestler's hold; a close fight; an iron instr. by which one ship fastens on another; grap piling, imp. pilar; adjusticing as a grapping grapping the property of the grapping with, to contend with; to struggle against holdy; grapping-irons, small grappies used in sea-battles. grapticites, in plu pradicites (for, grappoke, written, and lithos, a stone), in good, fossil scophytes aline to the sea-pen of modern seas, found throughout the Sillurian deposits; also grappolithus, in the last property and the sillurian deposits; also grappolithus, in the last property.

Silurian deposits; also graptol'thus, n. 602-thate.
grapp—see grape.
grap, n. grap (Ger. grappeen, to grope; Pol.
grab, n. fork: connected with gripe and grab), the
grip or selzure of the hand; hold or possession; power
of selzing: v. to grip or seize the hand; to catch at;
to lay hold of greedity; to encroach: grasp flag, imp.;
adj. covetous; napacious: n. selzure; attempt to seize;
grapped, pp. grappe; grasp er, n. one who: graspable, -d-d, capable of being grasped: grasp imgly,
adj. covetous; n. selzure; attempt to seize;
also grapped to grapped to grapped;
grapped; pp. grapped; grasp imgly,
adj. covetous; n. selzure; attempt to grapped;
grapped to grapped grap

ad. It grass, n. grds (AS. grass; Dut. grass, grass: Norm. grass, applied to every green herb: Dut. groses, growth, increase, field or hill pasture; the plants having simple leaves, jointed and tubular stems, &c.: v. to cover with turf or herbage; grassing, imp.: grassed, pp. grds: grassy, a. st, covered with grass; green, sing, grass; grass inces, n.; grassless, a. wanting grass; grass and grass; grass green, k. green like grass; grass-grown, a. green like grass; grass-grown, a. from the grass; grass-grown, a. grassless, a. level spot covered with grass; grass-grass, plot, a level spot covered with grass; grass-grass, plot, a level spot covered with grass; grass-grass,

oth a sort of grass found on the banks of creeks and diches of sea-water, or on the sea-shere.

The n. grad (L. croice; it. e. a crate, a hurdle: put braice, a grate, a lattice), a framework of iron has se holding the fuel in a fireplace; a partition or frame sade of bars: gra ting, n. the bars of a grate.

grate, v. grad if grating, n. the bars of a grate.

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grate, v. grad if grating, n. the bars of a grate.

grate, v. grad if grating, n. the bars of a grate.

grate, a search: leel grata; Scot. greet, to cry
from the high pitch of a crying voice producing the

disgreeable sensation), to rub one body against an
ther so as to produce a harsh sound; to wear away

hat small particles by rubbing against anything

ranging; offensive; disagreeable: n. a harsh sound

or rubbing; grated, pp, rubbed harshly; worn off by

rabbing; grater, n. grater, and of kitchen rasp;

say rough lustr, to grate with; gratingly, ad. d.,

sand the same of the same

or rubbing: grated, pp. rubbed harshly; worn of by rubbing: grater, n. praitér, a kind of kitchen rasp; any rough instr. to grate with: gratingly, ad. -d., harshly.
grateful, a gratifold (L. gratus, pleasing, agreeable it grate), having a due sense of benefits or kindness; agreeable; affording pleasure to the senses: gratefully, ad. -d.; grate fulness, n.: gratify, v. gratify

agranulation. grave have, a very captesing organization. Example of the property of the proper

rea for ampoore, because occasionally found in prevants.

Gree, v. grdv (F. graver, to carve: Ger. graben;

By graven, to carve, to dig), to carve or cut letters a gures on any hard substance, as stone or wood;

so graven, pp. grdvn: graver, n. an engraving oil; one who engraves, graver, n. an engraving oil; one who engraves, graver, n. an engraving oil; one who engraves, graver, n. an engraving which could be graved to be a substance of pebbles rounded by the action of waie; sandy matter sometimes found in the kidneys of biader: v. to cover with gravel; to puzzle; to esbarrase; among horses, to hurt the foot by gravel at the shoe: gravelling, imp. covering with gravel; thung the foot, as of a horse: n. act of covering with gravel; gravelled, pp. eld, covered with gravel; gravelled, pp. eld, covered with gravel; gravelled, gravelent, a. grd-velo-lent (L. gravis, heavy, and see gand offensive smell.

Graves, n. grdve, also graves, n. (Sw. grefver; Low. Graves, n. grdver; Low. Graves, n. grdver, also graves, n. (Sw. grefver; Low. Graves, n. grdver, also graves, n. (Sw. grefver; Low. Graves, n. grdver, also graves, n. (Sw. grefver; Low. Graves, n. grdver, also graves, n. (Sw. grefver; Low. Graves, n. grdver, also graves, n. (Sw. grefver; Low. graves, n. grave

grounds, dregs), the dregs at the bottom of the pot in nelting tallow made up into cakes as food for dogs, &c.: to grave a ship, to smear the hull with graves, for which pitch is now employed: graving-dock, a dock from which the water can be run off in order to

or which pitch is now employed; graving-dock, a dock from which the water can be run off in order to smear a ship with graves; an enclosure on the side of a river or on the sea-shore, into which a vessel can be floated for examination and repairs.

gravid, a gravid (I gravis, heavy), weighty; being with young; pregnant: gravidity, n. 4-14, pregnancy gravimeter, n. grd-win-t-ter (i. gravis, heavy, and Gr. metron, a measure), an instr. for ascertaining the specific gravity of bodies, whether liquid or solid.

graving, n. grd-viug (see graves), the act of cleaning ship's bottom and covering it with pitch: graving-dock, n. place where this is done.

gravitate, v. grdw-tid (I. gravitas, heaviness-from gravis, heavy: It. gravita: F. gravith), to tend towards the centre of attraction: grav'itating, imp. a tending towards another body by the law of gravitation: grav'itation; pp.: grav'itation, n. -ta-shin, the peculiar force by which all bodies are drawn to the surface of the earth or in the direction of its centre; the tendency of all bodies, at liberty, to appears to the content gravity, n. d. weight increas all great bodies to a common centre, as the earth or planets to the surface of the earth or planets to the sur, the power or force which draws all unsupported bodies to the surface of the earth in the direction of its centre; seriousness; solemnity; atroclousness; weight of guilt: centre of gravity, the point of a body which, if supported, all the other parts will be equally balanced: specific gravity, the relative weight of an equal bulk of distilled water, or of ang as as compared with the weight of an equal bulk of distilled water, or of ang as as compared with the weight of weight of gravity, the point of a long water, gravy, n. grad-vi (from graves, the dregs of melted tallow: Low Ger. grebe, graves), the juice and fat

gravy, n. grd'vi (from graves, the dregs of melted tallow: Low Ger. grebe, graves), the juice and fat which drips from flesh while roasting; dripping;

sauce.

sauce.

gray or grey, a. grā (Icel. grar; AS. grag; Low Ger. graag, gray; Gr. grais, an old woman; the probable original meaning was party-coloured), of a white colour tempered with black; heary; mature: n. a colour compounded of black and white in various proportions; gray'ish, a.-tsh, gray in a moderate degree; gray meas, n.; graybeard, n. an old man; a large coarse earthenware vessel for holding liquors; for coarse earthenware vessel for holding liquors; for on the spout; the preceding also spet grays. gray from the spout; the preceding also spet grays gray in n. grayling, the grayling the graysh colour.

stone, n. a volcanic rock of a grayish colour. grayling, n. grd/ling (corruption of gray-lines, referring to the dusky streaks along the body), a native fish alided to the trout, called also the umber. graywacke, n. grd-wcd/d, also grauwacke, graywacke, graywacke, dier. grauwacke), a hard silledous sandstone composed of grains or fragments of different minerals; also the strata now known as Sillerent minerals. urian.

wiran.

graze, v. graz (Ger. kratzen, to scratch: Icel. krassa, to scratch, to tear: F. razer, to shave, to graze), to rub or brush lightly anything in passing; to touch and glance from, leaving a very superficial wound: grazing, imp.: grazed, pp. grazed, graze, v. graz (AS, grazin, to graze—from grazs, to feed on grass; to supply grass: grazing, imp. supplying pasture: grazing, inp. supplying pasture: grazier, in, an animal which grazes: grazier, n. graz'ener, n. an animal which grazes: grazier, n. graz'ener, one who pastures cattle and rears them for market.

grazioso, ad, gratist-6:26 (It.), in music, an intimation to perform the music smoothly and grazefully.

graze, n. grès (It. grazeia, grase: F. graz, fit; grase; Gaz, rub, or animal fat, as tallow or lard; a disease in the heels of horses: v. to smear, rub, or anoint with fat: grazaing, imp.

wall stones or pebbles rounded by the action of water; sandy matter sometimes found in the kidney water; sandy matter sometimes found in the kidney water; sandy matter sometimes found in the kidney water; standy matter sometimes found in the kidney water, some matter or anoth with creating the same water. The covering with gravel; because the same water or covered with gravel; butting the food, as of a horas: a net of covering with gravel; butting the food, as of a horas: a new constant water or covered with gravel; butting the food, as of a horas: a new constant water or covered with gravel; parelies; fatness; fatness; fatness; fatness; fatness; fatness; gravelled, pp., -did, covered with gravel; parelies; fatness; fatnes

ed, pp. fixed on the ground, as a ship; thoroughly instructed: ground'age, n. -dt, toll for lying in port; ground'edly, ad. -ft, upon good ground: ground less, a without foundation; false: ground'lessly, ad. -ft, without just cause or reason: ground'lessless, n. want of just cause or reason: ground liss, n. name of all the the term at the bettern of the water. ground as without foundation; false; ground leastly, ad. Af. without just cause or reason; ground leasness, n want of just cause or reason; ground leasness, n want of just cause or reason; ground ling, n name of a fish that keeps at the bottom of the water; grounda, n plu dregs or lees; in arch., pleces of wood let in flush with the plastering, for which they serve as a guide, and to which the inouldings and other finishings are nailed; ground-batt, last thrown into the water to assemble fish; ground-floor, the lowest floor of a house on a level with the outside ground; groundies, ice formed under peculiar circumstances at the bottom of running water; ground-floor, mountain plant which creeps along the ground; ground-plant, the plant which creeps along the ground; ground-plant, the plant of the plant of the ground; ground-plant, the lower part of a timber building; ground-plot, ground on which a building is placed; ground-sul, rent or fou paid for the ground on which the house is erected; grounded, in, ground-eig, even grounder, rent or fou paid for the ground on which the house is erected; grounded, in, ground-eig, a very common wild plant producing clusters of yellow flowers; ground-swell, the leave welling and surging of the sea after a storm, or as indicating an advancing storm; ground-swell, the heavy swelling and surging of the sea after a storm, or as indicating an advancing storm; ground-tacking in a ship, all the ropes, dc., connected with the anchors and other mooring apparatus; ground-work, not be conditioned to prove the proper of the proper of the ground of the grou

grove, n. gröv (AS. graef, a cave, a grove: old Eng reaves, trees, boughs), a small wood or cluster o

grows, n. gröv (AS. gracf, a cave, a grove: old Eng. graces, trees, boughs), a small wood or cluster of trees.

groval, v. gröv'l (It. grufolare or grofolare, to grub up with the snout like the hog: Icel gruft, to feel with the hands, to grovel on the ground), to creep on the ground; to be low or mean: grov elling, indigent of the ground; to be low or mean: grov elling, indigent of the grown of the grown

a magget: v. to dig up with the hands or with a small instrument, as roots; to root out of the ground by digging; to work underground, as a grube to work among, as by digging, generally for an other to work among, as by digging, generally for an other difficult to be reached: grub bing, imp.; n. the set of digging up by the roots; grubbed, pp. probled trees; an instr. for digging up, pp. probled trees; an instr. for digging up, pp. probled trees; an instr. for breaking up diff. grupper, to grupper, p. et., an instr. for digging up, pp. probled trees; an instr. for breaking up diff. grupper, to grieve, to mutter; Gr. prodese, to grumble, to mutter), secret cumity; ill-will; an old cause of quarrel; discontent: v. to give or take unwillingly; to be discontented at another's enjoyments or advantages; grudging, imp.; n. discontent at another's possessing, de.; grudgingly, ai. sit, with reinctance or discontent. gruel, n. groed [F. gruen, catmen]; W. grund; gruel; Norm, grant, porridge; prov. F. grund; n. gruel, n. groed [F. gruen, catmen]; W. grund; gruel; Norm, grant, porridge; prov. F. grund; n. grund; gruel; smore), rough or stern in manners or volce; harsh or surly; gruffly, ad. -H; gruffless, n. roughness of manner or volce.
grugings, n. plu, grufflings (Norm, F. grugeons), the same as gurreons, which aso.

surly: gruffly, ad. 44: gruffness, n. roughness of manner or voice.
grugings, n. plu. grüffings (Norm. F. grugeons), the same as gurgeons, which see.
grum, a. grüm (Dan. grum, atrocious: AS. grom, ferce: Gael, grumin, a. surly look: W. grum, a growl), sour; surly: grum'ly, ad. 44. in a surly manner: adj. surly; morose: grum'le, v. -96 (Dul. groumelen; F. grommeler, to murmur), to express discontent in a low murmuring voice; to growl; to make a hears rumbling noise; grum bling, imp.: n. a murmuring-through discontents; grum bling, p. -506: grum blan; grum blingly, ad. 45. grum, p. -606: grum blan; grum blingly, ad. 46. grume, a little heap or billock: it. grumo, a clot of blood), a fluid thickened; a clot, as of blood: grumous, a. gröming, applied to flesh; whereular roots: grum ounners, n. grum, n. grüm'l, in grumer, a grumer, n. grum'l (In grumnire; F. grogner; Ge. grunzen, b. grunt, n. grüm'l (In grumnire; h. grogner; Ge. grunzen, b. grunt, n. grum'l (In grum'l d. h. grunnire), promis sound, as a hog; to sant; grunt'ing, imp.: add, uttering grunts: n. the sounds uttered by a hog; the act of one who grunts: grunt's d., pp.; gruns' ingly, ad. 41. grups: Gr. grups, a griffin, in good, a sub-ceuss othat formations.
gruaicum, n. ged-yd-kim (Sp. grusyco), the resis

chalk formations. gualacum, n. ged-yd-küm (Sp. guayaco), the resi of a tree of the same name, much used in medicine-shortened into guine, guel-dk. (Sp. guano, n. gö-d-hó or guel-nó (Sp. guano or kuano-from Feruvian, huana, dung), the dung of sea-fowl found in beds of great thickness on certain islands o the coast of S. Amer., imported and much used as

the coast of S. Amer., imported and much used as manure.

guarantee, n. gdr-dn-td', also guar'anty, n. -dn-guarantee, n. gdr-dn-td', also guarante, warrunt, to vouch; gurantie, warrunt, to your and the guarantee, and the guarantee, and the guarantee guarantee, n. to engage that certain stipulation thall be performed; to undertake to secure to a other; to make certain; guaranteeing, imp.; guarantee', pp. -tdd'.

guard, v. gdrd (F. garder, to keep; It. guardere, look, to guard), to protect; to defend; to watch out to keep in safety; to be cautious; n. defence; p servation or security against loss or injury; the which defends or protects; anticipation of only tion; caution of expression; a body of men defence or security; state of caution or vigilan in fencing, a posture of defence; guarding, in guarded, pp. gdrd-td'; adj. cautious; framed uttered with caution; guard'edy, ad. -ts; guard'mess, n.; guard'ian, n. -t-dn, one who has the cap protection of any thing or person: adj. protecti guard'anantip, n. the office of a guardian; guard's a. -d-bl., capable of being protected; guards, n. general name for the regiments of household troops; a bod select troops for the protection of a prince; guaran, n. gdrds-man, a solder of the guards: vanced guard or vanguard, a body of troops ming some distance in front of an army to prevent prise, or to give notice of danger: rearguard, a prise, or to give notice of danger: rearguard, a of troops that march behind an army for its prote

against surprise: guard-room, a room for the accommendation of soldiers on guard: guard-ship, a vessel of war appointed for service in a harbour or river: on guard, acting or serving as a guard.

guard, n. god-ed (Sp. guaydad), a tree of tropical anact, the fruit of which makes a delicious jelly anact, and the service of the service o

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tre-dah easily caught; a person casily cheated or deorived; the iron pin or shaft on which a wheel is the content of the pin of the content o

stating directions a rows to viscours as visitors, as the state of the

her, a deceiver.

It of, a deceiver,
sullemot, n. guile. moft (F), a thick clumsy sea-fowl,
sand in northern Europe, Asia, and America.

guilloche, n. guil-lach (F, guillocher, to make wavlemes by means of an engine), a series of interlaced
stamments on stone resembling network; guilloched,
stated waved or engine-turned.

Sold, waved or engine-turned.

Sold, waved or engine-turned.

Sold waved or guilloched.

Sold waved of the head by the
pullotine: guillotin ing, imp; guillotined, pp. -tend.

guilt, n. guil (Swiss, guilt; Dan gield, ebst; AS.

Sidens; Dan gielde; Ger. gellen, to requite, to return an equivalent), crime; offence; state of being

sinted with sin or crime; guiltless, a. innocent; free
from crime; guiltlessly, ad. -d.; guilt lessness, n.:

guilty, a. guilty, ad. -d.; guilt lessness, n.:

guilty, a. guilty, a. d. -d.; guilt lessness, n. consciousness

of crime; wickedness.

guinea, n. gin'i (from Guinea, in Africa), a gold coin of the value of 21s., not now used: adj. of or belonging to Guinea, as guinea-hen: guinea-pig, a small animal of the rodent or gnawing order, covered with white, red, and black patches; a cony: guinea-worm, a worm which affects the akin of man, particularly the legs, in warm climates, guine, n. giz (F. guise; W. gwis; Bret. giz, way, manner), external appearance; dress; manner; guineard, n. put. gizzers, also guisers, n. plu. zers, in Scot., persons, chiefly young persons, who go from house to house in a sort of masquerade, about Christmas time, singing songs and soliciting contributions for holiday purposes.

mas time, singing songs and sometaing continuerous for holiday purposes.

guitar, n. gi-târ (F. guitare; Sp. guitarra, a guitar; L. cithara, a harp), a stringed instrument, much in the form of a violin, but with a longer neck, and played upon with the fingers.

guita, n. gui-tâ, or gola, n. gola (L. guita; It. gola; the throat), the alternate courex and concave parts of the moulding of a cornice; the cymatium of the moulding of a cornice; the cymatic such as the cornice of the cymatic such as the

gules, n. plu. gults (F. gueules, red or sanguine in blazon—from gueule, the mouth, the throat—so called from the red colour of the mouth), in her., a term denoting red, represented in engravings by upright

nnes.
gulf, n. gulf (It. golfo, an arm of the sea: F. golfe,
a whirlpool, a gulf: Dat. gulpen, to swallow), a
tract of ocean water extending into the land; an arm tract of ocean water extending into the land; an arm of the sea; an abyse; a deep place in the earth; anything insatiable; gulfy, a. -i, full of or resembling gulfs; gulf-stream, one of the most important of the ascertained ocean-currents, flowing out from the Gulf of Mexico, whose waters, of a high degree of temperature, crossing the Atlantic Ocean to the shores of Western Europe, raise or modify, to a considerable degree, the temperatures of the climates prevailing these

vailing there.
gull, n. gil (W. gwylan; Bret. gwelan, from the
peculiar walling cry of the bird; Bret. gwela, to weep),

peculiar walling cry of the bird: Bret. guela, to weep), a sea-bird of many species. guil, v. gid! (Dan. guul; Sw. gul, yellow—from the yellow colour of the down or beak of a young bird), to cheat; to deceive; to defraud n. one easily cheated; gul ling, imp.: guled, pp. guila: gullible, a. 4:6:1, casily deceived; gul'libl! ty, n. 5:4:4:4; gullet, n. gültet [F. goulet, the gullet—from goule, gullet, n. gültet [F. goulet, the gullet—from goule, the mouth: Baw guillen: Swilss; gulle, a sink: L. gula, the windpipel, the passage in the neck of an animal down which food and drink pass into the stomach; the cosophague: gully, n. gulf! (F. goulette), a channel or hollow formed by running water; a ditch; a guiter: gulljed, a. 4:d, having a hollow worm by water; gully-hole, the mouth of a drain where the water pours with a gungling noise into the sink or the main sewer.

common-sense.

common-sense,
gun, n. gân (old Eng. gonne; mid. L. gunnd, a warengine, a fire-tube; F. guigner, to wink or aim with
one eye; guigneur, an aimer with one eye, as a gunner, any firearm, except a pistol and revolver; as
of gunpowder, as a musket, a rifle, a cannon; gunbarrel, n. the tube of a gun; gunboxt, n. a stronglybuilt vessel for rivers and coasting, carrying one or
more heavy guns; gun-carriage, n. a carriage for
bearing and moving heavy guns; gun-cotton, n.

cotton-wool chemically prepared, and so highly explosive as to be used instead of gunpowder: gunfire, n. in certain places, a morning and evening gunfred at fixed times; gunnage, n. -ndj, the number of cannon a ship carries: gunner, n. -ndj, the number of cannon a ship carries: gunner, n. -ndj, the number of cannon a ship carries: gunner, n. -ndj, the art of managing guns, mortars, &c.; also the science: guny powder, n. -poic-der, the chemical composition used in guns, &c.: gun'shot, a. caused by the shot from a gun, as a wound: n. reach or range of a gun; gun'smith, n. one who makes or repairs guns: gun stock, n. the wood into which the barrel of a fowling-plece, musket, or rifle is fitted: gun-tackle, n. -dd-d, pulleys and ropes used on board of ships to secure guns or to run them out of the ports: gunwale, n. -min-d, the upper timber of a ship is side from the half-deck to the forecastle: spelt also gun nel: to blow great guns; of the series of iron links, usually 100, each being 772 inches in length: Gunter's scale, s-dd, a plane scale, having various lines engraven on it, used in certain mathematical computations.

various lines engraven en it, used in certain mathematical computations.

gurgeons, n. plu. gérijāns (F. gruger, to granulate, to crumble: Dut. gruizen, to reduce to small bits), that part which remains after the fine meal has passed the sleve; the siftings of meal, gurgle, v. gérigi (L. gurges, a whirlpool; gurgulio, the windpipe, the gullet), to flow with an irregular noise, as water in a stream or from a bottle: gurgling, imp. -gling: adj. running or flowing with a broken noise: n. a gushing or flowing with a broken noise: n. a gushing or flowing with a broken noise: n. griged, pp. -gld.
gurgoyle, n. gér-goyl, also gargoyle (F. gargouille, a water-shoot), an ornamental waterspout in stone, al-ways more or less fantastic.

waver-shoot, an ormaneau waverspoor in score, aways more or less fantastic.

gurnard, n. ger'nerd (F. gournauld—from grogner, to grumble), a small sea-fish of several species with a rough bony skin—so called from the grunting sound sh emits in certain circumstances; often spelt

to grumble), a small sea-fish of several species with a rough bony skin—so called from the grunting sound the fish emits in certain circumstances; often spelt gurnet, per-field.

gurt, n. per (a corruption of gutter, which see), in minsing, a gutter or channel for water, usually hewn out of the pavement or bottom of a working drift.

gush, n. pish (Ger. piessen; Dut. posselen, to pour; Swiss, gussein, to dabble in wel), a sudden and violent flowing out of a liquid from an enclosed place; a sudden flow; v. to rush as a fluid from confinement; to issue with force and rapidity; gush lag, imp.: adj. breaking forth with a gush or rush; extherant demonstrative: n. a rushing forth with impulsive force; guster, p. pish of the property of the constraint of the property of the prop

piece of wood or metal for conveying waste water: v. to form into small hollows or channels: gut tering,

imp.: guttered, pp. tird.
guttural, a. guilter.di (L. guttur, the throat; P. guttural), formed in the throat; pert. to the throat; a. a letter pronounced in the throat; gutturally, ad.

II.

guy, n. qt (Sp. guia, a guide), in a ship, a rope used to keep a heavy body steady while holstling or lowering; a wire rope, chain, or rod to steady and prevent undulations in a suspension bridge.

guy, n. qt, a grotesque effigy of Guy Fawkes; a person dressed in an odd or fantastic manner.

guzzle, v. qui-t (Swiss, guizeln, to shake liquids in a flask: it. gossare, to guzzle-from gozzo, the throat), to drink much and greedily; to drink often; guz-zling, imp. -ling; guz-zled, pp. -tld; guz-zler, n. -ler, an immoderate drinker.

gybe, v. jib, to shift a boomsail from one tack to the other; gybing, inp.; n. in soiling, the act of going about when the wind is astern or abaft the beam; gybed, pp. jibd, pp.

going about when the wind is astern or abaft the beam: gybed, pp. jbd.; gylle-tun, jkt-in, a tun or vessel used by brewers, gymnastium, p. jim-nd-st-idm IL, gymnastium; Gr. gumnasion, in anc. times, a place where they wrested naked-from Gr. gemnos, naked, a school for gymnastics or athletic exercises: gymnastics, n. plu. nads-tike, physical exercises tending to the improvement of health and strength, and muscular development: gymnast, n. nds., one who teaches or practises gymnastics; gymnastic, a. nds-tik, of or relating to gymnastics; gymnastically, d. si; gymnasticarch, n. nds-ti-dr-k, in anc. Greec, the chief officer of a gymnasting. a gymnasium.

arch, n. nd:tl-drk, in anc. Greec, the chief officer of agymnasium.

gymnocarpous, a. fiminishdr-pis (Gr. gumnos, naked, and karpos, fruit), in bot, applied to naked fruit—that is. fruit having no pubescence nor floral envelope about the fruit: gymnodoma, n. plu. dishts, (Gr. dous, a tooth—gen. odontos), applied to a family of fishes in which the jaws are covered with a substance resembling ivory, arranged in small plates, representing united teeth: gymnos ophist, n. -a6e-f-f-sei (Gr. gumnos, naked, and sophoc, wise; sophistes, a philosopher), a barefooted and thinly-clad philosopher of india: gymnos ophy, n. -b-fi, their doctrines. gymnosperms, n. plu. fimini-sperms (Gr. gumnos, naked, and sperma, seed), in bot, plants having naked seeds—that is, whose seeds are not enclosed in a pericarp; gymnospermous, a. -per-msk, having naked seeds: gym nospors, n. no-spir (Gr. spora, seed), a naked spore—applied to the spores of accytedenous plants when they are developed outside the cell in which they are produced: gymnos lossi, n. plu. -nod-floration, Gr. stoma, a mouth), mosses without a messbrane to cover the mouths or openings of their spore-applied.

brane to cover the mouths or openings of their spore-cases.

gymnotus, n. fim-nô'ris (Gr. gumnos, naked, and
notos, the back), the electric eel of S. Amer.

gynandrian, a. jin-dn'dr'-dn (Gr. guns, a woman,
and andros, a man), in bot, being male and female,
applied to those plants—the gynan'dria, dr'-dwhich have the stamens inserted in the pisitis; also
gynan'drous, a. dr'sk.
gynardro, n. fin-dr'k! (Gr. guns, a woman, and
orche, government), government by a female: gynecoc racy, n. d-bô'rd-st, government over which authority), female ascendancy or government: gyn'ecoc, racy, n. d-bô'rd-st, (Gr. guns, a woman,
gynizus, a. fin-t-cisi (Gr. guns, a woman), in bot,
applied to the position of the stirms on the columof Orchids; gyn'obase, n. d-baz (Gr. bazis, a base), a
fleshy substance in the centre of a flower; to the base
of which the carpels are attached; gynce clum, n.
-f-st-ins (Gr. dios, a house), the female organs of the
flower; the pisits r gyn orphore, n. -bo-for (Gr. phez),
i great or produce, a stale supporting the ovary;
i great or produce, a stale supporting the ovary;
i great or produce, a stale supporting the ovary;
i great or produce, a stale supporting the ovary;
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i great or produce, a stale supporting the ovary;
i great or produce in the control of the starment of the stale of the starment of the st

gypsum, n. fip'ssim (L. syppeum; Or. supece, w ime), a soft chalky stone which, calcined and hime, and reduced to powder, is called planter of Fe supplate of lime: gyp'ssous, a.-e'.is, of or re-bling gypsum: gypsit arous, a. 4'.f-r-ds (L. fer bling gypsum: gypsum. a. -t/2-r-ds (L. fren. blant, containing gypsum. s. -t/2-r-ds (L. fren. blant, containing gypsum. gypsum

aspines, the groovings on which run in a new from the base upwards.

a ##-rat [i. gyras; Gr. groce, a circuit or a circle], winding or going round, as in a whiri round; to revolve round a central mattag, imp.: gyrated, pp.: gyral, a. -rd, gyration, a circuitar motion; or whirting round: gyratory, a. -te-s, waitring in a circle: gyratory, a. -te-s, lamp in rings: gyratoga, n. fig. -a dreular circle described by a moving body: gyred, then gir rings: gyration, n. fig.-fablen, a hawk, from its circling around before deatter grant of the gyration of the gyr

a its proy.

m. fi-re-dis (Gr. guros, a circle, and odous, a geoil, a genus of thick-toothed fishes, so

termed from their circular grinding teeth: gyrog'e-nites, n. plu. -rōy'o-nits (Gr. gonos, seed), the spiral seed-vessels of plants allied to the chars, and found fossil in the fresh-water tertiaries.

fossil in the fresh-water tertiaries.

gyromanoy, n. frf-ordinaris (Gr. guros, a circuit, and monieto, divination), a kind of divination by walking in a circle or ring.

gyroscope, n. frf-ordinaris, or gyroscope, n. frf-ordinaris, or gyroscope, freel, an instr. which can exhibit the effects of revolution and rotation, gyrose, a. frf-or (Gr. guros, a circle), in both, turned round like a crook.

gyvea, n. plu. fivs (W. pr/ym, fetters), shackles or iron fetters for the legs: gyve, v. fiv, to fetter; to shackle: gyving, imp.: gyved, pp. fivd.

d, a word expressing wonder or surprise; aled in rapid succession, is expresses r legyous exulation: n. the interjection so make n. hd-hd aloc teen hab-has in surprise expressed when the division is exceedy discovered.

Af (Icel. ka/; Dan. kav, the sea), pert. to a flashing off the Ortney and Shetiand Bled the haaf-flashing.

Irgus, n. and a. hd-bt-da köri-pils (I. habeas, ive. corpus, the body), in lane, derived from Charter, so called from containing these which secures the liberty of the sub-person from Illegal restraint; a writ or which orders the body of a person confined or otherwise in restraint, to be produced, hery, n. habber-dishber-t (Icel. hapartask, thing value), small wares, woollen drapery

iffing value), small ware, woolen drapery suchlike: hab'erdash'er, n. a dealer in as woollens, linens, silks, &c. e. n. hab'erds, (f. hab'ordens; Dut, ab-kind of cod-fish cured; poor-john. en, n. hd-b'erjden (f. haubergeon, origine cod of mail—see hauberk), a coat of nour to defend the neck or breast, formed

m rings.

mt. n. ha-bill-ment (F. habiliement, clothes

willer, to dress: L. habilus, dress), a garching: habil iments, n. plu. garments or

meral.

habit (L. habitus, state of the body, dress heo, I have, I possess: F. habit, a suit of ress; the particular state of the body; a a long skirt worn by ladies on horseback; a long skirt worn by ladies on horseback; sey to any action or practice occasioned by frequent repetition; manner; way; in bot, dexternal appearance of a plant; v. to ray; habiting, imp.; habited, pp.; habiting. the both of the both o m: habit-maker, a tailor who makes long ge-dresses for ladies: habit-shirt, a thin lace garment worn over the neck and breast

isco garment worn over the neck and breast

a, a. hdb:1:da0! (L. habitabilie, habitable—
are, to have possession of, to inhabit: F.

East may be dwell in: habitableness;
party party of the party of th

pp. -nid: adj. used much or in common; worn: hack-nsy-coach, a carriage exposed for hire. hack, n. Adt (Dut. Aacken, to cut up; Aacke, a spade: Ger. Aacken, to chop: Dan. Aacket, to hack, to mince), a notch or cut made by the blow of an instru-ment: v. to cut or chop with repeated strokes; to mangle; to notch; to cough in a short broken man-ner: hack'ing, imp: hacked, pp. Add: hack-watch, in nan, a good watch with a seconds finger, used in taking observations, to obviate the necessity of con-stantly moving the chromometer. hackery, n. Adk'er-4, in Bengal, a native cart drawn by oxen.

by oxen.

hackery, n. hakk'er-i, in Bengal, a native cart drawn hoy oxen.
hackle, n. hākk'l, also heckle, hākk'l (Dut. hckel; Ger. hachel; Fin. hakkyla, a hackle, a comb), an iron-spiked comb or machine for dressing flax, raw silk, or any flimsy substance; a fly for angling, dressed with feathers or silk; v. to dress flax with a hackle to tear asunder; hack ling, imp.; n. act or process of preparing flax by the hackle; hackled, pp. hakk'di; dr. rough, as if hacked; covered with sharp points; hackles, n. plu. hāk'dī; the long shining feathers from the cock's neck used to make artificial flick. hackmatack, n. hāk'māt.tak', the Indian, and now the popular, name of the red larch. hackney—see hack, a horse. had dock, n. hād-āk (old F. hodot; Scot. haddie), a common sea-fish of the cod kind, used for food. hade, n. hād, among miners, the steep descent of a shaft; the inclination or deviation from the vertical position of a mineral vein: v. to devinte from the vertical; to slope, as a fault, vein, or lode: ha ding, imp. n. the amount of deviation from the vertical; the dlp H. Haden, p. hald, some processing the property of the same process of the same process of the same process of the process of the same process of the sam

n. the amount of deviation from the vertical; the dip in a vein: Maded, pp.

Hades, n. hā/dēz (Gr. hades, the invisible), among the ancients, the abode of the dead.

Hadi, n. hā/ (Ar. had/si)-from had/dia, to set out, to go on a pilgrimage), the pilgrimage to Mecca or Medina by a Mohammedan: hadi, h. hā/s, to no who has made the pilgrimage.
hadrosarus, n. hād-vo-sedo-rūs (Gr. hadros, mighty, and sauros, a lizard), in geod., a huge herbivorous reptile, whose remains were discovered in 1858 in the chalk-marks of Haddenfield, New Jersey.
hemachrome, n. hē/md-krim (Gr. haima, blood, and chrona, colour), the colouring matter of the blood.

blood.
hemadynamometer, n. hê'mā-dīn'ā-mōm'ā-tèr (Gr.
haima, blood, dunamis, force, and metron, a measure), an instr. for measuring the force of the flow of
blood in the vessels.
hemal, a hê'māl (Gr. haima, blood), relating to
blood; applied to the arch under the vertebral column
which encloses and protects the organs of circulation.
hæmapophysis, n. hê'mā-pōf'i-sīs(Gr. haima, blood,
and apophysis, in anat, the parts projecting from a
vertebra which form the hæmal arch.
hæmatemests, n. hê'mā-fin (Gr. haima, blood,
and emo, I vomit), a vomiting of blood.
hæmatin, n. hê'mā-fin (Gr. haima, blood), the colouring matter of the blood; hæmatins, n. -fin, the
colouring matter of lowood.

ourning matter of logwood.

hæmatite, n. hê-md-tit (Gr. haimatitis, resembling blood-from haima, blood), bloodstone, a native oxide of iron of a reddish colour, and having a blood-like

edle, boy, fibt; pure, bud; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, seal.

HEMA

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Streak: hmmatocale, n. http://doi.org/10.004

and kele, a tumour), a tumour filled with blood.

hzmatocrya, n. http://doi.org/10.004

hzmatocrya, n. http://doi.org/10.004

hzmatocrya, n. http://doi.org/10.004

hzmatoclyo, n. http://doi.org/10.004

hzmatolyo, a description of the blood.

hzmatolis, n. http://doi.org/10.004

hzmatolylon, not http://doi.org/10.004

hzmatolylon, not http://doi.org/10.004

hzmatolylon, n. http://doi.org/10.004

hzmotylon, n. http://doi

ment by which it is held and used; a handle: V. to set in a handle.

hag, n. hdg (AS. hæges, a witch: connected with haggard), a fury; an ugly old woman; a witch; an eel-like fish, one of the lamprey family: hagged, a. -8d, ugly; like a hag; hag gish, a. -40, of the nature of a hag; deformed; ugly; hag gishly, ad. -4i; hag-like, a. like a hag.

hag-see under haggard.

haggard, a. hdg-gerd (F. hagard, wild, strange-from Ger. hag, a wood, a thicket), wild and rough in appearance; having sunken eyes; gaunt or lean: n. anything wild or irreclaimable: hag fardly, ad. -4i; hag, n. hdg, or hag ger, n. -9r; in Scot., a person employed in felling timber: hag, a quagmire, as a mosshag.

haggis, n. hdg/ts (Scot. haggis; F. hachis, a hash),

haggis, n. haggis, c. haggis; F. hachis, a hash), in Scot., chopped heart, lungs, and liver of the lamb or sheep mixed with suct and oatmeal, well seasoned with condiments, and boiled in a sheep's or lamb's

with condiments, and boiled in a sheep's or lamb's maw. hagle, v. hdg/l (Swiss, haggein, to wrangle: Scothogglin, unsteady), to be difficult in bargaining; to stick at small matters: hag gling, imp. Ang: haggled, pp. 4d. hag glen, n. 4er, one who. Haglographa, n. hdg/t-og/rd/fd, also hag log raphy, n. fl (Gr. hagios, holy, and grapha, I write), a certain division of the Old Testament Scriptures, comprising Job, Esalms, Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, Canticles, Daniel, Chronicles, Nehemiah, Exra, and Esther; the sacred writings; the holy Scriptures: hagiographal, a. -rd/fd., pert. to the sacred writings: hagiographal, a. -rd/fd., pert. to the sacred writings: hagiographar, n. -fer, one who: hagiol ogist, n. -di-ojst (Gr. Logos, a word), one who writes or treats of the sacred writings: hagiol ogy, n. the history of saints. hah, int. hd-see ha. hall, n. hdl (AS. hagol: Ger. hagel; Norm. hagl, hall: Norm. hagla, to fall in drops), drops of rain frozen while falling: v. to pour down like hall: hall-ing, imp.: halled, pp. hald: hall'stone, n. a drop of rain frozen while falling. hall: link. hall (Goth. hall's tone, n. a drop of rain frozen while falling: n. a familiar greeting; a reverential stall and the hall tone for a wish for one's health; n. a familiar greeting; a reverential stall and the hall tone for any low and the stall tone of the hall and the hall tone for any low and the property of the hall and the hall tone for any low low for any low for any low for the hall and the hall tone for any low for the hall and hall the hall tone for any low for any low for the hall and hall the hal

aslutation.

hail, v. hdl (Low Ger. anhalen, to call to one: Dut.

halen, to send for), to address one in passing; to call

hall, v. hdl (Low Ger. anhalen, to call to one: Dut. halen, to send for), to address one in passing; to call after loudly.

hair, n. hair (Dut. haer; Ger. haur, hair), fibres or threads of different degrees of fineness which cover the bodies of many animals; anything very small and fine having length; a hair, a single hair; a fine slender thread or filament: the hair, the whole collection or body of threads or filaments growing upon an animal, or upon any distinct part: hairy, a. hair, i, covered with hair; resembling hair: hair iness, n. -nos, the state of being covered or abounding with hair; hair-breadth or hair's-breadth, a very small distance;

among the Jeve, the 48th part of an inch; hairless, a. without hair: hair-brush, a brush for smoothing and dressing the hair; haircloth, a woven fabric chiefly composed of horse-hair; hair-dresse, one who trims and arranges the hair; hair-dye, a preparation for darkening or altering the colour of the hair; hairsloves, gloves made of horse-hair for rubbing the skin while bathing; hair-line, a fishing-line made of horse-hair; hair-net, a net for enclosing a female's hair hair-oil, off for moistening the hair, generally perfumed; hair-pencils, small brushes made of fine hairs used by artists; hair-nia, a bent wire, or a double pin, for fastening a female's hair hair-power, a kind of ine powder for sprinkling on the hair; hair-sait, a popular name for native sulphate of magnesia, appearing as fine capillary incrusations on damp walls; hair-sieve, a strainer with a hair-cloth bottom hair-phitting, the act or practice of making minule of line-drawn distinctions.

hake, n. hāk (Norm. hake fieh, a fish with a hooked under jaw), a kind of sea-fish allied to the cod, so called from having a hook-shaped jaw. hakeem, also hakim, n. hāk-ēm (Ar.), in the East,

hakeem, also hakim, n. hakéem (Ar.), in the Est, a wise man; a physician. halberd or halbert, n. halberd or beit (F. and Ger. helleborde, a kind of spear-from Swiss, halm, the handle of an axe, and old H. Ger, parten; Ger. barde, a broad axe), an anc. military weapon consisting of a long nole terminating in a battle-axe, overtopped by a spear-head; halberdier, n. der, one who carries

abroad axe, an anc. military weapon consisting of a long pole terminating in a battle-axe, overtopped by a spear-head: halberdier, n. -der, one who carries a halberd.

halcyon, n. hdl:st-ön (L. halcyon or alcyon; Gr. halkon, the kingisher, hallon halcyon-from Gr. hals, the sea, and huo, I conceive), a name formerly given to the bird kingisher, said to lay its eggs near the sea during calm weather; a bird fabled to incubate on the sea, and which so brought about calm weather; adj. calm; quiet; undisturbed; peaceful; halcyon days, the name given by the ancients to the seven days which precede and follow the winter solstice, from the supposed circumstance of the halcyon selecting that period for incubation; days of peace and transpelled in the period for incubation; days of peace and transpelled in the period for incubation; days of peace and transpelled in the period for incubation; days of peace and transpelled in the period for incubation; days of peace and transpelled in the period for incubation; days of peace and transpelled in the period for incubation; days of peace and transpelled in the period for incubation; days of peace and transpelled in the period for incubation; days of peace and transpelled in the period for incubation; days of peace and transpelled in the period for incubation; days of peace and transpelled in the period for incubation; half-and half (Goth, halter, & & al., b. al., b. halcy and half and half (Goth, halter, & & al., b. al., b. half, b. half,

halfach, n. Adfi-t-bif (Dut. hell-bof-from hell, hely, and bed, as in bod-wisch, a flat-fish), a large flat sea-fish. halisgraphly, n. Adfi-bof-rd/f (Gr. hels, the sea, and graphe, I write), a description of the sea. halisberium, n. Adfi-thef-t-bim (Gr. hels, the sea, and therion, a wild beaut), in good, a tertiary cotacean lawing evident affinities to the sea-cove. halism, n. Adfi-thef. L. halitus, breath—from helo, I breathe), a breathing; the vapour from new-drawn lists.

hall, n. hatol (AS. heal; L. aula; It. sala; F. salle, a mm, n. seres (AK. Scal; L. Gula; It. Solla; F. Solle, a bouse, a residence), a large room; a large room at the entrance of a mansion-house or palace; a court-house; the name often given to the country residence of a soldernan or gentleman; the place of meeting and business of a corporation; the designation of certain colleges in the English universities; hall-mark, the samp affixed by the goldsmiths' company, and cer-tain assay offices, to gold and silver articles, as a sign of their quality.

of their quality.

halleluiah, n. hdi'iti-16'ya, also spelt hallelu'jah (Beb.—from halad, to praise, and Yahor Jah, Jehovah), praise ye the Lord: n. a song of praise or thanks-

alliards, n. plu hallyardz (haul, and yard), ropes to kies, on their respective masts, for hoisting or or tackles, on lowering salls,

halloe, n. hallof (F. halle, an int. of cheering or being on a dog; low Ger. hallo, outry: Sp. jatear, to secourage hounds to follow the chase), a shout to stract attention: v. to cry loudly after; to shout to; halloe ing, imp.: n. a loud shouting: halloed, pp.

hallow, v. hallio (AS. halgian, to keep holy), to make holy; to consecrate; to honour as sacred: hallowing, inp.; hallowed, pp. halliod; adj. consecrated to a sacred use; treated as sacred: Hallowen, n. hallows, n. hallowen, n. hallows, n. hallow

halloyite, n. halloy'lit, or halloy'site, n. -sit (after chalces, af Halloy), a clayey mineral occurring in soft, mostly, amorphous masses of a whitish colour, rich

Balmina.

Balmina.

Milucination, n. hāl-ló-st-nā-shūn (L. hallucinor, I.

Maler in the mind: F. hallucination), delusion;

cor; a settled belief in the reality of things which

late no existence: hallucina*tory, a. nā-tēr-t, par
lating of hallucination.

Maim or haulm, n. hollom (Ger. halm; F. chaulme,

Sawa), the stem or stalk of grain; the dead stems of

sawa), the stem or stalk of

start, the stem or stalk of grain; the dead stems of sets, as of the potato.

hile, n. hallo (F. hallo; L. and Gr. hallos, a hallo), a cute or ring of light around the sun or moon; in lapsisting, a bright ring around the head of a holy lesson; he Boed, a. lodd, surrounded by a halo.

hilegans, n. plu. hallo-jens (Gr. hals, salt, and mose, i produce), substances, such as chlorine, iodine, maine, and fluorine, which, by combination with betain, produce saline compounds; halogenus, a. hilejad, or hallof salt (Gr. etdos, resemblance), a stilled, or hallof salt (Gr. etdos, resemblance), a stilled compounds; resemblance), a stilled compound. Produced by the combination of a last with a halogen.

haloghytes, n. plu. hallo-jets (Gr. hals, the sea, and haloghytes, n. plu. hallo-jets (Gr. hals, the sea, and haloghytes and hallogen.

aletrichite, n. hd-löt:71-ktt (Gr. hals, salt, and feir, hair), an iron alum, a mineral occurring in least silky masses of a yellowish-white colour.

Since salty masses of a yellowish-white colour.

Initially masses of a yellowish-white colour.

Initial a health (Joth Adits; Icel. halltr, lame; Norm.

Initial; a, health (Joth Adits; Icel. halltr, lame; Norm.

Initial; a, health (Joth Adits; Icel. halltr, lame; Norm.

Initial; a health (Joth Adits; Icel. halltr, lame; Norm.

Initial; a health (Joth Adits; Icel. halltr, lame, lame

two equal parts: halving, imp.: halved, pp. havd: halves, n. have, the plu. of half. halyards, n. hallyards—see halliards, halyards, n. plu. half-i-sits (Gr. halusis, a chain), in and chain-party ornal.

halysites, n. plu. hall-sits (Gr. halusis, a chain), in geol., chain-pore coral.
ham, n. hām (feel, höm, the back or rump-from fin and Dan humma or homme, a cry to keep a horse quiet), the back part of the thighs: hamstrings, the strong sinews passing from the hams to the lower legs: hamstring, v. to cut the strong sinews of the leg, and thus to disable or lame: ham stringing, imp.: ham strung, pp. string, disabled by having the strong sinews of the leg cut.
ham, n. ham (Bax. hummen; Dut. hamme, ham; Sp. junons; E. junbon, ham—from F. junbo, a legh. a salted thigh of pork; the cured leg of any animal. hamadryad, n. hāmi-d-st-id (L. hamadryas—from R. ham, to gether, and drus, an each), a wood-nymph

yad, n. ham'a-dri'ad (L. hamadryas—from together, and drus, an eak), a wood-nymph Gr. hama,

or. nama, together, and arus, an eak), a wood-nymph attached to a particular tree.

hamate, a. ha/mat (L. hamatus, hooked, crooked), hooked; entangled: ha/mated, a. hooked or set with

hooked; entangted: ha'mated, a hooked or set with hooks.
hamble, v. hdm'bi, also hammel, v. hdm'm'd [Dut. hamble, v. hdm'bi, also hammel, v. hdm'm'd [Dut. hamble, a shackle for cows: Icel. hamble, to restrain; hamble as unit for hunting by cutting their feet; court for such that hamble, v. hamble

the enclosed ground in wanta a successful the enclosed ground in wanta a little cluster of houses in the country; a small village.

hammer, n. hām'mer (Ger. and Dut. hammer; Icel. hammer, a hammer: a word imitative of the sound of blows), a striking instr: an instr. for driving nails, &c.: w to beat or forge with a hammer: ham'mering, imp.; a. the act of striking with a hammer: ham'mered, pp. merd: hammer-beam, a tie-beam at the foot of a pair of rafters, but not extending so as to connect the opposite sides: hammer-cloth, the cloth really the box contained a bamber became originally the box contained a bamber became originally the box contained a bamber became, originally the box contained a bamber became, origin scot, name for a smith: to bring to the hammer, to sell by putting up for suction.

hammer, to sell by putting up for suction.

hammer, to ham'mer (But. hamus, a hook), in bot, having the end hooked or curved.

hammer, n. hām'mer (mid. L. hamaperum, a receptacle for cups: F. hamap, a drinking-ressel), a large round basket for carrying articles of produce to market.

hamper, v. hām'pēr (Dut. haperen, to stammer, to stick fast; hapering, a hindrance: Soch habble, a dis-turbance, a fix, to shackle; to impede in motion or progress; to perpiex or embarrass; to entangle: a an encumbrance: ham'pering, imp.: ham'pered, pp. -përd. hamster, n. hämistër (Ger. h

amster), a species of rat

pp. -pr.d.
hamster, n. hdm*ster (Ger. hamster), a species of rat
having a pouch on each side of its jaw.
hamstering—see under ham.
hamstering—see under ham.
hamstering—see under ham.
hamsper, n. hdn*d-per (mid. L. hansperium, a large
case), originally the basket in which the king's money
or write wore kept; the treasury or exchequer;
hamsper offices, one of the offices belonging to the
Chance Chancers
hamster of the control of the control
chancers hamster (see haunch), the ends of
cliptical arches; in a ship, the fails of the fife-rails.
hand, n. hämd (icel. handa; AS. hand, the handprobably named as the inst: of seiling: L. prakendere, to selse), the broad extremity of the arm below
the wrist; aide; part; act; discipline; restraint;
power; agency; style of writing; a workman; cards
held in a game: v. to give or transmit with the hand;
to guide or lead by the handrunch used as the first element of
a compound word: handing, imp. hand'ed, pp.; ad,
having the greatest power or dexterty in one of the
hands: handless, a useless with the hands: hand'ful,
owns ing shun, thing there see!

into a cap.

handicraft, n. hdn'dl-krdf! (handy, and craft), work
performed by the hand; a workman: adj. belonging
to a trade: han'dicraftsman, n. an artisan; a mechanic: han'diwork, u. work of the hands; work of

chanic: handwork, n. work of the hands; work of skill or wisdom.

handkerchief, n. hängikkr-chif (hand, and kerchief),
a piece of cloth, usually silk or linen, carried in the pocket or worn around the neck.

handle, n. händid (ler. handlen, to act; to trade;
AB. handlian, to touch: from hand), that part of anything held in the hand when used; that of which use is made; the instr. by which a purpose is effected; v. to feel, use, or hold with the hand; to make famil-iar by frequent touching; to treat or discourse on; to treat or use well or ill: handling, imm. difing; n. in the fine arts, the method of manipulation neculiar to each artist in the use of his pencil: handled, pp. -did.

handmaid, n. händimäd, also handimaiden, n. mäidn (hand, and maid or maiden), a female servant

-mdian (nana, and measos or attendant, handsel, n. handisel (A.S. hand-syllan, a striking of hands, a giving of the hand in token of conclusion: lock handsal, an agreement upon which hands have

been joined, a settled contract—from AS. syllan: leel. selia, to give or bestow), an earnest; money for the first thing sold; something given or done to make good a contract; in Scot, a gift conferred at a particular season, as at or shortly after the new year: v. to pay an earnest; to use anything for the first thing sold; something given or done to make good a contract; in Scot, a gift conferred at a particular season, as at or shortly after the new year: v. to pay an earnest; to use anything for the first them: hand selling, imp.: hand selled, pp. seld. handsome, a. handsomely, addit it handsomeness, n. beauty: elegance; grace. handy. a. hands (Ban. haendig, handy: Norm. headt, adapted) ready; able to use the hands with case and skill; dexterous; convenient handflly, addit, in a handy manner: handiness, n. hang, v. hang (icel. hange; AS. hon, to hang), to suspend; to fasten to something above in such a way as to be movable; to put to death by suspending by the neck; to be suspended; to be supported by something raised above the ground; to dangle; to suspend; to depend; to cling to; to linger; hanging, inp.; add, dangling; swinging; a. death by a halter; hanging, plu drapery hung against the walls or at the windows of rooms for ornament; figured paper-linings for rooms; hung, pt and pp. hang, did hang; also hanged, are the words employed, and not hang and hung. hanged, are the words employed, and not hang and hung, hanged, are the words employed, and not hang and hung, hanger, n. that on which anything is hung; a short broadsword: hanger-on, a dependant: hang wan, the public executioner: to hang out, to display to hang over, to hever or impend; to project be though the year to the charge, as in a gun; to be slow in taking effort. slow in taking effect.

hands, i. hands deet.

hands, i. hands (for. henken, to fasten something upon another; Norm. hands, a cluster; local hands (as wreath of thread), a pared of thread consisting of two or more skeins tled together; a coll of thread; single, a wooden ring fixed to a stay; in N. of Eng., a withy or rope for fastening a gate.

hanker, V. hängsker (but. hungkeren, to seek eagerly; Flem. hungkeren, to hinny), to long for with eagerness; hanker, kering, imp.; add, longing for with ardent desire; n. an ardent or vehement desire to possess or enjoy; hankered, pp. keird.

Hansard, n. hänsdard, the books which contain the official printed records of the proceedings of Parlia-

Ennand, n. Advicting the books which contain the official printed records of the proceedings of Parliament, named after the printer.

Hansastic, a. Advisé-di'ik IF. hanse, a corporation of merchants—from Icel. handsal, a contractl, pert. to the Hanse towns, certain towns in Germany, anciently associated for the protection of commerce, now only Lubeck, Hamburg, and Bremen: Hansard, n. sdrd, a merchant of a Hanse town: Hansard, n. sdrd, a merchant of a Hanse town: Hansard, n. sdrd, a merchant of a Hanse town: Hansard, n. sdrd, a merchant of a Hanse town: Hansard, n. sdr, d. server, to be a catch, that which we catch; that which fails to our lot; luck; chance; for thune: hap less, a. -3s, unicely; haply, ad. -4s, by chance; casually: haphas'ard, a. -4de-dr (Anp, and hazard), chance; accident: happen, v. hdp-n, to come by chance; to fall out; to be hall; hap paining imp.—intg: happensed, pp. hapfard, happensed, pp. hapfard, and happensed, pp. hapfard, happensed, pp. hapfard, happensed, pp. hapfard, happensed, pp. hapfard, happensed, as a speech; happing, imp.—intg. happensed, pp. hapfard, happensed, as a speech; happing, imp.—intg. happensed, pp. hapfard, happensed, as a speech; happing, d. -4; happingens, n. state in which the desires are astified; state of mind resulting from the enjoyment of good; fellcity: happy dispatch, in Japan, suicide under legal sanction, and as a mark of consideration to the sufferer, instead of a public execution; a voluntary death in this manner to avoid disgrace.

disgrace.

harangue, n. hā-rāng (F. harangue—from It. arenga, a public set speech; arringare, to place the andlence in a ring for hearing, to make a set speech—from old H. Ger. hring, an arena, a ring), a popular cratton; a public address; v. to make a speech or to give an address to a large assembly: harangues. imp.: harangued', pp. -rdngd'; harangu'er, a. one who.

harass, v. hdr'ds (F. harasser, to tire or toll out, t vex—from the figure of setting on a dog; Norma hirr and hissa, to set on a dog), to fatigue or weary to co coss; to weary with importunity or care; haraside

im.: add. fatiguing; teasing: harassed, pp. Advide: harassen, n. adv, one who.
harassen, n. advide; harassen, n. advide; last, heribyrigan; Scot.
heribyr, to give lodgment or quarters to), a forerunner;
necessrum: har bingered, a. péris, preceded y

harbingen, n. Adr'bin-jer (AS. Aeribyrigan; Soot. herbey, to give lodgment or quarters to), a forerunner; a precursor: har bingered, a -perd, preceded by a harbinger.

harbour, n. har'ber (mid. L. heribergum, the duty sloging officers on public service—from old H. Ger. heri; AS. here, an army, and Ger. bergen; AS. beorgen, to subterge, an imi, a place of rest, security, and retirement; a shelier; a port or have nor ships; a bourgen, to subterge, an imi, a place of rest, security, and retirement; a shelier; a port or have nor ships; as bourned, in p.: har bourned, pp. bêrd; har bourne, n. one who: harbourned, pp. bêrd; har bourne, n. one who: hard, n. hård (Ger. hart; feel, hard;; Goth, hardus; as heard, a. hård; Ger. casy to be done or executed; laborious; hitiguing; severe; oppressive; unkind; rough; sour, as applied to beer, &c.; unprosperous, as hard times; avaricious and exacting; in the fine arts, applied to a style which rejects the graces and too rigidly adheres to the mere mechanism of art; ad. close; near; carnestity; diligently, as to read hard, to work hard; importantately; nimbly; with great force: hard by, all searcely; bardy; not quite; hard, no power of resistance in bodies; obtainey; coarseness; austretess a sungment hard far, a. d. s., opposition; highest extended to the hard of the hard of the high parts of the hard of the high parts of the high parts

art of flax.

hardware, n.—see under hard.
hardware, n.—see under hard.
hardware, n.—see under hard.
hardware, n.—see under hard.
hardy, a. Adr-64 (F. hardi; il. ardito, daring; W.
wrio, to excite, to set on, as a dog, inured to fulgue;
trong in body or in health; bold; brave; strong;
tabborn to excess: hardier, comp. di-cr, most
nured to futigue: hardier, supert, di-cr, most
nured to futigue: hardity, ad. d., stoutly; not tenerly: hardiness, n. furn courac; an enduring body
serived from exposure and a life of toil; excess of
confidence; effrontery: foolhardy—see fool.
hare, n. Adr (AS. Aarc; Ger. Aace), a common fieldentimal like a rabbit, but larger, harding a divided
tapper lip and long hind legs: harbrained, a. bridne,
tapper lip of child, like a hare: hardinged, a. -lipt,
hasding a harding; harball, the common feotiah blueblue.

harem, n. Ad-rim, also ha'ram, n. rim (Ar. harama, to forbid, to deny access: Pers. harim), the apart-ments allotted to females among Eastern families; a mergello.

hartest, n. här't-kö (F. hartest, small pieces of mut-ton partly boiled and then fried with vegetables, the brans being so called because they are served up alreed, the French kidney-bean; a kind of ragout of meat and vegetables.

hark, v. or int. hdrk (Icel. hark; Bohem. hrk, noise: Ger. horchen, to listen), used generally in the imperative, hear; listen; hearken. harl, n. hdrk, the skin of flax or hemp. harlequin, n. hdr/d-keton (F.), in a pantomime, the performer who is dressed in a many-coloured tight-fitting suit, and who carries a tailsmanle wand; harlequinade, n. -kvoin-dd, a piece in which harlequin acts the constituents and

lequinade, n. -kwin-ad, a piece in which harlequin acts the conspicuous part.

harlot, n. harlot (W. herlaud, a youth; herlodes, a harlot, n. harlot, h. harlot, men and is loss character; one who forsakes the true God and worships idols: harroty, n. r., lewdness: to play the harlot, to commit lewdness or fornication.

harm, n. harm (als. hearm, evil, harm: Icel. harm, piece; Sw. and Ger. harm, anger, affliction), injury; thurt; damage; moral wrong; mischeit; v. to hurt; to injure; to damage; harming, imp.: harmed, pp. harm full, a. -fill, injurious: harm fully, ad. -fi: harm fulness, n.: harm lesss, a. -fes, yold of harm; inoffensive: harm issay, ad. -fi: harm fulness, n.: harm lessess, n. innocence; freedom from tendency to injure or hurt. Harmattan, n. hdr-mdf-filn (an Arabic word), the hot dry wind from the great desert of Africa in Dec., Jan., and Feb.

Jan., and Feb.

harmonia, n. hâr-môint à (Gr. harmonia, a joining together—from harmozo, I fit together), in anat, a form of articulation which does not allow motion to

form of articulation which does not allow motion to the bones.

harmonic, a. hâr-mön'ik, also harmon'ical, a. -thât (L. or Gr. harmonia, a due proportion, as of sounds, harmony—from Gr. harmozo, I fit together), relating to harmony or music; musical; consonant; applied to the sounds which accompany the simple tone of any hord or string; harmon 'ically, ad. -di. harmon'ica, n. -kā, an instr. formed of glasses on which musical compositions can be performed; harmon'ics, n. plu. -tks, the doctrine or science of musical sounds; harmon'ics, mosa, a. -wänd is sweet to the ear. Plying in personnious, a. mo'ni-ds, sweet to the ear; living in peace and friendship; in concord; adapted to each other; harmo'niously, ad. 4f: harmo'niousness, n.: harmonicon, n_monit-kon, a musical instr. contrived to imitate the niously, ad. 4: harmo'niouness, n.: harmon'con, m.môn':4\the,n. amusical instr. contrived to initate the effect of a military band, including the triangle, cymbal, and drum: harmon'nium, n.môn':4\the, a wind instr. keyed like a piano, and producing sounds similar to the organ, but by means of metallic tongues: harmonise, v. hār'môn'nic, to bring together and reconcile; to adjust in harmony; to agree: har'mon'ser, n. est, one who: harmonist, n. a musical composer: harmonisms, imp.: har monised', pp. nitat'. har'mon'ser, n. est, one who: harmonist, n. a musical composer: harmonom'ster, n. nôm's-ter (Gr. metron, a measure), an instr. for measuring the harmonic relations of sounds harmony, n. môn's, a agreeable combination of sounds heard at the same time; the just adaptation of parts to each other; concord or agreement; correspondence of sentiment or feeling; harmonic triad, in music, the chord of a note with its third and perfect fifth; the common chord: harmonical proportion, that relation of three numbers, when the first is to third, as the difference between the second and third, as the difference between the first and second is to the difference between the first and second is to the difference between the first and second is to the difference between the first is to that, and there numbers 2, 3, and 6. The most of the properties of the control of the properties and the second and third, as the difference between the second and third, as the difference between the intersection of its rhombic crystals.

rhombic crystals.

and so called from the joint-like intersection of its rhombic crystals.

harness, n. hār-nēs (F. harnois; It. arnese, all manner of harness—from Sp. guarnear, to garnish, to adorn: Ger. harnisch, arnour), armour; the tackle or fittings of horses when mour), armour; the tackle coaches, gigs, &c.: v. to prepare a horse with the necessary fittings on cate with a while to put on sary fittings on cate with a while to put on sary fittings on cate with a while to be not sary fittings on cate with a while to be not sary fittings on the sary fittings of the sary fitting in the sary fittings of the sary fittings, n. plue. Adrypings, pleces of eak which hold the timbers of the fore-and-aft cant-bodies till a ship is planked.

ship is planked.

harpoon, n. hâr-pôn' (F. harpon—from harper, to

odo, boy, foot; pare, bad; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, zeal.

grapple), a long-shafted barbed spear, used in catching whales, &c.; v. to strike or kill with a harpoon; harpooning, imp.; harpooned, pp. poind: harpoon er, ner, also har pooneer, n. ner, one who throws the harpoon.
harpischord, n. härpist-kaiterd (harp, and chord: old P. harpechorde), a musical instr. strung with wires, and played by striking keys. pites, pite (F. harpite, a harpy: n. harpite, in C. harpite, and played by striking keys.
harpy: L. harpytie; i. Gr. harpite, at harpite, harpite, a harpy: n. harpyte, i. harpite, a harpy: n. harpyte i. harpite, a harpyte in harpy in h plunderer; an extortioner.
harquebuse, harquebus, and harquebuss, n. hár:

keloboz - see arquebuse.

haridan, n. harri-dan (Dut. schuerds; Wall. hard or har, a breach or nick; the union of the simple elements, har, breach, and dain, tooth), a decayed or

worn-out strumpet.

harried—see under harry.

harrier, n. hdrivier (from hare), a small kind of hound for hunting the hare; a kind of hawk (from

harry).

harrow, n. hār-rō (Dan. harre, a harrow: Fin. hara, a brush-harrow made of pine-tree branches; harawa, a brush-harrow made of pine-tree branches; harawa, a hay-rake, an instr. consisting of cross bars and spikes, which is drawn over ploughed land in order to level it, and break the clods or iunps of earth: v. to break or tear with a harrow: harrowing, imp.: a. the act or process of drawing a harrow over ploughed land: harrowed, pp. -rōdi-harrower, n. -ér, one

who.

harrow, v. har-ro (old F. harrow, a cry of distress;
harauder, to utter a cry of distress or pain: Bret.
harao, a cry when one is hooted, to distress acutely;
to lacerate, as the feelings; to harnss: harrowing,
imp. add, acutely distressing; lacerating: harrowing,
imp. add, acutely distressing; lacerating: harrowing,
imp. add, acutely distressing; lacerating: harrowing,
imp. rod, to harrowingly, add-disharry, hdr-rd (Scot, herry, to rob; AS. herrytan,
to plunder; leel. heria, to make an inroad on), to
plunder; los strip; to plilage; to handle roughly; to
tease: harrying, imp.: harrhed, pp. -rdd; also formerly written harrow. herreb, rough; lean harshmerly written harrow.

harsh, a hársh (Ger. harsch, rough: Dan. harsk, rancid: Scot harsk, harsh, rough), rigorous; rudely severe; jarring; discordant; morose: harsh'ly, ad. -h: harsh'ness, n. roughness to the touch, in manners,

or in words or in words.

hart, n. hart (AS. heart; Icel. hiartr; Ger. hirsch,
a stag), a stag or male deer; hart beest, n. -best (Dut.),
a kind of atag or antelope found in S. Africa; hartwort, n. a plant; hartshorn, n. the horn of the hart;
a medicinal substance originally obtained from the

horn of the hart: hartstongue, n. a native fern. hartite, n. harttt, a fossil resin found in the brown

coal of lower Austria.

hartite, n. Adrivit. a fossil resin found in the brown coal of lower Austria.

hartine, n. Adrivit. a fossil resin found in the brown coal of lower Austria.

harum-acarum, a. Adrium-skatiriim (old Eng. hare, to terrify, and Eng. scare, to strike with sudden terror), unsettled; rash; giddy; flighty.

haruspice, n. har risipis (L. haruspez, a soothsayer), in one. Rome, one who pretended to foretell future events by inspecting the entrails of animals sacrificed; haruspicy, n. plest, the art of foretelling future events by the inspection of the entrails of animals.

The strike of the following the entrails of animals and the covered of the control of the strike of the control of the strike of the control of animals.

The strike of the inspection of the entrails of animals gathered; the produce of labour; v. to reap and gather in: harvesting, imp.: n. act of collecting the harvest; the produce of labour; v. to reap and gather in: harvesting, imp.: n. act of collecting the harvest; the produce of labour; v. to reap and gather in: harvesten, n. er, one who: harvesthome, n. feast at the close of the harvest; angus sat it: harvest-queen, a representation of Ceres carried about at the close of the harvest; harvestmon, the bright moon near the full at the time of harvest, has, v. Ast (contracted from Aaves), 3d pers. sing. pres. of have, which see.

hash, Ash (F. hachis, minced meat—from hacher, to hack or mince—see hack), to chop into small pieces; to mince and mix: n. a kind of stew consisting of meat cut up into small pieces: hashing, imp.: hashed, p. Adsh(F. hachis, the heart, the fact on which the spit turns), the heart, lights, liver, &c., of a pig: hastler, n. hasiet, corrupted into hastener, n. hasiet, nate, aspect to the free on roasting meat.

hasp, n. hdsp [AS. harps, a lock, a latch: Ger. haspe, the hinge of a door: Icel. hespa; Sw. haspa, a clasp, the hinge of a door: Icel. hespa; Sw. haspa, a clasp, a latch: Dut. haspe, a rect to wind yarn on), a fastening; the clasp that passes over a staple to be fastened by a padlock; v. to fasten with a hasp: hasp img, imp.: hasped, pp. hdspd.
hassock, n. hdsisoli (Scot. hassock, anything bushy, a large round turf used as a seat: Sp. has, a bundle of hay, grass, or brushwood), a cushion or thick mat to kneel on in church; a padded footstool.
hast, v. hast (contracted from havest), 2d pers. sing. pres. of have, which see.
hastate, a. hastidt, or has tated, a. -ta-ted (L. hasta, a spear), spear-shaped; formed like the head of a halberd; in bot, applied to a leaf with two portions of the base projecting more or less completely at right angles to the blade.
hasta, diet (Lap. hastedt; Ger. hetzen, to set on deat (Lap. hasta, the recei, hurry; electrity of motion; precipitation: hasten, v. ha'sa, to drive or urge forward; to a coclerate; to push on; to be speedy or quick: ha'stening, imp. -m-ing hastened, pp. ha'sade hastener, n. -m-er, one who: hasty, a. ha'ste, quick; speedy; eager; precipitate; irritable; rash: ha stily, ad. -li, with speed or quickness; rashly: ha'stiness, n. -nis, speed; hurry; rash eagerness: hasty-pud. dig, n. oatmeal and water, or flour and water or milk, holled quickly together.
hastener, n. ha'siner—see under haslet.
hat, n. ha'd (Icel. hatt; Fris. hatte), a covering for the head; flouratively, the dignity of a cardinal in the R. Cath. Ch.: hat'band, n. a band round a hat: hat-ted, a ha't-led, wearing a hat: hat'less, a without a hat; hat-ted, n. ha'side, a convering for the head; flouratively, the dignity of a cardinal in the fact, a heigh of the head; flouratively, the dignity of a cardinal in the hatch, v. ha'ch, one who makes or sells hats.
hatch, v. ha'ch (Ger. hecken, to peck, to hatch) young-taked, p.h. ha'cht; hatcher, n. -er, one who on that which.
hatch, v. ha'ch (Ger. hecken, t

door frequently grated: hatches, n. plu. -&, openings for exploring mines; food-gates to stop the course of water.

hatch, v. hdch (F. hacher, to hack: Norm. hak, a score or incision, to shade or delineate by lines in drawing and engraving: hatching, n. shading with drawing and engraving: hatching, n. shading with a carbon of hatching.

hatchel, n. hach'el or hakel, a leckle, a comb, a beard set with iron teeth used for separating the finer parts of hemp and flax from the coarser; a large sort of comb: v. to separate the finer from the coarser parts of flax or hemp by means of a hatchel; to tease or vex by sarcasms or reproaches; hatch elling, imp. hatch'elled, pp. -&d: hatch'eller, n. -&d-&r, one who, hatchet, n. hach'él (F. hachette, a small axe-from hacher, to hack), a small sharp axe with a short handle: to take up the hatchet, to make peace: hatchet-faced, a laving thin prominent features.

hatchetins, n. hach'él-in (after Mr Hatchett), mineral talling and the permanel hatchetting in the hatchet, to make peace of a laving thin prominent features.

hatchetins, n. hach'él-in (after Mr Hatchett), mineral talling and the permanel in continuent, a lozenge-shaped funered escutcheon or coat of arms, placed in front of the residence of the deceased for a certain time, and afterwards in a church.

hatte, v. hat (Swiss, hatz, anger: AS, hettan, to persecute: leel, hatz; Ger, hassen, to hate: Goth hatz; anger: connected with haste), to dislike greatly; to detest in a ting, imp.; hat ten, p., hat'er, n. one who: hate alle, a. a. a. b., that may be hated: hate fully, ad. dis hate fullens, n. hate'd, hate'n, no me who: hate alle, a. a. a. b., that may be hated: hate fully, ad. dis hate fullens, n. hate'd, the dislike or aversion; ill will; emity.

hatter, n. - see under hat.

hattle-heriff, n. hade'd-fi-ther's (Turk.—from Ar. haftet, hattle, hattle, n. hater, in hater (Turk.—from Ar. haftet, hattle, hattle, hattle, fill hattle, hattl

dislike or aversion; ill-will; enmity.

hatter, n.—see under hearty (Turk.—from Ar. haflit,
hatti-sherifi, Additi-sherid, Olive.—from Ar. haflit,
a writing, and sheryf, noble), an irrevocable order
direct from the Sultan of Turke.
haubert, n. haflic-berk (old F. haubert; AS. healsbeory, a coat of mail—from heals, the neck, and beory
and, to cover or defend), armour for the neck and

est; a tunic of ringed mail descending below the cas, and having short wide sleeves, angh, n. habe (AS hapa, a hedge: Ger, hag, a ree, in Scot., a little low-lying meadow, anghty, a half-'elf | haudin, haughty—from st; old | P. haudin, high), proud and dislamind; arrest: haugh 'tily, ad. -It; haugh 'tiness, n. ne'c, pride ngled with some degree of contempt for others;

ngled with some degree of contempt for others; ogance.

and, v. hafel (F. haler, to haul: Ger. holen, to the property of the season of the sea

i a mixture of lime and gravel: haur ling, imp.; ried, pp. hard ling, imp.; ried, pp. hard hard. usstellate, a halottel at (L. hautellum, a sucker sto rium, n. -6:ri-4m, the sucker at the extremity so parasitic root of dodurbots—from haut, high, bots, wood, a wind instrument like a flute, also deboe; a large sort of strawberry. utbur, h. halotte' (F.), hauphtiness; insolent ner or spirit. utegut, h. hab. do (F.), hauphtiness; insolent ner or spirit.

ut-gout, ho-go (F.), high seasoning; high relish

wour.

gras, n. holo'in (after M. Haiy), one of the haloid rals of a fine axure-blue colour.

w, v. hav (Goth. hadner, AS. habban; Ger.

w; L. habere, to have), to possess or hold; to ento be under necessity or impelled by duty, as vill have to do it; to desire, as 1 had rather be a
ceper in the house of my (God; to buy; to hold
on; to bring forth; having, imp. had, pt. and
dd. Note.—When used as an nawillary, the comon of the sense is expressed by the verb which
s: to have a cars, to take care; to cound. The on of the sense is expressed by the verb wines is to have a care, to take care, to guard. The e, I had rather, is a corruption of I d rather—s, I would rather.

**En, I. hat're (lect. hofn; old F. haveng; F. havre,

ven), a harbour; a port; a place of safety; a

ersack, n. hávíér-sák (F. havre-sac), a soldier's sion-bag when on a march or on service. ersian-canals, há-věríst-án- (after Havers, their verer), a name given to a very complicated ap-us of minute canals found in the substance of

ildar, n. hav'u.dar', a sergeant in the native narmy.
oc or havock, n. hdv'ok (W. hafog, destruction,

So or haveek, n. hat/ok (W. hafor, destruction, hat hafor, a cry when cows are committing in a field: AS. hafor, a hawk), wide and generatriction devastations are with the hard generation of the hawthorn; a gristly excression the hard of the hawthorn, a gristly excression the hard of the hawthorn, a common prickly shrub, chiefly used in forming hedgerows.

y. hafe, to make sounds like hane, haw, become's words in speaking: haw ing, inp.: n. jon: hawed, pp. hafod.
k. n. hafek (AS. hafoc: Icel. haukr, a hawk: nuckka, a hawk—from hawis, voracious), a bird y of several species: y. to fly trained hawks at an the wing: hawking, imp.: n. the sport of wild birds by means of a hawk: hawked, pp.; add, crooked or curved, like a hawk's bill: sped, a quick-sighted: hawk-noed, a. nake, lawk-sped, a. quick-sighted: hawk-noed, a. nake, lawk-speck, a. quick-sighted.

yed, a quick-sighted: hawk-nosed, a -nosd, a nose crooked like the beak of a hawt. b, v. haibk (W. hockt, to clear the throat: Mag-k, clearing the throat, phlegm: Dan. harke, to an imitative word), to bring up phlegm by

coughing: hawking, imp.: n. the effort to force up phlegm from the throat; a small cough: hawked, pp. hawket.

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hawk, v. h. like (Norm. houke, to cry, to shout: Pol. hawk, v. a. like (Norm. houke, to hallon, to carry about goods for sale from place to place; to peddle: hawking, inp.; n. the act of offering goods for sale from place to place; to peddle: hawking, inp.; n. the act of offering goods for sale on the streets; hawked, pp. houke; hawke er, n. er, a pedlar; a travelling seller of goods.

hawk, n. halok, a small flat beard, having a handle underneath, used by plasterers when at work with mortar or plaster.

hawke, h. holok (R. alzare; old F. hauser, to raise), the situation of a ship's cables when she has two anchors down a foul house being when the cables cross each other or are twisted together; the part of the hows close to the cables; hawke, n. plu, house (a) or hawse-holes, the holes in the bow of a ship through which cables are passed; hawker, n. er, a small which cables are passed: haws'er, n, er, n an cable or large towing-line.

cable or large towing-line.

hawthorn see haw.

hay, n. ha (Goth, hard, grass; AS, heng; feel, hey;

but, hop, grass cut and driedt, cut grass dried and uned

for fedder; hay-cock, n. ha lok, a condeal pile or heap

of hay in the field; hay-rick, n. -rick, hay raised in a

pile or heap for preservation in the open air; also hay
stack.

pile or heap for preservation in the open sir; also haystack.

hayesine, in haiden's (after Hayes), borate of lime,
occurring in globular or resiftorm masses, particularly
abundant on the western coast of America, of greak
value in the manufacture of glass.

hazard, in hate-rd (F. hazard, from Sp. azar, unlucky throw of the dice; it, zara, an unlucky cast;
mod. Gr. zari, a die), that which falls or comes unexpectedly; chamee; accident; chance of danger; venture; a game at dice; v. to put in danger; to expose
to chance; to risk; to try the chance; hazarding,
imp.; hazardod, pp.; haz'ardous, a -frd-se, pericus; danger-us; that exposes to the chance of load
or evil; haz'ardously, ad. Al: haz'ardousness, in -nea,
haze, n. hat (etc. and AS. has, hourse or rough in
the throat from a cold), light vapour; mist; a slight
fog: hazy, a. hat; covered or shrouded with light
vapour; misty haz ziness, mistiness,
hazel-nut, h. hat-left-nut (Norm, had; h. hazel-nood,
the common net Dan, have the beard of nut), the
suced for the hoops of casks, and also in turnery; a
miner's term for a tough fine-prained sandstone;
hazel, a. d. of a light-brown colour his the hazel-nut;
hazelly, a. d. of a light-brown.

he he'les he; Dut, hi: Fris. hi; nrun of the 3d

ha zelly, a. di, of a light brown.

he, he (AS. he; Dut. hij: Fris. ht), pron. of the 3d
pers. applied to a man or boy; poss. his, od). him;
often used as a prefix to denote the mase, gen., as he-

eur: n. a male. head, n. hed (AS. heafed, a head: Dan, hored: Dut. head, n. Neil AS. heated, a head: Dan. hored: Dut. hos/dt, the uppermiss part of the body containing the face, &c; a chief person; the chief or principal part of anything; a leader; understanding or mind; a thickness of a ship; chief place, as Acud of affairs; division of a discourse; crisis or height, as to bring or come to a head; v. to act as a leader to; to fit or furnish with a head; to top off; to form a head; to go in front of; to oppose; to restrain; adj. chief; principal; head ing, imp. get true in advance or ahead of; n. that which stands at the head or top, as of a subscription paper; head'ed, pp. head less, a without a head; head-ress, n. an otherneal covering for the head; salso head-ress, n. an otherneal covering for the head is head-ress, n. an otherneal covering for the head; n. pit. 472, bricks piaced lengthwise across the want; also head-dress, n. an othermental covering for the head; also head-gress, n. an other and displayed conspicuously at the top of a page, or to begin a chapter; head lines, n. plu, lines displayed conspicuously at the top of a page, or to begin a chapter shead year, a. head formest, steep: previsions; additionally a constant of the head of a chapter of the soider; an ornament at the head of a chapter or page of a book; head quarters, n. plu, the place of general rendervous; the residence of the officer or general in command; head ship, n. dignity; clief place; authority; headman, n. head stone, n. a stone with inscription, placed at the head of a grave; head strong, a self-willed; obstinate; violent; uncovernable; head-way, n. the motion of an advancing ship; head-wind, a contrary wind; head of cattle, a single one; neither head nor tail, neither beginning nor end; neither the one thing nor the other; contused; on one's own head, same, too, slun, thing, there, seal.

from the light of the sun, or passing into it, as a star or planet: heli'acally, ad. 41: helianthus, n. heli'd.an', this (Gr. anthos, a flower), a genus of plants of several species, one of which is the well-known sun and species, one of which is the well-known sun and endors, form, shaped of the control of the series of t

who.

heliolatry, n. he'll ol'd tri (Gr. helios, the sun; he

hallolary, h. hell-bital-ri (ir. helios, the sun, and altreio, I worship, the worship of the sun: he lioi-ater, n. -ter, one who worships the sun. helioites, n. plu. heli-bits (ir. helios, and lithos, a stone), an extensive genus of fossil corals—so called from the sun-like aspect of the septa of their pores. heliometer, n. heli-bonie-ter (Gr. helios, the sun, and merron, a measure), an instr. for measuring the apparent dinneter of any heavenly body—called also an

astrometer.
helioscope, n. heliu-6-skop (Gr. helios, the sun, and skopeo, I view), a telescope fitted for solar observations:
he lioscopic, a. skop-it, pert. to: heliostat, n. stat (Gr. statos, that stands or remains), an instr. which continually reflects the sun's rays in the same direction, consisting of a rotating mirror moved by clock-

work.
heliotrope, n. hė'li-ō-trop (Gr. helios, the sun, and
trope, a turning), that which turns towards the sun;
an anc. instr. for showing the time of the sun's artival
at the tropics or equinoctial line; a flowering plant;
a mineral of a deep green, varied with bloodstone.
hell, n. hėli (icel. hėl., death; Hėlio, the goddess of
death: Dan. hėlvede, hell), the place or state of punishment; the place of departed souls; any den of vice
or misery; Hades; the grave; a gambling-house;
hellish, a. -ish, pert, to hell; infernal; hellishly, addi. hellishnesa, n. he qualities of hell; extreme
wickedness or malignity; hell-hound, n. an agent of
hell; a diabolical savage.
hellebore, n. hell-lè-bor (L. helleborus; Gr. hellebore
-from helein, to kill or overcome, and bora, food).

nemebore, it. actives of the networks; Gr. networks; Gr. networks, and bora, food), a common name of several poisonous plants; the Christmas rose or flower: helleborus niger, helleborus niger,

medicine; the Christmas rose.

Hellenic, a hell-sink (for the life size of the left size of

hialmr: Ger. helm, a helmet—from Icel. hilms, to cover, to hide), defensive armour for the head; a her., the representation of a helmet, denoting, by modifications in form, certain gradations of rant; in bof, an arched concave petal or sepail, or a part of os, as the upper lip of several labiate flowers: half metal, a furnished with a helmet.

a. furnished with a helmet. helminthic, a. helminthic, a. helminthicht (Gr. helmins, a worm), relating to worms; expelling worms: a. a medicine for expelling worms: beliminthic (sp., n.-hold-6-fi(6r. logos, a discourse), the science or history of worms; helminthic (spit, n. -yks, one who: helminthic) a, a. -loy-lik, also helminthic (spit, n. -yks, one who: helminthic) worms or their history, helminthichte, n. plu. -fitis, worms or their history, helminthichte, n. plu. -fitis, man on the surfaces of many flaggy stones—uscally considered as worms-trail.

mon on the surfaces of many linggy stones—usually considered as worm-trails. Helos, whose inhabitants helot, n. hellot (from anc. Helos, whose inhabitants were enshaved; perhaps Gr. hele'in, to take, to con-quer, a slave of anc. Sparta; hel'otism, n. 4tzm, the condition of the helots or slaves of anc. Sparta; hel' otry, n. -6t-ri, the body of helots; helot-like bonda-

men.

help, y. help (Goth. hilpan; Icel. hialpa; Ger. helfen;
help, y. help (Goth. hilpan; Icel. hialpa; Ger. helfen;
help, y. help (Goth. hilpan; Icel. hialpa; Ger. helfen;
help, to take care of, to assist; to aid; to forward
or promote; to avoid; to forbear; to lend aid; to
prevent or hinder n. assistance; aid; relief; in
Amer., a hired man or woman; help ing, imp.; adj.
assisting; aiding; helped, pp. help is help inp.; adj.
assisting; aiding; helped, pp. help is n. amable to
succour one's self, and wanting assistance; helplessly, ad. 4h. help lessness, n. want of ability; want
of succour; help mate, n. mat, a companion or partner; to help forward, to advance by assistance; to
help out, to aid, as in delivering from a difficulty; to
help over, to enable to surmount; to help to, to furnish with.
helter-skelter, ad. hell/tracks¹⁰

helter-skelter, ad. helter-skeltler (Low Ger. hulter-polter, an exclamation imitating a loud rattling noise; hulter-de-buller, in a great hurry), in hurry and con-

botter, an exchange of mixed part hurry), in hurry and confusion; turnuituously.

helve, n. helic (As. helf; Bav. helb, the handle of an axe: Ger. helm, handle of a tool), the handle of a fax or hatchet: v. to furnish with a helve: helv ing, imp.: helved, pp. helved, a. hel-vel'ik (L. Helvetii, anc. inhabitants of Switzerland), pert, to Switzerland, hem, n. helm (N. hem, a hem, a border: Fris. heam, a hem, the edge or border of a garment doubled dewn and sewed: v. to fold down and sew the edge of cloth; hem ming, imp.: hemmed, pp. helm. hem, v. helm (Ger. hemmen, to stop the motion of a body: Sw. hamma, to restrain, to check—from Ger. hamm or humm, an int. of problition, stop! let it alone!), to confine; to enclose; to surround: heming, imp.: hemmed, pp. helm. enclosed; surrounde: hem, n. or int. a sort of half-voluntary cough as a preparation for speaking, or as a call to a person at a little distance.

hema- or hemat-, for words beginning thus, look back for the same words commencing with hama- or

hematine, n. hēm'd-fin (Gr. haima, blood), the col-ouring matter of logwood: hem'atite, n. 4t, the name given to two ores of iron, the one of a red and the other of a brown colour; a species of bloodstone: hem'atitie,

of a brown colour; a species of notocastone; assem action, a -Uc, pert. to or resembling hematite, hemeralopia, n. hēmier-a-löpi-d. (Gr. hemera, the day, and ops, the eye), a disease in the eye by which a person is only able to see in broad daylight. hemi, hem's (Gr. hem-from hemiss, the half), a preits signifying a half; dem's (F.), a half; sem's (L.), a half

a half.

hemicarp, n. hem't-karp (Gr. hemi, half, and karpos, fruit), in bot., one portion of a fruit which spontaneously divides into halves.

ously divides into Baives. hemid, half, and hemiddaris, n. hēmā-sēd-ēr-ts (Gr. hemi, half, and kideris, a turban), in geol., a genus of turban echinites, hemicosmites, n. plu, hēmā-kēsā-mīs (Gr. hemi, half, and kosmos, the universe), in geod., a cystedean characterised by its spherical form, and composed of numer-terised by its spherical form, and composed of numer-

us plates

ons plates.

hemicrany, n. hēm't-krā'nt (Gr. hemi, half, and kranion, the skull), a pain which affects one side of the head only; also hem't-st'ki (Gr. hemi, half, and cycle), hemicycle, n. hēm't-st'ki (Gr. hemi, half, and cycle),

half cycle or circle.

hemigamous, a. he-mig-d-mas (Gr. hemi, balf, and

as, marriage), having two florets in the same spike-

pusses, marriage), having two forets in the same splices, one of which is neuter and the other unisexual.

hemihedral, a. hēmi-hēidral (Gr. hemi, half, and
hemise, as east), in a crystal, having half of the similar
hemiopia, n. hēmi-t-ōpi-d (Gr. hemi, half, and ops,
the ere), a disease of the eye in which only half the
object looked at is seen.
hemiplegy, n. hēmi-plēji (Gr. hemi, half, and plege,
atroke), paralysis of one side; also hem 'plējia, jū-d.
hemipneustis, n. hēmi-p-nāsi-tis (Gr. hemi, half,
admenstrāt, blown), a term for the fossil sea-urchin,
hadlusion to its flattened or half-inflated shape.
hemipters, n. plu. hemipters, or hemiptera, -tēr-d
hemiptera, n. plu. hemipters, or hemiptera, -tēr-d

hemipneuris, n. hēmip-nāsitis (Gr. hēmi, half, and preusitā, blown), a term for the fossil sea-urchin, in allusion to its flattened or half-inflated shape. hemipters, n. piu. hēmipters, or hemiptera, eler-d Gr. hēmi, half, and plecon, a wing), an order of insects with the upper wings usually partly corfaceous and partly membraneous: hemipteral, a. pert. to; also samip terous, a. -ds.
hemisphere, n. hēmi-teger (Gr. hēmi, half, and plating aglobe), a representation of half the carth; thalf sphere or globe; in and., applied to each steral half of the brain: hemispher leal, a. -dfe't-left, also hemi tupher ic, s. -db, containing half a sphere of globe, half-round.
hemistich, n. hēmi-teft (Gr. hēmi, half, and stichos, s. row, a served as membra, half, and the strong and the strong of the strong of the hemistich, n. hēmi-teft (Gr. hēmi, half, and strope, a hēmi-teft) (Gr. hēmi, half, and trope, taurning), half-turned, ha

to futurity.

henchman, n. henshiman (haunch, and man), a suporter; one who stands at one's haunch; a servant, hendecagon, n. hēn-dēk-ā-gōn (Gr. hendeku, eleven, nd gomia, an angle), a figure of eleven sides and and gonia, as eleven angles.

and gonda, an angro, a ngure or coven suces and ceven angles, hendecasyllable, n. hén'dèl-d-ell'd-bl (Gr. hendeka, cleven, and sullabe, a syllable), a metrical line of cleven syllables, hendiday, n. hèn-dt'd-dis (Gr. en dia duoin, one by ar through two), a figure of speech in which two nouns are used instead of a noun and an adjective; the same idea presented by two phrases.

henna, n. hèn'nd (A. hinna), a tropical shrub, the powdered leaves of which, made into a paste, are used by Asiatics for dyeing the nails, &c., of an orange hue. hep, n.—see hip.

hepar, n. hêp'dr (L. and Gr. hepar, the liver), a combination of sulphur with an alkali; also called hepar sulphuris, salif-dr-is (L. liver of sulphur-so called from its liver-brown colour), sulphuret of potassium a homeopathic remedy.

a heptarchy.

her, pron. her (AS. heo, she; hi, her; hyre, of or to her), the objective case sing. fem. of the pers. pron. she: hers, herz, the poss. form: herself, compound pers.

herald, n. hēr'āld (old F. hérauld; F. héraut, a herald—from old H. Ger, harrn, to shout), an officer who reads proclamations and regulates public ceremonies, &c.; one who registers all matters connected with

herald, n. herald (old F. herould, F. heroul, a herald-from old H. Ger, harm, to shouth, anoffore who reads proclamations and regulates public ceromonies, &c.; one who registers all matters connected with genealogy and armorial bearings; a precursor or harbinger; one who formerly carried messages between princes; v. to proclaim; to introduce, as by a herald; heralding, imp: heralded, pp. heraldic, a. herald; heralding, imp: heralded, pp. heraldic, a. herald; dik, of or relating to heralds: heraldically, ad. -di-kal-li: heraldry, n. heralded, heralding, the art or practice of blazoning arms or ensigns armorial, &c.; the science which teaches how to blazon or explain in proper terms all that belongs to coats of arms: her aldship, n. the office of a herald.

herb, n. herb (l. herba; F. herbe, grass, vegetation), a plant or vegetable with a soft stalk or stem, opposed to one with a woody stem; a plant whose stem dies annually: herbless, a. des, having no herbs: herbaccous, a. her-basids, pert to or having the nature of hard property of the property of the property of the property of plant more particularly green and succusion to plant more particularly green and a classification and description of plants; a collection of specimens of plants dried and preserved: adj. pert. to herbs: herbal, n. -bd., shook which contains a classification and description of plants; a collection of specimens of plants dried and preserved: adj. pert. to herbs: herbal particularly green, n. -ber-t, a herb garden; herbar from, n. -ali, and n. -ber-t, a herb garden; herbar from, n. -ali, and n. -ber-t, a herb garden; herbar from, n. -ali, and n. -ber-t, a herb garden; herbar from, n. -ali, and n. -ber-t, a herbar from the freek in the plants of extra-ordinary strength or power; hercules, n. herborus, a herbar from the freek mythology cleic hard for his feats of strength, the son of Jupiter and Alemena. herd, n. herd (led. hi

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this: hereupon', ad. - "p-on', on this: herewith', ad. with this.

each plant or animal produces others on the kine while self."

heresy, n. hēr'é-st (Gr. hairesis; L. harresis, a taking for one's self, heresy—from Gr. haires, I take, I choose), an untenable or unsound opinion or doctrine; religious opinion opposed to Scripture, as interpreted by the authorised doctrinal standard of any particular church: her'etle, n. -tle, one who holds opinions contrary to those generally received or taught; hereital, a. hê-ft-st-ft-kdl, contrary to the true or established faith; erroneous: hereitally, ad. -ft: heresiarch, n. hēr't-st-ft-kdl (Gr. archos, chief, a leader in heresy; the founder of a sect of hereites; her'esiar chy, n. -fr't-k, chief heresy; her esiog raphy, n. -op'rd-ft (Gr. grapho, I write), one who writes on hereites. her'esiar (hy, n. -fr't-kdl), here'esially, ad. -ft hereites, her'esiar (hy, n. -fr't-kdl), here'esially, ad. -ft hereites hereites, and geotice, a provision, a treasure), a tribute or fine payable to the lord of the manor on the death of the landholder or vassal: her iothelie, a. -ft hi, subject to a tribute or fine.

heritable, a heritideli (L. heres, an heir—gen. heredis), that may or can be inherited; that passes to the heir; heritage, n. an estate which passes from an ancestor to an heir; in Serin, those whom God adopts; heritor, n. heriteler, in Sec., a landholder in

a parish.

oo ne neur: ner'itage, n. an estate which passes from an ancestor to an heir; in Scrip., those whom God adopts: heritor, n. hêr'-t-têr, in Scot., a landholder in a parish.

herms, n. plu. hêr'mê (L. and Gr. Hermes, Mercury), heads carved on the top of a square pedestal or post diminishing towards the base, used to mark the hermaphrodite, n. hermaf-ned ti (Gr. Hermes, the cod Mercury, and Aphrodite, the goddess Venus, a living creature which is both a male and a female; a plant having the male and female organs of generation: add, designating both sexes: hermaphroditing, in one body the character of both sexes: hermaphroditically, ad. -4i: hermaphrodity, n. -dô-tit, being in the state of an hermaphrodit; he maphroditically, ad. -4i: hermaphrodit; he union of the two sexes in the same individual.

hermeneutics, n. plu. hêr'mên-dît'the (Gr. hermeneutikos, pert. to explanation—from hermeneus, an interpretange or explaining with clearness the clauses or sentences of any author, particularly of Scripture; hermeneutikos, pert. to explanation—from hermeneus, an interpretange or any author, particularly of Scripture; hermeneutikos, pert. to explanation—from hermeneus, an interpretances of any author, particularly of Scripture; hermeneutikos, pert. to explanation—from hermeneus, an interpretance of any author, particularly of Scripture; hermetical, a. hermit of the ascellated or solitary whelling-place; also hermitary, n. hermital, a. solitary; it. eremital, a. hermit of the hermit of the neutron of solitary dwelling-place; also hermitary, n. hermital, a. elviture—from Gr. hermos, a. branch, a. sprout), the protrusion of some part of the abdomen; a rupture: hermital, a. elviture—from Gr. hermos, a. branch, a. sprout), the protrusion of some part of the abdomen; a rupture

a female hero; a bave woman: heroic, a he-ro-uk, pert to a hero or heroes; brave; magnanimous: hero-ically, ad. -4: he-ro-icanic, a -4: he-ro-icalle, ad. -4: he-ro-icanic, a -4: he-ro-ic

herpes, n. her pes (I. herpes, a spreading sruption on the skin-from Gr. herpe, I creep along: F. herpes, a skin disease consisting of clustered eruptions: herpes (a. a. pet is, a. pet is

herpes herpetology, n. hérépé töléő ji (Gr. herpeton, a rep-tile, and logos, discourse), the natural history of rep-tile, and a description of them: herpetologic, a. -lójik, pert. to: her petologist, n. jut., one versed in. herring, n. hér-ring (R. harren; Ger. hársing; AS. harring, a herring-from AS. here; Ger. her, a host, an army), a well-known sea-fish: herring-bone, ap-plied to a kind of cross-stitch in seams; in macony, when the stones are laid asiant instead of being bedded flat.

hers, herz (see her), 3d pers pron. fem. poss.; herself, comp. pers. pron. fem. added for the sake of emphasis, as she herself; in her ordinary character; phasis, as she he female individual.

female individual.

Herschel, n. herichel, the planet discovered by Dr. Herschel, now called Uranss.

herse, n. hers (F. herse, a harrow), a lattice or portculls in the form of a harrow set with iron spikes;
a frame of light woodwork covered with a cloth or
pall, and ornamented with bonners and lights, set
which see.

herviders n. herse 35 merses.

hervidero, n. hérivi-déiro (Sp. hervidero, ebullition—from hervir, to boil), the name given in Central America to the mud volcanoes.

-from kervir, to boil), the name given in Central America to the mud volcanoes.
heattate, v. hest-tat (L. hæsitatum, to stick fast, to be uncertain if. heister), to pause respecting decision or action; to be in doubt; to delay; to waver; to stammer in speech: hesita'ting, imp.: add, pausing; stammering; hesita'ted, pp.: hes'ita'tion, n. 'da'shin, doubt; suspense of opinion or decision from uncertainty how to act: hesita'tingly, ad. 'H: hes'itaney, n. 'da'sh, a pausing to consider; suspense.
Hespert, a pausing to consider; suspense.
Hespert, n. he's'pêr (L. Hesperus; Gr. Hespertos, Hesperus, the evening star: hesper'ian, a. pêr'i-da, western; situated at the west: Hesper'ides, n. pln. pêr'i-da's, in anc. mylh, the daughters of Hesperus, possessors of the fabulous garden of golden fruit at the western extremity of the earth: hes peri'd'es, an inde-liscent many-celled finit coated with a spongy rind, the cells containing a mass of pulp, in the midst of which a few seeds are embedded, as in the orange. hetero, hel'er-o, or heter, hel'er (Gr. heleros, ancher), a common prefx, meaning another; one opposite or different; denoting dissimilarity; irregular; abnormal.

het'er-ar-ki (Gr. heteros, another,

annormal.
heterarchy, n. hēt'ēr-dr-ki (Gr. heteros, another and arche, rule), the government of an allen.
heteroephalus, a. hēt'ēr-6-sēf-his (Gr. heteros another, and kephale, the head), in boch, havin some flower_heads male, and ethers female, of

some flower heads male, and others female, on the same plant. htterocercal, a. htterocercal, a. htterocercal, a. htterocercal, a. htterocercal, other, and kerkos, a tail), applied to fishes having unequally-lobed tails, as in the sharks and dogfish: htterochromous, a. htterochromis (Gr. hebros, another, and chroma, colour), in bot, having the con-tral florets of a different colour from those of the cir-

heteroclite, n. het'er-o-kitt (Gr. heleros, anoth

ous, a het er og a mus (Gr. heteros, angames, marriage), in bot., having the essen-

neous, a hétiér-o-jé-ni-is, also het'eroge-f-ai (Gr. heteros, another, and genos, a kind), mt kind or nature; unlike; dissimilar; con-contradictory; het eroge neousness, n; het-sity, ad.-if. het'erogen eity, n.-ii-né'-if, op-f nature; dissimilarity, orphous, a hétiér-o-morifis (Gr. heteros, an-morphe, form or shape), having an irregular

I form.

athic, a. het'er-o-path'tk (Gr. heteros, anpathos, suffering), regulating by a different ce, or law: het'erop'athy, n. -op'a-th, same

hyllous, a. hêt'êr-6-ftl'iûs (Gr. heteros, an-phullon, a leaf), two kinds of leaves on the

ods, n. plu. hčt'èr-ō-pödz (Gr. heteros, an-pous, a foot—gen. podos), molluscous ani-e feet are compressed so as to form a kind

se feet are compressed so as to form a kind fins.

hiral, a hēt'ēr-6-ri'eāl (Gr. hēteros, another, a root), in bot, applied to rootlets proceed-various points of a spore during germination. clan, a hēt'ēr-ōsh-f-da (Gr. hēteros, another, a shadow), applied to the inhabitants of the even the tropics and the polar circles, in al-heir shadows, at noon, always falling in oppo-lons—in the one case towards the north, and ser towards the south: n. an inhabitant of of the earth

ier towards the south; h. an innaments of the earth, opal, a hét-ér-őt-rő-pél, also het-ér-ót-ropous, r. heteros, another, and trepo, I turn), lying splied to the embryo of seeds when they lie que position, n. het-man (Pol. helman; Russ. ataman, n. het-man (Pol. helman; Russ. ataman, hel-helman; hel-helma

n. helionin (Pal. helman; Euss. automo, n or chieftain), the sovereign prince or com-echief among the Cosacks. ite, n. halian-dit (after Heuland, the Eng. stt), a mineral, usually of a white, but also or tile-red colour, occurring in detached and haves and granular masses.

or ille-red cotour, occurring in detached and in layers and granular masses.

***Mid (Icel. hogyea, to strike, to cut: AS, Dut. Assucer; Ger. houen, to hew), to cut; to hack: hew'ing, imp.: hewed, pt. and pp. pp. han, hew'er, n. -iv, one who: hewed a made smooth and even by cutting; as with shaped by cutting: to hew down, to cut fell by cutting: to hew out, to shape; to

high spirits: Sw. hojta, to shout), an exclamation of frolic or exultation: n. frolic; wildness—applied to

ngn spirits; Sw. hojia, to shouth, an exclamation of frolic or exultation; n. frolic; wildness—applied to youth.

had, the common contr. for hogshead.
histus, n. ht-aitis (L. histus, an opening, a cleft—from hio, I open or appe; F. histus), the opening of the mouth in pronouncing words or syllables, when a vowel follows a vowel; the effect so produced; a defect in a MS.; a gap; an opening.
hibernal—see under hibernate.
hibernate, v. hibernate (L. hiberna, winter quarters, houses for winter), to pass the winter in a state of seclusion or sleep, as certain wild animals do: there are not seen and the security of the white hibernates: hibernated, pp.: hibernation, n. nd-shin, the act of spending winter in seclusion or sleep; hibernal, a. ndl, of or belonging to winter. Note.—The preceding words also spelt with y for f.

Hibernala, a. hi-bernate (L. Hibernie, Ireland).

y for i.

Hibernian, a. ht-ber-nt-dn (L. Hibernia, Ireland),
of or pert. to Hibernia or Ireland: n. an Irishman;
Hiber niclsm, n. nt-strem, a mode of speech peculiar
to the Irish; an Irish idiom: Hiber no-Cel'tic, a. the
native Irish language.
hiccough, n. ht/sip; (Dut. huckup; Bret. htk; F.
hoquet, hiccough: Dut. hikken, to sob; an imitative
world, the sound caused by a sudden catching of the word, the sound caused by a sudden catching of the breath, repeated at short intervals; a short inspira-tory movement, attended by convulsive contraction of the diaphragn: v, to utter a short choking cough; hic coughing, imp.: hic coughed, pp. knjpt; more usu-ally speth life cup, hic cupping, hic capped, knjpt, hickory, n. htts. or, a nut-hearing American tree whose wood possesses great strength and tenacity; a species of walnut.

hidalgo, n. hi-dal'go (Sp.), in Spain, a nobleman of the lowest class.

hide, v. hid (but. hoeden, to keep, to protect: W. haddo, to cover: Norm. hide, the lair of a beast), to be withdrawn from sight; to conceal; to keep secret: H'ding, imp.: n. concealment: hid, pt. hid, did hide; hidden, pp. hid/n, concealed: add. that cannot be seen or known; secret: mysterious: h'der, n. -dér, one who: hid denly, ad. -lt. hide-and-seek, a child's amusement, in which some hide and others seek: hiding-place, a place of concealment.
hide, n. hid (Ger. hauf; Dut. hugd; Icel. hud, skin of a beast), the skin of a horse, ox, or other large animal; an anc. measure of land of about 100 acres, or as much as could be tilled by a single plough: hiding, n. hidding, in familiar language, a beating; hide bound, a applied to a disease of cows and horses

archy: hieractrasy, n. -rokird-st iGr. krateo, I am : atrong or powerful, government by priests; hier-

serby: M'emer'many, n. -eléridet iffr. kruten, I am atrong or powerful, government by presta; hierarchy.

Microstyph, n. Al-6-vo-fil, also hierostyphile, n. 14: 63. Acr. a. sacred, and fuja, h. Farrey, a sacred character or symbol; the semiguare or putare-writing of and Expty-generally used in the pit. Mercelyphiles, a -42, also hierostyphileal, a -44-fil, expressive of some meature, by pictures or figures; emblemante; hierostyphileally, al. -41: hierostyphiles, in a series of sacred writing; hierostyphiles, al. -41: hierostyphiles, n. one shilled in the reading of hierostyphics, hierostyphiles, hierostyphiles, hierostyphiles, n. one shilled in the reading of hierostyphiles, a. -46-fil, epret to a hierostani. hierostymmakie, a. -46-fil, pert. to a hierostani. hierostymmakie, a. -46-fil, pert. to a hierostani. hierostyphiles, hierostyp nonourable pride; high place, an elevation or mound used in anc. times for worship and savifices; high-pressure engine, a steam-engine in which the steam is not condensed; high area, the ocean beyond the limits of the waters usually assigned to nations; high priest, no the principal priest among the Jews, de: high-road, that used by the public for traffic, vehicles, de: high-road, that used by the public for traffic, vehicles, de: high-seasoned, a. fool well spiced; high-sounding, a. pomnous; noisy; high-spirited, a. full of life and spirit high time, time at which a thing must be attended to: high-ioned, a. high in sound or in moral principles; high treason, the greatest offence that can be committed by a subject, and assigned by statist to various crimes—as, compassing the death of the king or queen, rebellion against the state, killing certain high officers, counterfeiting the great seal, de: high water, the time when the tide has flowed to its furthest point; high-water mark, line reached by the furthest flow of the kide; high-way man, n. a robber who plunders on the public roads; high-wrought, a.-rotte, accurately and elaborately finished.

Highlands, n. ht/fide (high, and land), a mountainous region; Highlands, a district in Scotland so called: Highlander, n. now who is a native of the Highlands made, mats, far, low; mele, mele,

of Scotland, or of any mountainous district of a coun-

of Socianic, or or any monimizations discrete or a countries.

Ligra, n. Albjör, also eagra, agra, hygra, or akar

Buy, Aidi, the rating of the undergo und water-level;

Fris, heers, to rise or swell, as water; from Egyir, the

sanged, the sear, the commotion made in certain

revers by the meeting of the india water and the river

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Jan, it.

Jan. 11.

Mill, n. All—see hillum.

Mill, n. All Dut. Acard; Ger. Augel, a hill; Low Ger. Augel, a hill; Low Ger. Augel, a hill; Low Ger. Aug. a month from and; Frns. Aced, a bunch in the backs, a natural elevation of the land less in height than a mountain; hilliade, n. the sade of a hill; hill y, a. 41, alo; unding with hills: hillseth, n. All-lik, a small hill.

Mill, n. Alt alur. Aule, the hint of a sword—from Acide, a cavity; leel Acide, the knob at each end of a hardler, the handle of anything, chiefly a sword; hillsed, a having a hill.

Millim, n. All-lim, also speck hills, n. Alf (L. Allum, a threal, a little thing, the eye of a seed; the scar or syst indicating the point where the seed was attached to the pericarp, as the dark mark at the one end of a bean.

to the pericarp, as the dark mans, as one one case the bean, him, pron. Airs (AS, Aine, him, see he), the objects of his poss; himself, mass (Aine, and self), a reciproval pron. Joined to a noun or pronoun to retailer it mere emphatin; herself, fem; therewise, pit, com gend; by himself, alone; unassisted, him, n. Ain (Heb), an ann. Hebrew measure containing about twelve rinns.

hind, n. Aind (Heb, Ind); Ger. Aindian, a hind), the female of the red deer, of which the mail is the stag.

hind, n. Aind (Heb, Ind); a domestic; Sw. Ajasa, the member of a family; lock John, a family, a servant; a bus andman, a peasant.

member of a family. Icel. Aton, a family, a servant; a hard-andman; a reason.

I hard-andman; a h

sion a progress or advance; impediment.

Rindoo, n. also Hindon, n. Ain-d' (Hind. Hindi or Hind-wit. a native of India, a rative of Hindows and rives of Hindows. A native of Hindows. Ain-dia. Hindows. Hindows. Ain-dia. Hindows. A native hindows. Hindows. Ain-dia. Hindows. A native hindows. Hindows. Ain-dia. Hindows. A native hindows. Hindows. Ain-dia. Hindows. Ain-dia. Hindows. Ain-dia. Hindows. A native hindows. Hindows. Hindows. Ain-dia. Hindows. Ain-dia. Hindows. Hindows.

summer or a gause; mp an tage, in Scrip, whose; his, n. hip. Sw. hispon; Dan. hybe; AS, hisp, the fruit of the brief or doctore.

his, his, on lint used on convival occasions, in conceition with harmon, any partial with harmon, any partial with harmon, any partial of hispochosciffuct, somewhat hypochondrise.

EMPP

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Exp. n. htp:ps-being, also hip pocam'pus, n.

Cr. hippos, a horse, and kompto, 1 bend or

sip pocomes, a serial fish of the property issain, maying a deep conical under valve, tish lid or upper valve: hip purites, n. plu. of., a genus of coal-measure plants, so called close resemblance to the common hippuris, or mare's tail of our marshes.

n. Advista the four marshes.

n. Advista (L. Aircus, a he-goat), a fostid olly and in goat's or sheep's fat: hir'cic, a. -sik, an acid derived from hirdne.

Air (AS. Ayre; Dut. Aur; Ger. heuer; W. S. payment for service), to procure the use criain time, and at a certain price; to let ney: n. the price paid for the loan or temes of anything; wages; hir'ing, inp.; n. an at to service: add, applied to a place where not to service are entered into: hired, pp. cleas, a. without hire: hirer, n. -rer, one hire ling, n. one who serves for wages; a reused generally in a bad sense.

Advise(L. hiratus, rough, hairy), covered stiffish hairs thickly set; hairy: hirsute-isk, hairness.

is, hairiness

se, hairness, pers, pron, poss, of he, which see, a his/pid UL hispidus, bristly, rugged; F. bugh; having strong hairs or bristles. his (an imitative word; Piedm, isse or sisse, his (an imitative word; Piedm, isse or sisse, a dog; W. hust, a low buzzing noise; It ight sound; Dan. tys, hush; tysse, to hush, iden of contempt or disapprobation like the sound of the letter s, produced by driving ween the tongue and the teeth; the noise is serpent or goose; v. to express contempt to condemn by hissing; his sing, imp.; n, expression of; hissed, pp, his; his singity, st, int. hist, hush; silence.

expression of: hissed, pp. hist: his angly, st, int. hist, hush; silence.
sests, n. his '6: jen-le-sis, also histog'eny, sests, n. his '6: jen-le-sis, also histog'eny, cition and development of organic tissues; n. +66!-6; (Gr. loops, a discourse), the the animal tissues; the description of the deb form an animal or plant: his 'tolog'ical, li, relating to histology or the description

in Abstern (Gr. and L. historia, history: F. a systematic account of facts and events, by those affecting nations or states; a narral events, as events; historian, n. 46-74-3n, one who tory: historical, a. 46-4-34, lash historically, a. 46-4-34, lash historically, a. 46-4-34, lash historically, a. 46-4-34, lash historically, a. 46-4-34, lash historically in the last or employ-riting history: historicg rapher, n. -74-57, a person appointed by a sovereign to write yof his kingdom; sacred history, the history and the events connected with it, as conthe Scriptures: profane history, the history

of nations in general, called also civil history: anchistory, the history of the nations of antiquity down to the destruction of the Western Empire, 476 A.D. to history of the middle ages, extends from 476 A.D. to end of 15th century: modern history, from about 1492 A.D. to our own times: classical history, a description and chassification of the mineral, vegetable, and animal productions of the earth—sometimes limited to animals only.

histrionic, a. histrionich, also histrionical, a. +kalil, histrion, and to or stage-players; befitting the stage; histriorically, ad. -li histrionic art, the art of acting in the drama: histrionism, n. -niem, stage-playing limited to the stage of the stage. In istrionically, ad. -li histrionic art, the art of acting in the drama: histrionism, n. -niem, stage-playing the to the stage of the stage. In the drama: histrionism (n. -niem, stage-playing) the total of a strike, to touch or strike with or without force; to touch, as a mark; to succeed; to chance luckily; to touch, as a mark; to succeed; to chance luckily; to light on: h. a stroke, a chance; a lucky chance; a happeconception: hit time, imp.; hit, ht, t, and pp. happeconception: hit time, imp.; hit, ht, t, and pp. characteristic strokes; to one or upon, to light upon, or come to, by chance.

characteristic strokes: to lit on or upon, to light upon, or come to, by chance.

hitch, n. hich (Bax. hutschen, to rock, to hitch one's self: Dut. hutsen, to shake, to jumble), a catch, or anything which acts as one; a knot or noose in a rope; a sudden stop or halt; an impediment: v. to hook, or catch by a hook; to catch; to move by jerks: hitching into hitching in hitching.

hook, or catch by a hook; to eatch; to move by jerks a hitching, imp; hitched, pp, hitch; hither, ad, hither, ad, hitching, tad, pp, hitch; hither, ad, hitching, add, nearer; hithermost, adj. most, nearest on this side; hitherto, ad. 40, to this time or place; in any time before the present; hitchine erward, ad. werd, towards this place. hive, n. hiv (6oth. hetv. Icel. hiv, family, household; AS. hive, a household, a kind of box or basket in which the domestic bees store their honey; a swarm of bees; any company of persons numerous and industrious; v. to collect into a hive; to take shelter together; hiving, imp.; hived, pp. hivd; hiver, n. one who.

hives, n. plu. Mvz, in Scot. and N. of Eng., a skin disease among children, consisting of vesicles scat-tered over the body, which are shaped something like

ho, int. ho, also hoa, int. ho'a (F. ho, an int. to impose silence or stop an action), hold! stop! used to

pose silence or stop an action), hold! stop! used to excite attention.

hoar, a. hor (AS. har, hoary: Icel. hæra, grey hair; hærdr, grey-haired: F. haire, a hair shirt), white, as with frost or age: hoary, a. hor's, white or grey with age; greyish-white; thickly covered with short whitish hairs; hoar-iness, n. -hes, the state of being whitish or grey: hoar-frost, frozen dew or vapours on the surface of the ground.

hoard, n. hord (AS. hord; Goth. huzd; old H. Ger. hort, treasure;), a store or stock of anything accumulated or laid up; a hidden stock; a treasure: v. to collect and lay up a quantity of anything; to amass or store up secretly: hoarding, imp: n. the habit or practice of secreting money or treasure: hoard'ed, pp.; hoard'er, n. one who.

practice of secreting money or treasure: noarden, pp: hoard'er, n. one who, hoard, n. hord, also hoard'ing, n. (Dut. horde, a fence of branches: Ger. hürde, a frame of rods; hür-ding, a fence), a timber fence enclosing builders while at work; a fence about any building while erecting

at work; a rence about any building while erecting or under repair. As and Leel has; Ger. heiser; Dut. heaseh, horseeh, having a rough grating voice, as from a cold: hoarsely, ad. H: hoarse'ness, n. -nés, harsh-ness or roughness of voice or sound; unnatural asper-ity of voice.

hobby, n. hôb'bl, or hobby-horse (Ger. hoppe, a mare: F. hobin, a little ambling horse: Gr. hippos, a stick on which young boys place themselves astrike and ride; a wooden house of horse themselves astrike and ride; a wooden hotse of horse fastened to a rank, who appears then to be riding on horseback; the favourite object or pursuit of any one, hobby, n. hôb'bi (F. hobereau, a hobby, a small but strong-winged falcon-formerly trained for hawking, hob-nalls, n. hôb'nālz (Ger. hu/mage), a hoof-nallsee hob), the nails set in the thick soles of a country shoe; the nails of a horse-shoe: hobgoblin, n. -gob' fin, a clownish goblin; a frightful fairy.
hobnob, v. hôb'nāb (AS. habban, to have, and nabban, to have not), at a social meeting, a friendly invitation to reciprocal drinking; hobnob'hing, imp.; hobnob'ed, pt. and pp. -nôbd'.
hock, n. hôk (AS. hob, the heel, the ham; hoh-sin, he hamstring: Ger. hokse, the foot-joint of the hind leg of a horse; hacke, the heol), the joint of an animal between the knee and fettlock—hough, used in same sense, but signifies properly the back of the knee: v. cout the hamstring: looking, imp.; hocked, pp. hôck.

hokk, n. hok (Hochheim, in Germany), Rhenish wine, hocus, v. hokks (Dut. hokus-bokus; F. hocus-bocus, the gibberiah repeated by juggiers—probably non Ochus-Bochus, a magidan and demon of the northern mythology), to chest or trick; to put a trick upon: ho cussing, imp: ho cussed, pp. Agst: hocus-poers, a. pok-lag, a juggier's trick; v. to put a trick poers, a. pok-lag, a juggier's trick; v. to put a trick upon one.

product, a powers, a segment of the control of the

poter, to hack, to cut to bits), a mixed mass, or a mediey of ingredients; in Soci, a soup with a large variety of vegetables.

hoe, n. ho, if. hout, a hoe—from houser, to dig up; Dut, houser, to pick or hoe—from houser, to hew), a common garden or field tool: v. to dig or cleanse with a hoe; to clean from weeds; hoe ing, imp.: n. the clearing or digzing with a hoe; hoed, pp. hod.

hog, n. hog (W. huch, a swine: Bret. hoch, a swine-from househ, to grunt), a pig; a swine; a gelded boar; a flat rough broom used by seamen for scrubbing: v. to scrape and scrub a ship's bottom under water; to become bent upward in the middle—applied to a ship strained out of shape; to cut short, as the mane of a horse: hog ging, imp.; hogged, pp. hopd, applied to a ship which, through some defect or strain, droops at each end: hog get, n. et, a boar of the second year: hog gink, a. eth, resembling a hog; fifthy; greedy; selfish: hog gishly, ad. etc. hog gingrepump, the op unit of the second year; hog gink, a. eth, resembling a hog; fifthy; greedy; selfish: hog gishly, ad. etc. hog gingrepump, the plane, the plane is the pump in the sinking put of a mine: hog gern, a plane process to hog s back, in god, the ridgy structure of certain districts, consisting of alternate ridges and and cavines.

certain districts, consisting of alternate riages and raylines. Any or hogg, n. hōq, also hog geral, n. -gér-él (Norm). hog or hogg, n. hōq, also hog geral, n. -gér-él (Norm) hog ger, hog; Dut. hokkeling, a beast of one year old, from being fed in the hok or pen), a young sheep of the second year; a young sheep that has not been about hog get, same a hout, yearling colt. hog get, same a hout, yearling colt. hogmanay, n. hōgi-mha-d' (Norm. F. au gui menez, lead to the mistiletoe), in Scot., the old name of the last day of the year; a noted featival day, and one employed in merriment. hoghes, n. hogh-hod, (Dut. ochshood; Sw. ozhuf-vud), a measure commonly containing 5t gals, sometimes 63 gals; any large cask. holden, n. hōgi-den (W. hoeden, a firt; Dut. heyden, holden, n. hōgi-den (W. hoeden, a firt; Dut. heyden, a rude uncultivated man), a rude or rustic girl: adj. rude; ill taught; bold: v. to romp rudely: holden, n. hōgi-den (W. hoeden, a firt; Dut. heyden, a rude uncultivated man), a rude or rustic girl: adj. rude; ill taught; bold: v. to romp rudely: holden, n. hōgi-den (W. hoeden, a firt; Dut. heyden, holden, n. hōgi-den (W. hoeden, a firt; Dut. heyden, holden, n. hōgi-den (W. hoeden, a firt; Dut. heyden, holden, n. hōgi-den (W. hoeden, a firt; Dut. heyden, holden, n. hōgi-den (W. hoeden, a firt; Dut. heyden, a rude uncultivated man), a rude or rustic girl: adj. rude; ill taught; bold: v. to romp rudely: holden, n. hōgi-den (W. hoeden, a firt; Dut. heyden, a river late; low flat ride (Norm, holm or hōm, a small sland; Dut. holm, n. hōlm or hōm, a small sland; Dut. holm, n. hōlm or hōm, a small sland; Dut. holm, n. hōlm or hōm, a small sland; Dut. holm, n. hōlm or hōm, a small sland; Dut. holm, n. hōlm or hōm, a small sland; Dut. holm, n. hōlm or hōm, a small sland; Dut. holm, n. hōlm or hōm, a small sland; Dut. holm, n. hōlm, n. hōlm or hōm, a small sland; Dut. holm, n. hōlm or hōm, a small sland; Dut. holm, n. hōlm or hōm, a small sland; Dut. holm, n. hōlm or hōm, a small sland; Dut. holm, n. hōlm or hōm,

or lifting bodies from the ground : hoist'ing, imp.;

holst'ed, pp.
holst'ed, included and exuberance of spirits: adj. thoughtless; giddy; flighty;
holsater, n. holds'et'e (Gr. holos, entire, wholly, and astron, a star), in geol, a genus of fossil sea-urchina, comprehending those which are heart-shaped.
hold, v. hold (AS. healdan, to keep, to observe;
Ger. halter; Dut. houden, to preserve: Icel. halla, guard), to stop; to detain; to have or grasp in the hand; to keep; to keep; stendy or fast; to contain;
to possess; to be true; not to fall; to stick; to the her; to maintain, as an opinion: n. a grasp, as will the hands; an embrace; power of keeping or selfing; influence; a fortified place; a prison: int. or ingential to the start of the start held of a superior; land or house rented; held, the and pp. held, did hold; hold'er, n. -\$\tilde{\text{c}}, \text{ now who possesses anything; a tenant; hold fast, n. -\fall, a long mail with a catch or hook; to hold forth, to offer; to put forward; to harangue; to hold in, to restrain; to hold off, to keep at a distance; to hold on, to continue; to hold out, to propose or offer; to yield not; to hold out, to propose or offer; to yield not; to hold out, the remain in union; to hold up, to raise; to sustain or support; to hold one's own, to keep one's ground.
hold, n. hold (Dut, holf, e. cavity—from hol, hollow; scot, hole, hollow; the whole interior cavity of a ship; the space where the cargo is stored.
hole, n. hold (Dut, holf, e. cavity—from hol, hollow; a cavel, an opening in or through a solid body; an excavation in the ground; a perforation; a cavity is a mean place or habitation; v. to dig or make a hole in; to drive into a hole or bag, as in billiards; holing, imp; z. in coal-wining, cutting under a seam of coal private to promote party ends or some disreputable object, as a hole-und-correr meeting.
holday—so holy, a day of freedom from labour; a day of

holiness, n. holitoise (from holy, which see), freedom from sit; moral goodness; piety; purity; sacredness; a title of the Pope, holing, n.—see under hole.

Holland, n. holidand, fine linen first manufactured in Holland; Hollands, n. Dutch or a superior kind of gin; Hollander, n. a Dutchman.
holloa, int, hull-loi, also speit hollo and holla (F. hold, ho there!) an exclamation used in calling to some one at a distance; a word expressive of surprise; v. to call the attention of some one at a distance; holloa ing, imp.; holload, p. hull-loid.
hollow, a. holio (from hole, which see), having an empty space within; not solid; deep; not sincere or faithful; not real; false: n. any depression of surface; a cavity; a pit; a groove: v. to dg or scoop out; to excavate: ad. without difficulty, as he carries is hollow; without a chance of success, or beyond a doubt, as he was besten hollow: hollowing, imp.; holiowed, being hollow; insherity; deceive, hoss, n. tate of a line policy; in the hollow; hollow; insherity; deceive, hoss, n. tate of foot, soldiers drawn up in the form of a square with an uncecupied space in the middle: hollow-eyed, a. having the eyes sunk in the head.
holly, n. holit (AS, holegn; old Eng. hollen; W. celpn), an evergreen shrub having pricky leaves, and producing clusters of red berries; the holm-tree; called also the holm.

kand of the granter or testator: adj. applied to a written document or letter, written as well as signed by the same person; also holf ographic. a. 42. helogytchius, n. holf-ptik-48 (or. holos, whole, entire, and pische, a wrinkle), in peol., a genus of prinkled surfaces of their enamelled scales.

holothure, n. holf-other (Gr. holos, the whole, and fiserion, a little door), a marine radiate animal of the order of echimoderms, from their shape sometimes called sea-cucumbers—some species are largely used for food by the Chinese: hol'othurian, a. 4hol-ri-an, pert to: hol'othuridea, n. 4-hol-ri-da, pert to: hol'othuridea, n. 4-hol-ri-da, holter, n. hol'ster, a hidler, a hiding-place—from helon, to cover: Dut. holster, a hiding-place—from helon, to cover: Dut. holster, a case for pistols, leasther case for a pisto attached to the fore part of a saddle: hol'stered, a. sterd, furnished with holsters. holt, n. hol'ster, a cover, hole, or other place of security.

holt, n. holt (AS. holt, a grove: Dut. hout, a wood), a wooded bill; a forest; a cover, hole, or other place of security.

holy, a. holt (Heel, hellogy: Ger, hellig; Dut. hey-holy, a. holt (Heel, hellogy: Ger, hellig; Dut. hey-holt, health), good; the from Ger. hell; Dut. heyl, health), good; the free from sin and sinful affections; sacred; perfect in a moral sense; consecrated to: holily, ad; the Heast, n. nds, state or quality of being holy; freedom from sin: holiday, n. holt-tol, a day of joy or amssement, &c. Holy One, n. one of the names of the Supreme Being; a name of Christ: Holyrood, n. holt-tol, a careful in the R. Cath. Ch., placed over the entrance to the chancel: holt-troid, the palace, &c., at Edinburgh: Holy of Holies, n. holts, the innermost room of the tabernacle and temple where the ark was kept: holy day, a religious feast: holy office, a name for the inquisition: holy orders, in Episcopal Churches, the several ranks of the ministry: holy Turraday, Ascension day, ten days before Whitsuntide: holy week, the week before Easter; passion week: Holy Writ, the Sacred Scriptures: Holy Land, Palestine, the country of the anc. Jews: Holy Ghost or Holy Spirit, the Third Person of the Trinity: holy war, a war undertaken with the view of crushing the enemies of the Church—usually restricted to one of the crussides; holy water, in the Gr. and R. Cath. Ch., the water which has been consecrated by the priest. homage, n. homág! (R. hommage, homage, duty-from L. homo, a man), the service or featly promised by a vassal to his lord or superior as his lord's man: the act of giving the promise; respect pald by outward the act of giving the promise; respect pald by outward the act of giving the promise; respect pald by outward the act of giving the promise; respect pald by outward the act of giving the promise; respect pald by outward the act of giving the promise; respect pald by outward the act of giving the promise; respect pald by outward the act of giving the promise; respect pald by outward the act of giving

mition of superiority.

homalonotus, n. hom:a-15-no:tās (Gr. homalos, on the same level, and notos, the back), in geol., a genus of trilobites.

of triloibles.

home, n. hôm (AS. ham; Goth. haims; F. hameau, a village, a dwellingh a dwellinghouse; an abode; one's own country; add, domestic; produced at home or in one's own country; close or severe, as a home thrust; ad, to one's own habitation or country; close to our own breast or affairs; to the utmost; fully; closely; home is used of anything close in its placeappiled to the sheets of the salls; to the shot in a gun, &c.; home by, a. -d, plain; not handsome; not polished; any and plain in manners; ad, in a homely manner; home liness, n. -ne, want of beauty; plainness; want of polished manners; home less, a without a home; home-home homelessness, n. state of being without a home; homed, a native; plain; uncutivated; home farm, the cultivated fields around a mansion-house and grounds—frequently kept in the proprietor's own hands; home-frequently kept in the proprietor's own hands; homecellivated fields around a mansion-house and grounds—frequently kept in the proprietor's own hands; homade, a of domestic manufacture: home-sick, a plaing after one's native place or home: home-sick, aplaing after one's native place or home: home-sick, as, n: home-spun, a wrought at home; plain in manner or style; not elegant: at home, at one's own place of abode: at home in anything, conversant or familiar with: home-born, a native; not foreign home-bound or homeward-bound, on the way to one's abode or native country, particularly by sea: home-brewed, a brewed at home, as beer or ale: Home-brewed, a brewed at home, as beer or ale: Home-brewed, a brewed at home, as beer or ale: Home-brewed, a brewed at home, as beer or ale: If the whom is intrusted the management of affairs connected with the civil jurisdiction of the kingdom; homestead, n. the ground on which a house stands, and the enclosed ground surrounding it: home'ward or home wards, ad in the direction of, or towards home: to bring a thing home, to prove guilty; to convict.

eopathy, &c - see homosopathy, *

Hebrew measure containing about 75 gallons 5 pints liquid measure, or 8 bush. dry measure; also chomer, ko-mer.

Homeric, a. hô-mêr'ik, pert. to Homer, the great and, poet of Greece, or to his age or poetry.

homicide, n. hôm'i-sử (L. hômicidium, homicide-from homo, a.man, and cede, I strike or kill: F. homicide, the killing of one humán creature by another; a manslayer: hôm'icidal, a. sử-dal, inclined to kill; nurderous; bloody.

homiletics, n. plu. hôm'i-let'iks (Gr. hômiletikos, social—from homileo, I converse, I have intercourse with), that branch of theology which treats of sermona and the best way of preparing and delivering them: hom'letic, a. «k. or hom'letica, a. «k-do, pert. to: hom'lity, n. -ii, a plain familiar sermon; hom'litst, n. -iist, a preacher.

hom Ily, n. -4, a plain familiar sermon; hom list, n. -4, a plain familiar sermon; hom list, a preacher.

hominy, n. hom in. 1 (Ind. auhuminea, parched corn), in N. Amer., make pulled and crushed and boiled with water.

home, hom of Gr. homos, similar, or alike.

homocentric, a. homo-seni-rit (Gr. homos, similar, and kentron, the centre), having the same centre.

homocencal, a. homo-seri-kit (Gr. homos, alike, and kerkos, the tail), having equally-blobate tails, as the herring, the cod, &c.

homochromous, a. hoi-no-k-ri-mis (Gr. homos, alike, and chroma, colour), applied to flowers when all the flowerets in the same flower-head are of the same colour.

homodromous, a. hô-môd'rô-mūs(Gr. homos, alike, and dromos, a course), in bot., running in the same direction.
homocomeric, a. ho'mē-ō-mèr'ik (Gr. homoios, simi-

lomeometric, a. nomeo-mer-uk (18. namonos, simi-lar, and meros, a part), having sameness of parts. homeopathy, n. hô/mē-0pid-thi (Gr. homoios, simi-lar, like, and pathos, suffering), a mode of treating diseases by the administration of medicines capable lar. like, and pathos, suffering), a mode of treating diseases by the administration of medicines capable of exciting in healthy persons symptoms closely similar to those of the disease for which they are given; ho mosopath ica, a -0-path/4k, also ho mosopath/eal, a -4-k-dl, pert. to homosopathy; ho mosopath/eall, a -4-k-dl, pert. to homosopathy; ho mosopath/eall, a -4k-dl, pert. homosomus, a .ho-moj-d-mis (Gr. homogamos, married together—from homos, the same, similar, and homogeneous, a .ho-moj-d-mis (Gr. homosopathy, homogeneous, a ho-moj-d-mis (Gr. homos, same, like, and genos, kind), of the same kind or nature; consisting of similar constituent elements; having a uniform structure or substance-opposed to heterogeneous; ho mogeneousness, in mis, also ho mogeneous, ho-mojousnam, n. ho-mojousnam,

Son had the same essence with the Father.

homolozoic, a. hô-noÿ/o-zô/ik (Gr. homoloz, the same, and zoe, life), applied to zones or belts of the ocean under the same or similar circumstances as to conditions of life.

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onome, a name), a word, the same in sound but dif-ferent in algorithmation: homonymous, a. Aô-môni-mia, having different significations; equivocal; am-biguous: homon ymously, ad. 45: homon wav.

ambiguity.
homomorphous, a hô'mô-môr'/sis (Gr. hômos, like, and morphe, shape), of similar form.
homoourian—see homoiousian.
homoourian, a hô'mô-pôt'd-tis (Gr. hômos, like, and petalon, a petal), in fout, having all the petals formed alike; having all the forets alike in a competite flower.
homophous, hôm'd-fôm (Gr. hômos, like, and phone, homos of the having the same sound as another: homophous, a hô-mô'd-nôst, having the same sound; of the same pitch: homophous, a.

as another: homophonous, a homophonous, having the same sound; of the same pitch: homophonous, having the same sound; of the same pitch: homophonous, having the same sound; of the homophonous, a homoph yellow colour: honey-tongued, a. fair and smooth of

riago: honsy-mouthed, a. soft or smooth in speech: isonsy-stone, a popular name for mellic, from its honsy-yellow colour: honsy-tongued, a. fair and smooth of speech.

Aong, n. hong (Chinese, hang or hong, a mercantile house), in China, the company of merchants who were alone privileged to deal with foreigners; now any foreign factory.

Abnorarium, hon-6-n-4-n-4m (L. a present made on being admitted to a post of honour; a douceur), a voluntary fee paid to a professional man.

Abnour, n. on-6-fil. honor or hones, honour, respect: honour; a honeur, the esteem paid or due to relate the control of honour; and the control of honour or honors; P. honneur), the esteem paid or due to relace; civilities; dignity; fame; court of neamess, the result of self-respect; token of respect; chastity; glory; v. to respect highly; to treat with deference or submission; to raise to distinction or notice; in comerce, to accept and pay when due, as a bill of exchange; honouring, imp; honoured, pp. on-6-rd. honourand; honourable, a on-6-rd. honourable, pp. in-6-rd. honourable, non-cary, a one-f-d. honourable, without taint or reproach; honours high honourably, ad. -d-01; honourable of rank or high office, as right honourable honour; high-minded; actuated by the principles of honour; high-rank in society; used as a title of rank or high office, as right honourable; without taint or reproach; honourably, ad. -d-01; honourable with military insignit; code of honour, extrain rules by which social intercourse is regulated among persons of fashion; on one's honour, on the pledge of one's own reputation for integrity; to do the honours, to pay respect and attention to gueste in the manner of a host, as at a private or public dinner; your honour, accommon and similiar title of respect paid to untitled gentlemen by many persons in the humbler ranks—still given to some kniglish judges.

Aood, n. Aröd (Low Ger. Arde: Ger. Auth, guard. Accepting; Dut. Aood, a honour on he head and wrapping round it, loaving the face only exposed; a covering for a

hawk's head; an ornamental fold which hange down the back of a graduate to mark his degree; in bet, a concave petal resembling a monk's hood; we be deen or cover with a hood; hood lang, imp.: hood ed, po: add, having or wearing a hood; covered with a hood; hood lass, a. having no hood: hood wink, v. -wiest, to bind by covering the eyes; to decover by disquis; to impose on: hood winking, imp.: hood winked, powinglet.

hood, hood (Icel. hattr, manner; hatta, to be wont: Bav. hatt, the condition of a thing: AS. had, person, state), a common postfix, denoting quality, state, condition, character, as manhood, priesthood.

hoof, n. haf (Dut. hoef: Norm, and Dan. how), the horny substance that covers the feet of many azimais: hoofed, a. haft, having hoofs: hoof less, a without hoofs.

without hoofs

mais: hoofed, a hoft, having hoofs: hoofes, a without hoofs.
hook, n.hook[Dut. hoeck; Low Ger. hake; Pol. hak, a hook, a piece of metal or other substance bent or curved so as to catch, hold, or sustain; a curved cuting instrument; a sickle; a mare; a trap: v. to catch, draw, or fasten, as with a hook; to draw by force or artifice; to bend: hooking, imp.: hooked, ph.hooki: add. bent like a hook; curved: hookes, n.d-has, state of being curved like a hook; along, ph.hooki: add. bent like a hook; curved: hooked, hooky, a. 4. pert. to or full of hooks: hooked, acquiline: hook and eye, a simple fastening for ladies' dresses: n.hooked, disturbed; out of place: by hook or by crook, by any means; one way or another.
hookad, n. hooked, lifturbed; out of place: by hook or by crook, by any means; one way or another.
hookad, n. hooked, shill butch vesses hooked; n. hooked, or wood do bind together the states of ewood exact hing circular: v. to bind or fasten with hoops; to enderde or surround: hoop'ing, imp.; n. stuff for hoops; or surround: hoop'ing, imp.; n. stuff for hoops; or metale hoop-iron, narrow thin strips of iron for making hoops.

hooped, pp. hope: hoop'er, n. one who: heeps, stiff circular bands to extend ladies' dresses; crinoline: hoop-iron, narrow thin strips of iron for making hoops.
hooping-cough, n. hop'ing-kôf (F. housper; Swisse, hopen, to call out: Bret. hopa, to call to a distance-see whoops, a cough in which the patient hoops or whoops with deep breathing.
hoopes, n. hop'ô (L. upupa, so called from its sound), a bird whose head is adorned with a beautiful note; n. hof (Fin. house) a dorned with a beautiful note; n. hof (Fin. house) a dorned with a beautiful note; n. hof (Fin. house) and off with it a way; i a cry to silence a dog: W. hat, off with it! away; i a shout given in contempt; v. to cry or shout in contempt; to drive with noise and shouts; to cry as an ow!: hoot'ing, imp.: n. shouting and crying in contempt; hot'ed, pp.
hop, v. hôp (Ger. hipfen; Norm. hoppa; Dut. hopper; AS. hoppan, to hop, to frisk), to proceed by short leaps; to skip lightly; to walk lamely; to limp; n. a short leap or spring, as on one leg; a light leap: hopping, imp.: n. the act of advancing by short leaps; hopped, pp. hop; hop's, ad implied plant whose seeds or flowers give impregnate with hops; hopping, imp.: hopped, pp. hop; n. hop (Ger. hopfen; Dut. hoppen; Newbord, hops, a climbing plant whose seeds or flowers give impregnate with hops; hop plune, n. -bu, the stalk or stem of the hop.
hope, n. hop (Ger. hopfen; Dut. hopen, to expect: AS. hopa, hope), the desire of good, accompanied with some degree of expectation of obtaining it, or with a belief that it is attainable; anticipation of future good; trust; opinion or belief not amounting to certainty: v. to cherish a desire of good, with some degree of expectation of eathining it; to trust in with confident anticipation of good: ho ping, imp.: hoped, pp. hoped, hoped, d. fl. hopfen, hoped, d. fl. hoped, e. a. flower of the hop.
hop, h. hop Ger. hapfen; Dut. hopen, to expect and the promising success hope fully, ad. 4t. hope hoped, pp. hoped, hoped, d. fl. hoped, e. a. weason), a heavy armed so

—see forlorn. hoplite, n. höp-lit (Gr. hoplites—from hoplon, a weapon), a heavy armed soldler of anc. Greece. hopper, n. höp-per (from hop): Dut. haperen, to stammer, to stutter), the funnel or trough through which grain passes into a mill—so called from its jumping, shaking motion; a vessel in which seed-corn is carried; a conical vessel suspended from the cell-or.

taining sand and water, for the use of the cut-

ter in gian.

hapsis, v. Abjrd (Dut. hobbeles, to joit, to stammer: sox hobble, to mend shoes in a bungling manner; sox hobble, to mend shoes in a bungling manner; to tis the foot near together to prevent leaping: hopping, imp. -4sig: hopping, p. hop-ids: hopping, imp. -4sig: hopping, p. hop-ids: hopping, n. h. hop-ids: hopping, n. h. hop-ids: hopping, n. hop-ids: hopping, n. hop-ids: hopping, n. hop-ids: hopping, n. hop-ids: hop-i

as hour.

herds, n. hôrd (F. and Ger. horde, a horde, a clan:
ilh. hords; Turk. ords, a camp, a tribel, a body of
wandering or migratory people dwelling in tents or
wagons: v. to live together like migratory tribes:
her its, imp.; hord dd, pp.
herdetine, n. hôr-dd-in (i. hordeum, barley), a pecular substance found in barley.
herahound, n. hôr-hôlond (AS. hara-hune, horehound—from har, hoary, grey, and hune, consumplond, a native wild medicinal plant of an aromatic
and butter flavour.

and bitter flavour.

and bitter flavour.

horizon, u. hór-ti-sin (Gr. horizon, that which terminates—from horos, a boundary), the circular line where the earth and sky seem to meet, called the sensible horizon; the great circle dividing the visible and invisible heavens into two equal parts is called the rational horizon: horizontal, a. hori-t-on-fall on a level; on a line with the horizon; the opposite of perpendicular or vertical: horizontally, additional horizon-that perfectly horizontally, and the properties of perpendicular or vertical; horizon-that perfectly horizontally, and horizon-that perfectly horizontally, and horizon-that perfectly horizontally, and horizon-that perfectly horizontally, and the sked in from of the

sal: artificial horizon, a reflector whose surface is perfectly horizontal, used to observe altitudes on shore: horizon-glass, a glass fixed in front of the elesscope of a reflecting astronomical instr., whose lower part is a mirror, and upper transparent.
horn, a hadiera (Goth haura; L. cornu; Bret. corn, a horn), the hard substances projecting from the heads of certain animals; the substance itself; a wind musical instr. originally made of horns; a drinking-cup; he two ends of the waning or waxing moon: horny, a horizan, made of horn; hard; callous; hornless, a hadierales, without horns; horned, a hadierale, having horns; crescent-shaped; hornedly, ad. hadieraled, without horner, n. horiz, one who womit moon; in Scot. (sae, a certain process against a debtor; hornbeak, n. bek, a blut; hornbeam, n. bem, a tree; hornbull, n. a voracious African bird, bornbook, n. a single-leaved primer for children, originally faced with a plate of horn to keep it unsolled; hornbug, n. a kind of beetle; hornafah, n. the garfish or sea-needle; hornatone, n. a variety of film, being a hornblende neck united with quartz; hornsleade, n. a mineral: hornblende, n. -blende (Ger. bernet) horned, and hadierale, or a mineral of several varieties, so called from its hornblende, n. a mineral of several varieties, so called from its hornblende, n. a mineral of several varieties, so called from its hornblende, n. a mineral of several varieties, so called from its hornblende, n. a mineral of several varieties, so called from its hornblende, not a mineral of several varieties, so called from its hornblende, to have, or a mineral of several varieties, so called from its hornblende, to hornblende, n. a behavious, performed by one person; a lively vir; hornwork, n. in fort., an outwork composed of two demi-hastions Joined by a curtain.

hornet, n. hor-net (Ger. horniss, from the buzzing miss: Dut hornset, a hornet-from horseten, to huzz, a large stinging fly. horntos, a. Span-

homet, n. hör-net (Ger. horniss, from the buzzing noise: Dut. hornset, a homet-from horselen, to buzz), a large stinging fly.

large stinging fly.

hornitos, n. hor-nitôs, or hor'nos, n. -nôs, a Spanish term for the low oven-shaped mounds or hillocks of the volcanic districts of S. Amer., from which hot smoke and other vapours are usually emitted.

herography, n. hor'of-fly (fl. horo, an hour, and grapho, I write), an account or description of the cours: horologe, n. hor'o-flot, in horologis, n. horol

horrere, to stand on end, to bristle, to shake or shiver:
F. horrible), exciting horror; shocking; hideous;
terrible: horribly, ad. blt. horribleness, n. bl.nåes;
terrible: horribly, ad. blt. horribleness, n. bl.nåes;
horrid, a. horrid, at does or may excite horror;
hideous; gloomy: terrible: horridly, ad. dl. horridness, n. horrift, a. -rifik(l. facto, Imake), causing horror: horritly, v. -rif, to strike with horror;
to render horribly; norritly, mp.; horrified, pp.
fid: horripla tion, n.-pit-d-shain (l. pito, Ipeel or pull
off the hair), the peculiar shuddering sensation, resulting chiefly from sadden fright or from horror, familing chiefly from sadden fright or from horror, familing chiefly from sadden fright or from horror, a standing
on end, a trembiling), an excessive degree of fear with
a shuddering; extreme dread or terror mixed with
detestation; gloom; dreariness; that which excites
horror: horrors, n. plu. -rerz, the painful sensation of prostration tell by the drunkard deprived of
litor: doerow-strikeen, a struck with horror.
horso-strikeen, a struck with horror.
hordo-strikeen, a struck with horror.
hordo-strikeen, a struck with horror.
hordo-strikeen, a struck with form.
hordo-strikeen, horso-feer ross, a horse. Normhorso-horso-horso-horso-feers-horso-normhorso-horso-horso-horso-feers-horso-normhorso-h

hors de comban, nor-ac-nompon tr. nors, un, un, un, and combat, the light), disabled from fighting by wounds or injuries.

horse, n. hors (i.e.l. hross; Ger, ross, a horse; Norm. horse, a hare), a well-known domestic animal; cayalry; a wooden frame; a large stool or bressel; v. to work a wooden frame; a large stool or bressel; v. to work a wooden frame; a large stool or bressel; v. to work horsing, imp: horsed, pp. hörse; horseback, n. the state of being on a horse; the posture of riding on a horse; the posture of riding on a horse; brase-breaker, n. one who tames and trains young horses for the saddle or draught; horse-chestnut, n. the name of a nut, so called from its roughness; also the tree: horse-dealer, n. a trader in horses; the horse drench, n. a drastic purge for a horse; the horse by which it is administered; horse-dry, n. a large fly which stings horses and sucks their blood; Horse-Guards, h. cavalry regiment of the household troops; the Lorse-Guards, the headquarters of the British the Lorse-Guards, is headquarters of the British and the large flags and the state of the control of the household troops; a work of the state of the state of the household troops and the state of the household troops; a work of the state of th one who rides a race-horse; a dealer in horses: horse-knacker, n. one who purchases diseased and worn-out horses, and kills them in order to manufacture their knacker, n. one who purchases diseased and worn-out knrses, and kills them in order to manufacture their carcasses into certain commercial products: horse-leach, n. a variety of leech; a veterinary surgeon: horse-laugh, n. a loud, boisterous laugh; horseman, n. a rider on horse-back; one skilled in riding; horses morse-power, n. the force or power which a horse can exert when drawing a load, calculated to be equal to 33,000 lb. raised 1 ft. high per minute, which force or power is made the standard for estimating the power of a steam-engine: horse-race, n. a running match between horses to test their speed and endurance: horse-radish, n. a plant whose root has a hot pungent taste, used in medicine, and as a condiment: horse-shoe, n. a circular from plate nailed on the fect of horses: horse-shoe magnet, an artifician magnet in the form of a horse-shoe; horse-cholier; house it a Turkish standard; to hotsert, the tail of a horse; a Turkish standard; to hotsert, be tail of a horse-courser, n. horse-kor-ser (old F. couracter, a broker), a dealer in horses. horse-those with a riding-whip; to take horse, to mount a horse in order to set out to ride.

horse-courser, n. horse-kor-ser (old F. couracter, a broker), a dealer in horses. hortative, a hori-dive; elemournging. horticultural and the property of the horse of the strandard cultivation or advece; encournging. horticultural a how, a public exhibition of flowers, fruits, and vegetables. horsus eccus, n. hortis skik-kis (L. hortus, a garden; hortus secus, n. horias skik-kis (L. hortus, a garden; hortus secus, n. horias skik-kis (L. hortus, a garden; hortus secus, n. horias skik-kis (L. hortus, a garden; hortus secus, n. horias skik-kis (L. hortus, a garden; hortus secus, n. horias skik-kis (L. hortus, a garden; hortus skik and horsus horias skik-kis (L. hortus, a garden; hortus secus, n. horias skik-kis (L. hortus, a garden; hortus skik and horias skik-kis (L. hortus, a garden; hortus skik and horias skik-kis (L. hortus, a garden; hortus skik and horias skik-kis (L.

turist, n. -rest, one skilled in: nortcuttural show, a public exhibition of flowers, fruits, and vegetables. hortus siccus, m. hör-tüs sikk-kis (L. hortus, a gar-den, and siccus, dry), a collection of specimens of plants dried and arranged; a herbarium. hosanna, int. n. hoz-nia (Heb. saw, I beseech you), an exclamation of praise to God, or an invocation of bleathers.

blessings.

hose, n. hôz (F. house; Ger. hosen; Icel. hosa; Dut. hose, box leather cashings—from Bax. hosen, a pod, a husk: Dan. hase, the husk of nuts), coverings for the legs; stockings; a flexible pipe for water: plu. hose or hosen, hôzn: hoster, n. hôzht-ér or -thêr, a dealer in stockings; acc: hosiery, n. 4, stockings in general. hospice, n. hôs-ple (F.—from L. hospes, a guest), an Alpine convent which provides entertainment for travellers.

hospitable, a. hôs-pi-td-bl (L. hospitalis, hospitable, friendly—from hospes, a guest, a visitor; old F. hospitable; It. ospitable, hospitable, receiving and entraining friends or strangers with generous kindness; offering kind reception; hospitably ad. -da-bit, hospitableness, n. -bi-nės: hospital, n. hob-pi-tdl, a house for the reception and aid of the sick, infirm, or poor: hospitality, n. -di-t-t, kindness and generosity to strangers or guests: hospitalier, n. -der (F. hospitalier), in the middle ages, a body of men at Jerusalem who devoted themselves to protect pligrims and relieve their necessities, so called from two hospitals erected there for that purpose, from whom sprang the order of kriights of St John of Jerusalem, subsequently known by the name of the Knights of Malta. subsec Malta

Malta.

hospodar, n. hōs/pō-ddr (Russ. gospodar), a lord or
master), in Moldavia and Wallachia, a governor,
chief, or prince under the Sultan of Turkey.
host, n. host (it. ospite; F. hōte, a landlord, a guest
-from L. hospet, a guest, a stranger—gen. hospitis),
one who entertains a friend or stranger at his own
house; the landlord of an inn: host eighty, n. di-rl, an
inn. host eas, n. a woman who in the district of the stranger

shoten. to order out against the apenwa-thus. in

host, n. host (a contr. of the mid. L. phrase consistent in hostent, to order out against the enemy—thus, in mid. L. host'ss first signified the enemy, then the military service itself, and finally, the army on duty, an army; any great number or multitude.

host, n. host (L. host (L. a victim or sacrifice), in the R. Cath. Ch., the consecrated wafer—called by that

R. Cain. On., the consecrated water—caused by that Church, when used, the sacrifice of the mass, hostage, n. hōs-taj (L. obses, the one staying or re-maining in a place, a hostage—gen. obsidis), a person left in the hands of an enemy as a pledge for the per-

left in the hands of an enemy as a pledge for the per-formance of the terms of an agreement.

hostess, n. fem.—see under host.
hostile, a. höstile (h. hostilis, hostile—from hostis,
an enemy: F. hostile), adverse; unfriendly: hostilely, ad. dr. hostility, n. tificti, open warfare;
attacks of an enemy; violence or animosity.
hostier, n. 65thr (F. hostel or hottel, a lodging, an
inn, a residence), a man who has the care of horses at
an inn or hottel.

an inn or hotel.

an inn or hotel.

hot, a hot (from heat, which see), having much
heat; ferry; violent; furious; biting; pungent in
taste: hotly, ad. 4i. hot ness, n. ness hot bath, a
bath of hot water or of vapour: hot-blooded, a, havnig a quick temper; irritable: hot-brained, a. b-vined,
violent; raah: hothouse, n. a building covered with
glass, and heated for rearing plants; hotbed, n. a bed glass, and heated for rearing plants: hotbed, n. a bed of earth made warm by fermenting manure, usually covered with a glass frame; any place favourable to rapid growth: hot-blast, n. heated air blown into a furnace for smelting iron or other ore; to hot-press to apply heat with pressure in order to give a smooth and glossy surface; hot-pressing, n. the mode of giving a glossy appearance to paper, linen, &c., by heat and pressure: in hot haste, in violent or unsual haste. usual haste.

usual haste.
hotch-potch or -pot, n. höch-pöch' or -pöt (F. hochepot-from hocher, to shake, to wag), a mingled mass;
a mixture of ingredients; hodge-pode,
hotel, n. hö-të! (F. hötel-see hostler), a superior
house for entertaining strangers or travellers; an
inn; a palace; a town mansion: hotel deville, ö-të!
de te! (F. hotel of the town), in France and Betjainn, the city-hall or town-house.

hotel Dieu, n. 6-181'dd (F. hôtel, and Dieu, God), in

hotel Dieu, n. 6-të/di (F. hôtel, and Dieut, God), in France, an hospital.

Hottentot, n. hôtén-töt (probably from the click of the language of the S. African tribes—hot-en-tot), a native of S. Africa; a savage or brutal man. houdah—see howdah.

hough, n. hôte (Ger. hacke, the heel; hacken, to dig—see hock), the lower part of the thigh; the ham; the joint of the hind leg of a beast; v. to disable by cutting the sinews of the ham; houghing, imp.: houghed, pp. hote.

hound, n. hôtend (Ger. hund; Gr. kuon, a dog; old hound, n. hôtend (Ger. hund; Gr. kuon, a dog; old hound, n. hotend (Ger. hund; Gr. kuon, a dog; old hound, n. hotend (Ger. hund; Gr. kuon, a dog; old hound, n. hotend (Ger. hund; Gr. kuon, a dog; old hound, n. hotend (Ger. hund; Gr. kuon, a dog; old hound, n. hotend (Ger. hund; Gr. kuon, a dog; old hound, n. hotend (Ger. hund; Gr. kuon, a dog; old hound, n. hotend (Ger. hund; Gr. kuon, a dog; old hound, n. hotend (Ger. hund; Gr. kuon, a dog; old hound, n. hotend (Ger. hund; Gr. kuon, a dog; old hound, n. hotend (Ger. hund; Gr. kuon, a dog; old hound, n. hound,

pp. hold.
hound, n. hölend (Ger. hund; Gr. kuon, a dog; old
H. Ger. hunon, to growl as a fox: Esthon. hundi, a
wolf), one of a particular breed of dogs used in hunling: v. to set on; to chase: hounding, imp.: hounded, pp.; hound-fish, n. a kind of shark: hounds, n,
plu. hölonde. particular projecting parts of a masthounds, in old with a hounds, to e in the habit of
handle habit of hounds. hunting.

hour, n. ofer (L. and Gr. hora, an hour: F. heure), a period of time marked by a clock or watch; 60 min-

utes; 24th part of a day: hourly, a. -R, done every hour; frequent; continual: ad. every hour: hour-glass, n. an instr. for measuring time, particularly an hour, consisting of two glass bulbs connected by a narrow tube, the one containing fine dried sand or a narrow tube, the one containing fine dried sand or a liquid sufficient in quantity to run out in an hour exactly: hour-hand, n. one of the hands of a clock pointing to the hours: to keep good hours, to best home in good season: hours, certain prayers in R. Cath. Ch.: hour-circles, the 24 circles drawn from north to south on the terrestrial globe, and terminal-ters there holes.

home in good season; hours, certain prayers in R. Cath. Ch.; hour-circles, the 24 circles drawn from north to south on the terrestrial globe, and terminaling at both poles.

houri, n. holie'ri (Ar. huri—from hur al oyun, blackeyed, among Mohammedans, a nymph of Paradis; plu. hourses, holie's, controlled the house, holie's, br. house, h. hourse, holie's, plu. houses, holie's, controlled the house of house, holie's, and house of commons; the body, as those of a kingdom assembled in Parliament, as "house of lamily of ancestors or kindred; a trading firm; estates of a kingdom assembled in Parliament, as "house of this tabernacle"; the grave, as, "house appointed for all living"; an astrological division of the heavens: v. holie, to shelter; to take shelter; to put under cover; house large, in a house of house leas, a holies's, destitute of a home: house-breaker, n. one who enters a house by force to rob it: house-decorator, n. a tradesman who undertakes the painting and paper-hanging of houses; house-dog, n. a watch-dog; house-factor, n. in Scol., an agent for the house or family; domestic; the house-hold, the house-hold the house-pine, n. a carrian quality of wheater flour; house-hold stuff, n. the furniture, &c. of house house-joiner, n. a carpenter who does work for the interior of houses; house or family; house keeping, n. domestic concerns and management; house-leek, n. a plant found growing on the tops of house-strands; housemaid, n. a female servant who attends table, and has the care of the room, furniture, &c., in a plant found growing on the tops of house, used for the cure of bruises and ulcers; house-line, n., also house in house of a house of the house of journeymen of a particular trade assemble when out of work, and where they can be hired by masters; house of correction, a prison for the punishment of idle and disorderly persons; house-warming, n.-vcolorm-ing, a familiar name for an entertainment on the occasion of taking possession of a new house or new premises, generally for business purposes; housewife, n. housewif, it house who is a good manager: hate'f, a little case for needles, &c.; housewifers, n. -vel'er, & lemme management of domestic concerns; open house, n. hospitality to all comers; religious house, in anonastery or convent; to bring down the whole house, to draw an outburst of applause from the entire audience, as in a theatre; to make a house, in Parliament, to get a quorum of members.

make a house, in Parliament, to get a quorum of members.
housing, n. holocitag (F. house, a foot-cloth for horse, a coverlet for a bed-from houser, to sweep), a cover or protection to anything, as to a vessel in harbour: housings, n. plu, the trappings of a horse. hove, b. hove, howen, pp. holous (see heave): hoven, howen, be hore, hoven, holous (see heave): hoven, howen, be holded of the stomethy of attlet from imperfect digestion.
hovel, h. holous (see heave): hoven, howen, howen, holous (see heave): hoven, howen, howen

familiar term of inquiry—why? in what manner is this? how soever, ad. in what manner soever; to atever degree. owdah, n. koïe'da (Hind. haudah), a seat fixed on

the back of an elephant for two or more persons to

howdy, n. hole dt, in Scot., a midwife. howitzer, n. hole dts er (Ger. haubitze), a short nortar or gun mounted on a field-carriage, used for throwing shells.

hrowing shells.

howker, u. holic-ker (Dut. hocker), a Dutch vessel rith two masts; a one-masted fishing-boat.

howl, n. holic (F. huller; Ger. heulen; Dut. huylen; Gr. hulesin; I. uiulare, to howl, the cry of a dog or welf; a mournful cry; v. to cry as a dog or wolf; to uiter cries of terror or anguish; to roar loadly, as the wind; how'ing, imp.; ad, filled with howling beasts, as a howling wilderness; dreary; n. loud outeries or mournful sounds; howled, pp. holicid.

howlet, n. holicilet (F. hulotte), a bird of the owletness.

hey, int. hoy, stop! stay! hey, n. hoy (Dut. huy; F. heu), a large boat, some-times with one deck. hub, n. hub (old Eng. hob, a false step: Dut. hob-belen, to rock as a boath, a block of wood laid to the wheel of a carriage to stop its motion; the projecting nave of a carriage to stop its motion; the projecting nave of a wheel; the bill of a weapon. hubbub, n. hab-bab (a repetition of hoop, represent-ing a cry), a great noise of many confused voices; an upwar; a tumuit.

uproar; a tumuit.
hucka back, n. hüh'd-būk, a coarse kind of linen used
for towelling.
huckle, n. hüh'd (Dut. hucken, to draw one's self together, to bend under a load; Ger. höcker, a hump, a
knob: feel. hacket, to risel, a hump; the hip; among e. miners, the summit or apex of an anticline or fle-back: huckle-backed, a. -bakt, having round alders: huckle-bone, n. (Ger. bein, bone), the hip-

hackster, n. huk'stér (Ger. hocker, a retailer: Dut. hocker, a petty trademman—from Swab. hocker; Icel. dor, interest, usury), a small retailer of provisions, &c.; a pediar; a mean trickish fellow; v. to deal in small articles or in petty bargains r huck stering, imp.:

huddle, v. hudd! (Swab. hudlen, to do in an imper-fect manner: Ger. hudeln; Dut. hoeteln, to bungle or botch), to put on or up in haste or disorder; to crowd

fect manner: Ger. hudeln; Dut. hoeteln, to bungle or botch, to put on or up in haste or disorder; to crowd together in confusion: n. a crowd; confusion: hud-ding, imp. 4ing: huddled, pp. huddled, pp.

actual: to take huff, to take offence; to give one a huff, to speak like an antry man to one.

Insg. n. holy (but. hugperen; Low Ger. huddern; to chill, to shiver-from the int. uph! expressing a shudder of cold—cold affecting the frame so as to make a person crouch together, and bring his arms and elbows to press on his sides and breastl, a close embrace; a particular gripe in wrestling; to keep close embrace; a particular gripe in wrestling; to keep close to, as to the wind, or the shore, in sailing: hugging, imp; hugged, pp, higg; to hug one's self, to appland or congratulate one's self on some supposed advantage or superiority.

huge, a hig (lect. upga, to fear: Scot. ug; old Eng. houge, to feel horror at: Beet. heug, aversion—see

ugly), very large or great; enormous—applied to bulk, not to space or distance: huge'ly, ad. -H: huge'ness,

not to space or distance: nugery, and it independent neuromous bulk or largeness.

hugger-mugger, a. hug-ger-mugger (Sw. i myugg, clandestine); Dan i smug, secretly), secret; clandestine; confused; disorderly; ad. privately; clandestine; confused; disorderly; ad. privately; clandestine; confused; disorderly; ad.

destine; confused; assorberty; an privacy; candestine; n. secrecy.

Huguenot, n. $h\tilde{u}_1^0d\cdot h\tilde{u}$ or $-n\tilde{o}$ (a corruption of $E\tilde{u}d$ -genosses, the Swiss confederates—Geneva being the headquarters of Protestantism), a mane applied to the Protestants of France in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries: Hu'guenotism, n. -izm, the teneta

Protestants of France in the sixteenth and seven-teenth centuries: Higuenotism, n.-tzm, the teneta of the Huguenots, -noc.
hulk, n. hulk (F. hourque, a large fly-boat, a hulk; Norm, holk, a tub: Fiem, durk, the place in a ship— where the foul water collects, the body of a ship—gen-erally said of an old ship unfit for service; anything, an old excavated working; hulky, a, hulk; inter-netly used as prisons for convicts, hull, n. huld (Ger. hulle, a clothing, a vell—see hill, the outer covering of anything, as of a nut or grain; v. to husk or shell; hulfing, imp.; hulled, pp. hüld: hully, a. 4t, having husks or poots, hull, n. huld (Ger. hulled, pp. hulled, pp. hüld. hull, n. huld (Dut. hol, hollow—see hold of a ship-with shot; hul'ling, imp.; hulled, pp. hulld. hullabaloo, n. hull-ab-did, also hurly-burly, n. hir-li-ber-il (F. hurluberlu, abruptly, with a clatter; Low Ger. huller-di-buller, signifying hasty in action), words formed to represent a confused noise; uproart

confusion.

words formed to represent a confused noise; uproar; confusion.

hum, n. hūm (Ger. hummen; Dut. hommelen, to hum or buzz as a bee—from direct imitation: 1. hombus; Gr. hombos, a humming, the noise of bees other insects of the second of the confuse of the second of the confuse of the second of the tropical parts of Amer. — so called from the sound produced by the motion of its wings.

tropical parts of Amer.—so called from the sound produced by the motion of its wing. A human, a. hai-moin (i. humanus, a. human, a. hai-moin (i. humanus, a. human being—from home, man: E. humani), of or pert. to manicind; having the quality or nature of man: humanly, a. -mhni-i-i, after the manner of men: humanly, n. -mhni-i-i, the quality of being human; the peculiar nature of man; the human race; benevolence; mental cultivation befitting man; in Scot., one of the humanities—Latin, Greek, rhetoric, poetry, grammatical studies: humane, a. hā-mān', kind; tender and compassionate; having he feelings proper to man: humane'ly, ad. -di: humanise, v.-tz, to soften: to render kind and tender; to become civilised: hu man'sing, imp: add. investing with the character of civilised man; softening: humanised, p.-tad: add, invested with the character of civilised man: humaniser, n. -tad-shin, the act of humanising; humanistind, n. the race of man; the human species: human'tad-rian, n. -tad-don, one who supports the doctrine of the human nature of Christ and denies His divinity.

divinity.

humate, n. hū:mat (L. humus, the ground), a com-

humate, n. hū'māt (l. humus, the ground), a com-pound of humic acid with a base. humble, a. hūmbl (l. humilis, lowly, mean—from humus, the ground: F. humble), lowly; modest; meek; poor, as in humble circumstances; low, as opposed to high: v. to bring down; to reduce low; to subdue; to degrade; to mortify; humbling; imp. bilag; n. humiliation; abatement of pride: humbled, pp. bild: humbly, ad. bil, in a humble manner; without pride; modesliy; humbleness, n. bil-nēs; hum-blingiv, ad. -ii.

-bid: hum'bly, ad. -64, in a numble manner; without pride; inodeathy; hum'blenes, n. -bi-nbs; hum'blingly, ad. -64. humbles or umbles, n. plu. úm'biz (F. nombles), the entrails of a deer; generally the entrails of any beast: also spelt nombles and numbles; humble-pie, n. dim'biz, as in the phrase, "to cat humble-pie, or umble-pie," to eat one a worn words; to be obliged to eact in

a very humiliating way—that is, to stoop, as it were, to eat a pie made of umbles.

humboldtine, n. humbold-th (after Humboldt), a mineral occurring in yellowish capillary crystals in the brown coal of Germany.

humbug, n. humbug (old Eng. hum, to impose on, and bug, an object of dread—probably only originating in slang—see bug, an imposition or trick played off under fair pretences; a piece of trickery; a hoax: v. to impose upon; to cheat; to play off an imposition: humbugging, imp.: humbugged, pp. -bügd: humbugger, one who humbugs.

humedrum—see under hum.
humective, a. hu-mek'itw (i. humectore, to moisten), able to moisten: hu'mecta'tion, n. -td'shūn, a making wet.

ing wet.

humeral, a. hilmer-dl (L. humerus, the shoulder), pert. to the shoulder: humerus, n. -ds, the arm from the shoulder to the elbow; the bone of that part. humic, a. halmet (L. humus, soll), applied to an acid produced from the decomposition of mould by an alkali.

humid, a. hū'mid (L. humidus, moist—from humere, to be moist or damp: F. humide), rather wet or watery; moist; damp: humid'ity, n. -1-11, moisture;

watery; moist; damp: humidity, n. 4-tt, moisture; dampness.
humidrae, a, hā/mt/füz (L. humus, the ground, and fusum, to spread), in bot, spread over the surface of the ground; procumbent.

Humidiate, v. hā/mt/-ta/(L. humitis, lowly, mean—from humis, the ground), to humble; to depress; to do: humidiate, moithing, humidiated, pp.; humiliation, moithing; humidiated, pp.; humiliation, adaho, in the humidiation of the doing from a high to a low taste or condition; humidiated, pp.; humiliation, water or condition; humidiated from the doing humbled of reduced to lowliness; humility, n. 4-tr freedom from pride; modest estimate of consequence of humidiated or reduced to lowliness; humidiated, n. ha/mt/mt/sp. sp. d. film. humid, n. ha/mt/mt/sp. Sr. d. Humid, a gent of a transparent vitreous brown colour, found in the ejected masses of Vesuvins.
hummock, n. ha/mt/mb/(Norm, hump, a knoll), a hill-lock or eninence of land, as seen from the sea or a distance; among soilors, a large mass of floating ice.
hummuma, n. plu. ha/mt/midm. (Pers. hammam, a. bath), in Persia, sweating-places or baths.
humor or humour, n. ha/mt/ (H. humor, find of any kind, moisture; Gr. chumos, a liquid: P. humeuri, any moisture or fluid of the body except the blood; now usually any moisture of the body; an aqueous substance; critain parts of the sew which abound in

kind, moisture: Gr. chumos, a liquid: F. humeur), any moisture or fluid of the body except the blood; now usually any moisture of the body; an aqueous substance; certain parts of the eye which abound in fluid: humoral, a. dl. pert to the fluids or humours of the body, or proceeding from them; in med., applied to that doctrine which ascribes all diseases to a degenerate or disordered state of the fluids of the body. humour, n. dlmbr, (L. humor, fluid, moisture: F. humour, a clean which perceives and generatises the peculiar cliedly grower captures of mind; the talent which perceives and generalises the peculiar cliedly grower captures of the perceives and generalises the peculiar cliedly grower captures of the perceives and generalises the peculiar cliedly grower captures of the perceives and disposition; v. to gratify by yielding to a particular inclination or desire; to indulge: humouring, imp; humoured, pp. merd; humourness, a. without humour: humoured, pp. merd; humourness, a. wis, fitted to excite laughter; fanciful; playful; humourously, ad. dl. humouromely, a. d. dl. Note.—The terms "good humour" and "bad humour" are derived from the old "humorr and "bad humour" are derived from the old "humorr principal ology," according to which there were four principal obody, according to which there were four principal occurrences. mind depends.

mind depends.

hump, n. hāmp (Dut. hompe, a hunch, a piece cut off something—from hompen, to cut off the extremities of a thing; old Sw. hump, a piece of land, the protuberance formed by a crooked back, as that on a camel; hump backed, a. -bāke, n. -bāk, one with a crooked back: hump'backed, a. -bāke, having a crooked back: hump'backed, a. -bāke, having a crooked back. hump'backed, a. -bāke, having a crooked back. hump'backed, a. -bāke, having a crooked back. hump's hump'backed, a. -bāke, having a crooked back. hump's hump's hump's (i. humus, si), the dark-brown cround, he narcotic principle of the hop, humus, n. hāms's (i. humus, soil), the dark-brown ro black soil formed by the decay of vegetable matter, hunch, n. hāmsh (Dut. hompe, a lump; Norm. hump, a knoll—see hump; a hump or protuberance; a lump; a push or jerk, as with the elbow; v. to push

or jostle, as with the elbow: hunching, imp. hunched, pp. huncht: hunch back, n one with a lump on the back: hunch backed, a. -bdkt, having a crooked back.

back.
hundred, n. hän'drêd (Ioel, hundrad; Ger, hundert,
a hundred—from Icel. hund, ten, and raed, a reckoning: Gr. hecaton; L. centum; W. cant, a hundred, ten
nutlipited by ten; a number consisting of ten times
ten; in commerce, a variable amount of different kinds
of goods; a division of a county in England: hunddredth, a. drêdth, the one part or division of anything
divided into a hundred parts: hundred-fold, n. a
hundred times as much; hundredweight, n. -wdt, 112
lb.—contr. into cut.

hundred times as much: hundredweight, n. -nedt, 112 lb.—cottr. Into cred.

hung, hisog, pt. and pp. of hang, which see: hungbeet, beef salted and dried.

Hungary, a. hungjard, pert. to or obtained from Hungary: H. balam, a kind of turpentine from the mountain-pine of Hungary: H. water, the spirit of rosemary mixed with some spirits of wine.

hunger, n. hungjer (AS. hunger, hunger; Goth. huhrus, hunger-from hunger), n. thunger, the uneasy sensation caused by want of food; desire for food; any eager or violent desire: v. to feel the pain of hunger; to long for; to crave food; hungering, imp.: n. the suffering from hunger: hungering, jerd: add, pinched from want of food; hungering, the pied; edd, pinched from want of food; hungering, the feel pulmer; greedy; poor: hungerly, add. 4f. hunks, n. hünks (a probable corruption of huckster), a covetous, miserly man; a niggard; acovetous, miserly man; a niggard.

-gerd; ad., pinched from want of food; hun'g a gree, per-er, on who; hun'gry, a. gri, having a keen appetite; feeling hunger; greedy; poor; hun'grily, ad. 4f. hunks, n. hunks a probable corruption of huckster), a covetous, miserly man; a niggard.

Runa, n. hun's (as probable corruption of huckster), a covetous, miserly man; a niggard.

Runa, n. hun's (as huntian, to burnt; henden, to Boman empire in the fifth century.

Aunt, n. haint (as huntian, to burnt; henden, to pursue; Esth. hunt, a wolf—see heund), the pursuit or chase of wild animals; pursuit; v. to chase or pursue wild animals; to follow closely; hunt'ing, imp; n. the act or practice of pursuing wild animals for sport or for food; hunt'ed, pp; hunt'er, n. one who hunts; a strong horse trained for the chase; hun'reas, n. -rês, a woman who hunts; the hunt, those who maintain a pack of hounds in any district; to hunt down, to bear down by persecution or violence; to hunt from, to drive out or away; to hunt out, after, or up, to seek; to search for; hunting-horn, n. a kind of bugie; hunting-box or -seat, n. a residence for the convenience of hunting; hunts man, n. the servant hundin, n. her'dl Dult, horde, a new cof branches or osiers; Ger, hirde, a frame of rods; Icel, hurd, a wicker gate; Swiss, hard, a pole; F. hard, a withel, a framework of intertwined twigs or the smaller branches of trees; a crate; plu, frames for fencing, &c.; v. to enclose or guard with hurdles; hurdling, imp, her'dling; hurdled, pp, her'dl, hur mans for fencing, &c.; v. to enclose or guard with hurdles; hurdling, imp, her dling; hurdled, pp, her'dl, a human hurdly, n. her'dling; hurdled, pp, her'dl, hur, hur, hurdling, imp; thurled, pp, her'dl, hurled, hurds or hards, n. plu, herds, (AS, hernia, the reproduced by a small wheel striking against the strings.

hurlary, n. her'dling, imp; hurled, pp, her'dl, hurler, n. one who, hurly-bryly, n.—see hullsaleo.
hurra, in hur hor-ril', also hurra, an exclamation expressive of pleasure or satisfaction.
hurrien, n. hur'ril-kin (Sp, huracan;

sodiat, but h. cries in France and Italy to urge on horses, to hasten; to impel to greater speed; to put into confusion through haste; to move or act with haste: n. haste; a driving or pressing forward, as on business; bustle: hurrying, imp. -pi.ing: adj. has-tening; quickening: n. the urging to greater speed;

apidity of motion: hurried, pp. -rid: adj. hastened; uged to rapid motion or vigorous action: hurriedly, at di: hurriedness, n.: hurrier, n. -ri-dr, one who: burryingly, ad. di: hurries, n. ph. hurrier, stages or lames at the sides of a quay for the convenience of lambling coals from the wagrons right into the holds of sea going vessels: hurry-skurry, ad. hurri-skur, confusedly; in a bustle: n. confusion and bustle. hurst or hyrst, n. kerst (but. horst, a bushy place: Swiss, hurri, skur, a thicket), a wood or grove; a postfix, as in Hazlehurst.

Swiss, hurs', a thicket), a wood or grove; a postfix, as in Haalehurst.
hurt, n. hert (Dut. horten; F. heurter; It. urfare, to dash against: W. hurd, a stroke, a blow), a wound; abraise; injury; v. to give or cause pain to; to wound; sbraise; injury; v. to give or cause pain to; to wound; straise; injury; v. to give or cause pain to; to wound; or circle; hurt'ers, n. plu. ers, pieces of wood for protecting the parapet from the wheels of gun-carriages; hurt ful, a. -fob, injurious; pernicious; occasioning less or injury; hurt'fully, ad. -li, hurt'ulness, n. hurtle, v. hert'l (a dim. of hurt; F. heurter, to dash togainst: Norm. hurra, to rattle), to clash or dash together; to rattle; to move violently; hurt'ling, imp.; a. the act of that which hurtles: hurtled, p. hert'ld. hurtle-berry, n. hert'l-ber'ri (AS. heort-berle, hart-berry, the whortie-berry—which see.
husband, n. hurbdad (Norm. husbond; AS. husbands, the master of the house—from AS. hus, a house, and bonds; Lap. bands, a master: Bohem. Roped; I. hospot; the lord, the master of the house, as man joined to a woman by marriage; an economist; has managed of the concerns of a ship, as in the phrase series of a farmer; regality; domestic economy; two husbands; hus bandad, a with-wat a husband; hus bandage, n. -ban-dd, the agent's allowance or commission for attending to the business of a ship.

allowance or commission for attending to the business of a slip.

Inash, v. hūth (W. hust, a low buzzing noise—see hush, v. hūth (W. hust, a low buzzing noise—see hist; to eitil; to render silent: hush ing, imp.; hushed, pp. hūth hush-mosey, n. a bribe for silence: hush, impera. silence; be still: add, still; quiet; silent. hush, n. hūthe (Dut. hulche, covering of seeds; husken, a case in which a thing is kept), the extornal covering of many fruits and seeds: v. to remove the husks from: husk ing, imp.; n. the act of stripping off husks: husked, pp. hūthet, covered with a husk; stript of husks: husky, at-, a hounding with or consisting of husks; dry; rough; husk lip, ad. if. husk-iness, n. roughness of sound; hoarseness.
hussar, n. hūthet off (Magyar, huskar, a light horseman: Norm. hussar, to chase with outery), a light armed horse-soldier, adapted to harass the enemy.
hussif, n. hūthet adapted to harass the enemy.
hussif, n. hūthet adapted to harass the semy.
hussif, n. hūthet, a follower of John Huss, the

used by seamstresses to comean besides, and suchlike. Hussite, n. his-sit, a follower of John Huss, the Behemian reformer. hussy, n. his-sit (contr. for housewife), applied to a female as a term of slight repreach. husting, the house or domestic court, a place of council—from AS, hus, a house, and leel thing; Dan. ting, a court of justice), the municipal court of the City of London; the platform from which candidates for Parliament address the electors.

form from which candidates for Parliament address the electors.

hustle, w. his:! (Dut. hutselen, to shake to and fro: Norm. hustle, w. his:! (Dut. hutselen, to shake together in confusion; to push or crowd: hustling, imp. ling. hustled, pp. his-id.

huswife, n. his:-duf (other spellings hussif and house who is his and thrifty. hotsn; old Ger. hot. a cap: Dut. huttle, lay, n. his thrifty. huttle, in a slight temporary erection; a mean dwelling: w. to place in hute; hut ting, imp.; hut bed, p. skich, a less or his Dut. hoh, a cabin, a slight temporary erection; a mean dwelling: w. to place in hute; hut hin, imp.; hut bed, p. his hin, hin, a cabin, a slight temporary erection; a mean dwelling: w. to place in hin; hutch, a less or his Dut. hoh, a cabin or his no cop for rabbits; a hasket or eage in which the niners bring the coals from the mines: w. to heard or lay up, as in a cheat: hutching, imp; hutched, pp. hicht.

hutza, int. hike-ad', a shout of joy or approbation; to receive with approbation; huzzaing, imp; huz-sadd, pp. eddf.

zaed.

aed, pp. -sid. hyacinth, p. ht'd-sinth (L. hyacinthus; Ger. hua kinihos: in anc. myth., a Spartan youth, beloved by Apollo, who was accidentally killed, and from whose blood the flower sprang), a beautiful flowering plant of many varieties; a precious stone of a violet colour: hy acin thine, a. -sin thin, consisting of or resembling

hyacinth.

Hyads, n. plu. ht/ads, or Hyades, ht/d-dez (L. hyades—from Gr. huades, the rainers—from huo, I rain), a cluster of seven stars in the Bull's face in the constellation Taurus, the rising of which with the sun was supposed by the ancients to indicate rain.

cluster of seven stars in the Bull's face in the constellation Taurus, the rising of which with the sun was supposed by the ancients to indicate rain.

hyana—see hyena.

hyaline, a. ht-d-in (Gr. hualos, glass), glassy; consisting of or resembling glass; in bot., applied to the part where the cell-nucleus appears; in med., clear, and of a slight consistence like a jelly: hyalite, n. dit (Gr. tithos, a stone), a variety of opal: hyaloid, a. dojd (Gr. etdos, likeness), like glass; transparent: hyaloid drite, n. std'er.tt (Gr. sideros, iron), a brown or yellow-coloured very ferraginous and metallic-looking mineral.—a variety of olivine.

hybernate, hybernation—see hibernate.

hybrids (Gr. hub.he-rid (L. hybrida, a mongrel, a hybrid—rem odorists), in geod, a family of fossil shark-like fashes furnished with teeth having knobbed crowns.

hybrid, n. hib-rid (L. hybrida, a mongrel, a hybrid—from Gr. hubrid; a wanton act, an outrage: F. hybride), a mongrel; a mule; an animal or plant, the produce of different kinds or species: hybridism, n. dam, also hybrid'dty, n. brid'd-it, character, state, or condition of a hybrid: hybridise, v. da, produced from the mixture of two species: hybridism, n. dam, also hybrid'dty, n. brid'd-it, character, state, or condition of a hybrid: hybridise, v. da, to make or become hybrid: hybridising, n. leting, hydrid; also hybrid'sing, imp.; hybridised, pp. da'd; hy bridised, pp. hydrid'sing, imp.; hybridised, pp. hydrid'sing, imp.; hybridised, pp. hydrid'sing, imp.; hybridised, pp. hydrid; like hybrid'sing, imp.; hybridised, pp. hydrid; like hybrid'sing, imp.; hybridised, pp. hydrid; hybrid'sing, imp.; hybridised, pp. hydr, hydrid, hydr

denoting the presence, action, or quanty also, in certain chemical terms, denoting the presence of hydrogen. A hidra (L. hydra; Gr. hudra, the hydra, hydra, h. hidra (L. hydra; Gr. hudra, the hydra, a water-snake; a fabulous monster serpent having many heads, slain by Herchles; a fresh-water polype. hydracid, h. hidratsid (Gr. hudra, water, and acid), an acid having hydrogen as one of its essential elements.

hydragoue, n. ht'drd-gög (Gr. hudor, water, and ago, 1 lead), a medicine which produces a rapid discharge of fluid from the body.
hydrangea, n. ht'drdn:ji-d (Gr. hudor, water, and anggeion, a vessel, a capsule), a pretty dwarf shrub, much prized for its flowers.

much prized for its flowers.
hydrant, n. hi'drant (Gr. hudor, water), a pipe or
spout for discharging water at a fire; a water-plug;
hy'drate, n. drd, a compound containing a definite proportion of water chemically combined; hydrated, a -dra-fied, formed into a hydrate; hydration, n. -shin, the act or state of becoming a hydrate
hydrar-fille, n. htd-ari-fil-te (fir. hudor, water,
and arytilos, clay), a name given to the native phospornisted of humina and water renouns idea that is
consistent of humina and water renouns idea that is

and drylidos, clay, a name given to the master prosphate of alumina, under the erroneous idea that it
consisted of alumina and water.

hydragyrum, n. h-drdr/if-rim (Gr. hudor, water,
and dryliros, silver), quickaliver or mercury.

hydraulic, a. h-drdridik (Gr. hudor, water, and
culos, a pipe), relating to the conveyance of water
through pipes; worked by water; also hydraul ical,
a. -t-kil: hydraulics, n. plu. -tis, the science which
treats of the application of the forces influencing the
motions of fluids; the art of mising, conducting, and
cements, cements which had a propess; hydraulic
cements, cements which had a propess; a machine
for producing great pressure by water, power; hydraulic ram, a kind of force-pump.
hydraucephalocale, n. h-drdrn-stf-d-lo-stf (Gr. hudor, water, englephalon, the brain, and kele, a tumour),
a serous tumour occasioned by a hernial protrusion of
brain through a fissure of the cranium: hydraulsephalod, a. kaf-d-lojd (Gr. edos, likeness), resembling hysma. log. sham. thing, there, soal.

what appears to him to be a real material change; hyp'ochon' driac, a. -dk, also hyp'ochondri acal, a. -dri-&&ll, affected by depression of spirits or melancholy; hyp'ochon' driac, n. one who is melancholy or dis-ordered in imagination; a sufferer from hypochon-driasis; hypo'chondri acally, ad. -dr; hyp'ochondri-acium, n. -drism, the disease hypochondriasis; melan-cium, n. -drism, the disease hypochondriasis; melan-

driasis: hypochondri acality, ad. 4f: hypochondri-acism, n. 4sizm, the disease hypochondriasis; melan-choly; disordered imagination. hypocrateriform, a. http://www.firet-fallorm(Gr. hupo, under, krater, a cup, and L. forma, sharpe), in bot, shaped like a saucer or salver, hupokrisis, the action of a player personating another; dissimulation— from hupo, under, and krino, I judge or discerni, a real character, or notives. real character or motives: hypocrite, n. htp:/s-krit, one who feigns to be what he is not; a dissembler: hypocrit/ical, a. -t-kdl, assuming a faise and deceitful appearance: hypocrit-

saming a line and deceived appearance, any deriv-destry, ad. 4t. https://destrik (Gr. hupo, under, and gaster, the belly, reining to the middle part of the lower region of the belly, called the hypogas trium, https://destruction.org/destriction/

power region of the belly, called the hypogas trium, n. 41-4 m.
hypogene, a. ht/po-fen (Gr. hupo, under, and gennao, I produce), a term applied to the whole smilly of cryation of the bell of the state of plants growing beneath the surface of the soil hypogyanus, a. ht/po/i-in-sis (Gr. hupo, under, and gune, a female), in bot, inserted below the ovary of plants growing beneath the surface of the soil hypogyanus, a. ht/po/i-in-sis (Gr. hupo, indicating a less quantity, and phosphorus, a compound of hypophosphorous acid with a base: hypoghosphorous acid with a base: hypoghosphorous acid with a base; hypoghosphorous acid with a base; hypophosphorous acid with a base; hypophos

and human natures in the person of Christ: hypo-statically, ad. 4f.
hyposulphate, n. https://dischupler.che.
hyposulphate, n. https://dischupler.che.
hyposulphate, n. f/ll, a compound of hypo-sulphurous scid with a base: hyposulphatrie, a. f/ll
f/ll, applied to an acid containing less oxygen than sulphurous and an acid containing less oxygen than sulphurous a. flattic, applied to an acid containing less oxygen than sulphurous acid.

hypotenuse, n. ht-pot/2-nds (Gr. hupoteino, I subtend—from hupo, under, and teino, I stretch out, I lay along), the longest side of a right-angled triangle, or the side opposite the right angle; also spelt hypoth-

anuse.

hypothec, n. ht.pothick (Gr. hupotheke, a pledge
not delivered, a mortgage—from hupo, under, and
sithemi, I put or place), in Scot., the right which the
law gives to a landlord over the goods of his tenants, asw gives to a nanoro over ne goods of ins tenants, such as furniture or crops, as security for payment of rents: hypoth'ecate, v. -&-kd.t, to assign in pledge as security; hypoth'ecated, pp.: hypoth'ecated

odonke, teeth), in gool., a large fossil fish having long-pointed teeth.

hypsometry, n. htp.s6m/d-trl (Gr. hupses, height, and metron, a measure), the method of ascertaining heights by the barometer or by boiling water: hyp-sometrical, a pert. to.

hyrax, n. ht/ruks(Gr. huraz, the shrew-mouse, a rat), the rock-badger or rock-rabbit, an animal not much big-ger than a hare, remarkably assimilated to the rhino-ceros and tapir: hy 'racothe' rlum, n. -rdk-6-th-6-t-6-m (Gr. therion, a wild beast), in gool., a small pachyderm intermediate between the hog and hyrax, hyson, n. ht/sin (Chinese, hi-tshun, first crop), a fine sort of green tea.

sort of green tea.

hyssop, n. has sup (L. hyssopus; Gr. hussopos), a garden plant having an aromatic smell and pungent taste; in Scrip., a species of caper is suppor

meant.
hysteranthous, a. his/ter-dn/thils (Gr. husteros,
after, and anthos, a flower), in bot, applied to plants
whose leaves expand after the flowers have opened,
hysterics, n. plu. his-ter/tis (Gr. huster/kos, caused
by the womb-from hustera, the wombl, a nervous
disease or affection peculiar to women, called also
hysterica, n. -te/sr-d. vysteric, a. -te/sik, also hysterical, a. -t-kd/, affected with, or liable to, hysterica,
hysterical, a. -t-kd/, affected with, or liable to, hysterics,
hysterical, a. -t-kd/, affected with, or liable to, hysterics,
wombl, or cutting an unborn infant out of the
wombl.

I

I, pron. t (Ger. ich.; Icel. eq.; L. and Gr. eqo, I), the person who speaks; one's self. mbus; Gr. tambos, a pect foot of two syllables, the first short, the second long or accented: add, pert. to: lam'bles, n. plu. -bls, a plece of poetry consisting of short and long yllables alternately: lam'bleally, ad. -kdl.li. latro-mathematician, n. id-iro-mathi-i-md-lish-ind (Gr. idros, a physician, and mathematician), one of a school of physicians who explain the functions of the body and the action of remedies on mechanical principles.

principles.

ibex, n. 4:beks (L. ibez, the ibex or chamois), the wild-goat of the Alps, Pyrenees, &c. ibidem, ad the :idem, with its contr. ibid., this idem, in the same place.

toluem, in the same piace.

ibis, n. tibis (Gr. and L.), a tall bird found in various parts of Africa, particularly in Egypt, and held sacred by the anc. Egyptians.

icarian, a *kd:ri-dn (Gr. Ikarios; L. Icarius, Icarian, a t-kd:ri-dn (Gr. Ikarios; L. Icarius, Icarus, the son of Dædalus, who, fiying with wings toe near the sun, the wax that cemented his wings was melted, and he fell into the seal, adventurous; soaing too high for safety.

ice, n. is (icel. is; Ger. eis; Dut. ijs, ice: Bret. en. cold), frozen water; water in a sold state; a sweetment: v. to chill; to cover with ice: cing, imp. n. the act of covering with ice; the giving the appearance of ice to anything: iced, pp. is; add, chilled with ice; frosted with sugar icide, n. is-i-ki (AS. ise pier). Low Ger. chikkni: Dut. is-kng/l, a mass of icel, a pendant or conical mass of ice hancing from the eaves of a house, &c.: icy, a. i-i, full of ice; consisting of ice, having the nature of ice; very cold: ic hease, n. i-mes state of being very cold: to break the ice, to begin a subject or topic: to remove the first obstructions of difficulties: ice bergs, n. plu. -bergs (Ger. eis, ice, and her; volse, obs.; note. and. machine.)

by, a mountain, mountainous masses of fee floating the polar seas—when flat they are called field-foe, and malier in size, foce: ico-blink, a distant bright appearace arising from the reflection of light from ice, seen bitter the ico itself: ico-bound, a totally surrounded thi ice, so as to hinder access or advance; ice-cream, cann flavoured and congealed; ico-field, a very great titled of ice in the arctic seas; ice-fice, a mass of fasting ice; ico-house, a place for storing and preserving ice for use, especially in warm weather; ice-pack, iroken and drifting ice again united into an irregular mass; ice-plant, a plant covered with glittering vesibles, which make it appear as if sprinkled with grains dice; ice-plough, a sort of plough for making grooves a ice and breaking it up; ice-spar, a transparent ariety of orthoclase or common prismatic felspar.

Leiander, n. keldnder, a native of Iceland-cream in the control of the common in the common comm

inch dies. (i.- des. (ic. 1. serve), the motio of the Prince of Wales, originally adopted by Edward the Black Prince.

ichneumon, n. then&mön [I. and Gr.—from Gr.
Calesco, I. follow the stepe), a sort of ferret or weasel, ishabiting Egypt, which tracks or hunts after the eggs of the crocodile and feeds on them: ichneumonida, def.
ishabiting Egypt, which tracks or hunts after the eggs of the crocodile and feeds on them: ichneumonida, def.
ishabiting Egypt, which tracks or hunts after the eggs of the crocodile and feeds on them: ichneumonida, def.
ishabiting the common-fly a genus of insects which Castroy caterpillars and other insects.

ichnites, n. plu. Wentz (Gr. ichnos, a footprint, in god, a term applied to all fossil footprints: ichnology, n. then&f-ol-1 (Gr. logos, a discourse), the science of fossil footprints.

ichnography, n. then&f-ol-1 (Gr. ichnos, a footprint, ind graphy, n. defended and indicated and in

eldels, n.—see Ice, leonoclast, n. tköntö-klást (Gr. elkon, an image, and klastes, a breaker-from klao, I break), a breaker or destroyer of images used in worship: I conoclast inc. s. -ttk, breaking images: I con oclasm, n. klasm, the

act of: l'oonography, n. - ograt.ft (Gr. grapho, I describe), the description of anc. images or statues; the art exercised by the image-makers of all ages, expressing in sculpture, carving, and painting, actual persons and events, or abstract and spiritual notions: l'conol'ator, n. -0:6.2-ter (Gr. latreia, religious service—from latris, a servant) one who worships images: l'conol'atry, n. -1:7, the worship of images: l'conol'ogy, n. -0:5; (Gr. logos, a discourse), the doctrine of images or emblematical representations; a description of pictures or statues.

images or emmematical representations; is descrip-tion of pictures or statuse, icosahedron, n. i-t/ios-d-hê-drôn (Gr. cikosi, twenty, and hedro, a seat, a basis), a solid of twenty equal sides: icosahedral, a. drdl, having twenty equal sides: icosahedral, a. drdl, having twenty equal sides: icosahedral, a. t-drdl, having twenty equal drous, a. dras (Gr. aner, a male or man), in bot., hav-ing twenty or more stamens inserted on the calyx. leteric, a. tk-têr-ik, also leter-leal, a. -t-kal (L. te-terus, jaundice: F. tetere), affected with jaundice; good in the cure of the jaundice,

icy—see ice.
Id, contr. for I would or I should: I had is a common but erroneous full spelling of the contr. I'd.

mon but erroneous full spelling of the contr. Fd. id. contr. for L. idem, the same. idea, n. 4-dé-â (L. and Gr. idea, an idea—from Gr. eido, I see). a notion; that which is seen or conceived by the mind: idealess, a. -des, destitute of ideas; ideal, a. -d. existing in idea; mental; unreal; idealy, ad. -di, in idea: I'deality, n. -di'-ti, in phren, one of the sentiments proper to man; also its organ on the skull; a lively imagination united to a love of deale, in the control of the skull; a lively imagination united to a love of deale in the control of the n. dl-t-2d/5hūn; ide alism, n. -liem, the doctrine which denies the existence of matter, or according to which, the objects of the external world are what they are through the action of the mind in which they exist as ideas; ide'alist, n. one who holds the doctrine of idealism; the ideal, n. a type or standard; an imaginary model of perfection; in painting and sculpture, that which goes beyond nature, yet is modelled upon it: beau ideal, b6½-dé'dl [F. beau, beautiful, and ideal, ideal], that which unites in one form all the excellences found only in different individual forms, idem, id-m [I.], the same.

idéal, ideal), that which unites in one form all the excellences found only in different individual forms, idem, id-èm (L.), the same, identical, a t-dèn't-t-t-del (F. identique; It. identico, identical, a t-dèn't-t-del (F. identique; It. identico, identical—from L. idem, the same), the same; the self-same; not different: iden'tical, y ad. -it: iden'tify, y. -ft, to unite or combine in interest, purpose, use, &c.; to become the same; to ascertain or prove to be really the same with something described or asserted: iden'tifyng, imp.: iden'tified, pp. -ftd; iden'tification, n. -ft-t-dis-shin, the act of proving to be the same; iden'tifyn, .-ft-ft, the state or quality of being the same; sameness, as distinguished from likeness: personal identity, the sameness of the conscious object, I (the person), throughout all the various states of which it is the subject.

ideographic, a. did-t-graf'ik, also id'eograph'ical a. -thdl (Gr. idea, an image or idea, and grapho, i write), denoting that way of writing which expresses the notion or idea and not the sound, as in figures, symbols, or hieroglyphics; expressing or representing ideas; id eography. n. -rd', ft, hee expression or representation of ideas, as in shorthand-writing, symbols, exceptions of the same; and the same and the sound as in figures.

ideology, n. 44%-64% (Gr. idea, an idea, and logos, speech, discourse), the science of ideas or of mind; mental philosophy; id'eolog'ical, a. -1654-kdl, connected with or relating to the doctrine of ideas; id'eol-

nected with or relating to the doctrine of ideas is d'ool-ogist, n. -fist, one who. dees, n. plu. dac [k. idus, the idea—from the Etrus-can iduo, I divide; lt. idus; f. ides), in the anc. Rom. calendar, the 15th day of the months March, May, July, and October, and the 13th day of the other months.

months, idiocrasy, n. 4d't-6k'rd-si (Gr. 4dios, peculiar to one's self, and krasis, mixture), peculiarity of constitution—same as idiosyncrasy: id'iocratic, a. -kratik, also id'iocratical, a. -k-kai, peculiar in constitution or temperament.

perament, idiocy, n. dd-6-st-see idiot, idiocy, n. dd-6-st-see idiot, thom, n. dd-1-sm (Gr. ddioma, peculiar phraseology, from ddios, peculiar to one's self; lt. idioma, mode of speech, a mode of expression or form of speech peculiar to a language or a dialect; idiomatic, a. dd-6-ddd:/k, peculiar to a language; phraseological; also id/10mat/call, a. d-kd: id/10mat/cally, ad. k. idiopathic, a. dd-1-d-pdhh/ik (Gr. idios, peculiar, and

pathos, suffering), not depending on any other dis-case; arising without any apparent exciting cause; opposite of sympathette: 14 topath realty, ad. 1-kdl 11: 14 top athy, a. -0pid-thi, disease not dependent on any other disease.

mio

epposite of sympathetic idiopathically, ad. -k.kdl.

11. idiopathy, n. -op-d-th, disease not dependent on
any other disease.

11. idiopathy, n. -op-d-th, disease not dependent on
any other disease,

11. idiopathy, n. -op-d-th, disease not dependent on
any other disease,

11. idiopathy, n. -op-d-th, disease not dependent on
any other disease,

11. idios, n. peculiarty

11. idios, n. idi-th-th one which usually occur; the
temperament of mind peculiar to an individual which
affects his character and actions; idiopateratic, a.

12. krdi-th, also idiosyncratical, a. -t-kd, of peculiar

13. idiot, n. idi-th (Gr. idiotes, a private individual

14. idiot, n. idi-th (Gr. idiotes, a private individual

15. idioty, n. -b-st, state of being an idiot; extreme in
16. idioty, n. -b-st, state of being an idiot; extreme in
16. idiotic, n. idi-th (idiotic, n. idiotic, idiotic, n. idiotic, n. idiotic, idiotic, n. idiotic, n. idiotic, n. idiotic, n. idiotic, n. idiotic, n. idiotic, idiotic, idiotic, idiotic, idiotic, idiotic, idiotic, idiotic, idiotic, n. idiotic, n.

excess.

idrialine, n. idi-1-d-lin, one of the mineral resins, so named from its being found at Idria, in Carniola.

idyl, n. idid [Li. digillum, a pastoral poem), a short descriptive poem, generally pastoral: idyl'lic, a. -lik, of or pert. to idyls.

if, conl. if [AS. gif: Dut. of, if, but: Icel. cf, if: cfa, to doubl, a word which introduces a conditional clause: supposing; provided.

ig. ig., another form of the prefix in, signifying not —see in.

ignuiric acid. n. tod-ssi-lik-da-id (Malay, ignayra, a ignuiric acid. n. tod-ssi-lik-da-id (Malay, ignayra, a

igasuric acid, n. igʻd-sa'rik-ds-id (Malay, igasura, a voniting nut), an acid found in nux vomica and Igna-tius's bean.

Eurs bean.

igneous, a. ig'ni-is (L. igneus, burning—from ignis, fire: it. igneo: F. igne), containing fire; produced by fire; resulting from the action of fire, as igneous rocks. ignescent, a. ig-nes-ent (L. igneous, becoming fire—from ignis, fire), emitting sparks of fire when struck with steel.

ignigenous, a. ig-nijië-nus (L. ignis, fire, and Gr. gennao, I produce), produced by fire; fire-formed—referring to the result rather than to the operation or

referring to the result rather than to the operation of agency.

Ignipotent, a. ty-nipid-thni (L. ignis, fire, and potens, powerful), presiding over fire, as Vulcan.

Ignis-fatuus, n. ty-nis-fati-ths (L. ignis, fire, and fatus, foolish), a luminous meteor that filts about in the aira little above the surface of the earth, chiefly in marshy places or near stagnant waters—familiarly called Jack-ceith-a-dantern, and Will-with-a-wise, or Will-d-the-wise, ignite, v. ty-nit (L. ignitus, fiery, glowing—from mus, fire it, ignito, ignited, to kindle; to render red or luminous by heat; to take fire; ignit ing, imp.; ignit-d, pp.; ignit-thle, a. -fi-bi, capable of taking fire; ignit-thle, ignit-th

g-mils (L. ionis, fire, and vomo,

nl (L. ignobilis, unknown—from in ell-known, noble: It. ignobile: F

ignoble), of low birth or family; mean; worthless; base: igno'bly, ad.-blf: igno'bleness, n.-bl-nes, meanness; want of dignity, ignominous, a. ignominous, a

purposely: ignor ing, imp.: ignoram.; ignana. Ignoramus. ignana, n. ignoramus. ignana, n. ignoramus. St Domingo word, ignorama, n. genus of lizards of the family ignanides, -ecini-i-de: ignan-odon, n. o-don (Gr. odons, a tooth-gen, codonios), in gool, one of the dinosaurs, a colossal lizard-like reptile having teeth resembling those of the funna.

St Domingo word, igoaria), a genus of lizards or the family ignaridae, word-ide: liguno'dom, n. -0-tion (Gr. odous, a tooth—gen. odoutos), in geot, one of the dinosaurs, a colossal lizard-like reptile having teeth resembling those of the ignama.

Il, tl, a prefix signifying not before adjectives—see in. ileo, tl-2-6 (L. and Gr. tleos, a severe kind of colication of the bone called thinn: flac passion, a voniting of billious and frecal matter in consequence of obstruction in the intestinal canal. flac regions, the disc of billious and frecal matter in consequence of obstruction in the intestinal canal. flac regions, the disc of billious and frecal matter in consequence of obstruction in the intestinal canal. flac regions, the class of the colication of the intestinal canal. flac regions, the disc partial colication of the intestinal canal. flac regions, the disc partial colication of the intestinal canal. flac regions, the class of the colication of the intestinal canal. flac regions, the class colication of the colication

ate, mat, für, late; mete, met, her; pine. pin; note, not, move;

illegal, a. il·le'gdi (L. il, not, and legalis, legal—from les, law: F. illegal; contrary to law), contrary to law; unlawful: ille gally, ad. -li: illegality, nogli-it, unlawfulles: ille galls; v. -le'gdi-it, to rener unlawful: ille gall sing, imp.: ille galsed, pp. -ted. llegible, a. il-leji-id (L. il, not, and legibles, that may be read—from lego. I read), that cannot be read; illegible, ad. -lii: illegiblity a. -blittit, the quality of being illegible, ad. -lii: lilegiblity ad. -blit: illegiblitate, a. lawful), born out of wedlock; contrary to law; and genatine: illegiblitantely, ad. -fi: illegiblitante, v. to prove to be born out of wedlock; contrary to law; to prove to be born out of wedlock; illegiblitantey, inp.: illegiblitanted, a. -ma-led, proved to have been born out of wedlock; illegiblitantion, n. -md-shan, state of not being born in wedlock; want of genuineness.

subseral, a. U-185-èr-di (L. U. not, and liberalis, bet titing a freeman, liberal), of a contracted mind; not liberal; niggardiy; mean; illib erally, ad. 41-4118-erality, n. 421-41, arrowness of mind; meanness, silicit; a. U-185-2 (L. d., not, and licitus, permitted, allowed; ft. illicitic; P. Hilicitel, unlawful; prohibited by law; filic'tiness, n. -nès, unlawfulness; illic'tity, ad. 48.

minitable, a. u-lim'il-d-bl (L. il, not, and limitare, to bound or limit), that cannot be limited or bounded:
llim'itably, ad. -d-bli: illim'itadness, n. exemption

From all bounds.

filterate, a il-literate (L. illiteratus, uneducated—
from il, not, and litera, a letter), ignorant; uninstructed: illiterately, ad. 45: illiterateness, n.:

liliteraty, n. 48-1, want of learning or reading;

illness, n.—see ill.
illness, n.—see ill.
illness, n.—see ill.
illogical, a. u-log-l-kdl (il, not, and logical), contrary
to the rules of logic or sound reasoning: illogically,
at. di-illogicaliss, n.
illude, v. u-lod' (i. illudere, to play on, to sport
with—from it, in or on, and hulo, I play), to deceive;
to meck; to play upon by artiface; illu ding, imp.:

bright of clear, to make cutes, seem to be explain; to make intelligible; to make more intelligible by adorning with pictures, &c., as a book; illustrating, imp.; illustrating, pp.; adj. explained more fully by means of pictures, &c.; illustrator, n.-dr., one who: illustration, n.-dr./shdn, explanation of what is obscure or but imperfectly understood, particularly by a picture or diagram; illustrative, a.-dr./sc. serving to illustrate; having the quality of making clear; illustratively, ad. dt. fillustrious, a.-dr./sc (L. dilustric, clear, bright), eminent by excelence; renowned; illustriously, ad. dt. illustriousless, h.

ilmenite, n. 10-men-1t, an ore of iron occurring in various formations—so called as found in the limen mountains; called also titantic iron. Im, tm, a contraction for I am.

im, &m, a prefix signifying in, into, on, and in adjectives not—see in.

im, im, a prefix signifying in, into, on, and in edjectives not—see in.
image, n. midj (i... imago, an image or likeness: It.
imagin, n. midj (i... imago, an image or likeness: It.
imagine: F. imago), a representation or figure of any
person or thing, as an ido!; a statue; a description
in discourse; a picture formed in the mind; an idea;
v. to represent or form a likeness of; to imagine;
imaging, imp.; imaged, pp. -did: imagery, n. imid-fir-1, sensible representations; iively descriptions
which suggest visible representations of objects to
the mind; imagine, v. imad-fin, to form the notion or
idea of a visible object in the mind; to fancy: imagining, imp, forming in the mind; devising: n. fancy;
thing imagined: imag ined, pp. -ind: ad.; formed in
the mind; contrived: imag inably, ad. -d-bit: imaginary, a. -d-d. existing only in the imagination;
visionary; unreal; fancied: imag inable, a.-ind-bit, that may
or can be imagined: imagined in the mind; that power
or faculty of the mind by which it conceives or forms
ideas of things: imaginative, a. -d-fix, full of imagination: imaginativeness. n.
in the imagine of the proceeding
states.

The larve and pupe being the preceding
takes.

The larve and pupe being the preceding
takes.

iman, n. t.mdn', imam, n. t.mdm', also imaum, n. t.mdom' (Ar. tmam), a Mohammedan priest; a prince having supreme spiritual as well as temporal power. imbalm, imbank, imbango, imbark, imbay—see embalm, &c.

imbalm, imbank, imbargo, mices, embalm, &c. imbecile, n. imbesile, n. swii-ii, weakness; feebleness of body or mind; defective state of mind not amounting to

idiocy. imbed—see embed.

imbed—see embed.
imberbia, a im-ber-bis (L. without a beard), in bots,
smooth; without a beard.
imbibe, v. im-bib' (L. imbibo, I drink in-from im,
into, and bibo, I drink), to drink or suck in; to absorb;
to receive or admit into the mind; imbi bing, imp,
imbibed, pp. -bibd; imbib'ner, n. -er, one who.
imbitter, v. im-bit'er (im, for en, to make, and bitter),

imbibed', pp. -bbbd'; imbi'ber, n. -ér, one who.
imbitter, v. im-bût'e'(im, forem, bo make, and bûtter),
to make bitter; to render unhappy; to render more
distressing; to exasperate: imbi'tbering, imp.: imbût'tered, pp. -terd': add, rendered unhappy or painful;
imbody, imbolden, imborder, imbosom, imbower,
and imbrace-see embody, embolden, &c.
imbow, v. im-bo' (im, in, and boot), to form like a
bow; to arch; to vault: imbow mag, imp.: imbowed',
pimbricate, a. im-bri-kdt, also imbricated (in. imbricatem, to form like a gutter-tile--from imbres, a
tile), bent or hollowed like a roof or tile; lying over
each other like tiles upon a roof; in bot. asplied to
the parts in a flower-bud which alternately overlap
each other and are arranged in a spiral manner: imbrication, n. -kd'shûn, a concave indenture like that
of tiles.

imbroglio, n. im-brokyo (It.), intricacy; a compli-ated plot; a complicated and embarrassing state of

cated plot; a complicated and embarrassing state of inlings.

imbrown, v. im-broin' (im, for em, to make, and brown), to make brown or dirty; to obscure: imbrowning, imp.: imbrowned', pp. -broined'.

imbrue, v. im-broind (id) F. embruever, to moisten, to soak in-from old F. bewere; it. bewere, to drink), to soak in-from old F. bewere; it. bewere, to drink), to steep, soak, or drench; to wet or moisten: imbruing, imp.: imbruing, imp.: imbruind, imbuing, imp.: imbued', pp. -bad', imbuinding, imp.: imbided, pp. -bad', imbuinding, imp.: imitated, imitated; It. imitate, v. imi-late (I. imitatus, imitated; It. imitate; F. imitating, imp.: imitated, pp.: adj. followed; copied: imitating, imp.: imitated, pp.: adj. followed; copied: imitating, imp.: imitated, unlity of being imitatel; imitation, n. -tér, one who follows a pattern; a copyist: imitation, -tér, one who follows a pattern; a copyist: imitation, -tér, one who follows a pattern a copyist: imitation, -tére, one who follows a pattern a copyist: imitation, -tére, one who follows a pattern a copyist: imitation, -tére, one who follows a pattern a copyist: imitation, -tére, one who follows a pattern a copyist: imitation, -tére, one who follows a pattern a copyist: imitation, -tére, that which is made or produced as a copy or likeness; a copy after a form or pauce, tog, sham, thing, shere, seed.

original; the act of following in manner, &c.; a counterfeit; a copy in inferior materials; a work of art resembling something which we know it is not: imitative, a -ito, inclined to follow in manner; aming at resemblance; imitatively, atte (L. immaculatus, unstained-from in, not, and maculat, a spot; it immaculate), spotless; pure; unstained-immaculately, ad-it, immaculateness, n: immaculate conception, the doctrine that the Virgim Mary was born without original sim—held in the R. Cath Ch. immanent, a imimal-nell (L. im, in, and manner, remaining or abiding), inherent; abiding; intrinsic. Immanual, n. im-mah-it-el (Heb. made up of im, with, anu, us, and it, God), God with us; a title of the Saviour. immarginate, a im-mah-il-el (L. im, not, and imman, and im-mah-il-el (I. im, not, and imman, and imman, and ille of the Saviour.

the Saviour.

Immarginate, a im.mdr/in.dt (L. im. not, and marpo, a border—gen. marginis), in bot., not having a border or margin.

immaterial, a im.imd.tetr.dt (L. im. not, and material; representation of matter; unsubstantial; spiritual; unimportant; im.materialises, a -tsd. spiritualised; im.materialism, n.-tsm, the doctrine of the existence or state of spiritual beings; the doctrine which denies the existence of matter; im.materialist, n.-tst, one who professes the doctrine of: im.materialist, n.-tst, one who professes the doctrine of: im.materialist, ad.-tl.: im.materiality, n.-tl.: im.materiality.

quality of not consisting of matter; distinctness from body or matter.

immature, a im-ind-târ (I. immaturus, not arrived in mature), and maturus, ripe), that has not arrived at a perfect state; unripe; not perfect; too early; also immatured, a imimaturit; immaturity, ad. d. ii immaturity, n. -tis-rit, and immature ness, n. -târ-nes, unripeness; the state of that which has not arrived at perfection.

immeasurable, a im-mêzh-tôr-d-bi (im, not, and measurable), that cannot be measured or fathomed; immense: immeas urableness, n. -bi-nes, state of being incapable of measure: immeas urably, ad-d-bil. immediate, a. im-mê-di-di (It. immediate; F. immediate, a. im-mê-di-di (It. immediate; F. immediate, a. im-mê-di-di (It. immediate; F. immediate, a. im-mê-di-di (It. immediate; F.

immediate, a. im-me'di-dt (It. immediate : F. immediat, immediate-from L. im, not, and medius, middle), without delay; without the intervention of time: immediately, a. 4: immediateless, n. immemorial, a. im-me-mo'rid (It. im, not, and memoriat F. immemorial, heyond nemory; whose beginning cambo or traced: in Eng. Ent. before the reign of Edward II. In Scot., before forty years ago: immemorially, immense

immense, a im-mėns' (L. immensus, boundless, endless-from im, not, and mensus, measured : It. immense; F. immense; very large; enormous; boundless: immense ly, ad. 4s. immen atty, n. měn:4st, a vastness in a setent t blat cannot be easured.

immensurable, a. im-men'sdr-d-bl (L. im, not, and mensura, a measure), not to be measured: immen'ssurabli'ity, n. -bli'i-li, not being capable of measure-

mental ray, it. reports, not using espaces to measure mental ray, v. fin-metry (I. immerpo, I plunge or sink into-from im, into, and merpo. I plunge in), to plunge into or under, as under a liquid; to dip; immerging, imp.; immerged, pp. metrid. immerse, v. immerry (I. simmersem, to plunge or sink into-see immerge), to plunge into or under, as into a liquid; to overwhelm; to engage deeply, as in business: immersing, imp.; immersed, pp. metrid: add, in bot, growing entirely under water-applied to the leaves of aquatic plants; having one part or organ completely embedded in another: immer'sible, a. st.bl, that may be immersed: immer'sion, n. metrid having the set of plunging into a liquid till covered; baptism by plunging amongst water; in astron., the approach of one celestial body into such a position with respect to another as apparently to sink into it and disappear.

approach of one celestial body into stand disappear.

respect to another as apparently to sink into it and disappear.

immethodical, a *imimi-ihödi*kidi*(im, not, and methodical), having no method; without systematic arrangement; confused; immethodically, ad. -it, immigrate, v. imimi-grati (L. immigratium, to remove into—from im, into, and migro, I migrate or wander: It. immigrare), to pass or remove into a country for permanent residence—applied to persons in regard to the country in which they settle: imimigrating, imp.: imimigrated, pp.: imimigrant, n. -yrdni, a person who comes into a country for permanent residence—spoken of persons in regard to the

country in which they settle; opposite of emigram one who removes out of a country: im migra'tion, a -gra'shun, removing into a country for permanen

residence. imminent, a. im'mt.nênt (L. imminens, hanging down over, threatening by its nearness—from im, in or on, and miners, to jut, to project: It. imminents; F. imminent), impending; threatening; at hand: imminent, a. d.-is: imminence, n. -nêns, that which is imminent; threatening.

immently, at. 4: im immence, i. -1ens, that wheen immobility, i. threatening.

immobility, i. threatening.

immobility, i. threatening, i. thr

motion, or resistance to it.
immoderate, a. tin-mode'er-at (L. immoderatus,
immoderate), exceeding just or usual bounds; excessive: immoderately, ad. 41: immoderation,
d-shafes, and immoderately, ad. 41: immoderation,
d-shafes, and immoderately, ad. excess.

excess. immodest, a. im-modests (L. immodests, unvestrained—from im, not, and modests, modest: it. immodesto: F. immodeste), wanting in decency and delicacy; unchaste; impure: immodestly, ad. it. immodestly, a. d. immodestly, a. immodestly, v. immodestly, v. immodestly, v. immodestly, v. immodestly, and immodestly, immodestly, and immodestly, immodestly, immodestly, immodestly, immodestly, immodestly, impositional telephonestly, a. d. immodestly, a. d. immodestly, immodestly, a. d. imm n. -ter, one offered.

offered, immoral, a. tm-mör'dl (L. im, not, and moral), contrary to the divine law; viclous; wicked or unjust; immorally, ad. 4t; immorality, n. im/mör'nl't4, any act contrary to the divine law; vice; wickedness, immortal, a. tm-mör'dl (L. immortalit), imperishable—from im, not, and mortalits, subject to death; imperishable; never-ending; n. one who is not linble to death: immortalit; and -4t; immortality, n. 4dl't4t, undying life; existence not limited; immortality, a. 4dl't4t, undying life; existence not limited; immortalits, v. -4t, to render immortal; to cause to live or exist while the world endures; immortalitsing, imp.; immortalised, p., 4td. talised, pp. -izd immortelle, n -tzd.

talised, pp. 4:cd. immortell [F.: see immortal), the flower commonly called everlasting-flower; a wreath made of these flowers. immovable, a. immovable, a. immovable, the moved from its place; flxed; unalterable: immovabley, ad. -bH: immovableness, n-blacks: immovableness, n-blacks: immovableness, abouses; flowers; bouses; bouses; fixtures

nxtures.
immunity, n. im-maint-ff (L. immunitas, freedom
or exemption—from im, not, and munus, service,
duty: It. immunita: F. immunite), exemption from
any obligation or duty; freedom; particular privi-

any obligation or duty; arecass, p. and murus, a lege.

immure, v. im.mis' (L. im., in or into, and murus, a wall), to enclose within walls; to shut up; to combes immuring, imp.; immured, pp..msird.

immutable, a. im.msird.b' (L. immuriabilis, unchanges)—from L. im, not, and swite, I change: It. immuriabile, unchangeable; unalterable; not capable of change: immuriability, ad. bbi; immuriability, n. bbi:immuriability, n. bbi:immuriabilit

sible.

imp, n. imp (Sw. ymp, a shoot or scion: AS. impon; old H. Ger. imption: Ger. impfen, to graft), a scion; a shoot; a child; generally in a bad sense, as an imp of hell; a little devil: v. to graft; to lengthen or extend: imping, imp.: imped, pp. impact, n. imipdet (L. impactum, to drive furiously into—from im, into, and pango, I drive int), in sech., the shock of two bodies coming together; touch; impression: v. impact, to drive close or hard; to pact ed, pp.

seried, pp. immy together: impacting, imp.: impact, the horizont.

impages, n. plu. im-pd'jez (L.), in arch., the horizon-tal parts of the framework of a door.

tal parts of the framework of a door.

impair, v. im-par' (F. empirer, to make worsefrom L. pelor, worse), to make worse; to diminish invalue, excellence, or quality: impairing, imp. impairier', pp. -pard' adj. made worse; injured: imimpair and impalement—see empale.

impalpable, a. im-pdl'pd-bl (F. impalpable—from L. im, not, and palpo, I touch softly), not perceptible by the touch; extremely fine, as powder or dust in which no gritty particles can be fell by the touch; the palpable of the palpable of

mpannel, v. tm-pdn'nell (im, in or on, and ponnel, a piece fo parchment—see pannell, to enrol the names of a jury in a court of justice; spelt also impanel; man nelling, imp.: impan nelled, pp.-nelld, imparadise; v. tm-pdn'd-tis (im, and paradise; it, approximate, to imparadise), to make happy, as if in planlise; to put into a place or state resembling findse: impar'adising, imp.: impar'adised, pp.

in maripinnate, a. im'pdr-t-pin'ndt (b. impar, unqua, and pinnatus, winged), in bot, unequally pinsic; pinnate, but ending in an odd leafet.
Imarisyllabic, a. im'pdr-t-sil-labité (b. impar, unqua, and syllabla, a syllable), in gram, not havinsis ame number of syllables—applied to nouns insing their syllables, as meas, the mind—gen.
This, of the mind.

inparity, n. 1m-pdr-1-fi (L. impor, unequal), not visible into equal parts; inequality; difference in

drainle into equal parts; inequality; difference in agree of rank or excellence.

A property of the control of

issportiall, not disposed to favour one more than another; unbiassed: impartially, at. shi-sl24-th, freedom from bias or prejudice in opinion or judgment.

Impartible—see impart:

imparable, a twp-pds-sd-bl (L. im, not, and passage:
impas-sable, a twp-pds-sd-bl (L. im, not, and passage:
impas-sable, a twp-pds-sd-bl (E. impassible, calm,
impassible,
question: impeaching, imp: impeached', pp., pêché'; impeach'er, n. -ér, one who; impeach'able, a. -d-ôl, liable to accusation: impeach'ment, n. -mènt, a charge of treason on a person; an accusation and prosecution for treason or other high crimes or misdemeanours. impearl, v. 4m-pêri' (im. in or on, and pearl), to decorate with pearls or the resemblance of them; to form in resemblance of pearls.

impeachle, a. 4m-pêri' (im. in or on, and pearl), to form in resemblance of pearls.

impeachle, a. 4m-pêri' (im. in or on, and pearl), to form in resemblance of pearls.

impeachle, a. 4m-pêri' (im. in peachility, faultless, sinless.—from im, not, and pecco, l err or sin: F. impeachle, or liable or subject to sin: impeachle and in the peach of t

pen'dence, n. -dens, or impen'dency, n. -den-st, the state of hanjing over.

impenetrable, a. tm-pên'd-trd-bl (L. impenetrablite, inta cannot be penetrated—from im, not, and penetro, I penetrate or entert, that cannot be plerced; not to be affected or moved; not to be entered: impen'etrably, al. -bli: impen'etrablity, n. -bli't-it, that property of matter which prevents two bodies occupied the same space at the same time; the quality of not being able to be pierced; obtuseness; incapability of being moved or affected.

impention of the property of the

being able to be pierced; obtuseness; incapability of being able to be pierced; obtuseness; incapability of being missed of accordance of the control of the

-61: imperiection, h. -fek-shin, the state of being defective; a fault or blemish: imperfectness, h. state of being imperfect, a timperforate, a. imperforate, a. imperforate, a. imperforate, a. or differ the feet of the fe

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imperil, v. im.phrill (im, and peril), to bring or lead into danger: imperilling, imp.: imperilled, pp. -tid: participles also spelt with il.
imperious, a. im.phrilling. imperious, possessed of command, domineering—from imperium, command: F. imperieus, assuming or exercising authority in a manner highly offensive to others; haughty; overbearing; not capable of being resisted; urgent: imperiousness, n. -nbs. a dictatorial and bold contempt for the rights or feelings of another: haughtiness.

corns and bold contempt for the rights or feelings of another; haughtiness, imperishable, a two-pēr-ish-d-bi (im, not, and perish), not subject to decay; indestructible; calculated to last always; imperishably, ad. -bit; imperishableness, imperis

n.-di-de. impermeable, a. im-périmè-d-bl (F. imperméable, impervious-front L im, not, and permeo, I penetrate), not admitting the passage of water or other liquid through; rendered waterproof by the application of a solution: imperimeable, ad.-blt: imperimeableness, n. impersonal, a. imperion-dl (L. im, not, and personal), not personal; and of verbs which are used only

noli, not personal; said of verbs which are used only in the third person, with if for the nominative, as it rains: imper sonal'ty, n. -4li-it, the want or absence of personality; imper sonal'ty, n. -4li-it, the want or absence of personality, imper sonal'ty, and -4li-it, impersonate, to personify; to ascribe the qualities of a person to to represent things as persons: impersonating, imp.: imper sonated, pp.: imper sonation, n. -4li-in, the act of representing things as persons. impertinent, a. im-per-it-nein (F. imperiment, imperiment, important, imperiment, index of others: a. one rude or unbecoming in behaviour: imper theneity, ad. -li: impertinence, n. -nens, rudeness; improper interference not becoming age or station.

dom from agitation of mind: im percuro ability, in bili-it, self-possession; coolness. impervious, a. im-per-ivi-is (i. im-pervius, that can-not be passed through—from im, not, and pervius, [assable; it. im-per-ivi), not penetrable; not to be pierced; affording no way or passage: imper viously, ad.—(i: imper viousness, n.—de, the state of not ad-

ad. 4. imper viounness, n. -nés, the state of not admitting a passage,
impeligo, n. imipétigo II. impetigo, a scabby erupimpeligo, n. imipétigo II. itack: F. impétigo, a skin
disease characterised by clusters of pustules which
run into a crust; a running tetter: impetig inous, a.
443-4nis, of the nature of or relating to.
impetrate, v. imipétrat III. impetration, to accompilan, to effect: F. impétrat III. impetrated, pp.: impetration, n. -shin, entreaty or petition of the nature
of a demand; the preobtaining a church living from
the Pope, the disposal of which belonged to the king
or other patron.
impetuous, a. im-pêtiû is (L. impetus, violence,

or other patron.

impetuous, a. im-pātā-ās (I. impetus, violence, force: It. impetuoso, impetuous), rushing with force and violence; moving or acting with force hasty; violent: impetuously, ad. 4s: impetuousness, n. also impetuosity, n. os-its, a rushing with violence or great force; force with fury: impetus, n. im-pā-tās, violent tendency to any point; force or quantity of motion; the force with which a body is driven. implety, n. im-pā-tāt (I. impētus, impiety—from im, not, and pius, pions, devout: F. impiēta, any act or expression tending to irreverence towards the Supreme Being or contempt of his laws; profaneness; irreligion: impious, a impieta, impiety, irreverent towards God; irreligious; profane: impiously, ad. ir in plousness, h.

towards God; irreligious; profane: im piously, ad. di: im piousness n.

di: im piousness n.

impinge, v. im-pinf (L. impingere, to drive into, as one thing into another—from im, into, and pangere, to strike It. impingere, to strike or dash against; to clash upon: impinging, imp.: impinged; pp. pinjd: impingent, a j-dn, falling or striking against; in impingent, a-j-dn, falling or striking against.

impin-see imp.

implacable, a. im-plaid-bi (L. implacablis, unappeasable—from im, not, and placablis, placable), not to be appeased; stubborn or constant in enmity: implacable, a. d. -di: impla cablity, n. -bit-it, also impla cablishess, n. -bi-nes, irreconcilable enmity; unappeasable malice.

implant, v. im-piant (im, into, and plant), to implant, v. im-piant (im, into, and plant), to implant, v. im-piant (im, into, and plant), v. im-piant (im, into, and plant), to implant v. im-piant (im, into, and plant), to implant v. im-piant (im, into, and plant), v. im-piant (im, into, and plant), to implant v. im-piant (im, into, and plant), to im-piant (im, into, and plant), to implant v. im-piant v

fuse; to instil; to fix or plant in the mind for the purpose of growth; implanting, imp.: implantied, pp.: implant iton, n. -43-skin, the act of implanting or fixing in the mind.

implead, v. im-pled (im, in or on, and plead), to presente or sue at law impleading, imp.: implead od, pp.: impleader, n. one who.

implement, n. im-pled minds (F. employer, to employ from L. im, into, and picture; F. pier, to fold, what is turned to a certain purpose; a tool or instrument of labour.

implement, v. im-pled-mönt (L. implere, to fill full-from in, in, and piere, to fill, in Scot. Low, to full perform a engagement: im plementing, imp.: implemented, pp.: impletion, n. im-pled-sin, the act of illing.

plement'ed, pp.: impletion, n. tm-ple'shim, the act of inlling, implex, a. im-ple'sk (l. implexum, to plait—from im, into, and plecto, I plait), infolded; intricate. implicate, v. im-pli-kdt (l. implicatem, to entwine, to involve—from im, into, and plico, I fold), to bring into connection with, as a crime or fault; to involve: implicating, inp.; im-plicated, pp.; im-plication, n. *kd-shim, that which is impled but not expressed; something which may fairly be understood, though not expressed in words; im-plicative, a. *ka-lin, having or conveying implication: im-plicatively, ad. *im-plicit, from inference—see implicate), understood, though not expressed in words; trusting to another; relying entirely: implicit, ad. *d. *kj inference: implicit-neas, n. the state of trusting without reserve. implicit-neas, n. the state of trusting without reserve. implicit-neas n. the state of trusting without reserve. implicit-neas n. the state of trusting without reserve. implicit-neas, n. the state of trusting without reserve. implicit on ake with urgency; to beseech; implicity, and plored; implored; n. plo-rid-shim, supplication: implor ing-lying in the fore-court or hall, the square basin or cistern in the fore-court or hall, the square basin or cistern in the fore-court or hall, the square basin or cistern in the fore-court or hall, in an encourt or involve.

or cistern in the fore-court or half of an anc. Roman house for receiving the rain-water. imply, v. impli' (h. implice, I entwine or involve-from im, into, and plice, I fold), to involve or com-prise in substance or by fair inference, though not expressed in words; to mean; to signify: implying, imp: implied; pp. plid': adj. virtually contained in, though not expressed.

imp.: implied, pp. -plid': add, virtually contained in, though not expressed.
impoison, v. im-poi/sn (im, into, and poison), to discont to a feet with poison; to imbitter: impoi/soning, imp.; impoi/soned, pp. -snd. impoiler, n. im-poil-set (im, not, and policy), want of policy or wisdom; unsuitableness to the end proposed: imprudence: impoil'tie, a. -t-iii, not wise or prudent; not suited to promote the end in view: impoiler, a. im-poil-let, n. -t-iii, not in in view: impoiler, a. im-poil-let, let impoiler, impoiler, impoiler, a. im-poil-let, impoiler, impoiler, impoiler, impoiler-abie, that cannot be weighted-from Lim, not or without, and pondero, I weigh), that can obe weighed-from Lim, not or without, and pondero, I weigh), that can obe weighed-inot having a sensible weight: imponderable, p. ph. -d-bt, those agents or forces which are destitute of weight, as light, heat, electricity, and imagnetism.

pon cerables, in pin. d-or, inoscogenes of artes wants are destitute of weight, as light, heat, electricity, and magnetism.

import, v. im-port (L. importo, I bring or carry into-from im, into, and porto, I carry: F. importer; to bring in from another state or country; to bear or consequence: import ing, imp, bringing into, as goods; bearing, as a meaning; import ed, pp.: ad, brought into a country; applied generally to all goods and merchandise brought by sea: import er, n. one and interchandise brought by sea: import er, n. one and interchandise brought by sea: import er, n. one and interchandise brought by sea: import er, n. one and interchandise brought by sea: import er, n. one and interchandise brought by sea: import er, n. one and interchandise brought into a country; the articles brought from another state or country; the articles brought from another country; import, n. inc. port, that which is brought into a country; that which is conveyed by words; meaning: import ant, a. dat, of great consequence; weighty: import ant, a. dat, of great consequence, weighty: consequence; importune, v. importune, v. a. importune, v. a. importune, v. a. importune, v. inconventient, troublesome — from im, not or without, and portus, a harbour: It. importuner; F. importuner, to press or tease again and again with the same request; to urge with unceasing application: important; pine, pin

ta'aing, imp.: im'portuned', pp. -tānd'; im'portu'ner, n. -tr. one who: im'portu'nity, n. -tā'nt-ti, pressing or incessant application for a claim or favour: importunate, a. im-por'tā-nāt pressing; urgent; not easily repaised: importunately, ad. -ft: impor'tunateness, n. urgent or pressing solicitation. impose, v. im-po't L. impos'tun, to place or lay on -from im, in or on, and pono, I place: F. imposer, to impose, v. im po's Li, impos'tun, to place or lay on also pretenes: impo's ing, imp.: add, commanding; unled to impress forcibly: impo'singly, ad. -ft: imposed, pp. posed, impo ser, that who impresses or also imposed, pp. posed impo ser, that who impresses or also imposed; pp. posed impo ser, that who impresses or also imposed impo's impo'singly, ad. -ft: imposed imposed; impo'singly, ad. -ft: imposed in imposition, n. imposition, the act of laying on: imposition in a stone called the imposing sone, and preparing them to be printed: imposit, n. imposition; at the imposition of hands, in coles, ordination; confirmation.

impossible, a tax; a burden; the top part of a pillar which supports an arch: imposition of hands, in coles, ordination; confirmation.

impossible, a tax; a burden; the top part of a pillar which supports an arch: imposition of hands, in coles, ordination; confirmation.

impossible, a tax; a burden; the top part of a pillar order, ordination; confirmation.

impossible, a tax; a burden; the top part of a pillar order, ordination; confirmation.

impossible, a tax; a burden; the top part of a pillar order, ordination; confirmation.

impossible, a tax; a burden; the top part of a pillar order, ordination; confirmation.

Jens, also im potency, in -ten-si, want or strength or impound, v. im-potend' (im, into, and pound), to shut up in a pound or pen; to confine; to shut in: impound in, impound ed, pp.: impound er, new who: impound ag, n. -di, the act of impounding or confining in, v. im-pote'er-th (i. im, into, or AS. em for a, to make, and b. pouper; F. pourer, poor; It. impoverist, to impoverish, to reduce to poverty; to make poor; to exhaust, as resources, or the fertility of land: impoverishing, imp.: impoverished, pp. -ishit: impoverisher, n. -ér, one who: impoverishent, n. the act of reducing to poverty; exhaustion. impracticable, a im-pruktika-01 (im, not, and practicable), that cannot be done or performed; not be done by human means; unmanageable: impracticably, ad. -bit: impracticable; in. -bit-bit, state or quality of being beyond the power of man, or the means proposed.

of being beyond the power of man, or the means proposed to the power of the power o

the image or figure of anything, as if formed by pressure: impressing, imp.: impressed, pp. -press': impression, n. -press': impression, n. -press': impression, n. -press': impression, in the total number printed at one time, as recollection; the total number printed at one time, as recollection; the total number printed at one time, as plate: impressions, impressions, impressions, impressions; impressions; impressions; impressions; impressions; impressions; impressions; impressible, a. -st-bl, that readily receives impressions, a -ste, adapted to excite solemn attention and recling; impressively, ad. -ti: impress inent, n. -mint, the act of seizing men for the public service: impressing, a party of men formerly employed forcibly to seize men as seamen for ships of war—usually written from an engraved plate, a lithographic stone, and the like.

from an engraved plate, a lithographic stone, and the inke. imprimatur, n. imipri-mditer (L. let it be printed—from imprime, I mark or stamp), licence to print a book, printed on the title-page; authority. imprimis, ad. imprimis—from im, im, and primus, firstl, in the first place. imprint, n. tmi-print (im, in or on, and print), the place where, the person by whom, and the time when a book is published, printed at the bottom of the title—sometimes at the end, as in newspapers: v. imprint, on mark by pressure; to stamp; to fix on the mind or memory: imprint(ing, imp.: imprint'ed, point imprison, v. im-prison; (in, in or on, and prison: F. emprisonner, to confine, to put into or to confine in a prison; to shut up or confine: impris oned, pp. -prisind: impris oned, n. -n-ment, confinement in a place; restraint of liberty: improbable, a tm.-priod-db (L. improbablis, not deserving of approbation—from im, not, and probe, I prove: F. improbable, not likely to be true; unlikely improb ably, ad. -blt: improb ablity, n. -blt
4-tt, unlikelihood.

likely: improb'ably, ad. bli: improb'abl'ity, n. bli'.

tif, unlikelihood.
improbity, n. tim-prob'i-ti (im, not, and probity),
want of integrity or honesty; baseness.
improficiency, n. im-prob'i-tik-tim-st (im, and proficiency), want of proficiency.
impromptu, n. tim-promptu (F. impromptu, extemprove-from 1. im-promptu, in readiness), a short comcally something witty: adj. extempore: oftland.
improper, a. im-proper (im, and proper; L. improprius, not befitting: F. impropre), not suitable;
not adapted to its end; not becoming; not decent;
improperly, ad. 41: impropriety, n. im-pro-prii-ti,
unsuitableness to character or circumstances; an improper action or speech; an inaccuracy in language:
improper fraction, a fraction whose numerator is
either equal to or greater than the denominator.
impropriate, a. im-pro-pri-ta (L. im, into, and
proprius, peculiar, private), devolved into the hands
of a layman: impro-priat to private use; particularty to place ecclesiastical property in the hands of
laymen: impro-priating, imp: impro-priated, pr.

arry to place eccessistical property in the mains as laymen: Impro pria 'ting, imp.: Impro pria'ted, pp.: impro 'pria'tor, n. -4er, a layman who possesses or en-joya church lands: in pro 'pria'tion, n. -4e-shin, the act of impropriating; the ecclesiastical property appropri-ated; exclusive possession.

impropriety—see improper. improve, v. im-prov (L. im, in, and old F. prover; L. probare, to try, to esteem as good), to make better; to advance in value, &c., to grow better or wiser, to ruise to advance in value, &c.; to grow better or wiser; to raise from good to better; to turn to good account: improving, imp.; adj. growing better; using to better advantage: improved; pp. proded; improved; pp. proded; improved; pp. shotter; improved; pp. detter; provingly, ad. det. improved; pp. detter; progress; a making or growing better; practical application, as of a sermon.

progress; a making or growing better; practical application, as of a sermon.

improvident, a tm-provi-t-dent (L. im, not, and providens, foreseeing—see provident), wanting care to
make provision for the future; neglecting measures
for inture safety or advantage; thoughtless: improvidently, ad. dr. improvidence, in. -dens, want
of our regardence, in. -dens, want
of our regardence, in. -dens, want
of our regardence, in. -dens, want
of the regardence of the regardence of the regardence
of the regardence of the regard

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cite without premeditation: im'provi'sing, imp.; im'-provised', pp. -eéd', extemporised: improvisate, a. im-proé-è-àd, unpremeditated: improvisatere, n. im'proé-è-à-d-ò'ra, in Italy, a man who makes and writes short poems without premeditation; improvisatori, plu. -tô'rê; im'provis'atrice, n. fem. -eés' d-iris or -trê-à-da, a woman who makes and recites extempore verses; im provisatrici, plu. -eè-à-d-rô' extempore verses; im provisatrici, plu. -eè-à-d-rô'

extempore verses: Improvisatric, pin. -eez-d-recine.

imprudent, a. im-pré-dent (L. imprudens, not foreseeing, inconsiderate-from im, not, prudens, prudent;
It. imprudente: F. imprudent), indiscreet; not attentive to the consequences of words or actions; rash:
imprudente on education imprudently, ad. -ii.
impudent, a. im-pri-dent (L. impudens, without
shame—from im, not, and pudens, modest: It. impudente: F. impudentl, without modesty; bold; shameless; saucy; insolent: impudently, ad. -ii. impudence,
in-dens, want of modesty; effrontery; impertinence,
impugn, v. im-pin' (L. impugner, to light against,
to assail—from im, in or on, and pugno, I fight: F.
impugner, to impugn), to attack or assail by words;
to call in question; to contradict: impugning, impimpugned, pp.-pind; impugner, n. -er, one who: impugn able, a. -d--d, that may be impugned or opposed
impulse, n. tm-pils (L. impulsum, to push or drive
against a thing-from im, on or against, and pello, if
drive: It. impulse, force suddenly commantdrive: It. impulse, lorge suddenly commant-

against a thing—from im, on or against, and pello, it drive: It. impulse), force suddenly commanicated; influence acting on the mind; the effect of some sudden motion: impulse), nore suddenly one would sudden motion of a moving body on another body; influence on the mind: impulsive, a. site, having the power of driving or impelling; imoved to action by present feelings: impulsively, ad. 4t: impulsiveness, n. -nås. impunity, n. tm-pit-at-it (I. impunitas, freedom or safety from punishment—from im, not, and pena, punishment: It. impunita: F. impunita, exemption or freedom from punishment, penalty, or injury, impure, a. im-pit-at-(I. impurus, impure, uncleanfrom im, not, and purus, pure: It. impurus, impure, uncleanfrom im, not, and purus, pure: It. impuro; t. funguro; F. impuro, ad. 4t: impura-iess, n., also impurity, n. -pit-th, foulness; any foul matter; want of purity; want of holiness.

holiness.

impurple, v. im-per'pl (im, into, and purple), to colour or tings with purple: impur pling, imp.: impurple. pp. pld.

impute, v. im-pul' (i. imputare, to bring or enter into the account—from im, into, and puto, I recknill. It. imputare: F. imputer), to charge; to attribute; to

Into the account—from sm, mo, and plane, i.e., and the freekon as belonging to one when due to another; imputing, imp; imputed, pp; imputer, a. -6r, one when imput the particle, a. -6r, one when imput table, and imput table, a. -6r, one when imput table, and imput table, a. -6r, one when it is a second to each one when it is a second to each of the imputation, a. -6r, and ban, in. ir led. inni, within, also, a house), placed before an object, in is used to indicate a variety of relations; within; inside of; not outside of; during, as in the year; by or through; on account of; out of, as hie will come in, that is, into the house; used without the object being expressed, as our party is in, and our opponents are out, that is, the house; used without the object being expressed, as our party is in, and our opponents are out, that is, in effice, and out of effice: in blank, signed with the name only, and without other significant writing: in that, because; for the reason that; ins and outs, nooks and corners: in the name of, in beland of; on the part of; a common phrase in invoking, swearing, or of; a copraying.

praying.
in, in, (i. in, in, within—akin to Sans. an; Gr. en;
AS. in, in, into), in, as a prefix, with its forms il, im,
ir, signifies in, into, on, in verbs and nouns, as include, to shut in, incur, to run into; followed by i, in
becomes if, as in idluminate, to throw light on; followed
by b, p, or m, in becomes in, as in immure, to pur
within walls, imbibe, to drink in, import, to carr
in; followed by r, in becomes ir, as in irrigate, to let
water flow water water flow on.

water now on.
in, in (L. in, not—akin to Sans, and Gr. an; Goth,
and Ger. un, not), in, as a prefix, with its forms ig,
it im, ir, signifies not in adjectives, as incorrect, not
correct; followed by m, in becomes g, which, however, is suppressed, and in really becomes i, as in ignoble, not noble, ignorant, not knowing; followed by

l. in becomes it, as in illicit, not permitted; followed by p or m, in becomes im, as in immature, not rips imprudent, not prudent; followed by r, in becomes ir, as in irregular, not according to rule. inability, n. in-i-b-lif-it (L. in, not, and ability).

mability, n. 663-663-66. Us, not, and covering want of power or strength; want of adequate means incapacity, inaccessible, n. 664-663-66. (L. 6n, not, and accessible, not to be reached; not to be obtained or approached; in accessible, n. 4-666-67. Accessibility, n. -567-64, also in accessible, not state of being inaccessible.

inaccurate, n. 664-684-764(L. 6n, not, and accourate, n. -564-685, the quality or state of being inaccessible.

not exact or correct; not according to truth; inaccarately, ad. II: inaccuracy, n. -rd-st, defect; want of exactness.

rately, an. 41: inaccuracy, in. ruses, uncer, ruse of exactness, inaction, in. 4n-dichain (I. in, not, and action), for bearance from labour; idleness; rest: inactive, a. 4iv, not active; dull; slothful; idle: inactively, al. 4i: inactively, n. 4-4i, habitual idleness; want of action or exertion.

inadequate, a. in-dd's-keet (L. in, not, and edequate), not equal to the real state or condition of a thing; incomplete; defective: nad-equatey, ad.-dr. inad-equatey, n. -keet-si, quality of being unequal to the purpose; incomplete-quality of being unequal to the purpose; incomplete-

ness; defectiveness.
inadmissible, a. in'ad-mis'si-bl (L. in, not, and ac missible), not proper to be allowed or received: in admis sibil ity, n. -bullet, the quality of being madmis

inadvertent, a. in add vertient (L. in, not, and adver-tens, directing or turning towards: F. inadvertence maavertent, a. in-idd-eer-ident (L. in, not, and adver-tens, directing or turning towards: F. inadvertence. Sp. inadvertencia, carelessness, heedless; not turning the mind to; inconsiderate; care-less; in furning the mind to; inconsiderate; care-less: in adver-tently, ad. 41: inadver-tence, u. -4evs, also in adver-tency, n. -4ev-si, inattention; any mis-tal constant of the constant of the constant of the able, that cannot be legally or justity transferred to another: inal ienably, ad. -4-bit: inal ienableness, n. -bl-mes.

-bl-nes.

olimis, inamorato, n. in-dm'o-râ'io (it. innamorato, a lover-from L. amor, love), a lover; one in love; ma mora'ta, n. fem. -râ'da, a woman in love.
iname, a. in-dm' (L. inname, empty: It. inname), empty; void; useless; senseless: innamely, ad. -ds. in-anity, n. in-dm'-fd, empliness; vanity: fmanition, n. tion.

inanimate, a. in-dn't-mat (L. inanimatus, lifeles

inanimate, a. in-dn'i-mât (L. inonimatus, lifelessfrom in, not, and animatus, living; L. inenimato), desfrom in, not, and animatus, living; L. inenimato), destitute of life; dead; lifeless; dull; inactive; not
sprightly: inan'imated, a. deprived of animation;
innimate: inan'imated, a. deprived of animation;
innimate: inan'imated, a. in-di-shin, lifelessness.
inappetence, a. in-dp'pl-ins, also inappetency,
inapplicable, a. in-dp'pl-ins, also inappetency,
inapplicable, a. in-dp'pl-ins, also
intention; unitiness; in-dligence; neglect of study
or industry; inapplication, n. in-dp'pl-ind-ishin, want
of attention; unitiness; negligence; neglect of study
or industry; inapplicability, n. bill-it, quality of
being inapplicable; not pertinent.
inappreciable, a. in-dp-pro-shi-a-bi (in, not, and appreciable), that cannot be duly valued; not to be estimated.

preciately, that cannot be duly valued; not to be estiinated.

inapprehensible, a. in-dip'prê-hên'si-bl (in, not, and
apprehensible), not intelligible: inap'prehen'sire, a.
sie, slow in apprehending; regardless.
inappropriate, a. in-dip pro-pri-dit (in, not, and appropriate), a. in-dip (in. in, not, and apprehending),
a. di: in'appro-priateness, n.
inapt, a. in-dip' (il. in, not, and apress, filt, not aptinaptly, ad. di: inap'titude, n. di-fid, also inaptness, n. unitness; unsuitableness,
inarch, v. in-drch' (il. in, into, and arcuo, I bend
ilke a bow), to graft by uniting a growing plant or
branch to a neighbouring stock without separating it
from the earth or from the parent tree: inarching,
inp.: a. a mode of grafting by bending two growing
plants towards each other, and causing a branch of
the one to unite to a branch of the other: inarched,
the articless, a sin-difficult (in, not, action, articless).

pp. -archt'.
inarticulate, a. in ar-tik'a-lat (L. in, not, and artic-

the a joint, as of the body), not uttered with a distinct spoken sound; in bot, without joints or interfluction to conthinity: infartculately, at dr. interfluction to conthinity: infartculately, at dr. interfluction, n. do:shin, blastictness of spoken sounds.

hartificial, a. in-dr-dr-f/sh/dl (in, not, and articles), not done by art; simple; natural; arties: hartificial, not done by art; simple; natural; arties: hartificial, a. in-dr-dr-f/sh/dl (in, not, and articles), needing that; this being the fact.

hasament, ad or conj. in-ds-mdch (in, as, and mach), seeing that; this being the fact.

Insatemitve, a. in-dl-dr-fit (in, not, and attentive), and dr-firely, ad. -di-fir attention, n. -shin, the want of fairing the mind steadily on; neglect.

Language and dr-fit in attention, n. -shin, the want of fairing the mind steadily on; neglect.

Language and dr-fit in attention, n. -shin, the want of fairing the mind steadily on; neglect.

Language and dr-fit in a transition of the dr-fit in a dr

whim.
Inca, n. in/kd, the king or prince of Peru before its tenguest by the Spaniards.
Incage, v. in-kd/ in, and cage), to confine, as in a tage to coop up: Inca ging, inp.; incaged, pp. kd/d.
Incalculable, a. in-kd/kd-ld-b/ id., not, and calculably, at the computed or reckoned: incalculably, at .d-b/d.

incandescent, a in/kdn-de/selnt (L. incandescent, becoming warm, glowing—from in, into, candesco, I become of a bright glittering white: It. incandescentel, white or glowing with heat: incandes centel, white or glowing with heat: incandes cente, a -sen, the glowing or luminous appearance which bedies assume when intensely heated, incandation, in in-tensely heated, incandation, in in-tensely heated, incandate, to chant a magic formula against some one—from in, into, and cardo, i singl, the act of enchanting by songs or words of sorcery; incan'tatory, a. -ter-t, dealing by enchantment. incandescent, a. inikan-desisent (L. incandescent

by enchantment.

or worth or society; mean abory, a. eart, usuang brenchartness.

Incapable, a. in-lat'pd-bl (in, not, and capable), unable; unequal to; disqualified by disposition or law: incapably, ad. -bl: nex pabli'ty, n. -blt'tt, natural insability; legal disqualification.

Incapacious, a to-lat-pd-his (in, not, and capacious: t. in, not, and capacitas, largeness), not large or spacious; of small size: in capa clousness, n. -ras, in capacitate, v. -pd-his; tin capacitating, imp. is capacitated, pp.: in capacity, n. -t-li, want of hatural power to receive, contain, or understand-applied to the mind; defect of understanding; inability; disqualification.

Incarcerate, v. to-lat'referdi (it. incarcerare; F. incarcerer, to imprison, to confine in a jall: incar'cera' ting, impr: incar'cera' ted, pp.: incar' cera' ting, impr: incar' cera' ted, pp.: incar' cera' ting, impr: incar' c

ting, imp.: incarcerated, pp.: incarceration, n. dises, imprisonment.
incarnate, a. in-kdr'nat (it. incarnate, made fiesh:
F. incarnate, of a fiesh colour—from L. in., in or on, and care, fiesh-gen. carnist, clothed with fiesh; en-bodied in fiesh: v. to clothe with fiesh; cassume the human form and nature: incar nating, imp.: in-carnation, n. -nd-shin, the act of assuming a human body, and taking the nature description in the colour with manhood in

incase, v. In-kds' (in, into, and case), to enclose; to cover or surround with something solid: inca'sing, imp.: incased', pp. -kast'.

imp.: incased', ps. -kast'.

incentive, a. in.-ksh'.

incentive, a. in.-ksh'.

incentive, a. in.-ksh'.

incentive, begunibed'.

incertive, a. in.-ksh'.

incertive,

from m, into, captum, to take: It incepto, beginn beginning; noting beginning; applied to a verb which expresses the beginning of an action, or of a course of action: inceptively, ad. 4s. inceptor, n. 4er (L. a beginner), a beginner; one on the point of taking the degree of A.M.
incertitude, n. in-ser/it-tad (P. incertitude, uncer-

incertivide, n. in-ser-it-t-iid (P. incertivide, uncertainty: L. incertius, uncertainty: J. incertainty: doubtfulness.
incessant, a. in-ses-id-ii (It. incessante; Sp. incessante, incessant, continual-from L. in, not, and cessans, ceasing or giving over), continual; without interruption: incess santy, ad.-ii.
incest, n. in-ses-id-ii (It. incesta); without interruption: incess and intercourse within the pro-indiced forces; incesta, sexual intercourse within the pro-indiced forces; incestances, an inch: L. uncla, the twelfth lart of a poul AS ince, an inch: L. uncla, the twelfth art of a poul AS ince, an inch: L. uncla, the twelfth art of a poul AS ince, an inch: L. uncla, the twelfth art of a poul AS ince, an inch: L. uncla, the twelfth art of a poul AS ince, an inch: L. uncla, the twelfth art of a poul AS ince, an inch: L. uncla, the twelfth art of a poul AS ince, an inch: L. uncla, the twelfth art of a foot; a small quantity or degree, as to die by inches add, measting an inch, as a two-inch board; inched, a. inch, it, containing inches; inchmeal, n. a piece an inch long; ad by small degrees; by piecemeal, inch, n. insh (Irish, inis; Gael, insh, an island-akin to L. insula, an island, in Scot, a small island, inchoate, a. in-iko-di (L. inchoatum, to lay the foundation of, to begin), begun; entered upon; inclient: v. to begin; to commence: in choa ting, imp.: in-choated, p.: in choately, ad.-ii: in choa tion, n. at-isian, beginning; in choa tive, a.-ite, expressing or inclience, n. hist-inches L. incidences, a falling in or on-from in, in, and cadens, falling: F. incidence, the angle formed by a ray, as of light or heat, striking or implinging on a surface, and which angle is equal to the angle a reflection; in cident, ... dent, a circumstance; an occurrence; an adventure; something which happens beside the main design; ad, falling the angle of reflection: in cident, n. -dent, a circumstance; an occurrence; an adventure; something which happens beside the main design; ad, falling which happens beside the main design; ad, falling into or upon; casual; incidental, a -dentid, coming without design; casual; occasional; not intended; in cidentally, ad. -l.
incinerate, v. basister-at (mid. L. incineratum; IL, i

inceneurs, to reduce to ashes—from L. in, into, and cinic, ashes—gen. cinerės, to burn to ashes incin-era'ting, imp.: incin era'ted, pp.: lincin era'tion, n. -d-5hin, the act of burning or reducing to ashes—colication is the process of reducing to a calx or friable

cination is the process at the best process at the by heat, inclipient, a. incipient, a. incipient, incipient), beginning; commencing; incipiently, ad. di: incipiency, n. en-si, commence-

incise, v. in-siz' (L. incisum, to cut into-from in, and codere, to cut: F. inciser, to cut), to cut in or

into; to carve; to engrave: incl'sing, imp.: inclsed', pp. stad'; adj. cut down deeply; cut in: incl'sor, n. ester, one of the cutting or fore teeth; a cutter: inclsion, n. in-stab'sin, the act of cutting into a substance; a cut; a gash; inclsive, a 'n-st-ste, also incl'sory, a -ser's, having the quality of cutting: inclsive, n. in-st-st-for Li inclsaro, a cutting into, a cut;

an incision.

incite, v. in-str (L. incitare, to urge on-from in,
incite, v. in-str (L. incitare, to urge on-from in,
into, and citare, to put into quick motion: It. incifare: F. inciter), to rouse or move the mind to action;
act and into the citary into. tare: F. inciter), to rouse or move the mind to action; to spur on; to encourage or instigate: inciting, imp.: incited, pp.: inciter, n. one who: incitation, n. incited; pp.: inciter, n. one who: incitation, n. incited; inciter; incetement, n. -mint, that which moves to action; impulse: incit thingly, ad. -II, incivility, n. inicited; incivility, not, and civilitate, courtesy, inumanity: F. incivilitate, incivility, was courtesy, incitation in the incivility, was presented in the incivility of the incivility, was presented in the incivility of courtesy; rudeness of manners; any act of ill-breed-to-

courtesy, numanity: F. incivitité, incivitity, want of courtesy inmanity: F. incivitité, incivitity, want of courtesy inmanity: F. incivitité, incivitity, want of courtesy indeness of manners; any act of ill-breed inc.

inclavated, a. incivité d'itéd (L. in. into, and clavus, a nait or spike), locked in; fast fixed: inclave, a. incivité, incivi

of the magnetic force.

Inclose, v. In-Ride', also enclose (in, into, and close;
F. enclos, an enclosure: L. inclusie; IL. inclusio, inclosed, shut up), to shut in; to confine on all sides;
to cover with a wrapper or envelope: inclosing, imp.:
inclosed, p. Aidez': add, surrounded; confined on
all sides; covered, as with a case or envelope: inclosed,
all sides; covered, as with a case or envelope: inclosed;
all sides; covered, as with a case or envelope: inclosed;
all sides; covered, as with a case or envelope: inclosed;
all sides; covered; as with a case or envelope: inclosed;
all sides; covered; as with a case or envelope: inclosed;
all sides; covered; as with a case or envelope: inclosed;
all sides; covered; as with a case or envelope: inclosed;
all sides; covered;
all sides; covered;
all sides; covered;
all sides; covered;
all sides;
all sid

and sates; covered, as with a case or envelope; inclosure, in. 246-2560r, a space shut in; that which is contained in a wrapper or envelope; inclosure, n. one who or that which inclosus.

Or that which inclosus.

It is considered to the contain; to comprise; to comprehence; including, inpr.; included, pr. add; in bot., applied to the stamens when inclosed within the corolla, and not pushed out beyond its tube; inclusion, applied to the stamens when inclosed within the corolla, and not pushed out beyond its tube; inclusion, n. tr. klóż kla (L. inclusio, a shutting up), the act of including; inclusive, n. etw. comprehended in the number or sum; inclusively, ad. 4l. incoagulable, a. thick-ag-al-bl (L. in, not, and coagulable), that cannot be coagulated.

incog also is rickoj (L. incognitus, unknown—from in, not, and cognitus); in concealment.

incognisable, a the koj (L. incognitus, or in-kön-t-zä-bl (in, not, and cognisable), that cannot be known or distinguished.

gulshed.

guished.

Incoherent, a. in/k6-h6/rent(I. in, not, and coherent:
F. incohérent), loose; unconnected; having no dependence of one part on another, as the speech of a
madman; in/coherence, n. -rens, also in/coherency,
n. -si, want of connection: in/cohe/rently, ad. -li,
incombustible, a. in/k6m-bis/tbl/(I. in, not, and
combustible), that cannot be burnt or consumed by
fire; in/combus tibly, ad. -li-li/: in/combus/tibleness,
n. -bi-nds, also in/combus/tibl/ty, n. -bil/-lf, the quality of not being able to be burnt.
income, n. in/klm (in, into, and come), gain, profit, or interest, as from labour, business, or property;
a stipend; revenue; in/coming, a. coming in: in/comings, n. plu. -lngs, receipts; gains: incoming

tenant, one who succeeds another, as in a house or a

together, and mseco, i min, and the together, together, incommode, v. th'kôm-môd' (L. incommodum, trouble, disadvantage: It. incommodo; F. incommode, inconvenient, troublesome), to give trouble to; to disturb or disquiet without any great injury; incommo'ded, pp.: in'commo'ded, pp.: in'commo'dious, a. d-is, inconvenient; giving trouble without much injury; in'commo'diously, ad. -H: in'commo'diously, ad. -H: in'commo'diously, ad. -H: in'commo'diously.

diousness, n. incommunicable, a. incommunicable, a takkim-mil-nt-kd-bl (in, not, and communicable), that cannot be imparted or revealed to others: in communicably, ad. &d. blt: in communicably, ad. &d. blt: in communicable in a blt-left in communicable in a blt-left in communicable in the communica

michangeableness. In-bom/pd-rd-bl (in, not, and com-parable), that admits of no comparison with others; without peer or equal: incom parably, ad, -rd-bl incom parableness, n.-bl-nes, excellence beyond com-incom parableness. arison

neom parasieness, n. -b-nes, exemience ocyana com-jurison.

incompatible, a. ln/kön-pdt/t-bl (in, not, and com-patible), that cannot subsist with something else: in compatibly, al. -blt; in compatibleness, n. -bl-nes, also in compatiblity, n. -blt-te, in reconcilable dis-agreement: in compatibles, n. plu. -t-blt; in chem, salts or compounds which decompose each other when brought in contact in solution.

incompetent, a. -th-non-pb-lent (in, not, and com-petent), wanting adequate powers of mind, or suitable faculties; wanting the legal ability: incom petently, ad. -ls: incompetence, n. -tens, or incom petency, n. -th-ns, want of sufficient powers; inability. incomplete, a. in-kön-plet (in, not, and complete), incomplete, a. in-kön-plet (in, not, and complete), not finished; imperfect; defective: in complete iy, ad. -lt: in complete ness, n. imperfection; unfinished state.

state, incomplex, a. in-kömipleks (in, not, and complex), uncompounded; simple, incompliable, a. in-köm-pli-d-bl (in, not, and compliable), not compliable: in compliant, a. -pli-dat (in, not, and compliable), not disposed to comply or yield to solicitation: in compliance, n. -pli-das, want

(in, not, and compliant), not disposed to comply of yield to solicitation: in compliance, n. phicans, was of compliance. in compliance, n. phicans, was of compliance. in comprehensible, that cannot be understood; heyond the reach of human intellect: incomprehensible, between the comprehensible, also incomprehensible; n. benes, also incomprehensible; n. benes, n. benes, also incomprehensible; n. benes, n. benes, also incomprehensible; n. benes, n. benes

inconcussible, a. in kön-küs'st-bl (L. in, not, and concussible), that cannot be shaken.
incondensable, a. in kön-den sd-bl (L. in, not, and

:

Coniensable), that cannot be reduced to a less com-less, or converted from a gas or vapour to a liquid or solid: in conden sably, ad. -5#: in conden sability, L . 517 L-#L

heorigealable, a inhön-jétil-bi (L. in, not, and con-ble de la capable of being frozen: in congea-lablement, not capable of being frozen: in congea-lablement, a inhönojarö-bit (L. incongruent, heonistenet, unsuitable: Li incongruo and incongru-cate, incongruous: F. incongruo, unsuitable: in con-stratty, n. -gró-t-d, unsuitablemes; absurdity; in-consistency; disagreement of parts: incon'gruous, a-kon-j-grò-d-s, unsuitable; not fitting; improper: in-con-gruously, ad. di. inconsequent, a in-kön-sö-kubni (L. inconsequent, torically consequent; It. inconsequent: F. incon-squent), not following from the premises: incon'

inconsequent, a in-kin-ke-kwibul (L. inconsequent, set logically consequent: It inconsequents: F. inconsequents: It inconsequents: Inconseque

ial: In considerate, a. in:kon.sid:er.dt (L. inconsiderate, a. in:kon.sid:er.dt (L. inconsiderate, a. unconsiderate, thoughtless—from in, not, and considera. I look at closely), hasty; rash; thoughtless, not attending to circumstances: inconsid erately, and. it: in considerateness, n., also in consideration, inconsistent, a. in:kon.sis:lent (in, not, and consistent, being contary at different times; not suitable; contradictory: in consistently, ad. -it: in consistence, n. -kinst, self-contradiction; want of uniformity; want of attention to circumstances or consequences.

Tradiction; want of uniformity, want of attention to directions taken essence or consequences.

inconsolable, a. thickn-sold-bil (in, not, and consolable), not to be consoled; grieved beyond measure: inconsonant, a. thicknisonant (in, not, and consonant), not agreeing; discordant: incon'sonantly, add: incon'sonance, n. -idns, also incon'sonancy, n. -sdn-st, disagreement.

ndn-st, disagreement.
inconspicuous, a. in icon-spikid-ds (in, not, and conpicuous), hardly discernible; not to be perceived by
the sight: in completuously, ad. it.
inconstant, a. in icon-stant (in, not, and constant),
fickle; subject to sudden changes in opinions or purposes: incon-stancy, n. stan-si, fickleness, as of temper or affection; unsteadiness: incon-stantly, ad. it,
inconsumable, a. inidon-standb (in, not, and consumable), that cannot be wasted or consumed; inconsumable, a. inidon-thistid-bi (in, not, and contestable: F. incontestable), too clear to be questioned;

testable: F. incontestable), too clear to be questioned; not admitting of dispute; undeniable: in contestably, ad. -bli. continent, a. ta-kon'tt-nent (L. incontinens, not

incontinent, a to-kön'tt-něnt (L. incontinens, not retaining, immoderate: It. incontinente: F. incontinente:

in conveniencing, imp.: in convenienced, pp. dest. in convenienced, imp.: in convenienced, pp. dest. in convenience, trouble or uneasiness to; unfit: in conveniently, and differently, and differently differently differently.

inconvertible, a in kön ver it bi (in, not, and con-certible), that cannot be changed into something else, in convertibly, ad. -bi!: in convertibility, n. -bi!' 446, the quality of not being changeable into some-

thing else. inconvincible, a. in/kön-vin/si-bl (in, and convincible), that cannot be convinced; not capable of conviction: in/convin/cibly, ad. blt. incorporate, v. in-kön/pō-ral (in, into, and corporare, to furnish with a hody: F. incorporare; 1t. incorporare, to incorporate),

to unite; to blend; to work one mass or body into another; to form into one body; to unite so as to make part of another body; add, mixed together; associated incorporating, imp: incorporated, pp.; add, associated; united in a legal body; incorporation, n. shuh, union of different ingredients into one mass; an association constituted by Act of Parliament, or former, by by grant of the crown: incorporeal, a. phot-dul(in, not, and corporeal), not consisting of matter; immaterial; spiritual: incorporeally, ad. di: incorporealism, n. -isin, state of spiritual existence; incorporeity, n. -rēi-in, the quality of being not material. incorrect, a sin-hor-relt (in, not, and correct), not exact; not according to a copy or model; not according to truth: in correctly, ad. -li: in correct ness, n. rein-ins, want of exactness; inaccuracy.

Incorrigible, is in-hor-relt (in, not, and corrigible; in corrigible, bad beyond correction or reform: incorrigible, bad beyond correction; hopeless depravity in persons.

prayed on ead beyond correction; hopeless depravity incorrodible, a. snikör-röidibl (sn. not, and corrodible), that cannot be eaten away or impaired: incorrodibly, ad. -bit.

sincorrupt, a. snikör-röjn', also incorrup'ted, a. (sn. not, and corrup't), not impaired or spoiled; uncainted; pure; sound: incorrup'tible, a. -ibi, not corruptible; that cannot decay; incapable of being bried; incorrup'tibly, ad. -bit. "incorrup'tibleness, n. -bi-sa, also in corrup'tiblity, n. -bit-st, the quality of being incapable of corruption or decay; incorrup'tive, a. -ito, free from corruption or decay; incorrup'ties, a. -ito, free from corruption or decay; incorrup'ties, n. -bit-sh, not on the cay; incorrup'ties, n. -bit of million of the cay; incorrup'ties, n. -bit of the corruption or decay; incorrup'ties, n. -bit of the cay; incorrup'ties, n. -bit of the cay;

of being incapable of corruption or decay: in corruption, n. -rip-shin, exemption from corruption or decay: in corrupt ine, a. -fit, free from corruption or decay: in corrupt ine, a. -fit, free from corruption or decay: in corrupt ine, a. -fit, free from corruption or decay: in corrupt ine, a. fit in corruption or decay: in corrupt ine, a. fit in corruption or decay: in corrupt ine, a. fit in the corruption of the corrupti

incubo: F. incube, nightmare), the nightmare; that which sits upon, as some hideous monster; any oppressive or stupelying influence.

Inculcate, v. in-kilkid [L. inculcatum, to drive in or run down—from in, into, and calcare, to tread: It. inculcate, to impress or enforce by frequent admonitions; to teach by frequent repetitions: inculcating, imp.: inculcating, imp.: inculcating, inp.: inculcating, inc. inculcating, imp.: incul cated, pp.: inculcater, n. -kal-kir, one who: inculcating, incul cated, pp.: incul cated, n. inculpable, a. in-kal-ip-d-b(L. in, not, and culpable), without fault; that cannot be blamed or accused: incul pably, a. bit: incul pablemess, n. inculpate, v. in-kil-ip-d-b(L. in, into, and culpatum, to represch, to impute a fault to—from culpa, a fault, to bring into blame; to consure; opposed to eccupate incul pating, imp.: incul pated, pp.: in culpation, inculpating, imp.: incul pated, pp.: in culpation, inculpation, inculpating, imp.: inculpated, inculpation, a. pd.-fr., inputing blame; criminatory patery, a. pd.-fr., inputing blame; criminatory patery, a. pd.-fr., inculpation in the possession of an office, a applied to cotyledons with the radicle on their back: n. the person who is in the possession of an office, as of an ecclesiastical benefice: incumbrance, incumbrance, incumber, &c.—see encumber.

office.

incumbrance, incumber, &c.—see encumber.
incumbula, n. plu. inikaindbald (L. incunabula,
xusthing-bauds, a birthplace—from in, into, and
cunabula, a cradie), books printed in the early period
of the art, generally before A. D. 1500.
incur, v. in-ker (L. incurro, I run or rush into—from
in, into, and curro, I run, to become liable or subject
to; to contract, as a debt: incurring, imp.: incurred',
p. defid.

-kerd

pp. kerd', incurable, a in ksi'rd bi (in, not, and curable; It incurable; F. incurable, incurable), that cannot be cured; incapable of renedy or cure; irremediable: n. one beyond the reach of cure; incurable, ad. bbi: incurableness, n. bbi-rds, also incurable rability, n. diff. a state not admitting of any cure; impossibility

incurious, a. in-kni-ri-us (L. in, not, and curiosus, inquisitive), not curious or inquisitive; inattentive: incuriously, ad. di. incuriousness, n. -nos, also incuriously; inattentive-usnessity, n. -ds:i-ii, want of curiosity; inattentive-

incursion, n. dn.ker'shim (L. incursio, a running against, an onset-from in, into, and cursus, a running against, an onset-from in, into, and cursus, a running in the incursion of the incursion, a sudden inroad or invasion for plunder or attack: incur sive, a. siv, pert. to an incursion; hostile.

Incurvate, v. th.ker'old (L. incurvation, to bend or incursion; hostile.

Incurvate, v. th.ker'old (L. incurvation, to bend or incurvation, incurvation), to bend or incurvation, incurvati

indeclinable, a. in'dé-kli'nd-bl (in, not, and declinable), that cannot be varied by terminations: in'de-cli'nably, ad. -bli.

indecomposable, a. in-dé'köm-pô'zā-bl (in, not, and decomposable), that cannot be decomposed or resolved

into its constituent parts, indecrous, a. in-de-körrüs (in, not, and decorous), unbecoming, violating good manners: in decorous), ad. de: in decorous manners; in decorous, ad. de: in decorous manners, in-des; in decorous, ad. de: in decorous, violating in decorous, ad. de: in decorous, in decorous, in decorous, ad. de: in decorous de decoro

INDE or behaviour which violates the rules of good-breed-

or behaviour which violates the rules of good-breeding or dvility.

indeed, al. in-ded' (in. in or on, and deed), in reality; in fact; in truth: int. is it possible.

indertaigable, a. in-def-gat-gab' (i. indefatigabilis, that cannot be wearied out—from in, not, and afritigo. I weary, unwearied; not yielding to fatigue: in defat/gably, ad. -bi: in defat/gableness, n. -bi-nes, also in defat/gablty, n. -bit-it, incapability of being fatigued.

indefeasible, a. in-de-fez-t-bi (in, and defeasible), that cannot be made void; not to be defeated: in desa' bibly, ad. -bit: indefeas' bibly; n. -bit-it, the quality or state of not being subject to be made void.

void.
indefensible, a. *in'dê-fên'sî-bî (L. fn, not, and defensîble), that cannot be defended; not to be vindicated
or justified; in'defen'sibly, ad. -bil; in'defen'sibil'ity,

n. -01/2-1/1.
n. -01/2-1/1.
indefinable, a. tn'-de'fi'nd-bl (in, not, and definable), that cannot be defined; in'defi'nably, ad. -bli. Indefinite, a. tn.-de'f-intl (in, not, and definite; L. indefinitus, indefinite), not limited; not precise or certain; not distinctly marked; vague or unsettled; in bol., applied to inflorescence in which the central or terminal flower is the last to expand; having more

terminal flower is the last to expand; having more than twenty stamens; very numerous, as ovules or seeds: indef'initely, ad. di; indef'initeness, n. nds, the quality of being unlimited or uncertain. indehiscent, a. th'dê-his-sent (L. in, not, and dehisco, I gape, in bot, not opening—applied to fruits, as the apple, which do not split open. indeliberate, a. th'dê-his'er-di (in, not, and deliberate), done or performed without consideration; sudden: in'delib erately, ad. d. indelible, a. in-dêl'-bi (L. indelebitis, imperishable—from in, not, and deloo, I bilo out; F. indelebite; that cannot be sinced, cancelled, or removed: indel'bly, ad. -bit indel'bit, quality of being indelible. indelible.

indelicate, a. in-del'i-kat (in, not, and delicate), ofindenence, a. in-der-kan (w), not, and dericate), or-fensive to good manners or to purity of mind; coarse; indecent: indelicacy, n. in-del'k-kd-s., that which is offensive to refined taste or purity of mind; a certain coarseness of manners or language; indel'icately, ad.

-kdt-fi.
indemnify, v. in-dêm'ni-ft (I., in, against, damnum,
loss, and facio, I make), to secure against loss, damage, or punishment; to make good; to compensate: indem'nifying, imp:: indem'nified, pp. ni-ft id: indem'nifica tion, n. -ft-kta'shin, security against loss or
damage: indem'nify, n. -nt-ft, a security or pledge
by which a person is secured against loss or punish-

ment; compensation.
indemonstrable, a. in'de-mon'strd-bl (in, not, and demonstrable), that cannot be demonstrated; not evi-

dent. indent, v. in-dent' (L. in, into, and F. dent, a tooth; L. dens, a tooth—gen. dentis), to notch; to cut into inequalities, like a row of teeth; to make a compact: indenting, imp.: indent'ed, pp.: adj. notched, like the teeth of a saw: in'denta'tion, n. -la'shun, a notch the teeth of a saw: in denta tion, n. -4d-shin, a notch or jag; a cut or depression in any margin or border: indenture, n. in-dent-ter, a written covenant or contract, as of apprenticeship—originally one of two copies made on the same skin or parchiment, which were then separated by a zigzag cutting, so as to correspond when put together again: v. to bind by a written contract or indenture: inden turing, imp.: inden'tured, pp. -turd

or indenture: inden turing, imp.: inden tured, pp.
independent, a. in/de-pēn/dēnt (in, not, and dependent: Il. independente: F. independentul not subordinate; not hoding or enjoying at the will of another self-re hoding or enjoying at the will of another self-re hoding or enjoying at the will of another self-re and the crimity possessing modedenty, in-denty, sufficient means to support one self;
state over which none has power; exemption from
undue influence: in depen dentity, ad. 4r in dependents, n. plu. dēnts, a numerous body of dissenters
who hold that every organised body of Christians is a
church complete in itself, and independent of the control of any superior ecclesiastical authority.
indescribable, a testif-de-skrif-db-li (in, not, and describable), that cannot be described.
indestrable, a twick-strable li(in, not, and destructible), that cannot be described.
indestrable, a twick-strable li (in, not, and destructible), that cannot be described in the structible, a twick-strable li (in, not, and destructible), that cannot be described in portion of the conlindestructible, a twick-strable li (in, not, and destructible), that cannot be destroyed; imperishable;
Mar syste, Not; note, and, more.

in destruc'tibly, ad. bli: in destruc'tibli'tty, n. bli' bli, quality of being incapable of destruction. indeterminable, a. bnde be'minable (in, not, and blerassable), that cannot be determined, ascertained, rettied: in dester minably, ad. bli: in determinate, a. shout, variable; indefinite; uncertain; in math., by blis be problems which admit an unlimited number

spiked to problems which admit an unlimited number of the problems which admit an unlimited number of the problems which admit a number of the problems in determination; in resolution; in determination; in resolution; in determined, a.—mind, unsettled; unlixed, in the determined, a.—mind, in indexes or indices, in delices in the determined of the determined of the delices in the delic

ing. dis.piir.got.16-ri-its (L. expurgatum, to purge quit, to cleanse), a list of passages of books which are the expunged or altered: index-hands, the pointers of sichet, a watch, and suchlike.

histerity, n. inidelks-tiri-tit (in, not, and dexity), want of skill or readiness.

hika, a. inidel-in (Inidia, name of acountry: Inidia and of a river in Inidia), pert. to the Indies, E. of the country: Inidia-rubber, an elastic gun; history in the country: Inidia-rubber, an elastic gun; history in the country: Inidia-rubber, an elastic gun; history a plant, the cocculs inidiates: Indian corn, a ceal, also called moize: Indian ink, a mixture of the lamp-black and gun; Indian paper, a delicate alsorbent paper, used to take first or finest proofs of spavings: Indian red, a kind of ochre imported has the Persian Gulf, chiefly in small lumps, of a degred colour with a shade of purple: Indian yellow, apaden-yellow pigment brought from India. Indicate, v. inidia del th. indicatem, to point outfom in, into, and dico, I proclaim or make known, in point out; to discover; to direct the mind to a lawledge of something; to show by symptoms: inidiant, v. inidia del the which indicates or points out; in dica ting, imp.: in dica ting, in the content of the content of

communing the charge: indicties, n. -6, the person indicted.
indicties. n. is-diken'ss [L. indictio, a declaration or imposition of a tax-from in, in or into, and dico, I proclaim: F. indiction, an indiction), the reckoning by cycles or periods of 15 years, introduced by Constantine, A.D. 312 in connection with the payment of tribute-much used in the ecclasistical chronology of the middle ages: indictive, a. -fiv, proclaimed; icclared.
indifferent, a. in-differ-ind [L. indifferens, indifferent, careless—from in, not, and differ, I differ: F. indifferent, in tinclined to one more than another; melther guod nor had in reference to quality; feeling no interest or anxiety; impartial; passable: indifferently, ad. -li: indifference or -ns, carelessness; unconcern; neutrality of mind between persons or things: indifference.

Incurerence, a fa-dif-hals (L. indigens, a native, born and bred in the same country or town: It is indigens; b. indigens, born in a country, applied to persons; not exotic or inroduced, applied to plants.

mt, a. inidijënt (L. indigens, needy, poor: It is: F. indigent), poor; needy; necessitous

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in digently, ad. -li: in digence, n. -jēns, also in digency, n. -jēn-sī, want; poverty.
indigested, a. in-di-jēst-ēd (in, not, and digested; l. indigestes, confused, disordered; F. indigeste), not changed or prepared in the stomach for nourishing the body; not well considered or matured: indigestible, a. in-di-jēst-bi, not easily digested; not to be patiently endured: in digest bly, ad. -bit: in digestion, n. -jēst-yēn, a painful or imperfect change of food in the stomach while preparing for the nourishment of the body; want of due digestion.
indignant, a. in-dig-finit (i. indignans, that cannot endure or suffer anything—from in, not, and dignam, worthy, affected at once with anger and disdain: indignantly, ad. -k: in dignation, n. -nd-shin, suer mingled with disdain; strong disapprobation and disgust at flagtious conduct; extreme anger; effects of anger: Indignity, n. -nd-is (i. indignitas, unworthiness: E. indignite), indivitiv or injury accompanied with insult; contemptous redeness.

ness: F. indignite), incivility or injury accompanied with insult; contemptous rudeness.
indigo, n. in-id-yō (F. indigo; it. indaco; L. indicum—from indicus, Indian), a beautiful blue dye, obtained from the leaves of certain Indian plants; in'digogene, n. -jēn, white or deoxidised indigo; in'digom'eter, n. -jōm'è-l-ér (Gr. metron, a measure), an instr. for testing indigo; in'digom'etry, n. -tri, the art of testing indigo; in'digot'ie, a. -jōl-ik, applied to an acld formed from indigo; in'digotine, n. -l-én, pure indigo blue.
Indiminishable, a. Indiminishable his in the individual contents and individual contents.

indiminishable, a. in'di-min'ish-a-bl (in, not, and

discerptum, to pluck or tear to pieces), that cannot elestroyed by dissolution or separation of parts: indiscerp'tibly, ad. bilt. indiscoverable, a indis-kdv'er-d-bi (in, not, and discoverable), that cannot be discovered indiscreet, a indisk-kel' (in, not, and discoverable), that cannot be discovered indiscreet, imprudent; inconsiderate; rash: indiscreet', imprudent; inconsiderate; rash: indiscreet', also indiscriminate, a. windisk-riminate indiscreet', and discretion; imprudence. indiscriminate, without making any distinction; promiseuous; confused: in discriminately, ad. dr. indiscriminate; want of distinction: indiscriminate; want of distinction indiscriminate; want of discriminate; want of discriminate; want of discri

indispose, v. in'dis-por' (in, not, and dispose), to disincline; to make averse to; to disorder slightly, applied to health; in disposed, pp. a. pozz', averse to; unwilling; not in perfect health; indisposition, n. in-disposition, aversion; dislike; slight disorder.

silght disorder.

Indisputable, a. tra-distration of the interpolation of the putable, not to be disputed; that is not to be questioned; undeniable; incontestable: indis' putably, ad-bit; indis' putableness, n. -bi-rēs.

Indisoluble, a. tra-distration of being dissolved; not separable; firm; binding or subsisting for every indissolubly, ad. -bit: indissolubleness, n. -bi-rēs, also indis-solubl'ty, n. -bit-rē, the quality of being not capable of being dissolved; binding force, indissolubl'able, a. tra-distration of the distration of the distration

into parts.
indistinct, a. in'dis-fingki' (in, not, and distinct), not plainly marked; obscure; confused; faint; imper-fect: in distinctly, ad. It: in distinction, n. Ingles shan, confusion; uncertainty; also in distinct ness,

indistinguishable, a. inidis-fing-gwish-d-bl (in, not, and distinguishable), that cannot be distinguished or separated.
indite, v. in-dif (L. indictum, to publish, to an-

ease in a healthy body; that which taints or corrupts, as by communication from one to another: infectious, a. -shig, having the quality of infecting; contaminating; apt to spread; infectiousness, n. -nis, quality of being capable of communicating disease; infectiously, nd. -li: infective, a. -tie, able or tending to taint with noxious matter or bad qualities. Note.—Contagion and contagious are used with respect to things which spread by contact or initiation; infection and infectious are generally restricted to a more hidden and diffusive power, but this distinction is not always observed.

is not always observed.
infectind, a in-felicind (L. in, not, and fectindus, prolific), unfruitful; not producing young; infectindity, in inifectindits, unfruitfulness.
infeffment, n. in-felicindit (in, into, and feeffment-from F. felfer, to convey the fiel or fee to a new coner-see feff and fee), the act of giving symbolical possession of heritable property, the evidence of which is an instr. of sushie; the placing in possession of a fee or freehold estate; infeff or infeoff, v. in-feff-see enfecti. -see enfeoff.

-see ensen. infelicitous, a. in:felits:1-tis (in, and felicitous), very unhappy; not prosperous: in felicity, n. -t-t, unhappiness; unfortunate state. infelt, a. in:felt (in, in, and felt), felt within, or

infalt, a. (n:/felt (in, in, and jett), test warms, v. deeply, infar, v. in-fer (I. in/fero, I bring or carry into-from in, into, and fero, I bear or carry: F. in/fero; to deduce as a fact or consequence; to assume or draw, as a conclusion, from general facts; infering, inp.: inferred; pp. -ferd: infer able, a. -d-bl, also infer rible, a. -rt-bl, that may be inferred or deduced from premises: inference, n. in/fer-fan, a conclusion drawn from previous arguments; a truth or proposition drawn from on another truth or proposition. or proposition drawn from another truth or proposi-tion which has been admitted, or which is supposed to be true: in'feren'tial, a. -én'shâl, deducible by inference: in'feren'tially, ad. -shâl-lê, by way of

inference.

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before passes, in the passes, the earth, infernal, a in-fer-ndl (L. inferni, those below; infernus, lying below: It. inferno, hell; infernale, pert. to hell, hell infero-branchiate, a. infero-branchiate, a. inferus, below, and Gr. Jornaphia, gills, having the gills arranged along the sides of the body under the margin of the mantile—applied to an order of gaster-opodous molluses. Inferred, inferring, inferrible—see infer. infertile, inferring, inferrible—see infer. infertile, a. in-fer-ill (L. in, not, and fertiles, fruitful), not fruitful or productive; barren: inferrible, d. d.: in fertility, n. -48'i-ti, barrenness; unproductiveness.

ductiveness.

infest, v. in. fest (i. infesto, I trouble or vex—from infestus, made unsafe, hostile: It. infesture: F. infester, to infest), to trouble greatly: to disturb; to harass; to annoy by presence and numbers, as vermin: infesting, imp.; infest d, pp. infeudation, n. infest d, distributed by William the Conqueror to his followers: AS. feot. William the Conqueror to his followers: AS. feot. cattle, riches—see feet, the act of putting into possession of an estate or fee; the granting of tithes to laymen.

session of an estate of real laymen, infidely, not trustworthy—infidel, n. inifidely, faithful: it. and L. infidely, from in, not, and fidely, faithful: it. and L. infidely, an unbeliever; noe who does not believe in the division of Christianity; one not of the faith—applied laymen.
infidel, n. in:ft-dil (l. infidelis, not trustworthyfrom in, not, and fidelis, faithful: It. and L. infidele),
an unbeliever; one who does not believe in the divine
origin of Christianity; one not of the faith—applied
by Mohammedans to Christians, and vice versā; a
sceptic: ad, unbelieving; sceptical: in fidelity, n.
deli'sti, disbellef in revealed religion; unfaithfulness
in married persons; hreach of trust; treachery.
infiltrate, v. infiltrate (in, into, and filtrate: F.

filtrer, to filtrate), to enter into a substance through means of its pores: infiltrating, imp.: infiltrated, pp.: in filtrated, pp.: infiltrated, pp.

infirm, a. in-ferm' (L. infirmus, weak, infirm-

end, infirm, a in-ferm' (L. infirmus, weak, infirm—from in, not, and firmus, strong, solid; It. infermo: F. infirme), wask in bodily or mental health; feeble; inresolute: infirm'ly, ad. -li: infir'mity, n. -l-ii, also infirm'ness, n. a falling; a fault; a disease, malady, or defect: infirm' ary, n. -l-ii, a hospital for the sick poor; a place for gratuitous medical relief.

Infix, v. in-filed (L. in, into, and firms, fast, firm), the filed (L. in, into, and firms, fast, firm), the filed (L. in, into, and firms, firm); infixed; in to implicate infixed; ing.; inp.; infixed; in no cro, and firmms, fame), to set on firefrom in, in or on, and firmms, fame), to set on fire; to kindle; to excite; to increase or augment; to exaperate; to grow hot or angrey: infiaming, imp.; inflamed, pp. fidmd: infia'mer, n. -mer, one who inflames; infiammable, as, in-fidm-ma-bl, that may be easily kindled; combustible: infiam'mably, ad. -blf: infiam'mably, ad. -blf: infiam'mably, ad. -blf: infiam'mable, as, n. -blf-li, the state or quality of being readily set on fire: in fiammation, n. -md-shin, rechess and heat in some part of the body, accompanied with pain and swelling; leat; animosty: infiam'matory, a. -feri, tending to infiame or excite; marked by infiammation, at a first combustible is maked by infiammation.

tending to inflame or excite; marked by inflammation.

inflate, v. in-flat (L. inflatium, to blow into, to cause to swell—from in, into, and flare, to blow: Sp. inflar, to inflate), to fill and swell out with air; to blow in; to puif up; to clate; inflating, imp; inflated, pp; add, blown up; filled with air; pompous; full of high sounding words: inflating; ad. 4: inflation, n. inflation, the state of being distended, as with air; the state of being puried up, as with pride or vanity. The state of being puried up, as with pride or vanity. The state of being puried up, as with pride or vanity. The state of being puried up, as with pride or vanity. The state of being puried up, as with pride or vanity. The state of the pride of the state of the state of the pride of the state o

flect, v. in-fluid' (L. inflictum, to strike one thing against another—from in, on, and flipe, I strike down, to lay on; to impose, as a punishment or disgrace inflicting, imp.: inflict'ed, pp.: inflict'er, n. one who: infliction, n. in-fluid-shin, the act of laying on or applying; that which is applied; punishment or hard-ship imposed; a calamity: inflict'tive, a. -tiv, able of tending to inflict.

ove or affect by moral force; to lead of direct; to sove by physical power; in fluencing, imp.; in flu-med, pp.—enst; in fluencing, imp.; in flu-med, pp.—enst; in fluencial, a. enst-ind, exerting a size ting or modifying power over the minds of men; a "ten tially, ad. shall-it, influenca, n. ins/fib-en/sd (it. influenca, influence— tes above), a severe epidemic catarrh or cold, at-traled with loss of strength, and with fever. Influence, to flow or run into -from in, into, and fluo, I flow), the act of flowing in; laston; importation.

-from is, into, and fluo, I flow), the act of flowing in;
mission; importation.

Inided, v. in-fold' (in, into, and fold), to wrap up;
we infold ed, pp; infold ment, n. -ment, act of inlike; state of being infolded.

Inform, v. in-fairrin' (L. informare, to shape, to
taken—from in, in or on, and formo, I form or
hape; It. informare; F. informer, to inform), to
the communicate knowledge to; to make
hown to; to tell; to give intelligence: inform'ing,
ing: informed', pp. fairermd: informath, n. n-forside, one who communicates intelligence or news;
informer, mere, one who makes it his business to sea; one who communicates intelligence or news; a bigrace, new, one who makes it his business to space of a criminal or filegal character before the substrities; information, n. n/po-md-shun, intelli-gue; knowledge derived from reading or instruc-be; an accusation laid against a person in a court of law; to inform against, to accuse of a breach of

as. "Mermal, a. tn-för'md! (in, not, and formal: Sp. is/mmal), irregular; contrary to established forms; with the official forms; not competent: informally, ad. di: informality, n. mdi'-ti, want of attempt of the official forms; irregularity control of the official forms; irregularity.

is an executioned of official forms; irregularity is mor procedure.

hits, in frd (L.), the first element in certain scientisterms, signifying "beneath," "below,"—as infraction, n. in-frdishim (L. infraction, a breaking, ivalening—from in, into, and fractum, to break: Lafraction), breach; violation; non-observance.

hitsneithe, a. in-frain-it-it (in, not, and frangible, a. in-frain-it-it (in, not, and frangible, at anothe broken or separated into particular, infraighble, intraguent, a. in-frain-cell (in, not, and frequent; a fangible), intraguent, a. in-frain-cell (in, not, and frequent; infrain-cell (in, not, and frequent; infraement), and infraind papening: infraement, in-increase, also infrequence, n. -kucha, the state of occurring rarely; uncommoness: infrequently, ad. -ii.

littings, v. In-frain (L. infringer, to break to intraguent).

quarity, ad. ii.
infringe, v. in-fring' (L. infringere, to break to
pleess-from in, into, and frango, I break), to break,
as laws; to violate; to transgress; to encroach; infinging, imp: infringed, pp. -fringd'; infring' er, n.
-r, one who: infringe ment, n. ment, breach; violation, as of an agreement or right; inon-fulliment;
the infraction of the copyright or patent-rights of

the infraction of the copyright or patent-rights of another; encroachment. Infuls, n. plu. in/fal-le (L. infuls, a band), in ecclerisation costume, the pendents to the mitre. "Infundibular, a. in/fun-dibi-lar (L. in/tundibular, a tannel or funnel) in bot, having the form of a tun-nel; funnel-shaped; infun'dibi-liform, a. di-buili-form, a. infur'atte, p. tunnel-shaped; infun'dibi-liform, a. di-buili-form, a. infuriate, a. in-für'att (L. in, into, and furiation, to drive rand; furia, a funy, a fiend), enraged; individual v. to enrage; to render furious; to madden; infuriating, lunp, infuriated, pp.; adj. rendered furious of mad.

or mad.

influes, v. in-fils' [L. influesum, to pour into—from
in, into, and fundo, I pour: It. influes, influed: F.

siquer, to influes, to pour in, as a liquid; to instil,
as principles; to steep in water without boiling: inraing, imper, influed: p., filsel', influeshed, a. x.i.bl.,
that may be influed: influeshen, n. (n. fils'shim, (L. infilsel, a. pouring in: F. influeshen), the operation of
seeping in water to extract the medicinal qualities
of shares, a preparation obtained by nouring builting of plants; a preparation obtained by pouring boiling water on a substance, as on tea; the liquor so ob-tained; figuratively, inspiration; suggestion; instil-ling; infu sive, a -#2ste, having the power of being

infused.

infusfile, a. in-fáist-bl (in, not, and fusible), that
cunnot be dissolved or melted: infusibility, n. -billfi, incapability of being dissolved or melted.

infusoria, n. in-fá-sô-ri-â (la. infusus, poured into
crowded in), very minute animal organisms or animalcules inhabiting water containing decaying vegetable or animal matter—so called from their being

readily obtained in infusions of vegetable matter that have been exposed to the air: infusorial, a. ri-dl, obtainable by infusion; pert, to infusoria: infusory, a. in-fuser, applied to an order of animalcules ob-tained in infusions; containing infusoria.

ingathering, n. in-gath-er-ing (in, into, and gather-ng), harvest; the act of securing the fruits of the ing), earth.

earth.
ingeminate, v. in-jēm'ti-nāt (L. ingeminatum, to redouble—from in, into, and gemino, I double or increase), to double or repeat : ingem'inating, imp: ingem'inated, pp.: ingem'ination, n. repetition; reduplication.

reduplication, ingender—see engender, ingenious, a. n.j.eni.us (L. ingenious, endowed with genius; ingenium, innate or natural quality, capacity—from in, into, and genium, to beget, to create: It. ingenio, genius), inventive; skifful or prompt to contrive; clever or curious, as applied to any work or mechanism; witty, acute, or polited; inge-niously, ad. 4i: inge-niousless, n. also ingenuity, n. in:je-nii-it, cleverness or superior power of invention; quickness or acuteness in forming new and unexpected combinations; superior skill. ingenuous, a. in:jeniu-it (l. ingeniuus, frank, natural—from ingenere, to instil by birth or nature: It ingenuous, a. in:jeniu-it (L. ingenius, frank, natural—from ingenere, to instil by birth or nature: it ingenius, frank; andid; free from reserve or dissimulation; frank-ness: ingen'uously ad. 4ir ingen'uousness, n. -nés, openness of heart; freedom from reserve or dissimulation.

lation.

ingest, v. in-jēst' (L. ingestum, to pour or throw into-from in, into, and gero, I bear), to throw into the stomach: ingest'ing, imp:: ingest'ed, pp:: ingest-ion, n. in-jēst-iskin, the act or throwing into the stomach: ingest an, plu: in-jēst-iskin, the act or throwing into the stomach; ingest an, plu: in-jēst-iskin, the act or throwing into the ingest and the stomach; ingest and ingest and ingest in ingest and ingest in in

uus, a little life—from 1991s, a fre), in Scot, a free fireplace, inglorious, a in-gló:fr-is [L. inglorius, without glory or fame—from in. not, and gloria, glory, renown), not bringing honour, glory, or fame; mean; disgraceful; inglo-frouness, n. ingluvies, n. in-gló:ri-ez [L. the crop or maw of animals), the crop or partial dilatation of the esphagus in birds; the stomach of ruminants: ingluvial, a.

-vi-al, connected with the crop.

"Bi-da, connected with the days," ingorge-see engorge.

Ingot, n. in-joi (F. lingot, an ingot or wedge: Ger. eingus, a melting-vessel, an ingot-mould—from Ger. eingiessen; Dut. ingieten, to pour in), originally the mould in which the netal was cast; a small mass or wedge of unwrought metal—generally said of silver or cold.

or goint, v. in-graff' (in, into, and graff), to insert a ingraft, v. in-graff' (in, into, another for propaga-tion; to plant or introduce something foreign; to set or its deeply: ingraft'ing, imp.: ingraft'ed, pp.: in-graft'ment, n. the act of ingrafting; the thing ingrafted.

ingrain, v. In-gran' (in, into, and grain), to impreganges in, v. st-graft (in. into, and grain), to impreg-nate or fix deeply; to dye in the raw material, or before being manufactured: ingraining, imp.: in-grained, pp. -graft': adj. theroughly impregnated; dyed in the raw material. or before manufacture

grained, pp. -prand: adj. thoroughly impregnated; dyed in the raw material, or before mamme, ingratiate, v. sn.-graishied (L. sn. into, and gratia, favour: it. sn.-graishied; d. sn. into, and gratia, favour: it. sn.-graishied; d. sn. into, and gratia, favour: d. sn.-graishied; d. sn. into, and gratia of the sn.-graishied; d. sn.-graishied; in material din, not, and gratitude; n. sn.-graishied-from L. sn.-graishied-

for benefits conferred, ingrediens, going or entering into-from in, into, and gradien, I go: F. ingrédient, that which enters into a compound or instrure; a compouent part.

Ingress, n. in-grés (L. ingressis, an entering or a going into-from in, into, and gradien. I go), entrance; power, right, or means of entrance; ingression, n. in-grésh-in, the act of entering, inguinal, a. ing-gwin-di (L. inguen, the groin), pert, to the groin.

inguif, v. in-gulf (in, into, and gulf), to swallow up wholly, as in a gulf or depth; ingulfing, imp.; in-

gulfed', pp. -qui/f': ingulf ment, n. the swallowing up in a gulf or abysa.

ingurgitate, v. in-gerificiat (L. ingurgitatum, to swallow up or gulf in-from in, in, and gurges, a whirl-pool: It. ingurgitatitate, to swallow greedily or in great quantity: ingur gits iting. impl: ingur gits ited, pp.: ingurgitation, -da'abis, the act of swallowing in great quantity.

inhabit, v. in-habit (L. inhabitare, to dwell in, to inhabit-from in, into, and habito, I dwell), to occupy, as a place of settled residence; to live or abide: inhabit impl: inhabitath, ad., occupied, as by persons or animals: inhabitathe, a. -da'o, that may be dwelt in: inhabitath. -t-dain, to that inhabitath.

dweis or reades in a place: innabluer, n. -eer, an inhabitant, inhals, v. in-hal' (L. inhalo, I breathe, to draw into the lungs, as air; to inspire: inhaling, imp.: inhaled, pp.-hald': inhaler, n. -ler, one who or that which: inhalable, a. -lebd, that may be drawn into the lungs: inhala' tion, n. -shin, the drawing into the lungs: inhala' tion, n. -shin, the drawing into the lungs of air, fumes, or vapour; that which is inhaled

the lungs of air, tunnes, or vapour; that which is inharmonic, a. in harmonic, discordant; not musical: in harmonic, discordant; not musical: in harmonic also ordant; unmusical: in harmon industry, and harmonic also ordant; unmusical: in harmon industry, and harmon industry, and inhares, v. in her (i. inharmo, 1 remain firm or fast inhares, v. in her (i. inharmo, 1 remain firm or fast inharmon; inharmon inharmon, inharmonic inharmon; inharmonic inharmon; inharmonic inharmon; inharmonic inharmon; inharmonic inharmon; inharmonic inharmon; inh

Inherit, v. is. Aser. it (Norm. F. charter, to inherit, to possess by descent from an ancestor; to inherit), to possess by descent from an ancestor; to inherit), to possess by descent from an ancestor; to receive by nature from a progenitor, as a disease or quality; to enjoy; inheritsing, imp. inherited, pp. active to the control of t

a crue: ace, to shaim' (L. inhumare, to bury in the ground—from in, into, and hamo, I bury: F. inhumer), to bury; to inter; to deposit in the earth, as a dead body: inhuming, imp.: inhumed; pp. hama' inhumation, n. inhumation, in the act of burying interment.

inhumation, n. 6n-hama-same, and the interments interments, a. 6n-mi-l-kal (L. inimicus, unfriendly-from in, not, and amicus, a friend), hostile; unfriendly; adverse: inimiteably, ad. -it. inimitable, a. in-mi-l-dab (L. inimitabilits, that cannot be imitated—from in, not, and imitor, I initate: F. inimitable, a. that cannot be imitated cropied: inimitably, ad. -bli: inimitability, n. -bli:-it. iniquitons, a. it-li:-it-sic_L iniquitons, unevenness, injustice—from in, not, and arguess, even, equal: It.

iniquita; F. énépétié, iniquity), characterised by injustice; very unjust; wicked: iniquitously, ad. disit: iniquity, n. sol-ié, injustice; wickedness; makud departure from justice.

initial, a. én-iol-ié, injustice; wickedness; makud departure from justice.

initial, a. én-iol-ié (i. ésétium, beginning, an entrance: lt. énéséde: F. ésétéd), beginning; be finé belieter of a vord or proper name: initials, n. ph. és-iol-ié, te initials, n. ph. és-iol-ié, entre de l'adite, n. de l'adite, n. de l'adite, initials, n. ph. és-iol-ié, l'adite, initials, inp.; initials, q. ph. a. instructed in the first princples; initials, n. de l'adite, n. de l'adite de l'adite

emieraci imitiative, a. -d-five, serving to introduce: in the introductory stop; power of commencing: initiation, n. -d-shin, the act or process of introducing; formal admission: initiatory, a. -de-f, serving to introduce; initroductory.

faject, v. in-jeht fl. injectum, to throw or cast in or into-drow in, into, and jacer, to throw, to throw or cast in or into-drow in, into, and jacer, to throw, to throw or cast in or into-drow in, into, and jacer, to throw, to throw or cast in or into-drow in, into, and jacer, to throw, to throw or cast in or into-drow in, into, and jacet ed., pp. a liquid in; the liquid substance to be thrown into a body: injection-pipe, the pipe through which cold water passes to the condenser of an engine. injudicial, a. injudicious, a. injudicious,

since overed with like on which the inking-roler is turned to receive the requisite quantity of lik. inkle, n. ing/kl (F. ligneul, strong thread used by shoemakers and saddlers), a kind of broad linen tape; blenched yarn.

bleached yarn.
inkling, n. ingk-ling (Dan. ymple, to whisper, to
spread a rumour—from lecl. um', a murmur), a lint
or whisper; an intimatic.
inlace, v. in-like (in, into, and lace), to embellish
with work resembling lace; inlacing, imp.; inlaced;

with work resembling lace: inlarcing, imp.: inlaced, pp. -4ds'.

inlaid, in-loft—see inlay.

inland, a. in-ldad (in, into, and land), interior; remote or distant from the sea; domestic; not foreign; a. interior part of a country: in landsr, n. a dweller remote from the sea; inland bills, bills of exchange drawn and payable in the same country: inland trade, the home trade in goods spread over the country, and which does not pass by sea; inland revenue, that portion of the national income which is derived from stamps, taxes, and excise—see customer which is derived from stamps, taxes, and excise—see customer.

w. &s.ld' (in, into, and lay), to ornament a by inserting thin places of ivory, pearl, fine stall, &c. inlay'ing, imp.: n. the art of invery, fine wood, metal, &c., for decorative is maids, pp. and pt. in.ldd': ninlay'er, n. one

a. fm:lēt (in, into, and let), a small bay or re-he shore of a lake, sea, or river; a place of e pe

a passage into.

a. failt-fr (in, into, and lier), in geol., the eff outlier; a space occupied by one formatia is completely surrounded by another that

(AS. inlic, internal), internal; secret:

, init (AS. inlic, Internal), Internal; secret, naily; within, and mate), a cf the same family or household; a lodger, of the same family or household; a lodger, eithest within; remotest from the surface, for ficel, fans, a house—from inn, within; a house-from inn, within; a house for lodgentertaining travellers; a tavern: Inna of 5 Eng., a college of law professors and structures in which are many apartments for the of students and practitioners at law; imigon one who keeps an inn or tavern.

s. in nat (L. innatus, inborn, natural—from and natus, born: It. innato), inborn; native; in bot., applied to anthers when attached to the filament: in nately, ad. -16: in nateness,

the filament: in ately, ad. ii: in ateness, y of being innate.

a. in-ner (AS. inn, within, comparative of her in; not outward; interior; in most, also st. a. superl, of in; furthest inward.

s. v. in-nerv (L. in, lnt), and nerves, a nerve of, to invigorate; to strengthen: innerving, merved, pp. nerved, in hervation, n. -ediat vital process by which nervous energy is any part.

s. o. inings (from in: AS. inn, within), a.

of the interior of the interior output in the interior of the interior of the interior output in the interior of the

s, n. ininingz (from in: AS, inn, within), a d in cricket; a turn for using the bat; lands

d in cricket; a turn for using the bat; mand of from the sea.

d. a. inino-sent (L. innocens, harmless, st. in, not, and noceo, I hurt: F. innocent: It. c), not producing injury; harmless in effects; n crime or evil actions; blameless; pure; n. one free from guilt or guile; a person delintellect; an idiot; in nocently, nd. it. in nocent; n. sens, also in nocency, n. sens, freedom quality that can injure; freedom from sin or urity or simplicity of heart.

1012. a. in-nok-in is (L. innocuus, harmless—not, and noceo, I hurt: It. innocuo), harmless at safe; innocuously, ad. in nocuosus.

e, a. in-nomi-nai (L. in. not. without a name; in anat., applied to a bone the pelvis, composed of three portions, the base, the hip-bone, and the share-bone; de-g the branch given off to the right by the arch

v. in no val (L. innovatum, to renewthe, v. 46:46-46 [L. (nnovatum, to renew— into, and socus, new: It. (nnovatum; F. (n-e change or alter by introducing something bring in changes: innovating, inn.; in'no-ma; in'novator, n. one who: in'novation, , change by the introduction of something sage in established laws or practices; in bot.,

B, n. in-nokiski-us (L. innorius, harmless not, and norius, hurtful), harmless; free tel qualities: innoxiously, ad. -11: innoxi-

de, n. ining-inido (L. innuendum, a nodding immuru, giving a nod to: It. innuendo), an er oblique hint; an indirect intimation or

e, a. in-na:mér-d-bl (L. innumerabilis, property of the state of the st

trant, a. in'ob-ser'vant (in, not, and obset taking notice; in'obser'vantly, ad. -ii: in g notice : g notice: in'obser'vantly, ad. -li: in'--sins: in'obser'vable, a. -rd-bl, not

capable of being observed: in observance, n. -vdns, heedlessness; negligence; disregard, inoceramus, n. in-obserd-make (Gr. is, a fibre—gen. inos, and kerumos, an earthen vessel), in pool, a genus of fossil bivalves belonging to the wing-shells or pearl oysters—so named from the fibrous structure of their shells.

shells.
inoculate, v. in-ok/d-ldt [L. inoculatum, to ingraft an eye or bud of one tree into another—from in, into, oculus, an eye: F. inoculer, to inoculate), to communicate disease by inserting infectious matter into the punctured skin or flesh; to bud; to propagate by budding: inoculating, inno: inoculated, pp.: inoculator, n. one who: inoculating, inno-diating, into-diating, into-diating, incoulating, into-diating, into-diating, into-diating, into-diating, into-diating, into-diating, into-diating, into-diating, by inserting contor, n. one woo: Ince us usen, n. we oren, no each or practice of communicating disease by inserting contagious matter into the punctured skin; the act of inserting the eye of a bud into another stock, incolorous, a. in-o-der-distL. incolorous, without smell; It. incoloro; F. incolore, wanting scent; having no small

smell, inoffensive, a inidification (in, not, and affensive), hasnless; doing no injury or mischief: inidicatively, ad. 4i: in offensiveness, n. 4is. inofficial, a inidifishid (in, not, and efficial), not proceeding from the proper officer or from proper authority; inofficially, ad. 4i. inoperative, a. in-operative, in-operative, in, not, and operative),

cause, a ind, without an opercumm or ind—applied to certain univalve shells.
inopportune, a. in-op-portunes, in-op-portunes, in-op-portunes, suitable, in-convenient; unseasonable: inop'portunes, suitable, in-convenient; unseasonable: inop'portunes, ad. -if. inoppressive, a. in-Op-pressive (in, not, and oppres-sive), not burdensome.

sire), not burdensome, incredinate, a. in-ordinate, a. in-ordinate, a. in-ordinate, a. in-ordinate, in regular from in, into, and ordino, I put in order, irregular; not limited to rules; excessive; inor dinately, ad. difinor dinateness, n. -nes, want of regularity; excess, inorganic, a. in-or-ganich, not endowed with the organs or instruments of life; not produced by vital action; in med., not apparently connected with change in structure; in-organically, ad. -dif. inorganised, a. -ted, not having organic structure, as earths or metals, inosculate, v. in-in-organical action; in metals, in-organical action; in organically, and -difficulties or metals.

metals.

metals.

inosculate, v. in. δs'ků.ldt (L. in, into, and osculatus, kissed—from osculum, a little mouth), to unite as two vessels in a living body; to unite by contact: inosculating, imp.: inosculating, inosculation, n. shith, union by mouths or ducts.

inquest, n. in-levels (l. inquisitus, searched or inquired into—from is, into, and quaero, i seek or look for the enguests, an inquiry), a judicial inquiry of the enguests, an inquiry, a judicial inquiry of the enguests, an inquiry, a judicial inquiry of the enguests, and inquiry in the enguests, and inquiry in the enguests, and inquiry in sudden death, or concerning a fire, inquietude, n. in-levelt-tidd (L. inquietude, r. undisturbed; figure of the enguests, inquietude), disturbed state; want of rest of mind or body.

inquire, v. in-levels' (L. inquietus, cash-offer for inquire, v. in-levels' (L. inquirectus, cash-offer for inquirectus, cash

inquire, v. in-knotr' (L. inquirere, to seek after-from into, and quære, I seek: F. enquérir), to seek for after; to seek, as for truth by discussion or investi-

in, into, and quere, I seek: F. enqueriri, to seek for rafter; to seek, as for truth by discussion or investigation; to ask about: inqui'ring, imp.: ad.; given to search or inquiry: inquired, pp. **weiv'd': inqui'rer, n. **ve', one who asks a question; a searcher after knowledge: inqui'ringly, ad. **d: inqui'ry, n. **ne*te'ri, a question; a search for truth, information, or knowledge: inquisition, n. **si*ke'-tshi*du (l. **npuisitio, a seek-ing or searching for—from in, into, and question, to seek for: F. *inquisition's Sp. *inquisitionel, a seek-ing or searching for—from in, into, and question of the seek for: F. *inquisition's Sp. **inquisitionel, a seek-ing or searching for—from in, into, and question, a seek-ing or searching for—from in, into, and question, a seek-ing or searching for—from in, into, and question of the courties into search for), apt to ask questions; curious; prying; inquiring: inquisitivolary, ad. **Is: inquisition in some Rom. Cath countries: inquisition in some Rom. Cath countries: inquisition in some Rom. Cath countries: inquisition; inquisition in some Rom. Cath countries: inquisition; in and ready in the inquisition; in and ready in the inquisition; inquisition; inquisition; inquisition; inquisition; inquisition; inquisition; inquisition; in and ready in the inquisition; in and ready in the inquisition; inqui

inroad, n. in'rod (in, and road), encroachment; a sudden invasion.

isalubrious, a. in:sd-16-bri-vis (in, not, and salu-ous: L. insalubris, unwholesome: It. and F. in-ubre), unfavourable to health; unwholesome; insa-ourity, n. in:sd-16-bri-vi, unhealthiness. insalutary, n. in:sdl-ist-vi-vi (in, not, and salutary), if favourable to health. Insane, a. in:sdn' (i. insanus, unsound in mind-com in, not, and smus, sound: It. insano, deranged n mind; mad; craxy; wild or rashly conceived: in-isanely, ad. 4: insanity, n. in-sdn-i-vi, also insane-less, n. -eds, unsoundness in mind; any degree of mental derangement.

ness, n. -nds, unsoundness in mind; any degree of mental derangement.

insatiable, a. in-sd:sht-d-bl (L. insatiablis, not to be astisfied—from in, not, and satio, I satisfy or glut: F. insatiable), incapable of being satisfied or glut: F. insatiable), incapable of being satisfied or appeased; very greed; insatiably, ad. -bli: insatiablity, n. -bli:-it, also insatiableness, n. -bl-nds, a greediness that cannot be satisfied: insatiate, a. -sht-dl, not to be satisfied i insatiately, ad. -li: in satiety, n. -sd:ti:fit, state of being unsatiated.

inscribe, v. in-skrib' (L. inscribere, to write uponform in, on, and scribe), I write), to write or engrave on anything; to assign or address to; to dedicate to; to draw one figure within another: inscribing, imprinceribed, pp. -skribd': inscriber, n. one who: inscribed.

inscription, n. in-skrip: shin (L. in, on, and, scriptius, written), words written or sculptured on a monument, tomb, or building; something written or southerness, to a book, as a mark of respect, or as an information of medical or, and a placed in the circle near the rim being called the logand: inscriptive, stir, bearing an inscription.

Inscrutable, a in-skriftsh (E. inscrutable, I. in-inscribe).

near the rim being called the legend, inscriptive, a.

fiv, bearing an inscriptive in.

inscrutable, a. in-skróid-bl (F. inscrutable; It. inscrutable, inscrutable-from L. in, not, and scrutor, I
search), that cannot be searched into and understood
by man; inscrutable, ad. blt: inscrutableness, n.

bl-nes, also inscrutably ad. blt: inscrutableness, n.

bleng inscrutable.

Siches, also insern'sability, n. billist, quality or being insern'sability, n. billist, quality or being insernutable.

inseam, v. in sem' (in, into, and seam), to impress or mark with a seam or cleatrix.

insect, n. in'sekt (i. insectium, to cut into; insecta, things cut into—from in, into, and seco, I cut; F. insecte; Sp. insecto), a small creeping or flying animal, such as the fly, bee, &c., whose body appears cut or almost divided into parts; insected, n. in-sekt ité did, divided into sections, ille an insect: insection, n. shin, a cutting into: insective, n. plu, in-sekt ité 6-7d (i. insecto, insects, and voro, I devour), a family of animals, such as the hedgehog and the mole, that lives principally on insects; in'sectiv'orons, a. -ris, feeding on insects,

insecure; a. in'sektiv' in, not, and secure), not safe; apprehensive of danger or loss; in'securely, ad. -li: in'security, n. -kir'rit, the condition of being insecure; want of confidence in safety danger; hazard, insensate, a. in-seh-set (Sp. and It insensate, stupid; F. insense, seuse), esserom i. in, not, and sensus, seuse, reason), stupid; destitute of sense or mental perception: wanting sensibility: inservately, a. -li: in-security sunting sensibility inservately and -li: in-security sunting sensibility inservatel

R. insensate, a. in-sensate (Sp. and It. insensate, stupld; P. insensate, neuseless—from L. in, not, and sensus, sense, reason), stupld; destitute of sense or mental perception; wanting sensibility; insensately, ad. dt.; in-sensable, a. st.-bt, that cannot be felt or perceived; incapable of feeling in mind or body; very slow or imperceptible; very gradual; not emotional; dull; stupid: insensable, a.-bt: insensableness, n.-bi-nés, also insensablity, n.-bill+ti, loss of the power of feeling or perceiving; want of power to be readily or easily moved or affected; dulness; stupidity.

Insentant, a. in-sensable in, not, and sentienth, inseparable, a. in-sepid-rabl(in, not, and sententh, inseparable, a. in-sepid-rabl(in, not, and separably, ad.-bii; insep'arableness, n.-bi-nés, also insep'arable insert, inseparably, ad.-bii; insep'arableness, n.-bi-nés, also insep arabli-tiyn, n.-bill-tit, incapability of being separated or disjoined.

insert, v. in-sert (II. insertum, to put or insertum, de put or insert, v. in-sert (II. insertum, to put or insertum, de put or insert, v. in-sert (II. insertum, to put or insertum, de put or insert, v. in-sert (II. insertum, to put or insertum, de put or insertum de put or inse

joined. insert, v. in-sert' (L. insertum, to put or introduce into—from in, into, and server, to interweave, to consect sp. insertar, to insert), to set or place in or among; to thrust in: inserting, imp.; inserted, pp.; inserting, in, in, insert'ed, pp.; inserting, in, in, se's'shim, the act of placing or setting into another thing, or among other things; the thing inserted.

insessores, n. plu. in'sēs-sō'rēz (L. insessus, seated or perched upon-from in, on, and sedeo, I sit), an order of birds that live habitually among trees; the perchers: in'seaso'rial, a. sō'ri-di, pert. to, inset, v. in-sēd (in, into, and set), to set in; to im-

inshaded, a. br-shd-ded (in, into, and shaded), marked with shades, or with different shades, insheathe, v. in-shell (in, into, and sheathe), to hide or cover, as in a sheath, inshore, a. and ad in-shor (in, into, and shore), near

e shore

the shore, inshrine, v.—see enshrine, inshrine, v.—see enshrine, inside, n. twistd (in, into, and side), the inner part; the part within; the interior: add, being within; included or enclosed in anything; interior; internal; ad, in the interior; within; in sides, n. plu, side, passengers in the interior of a vehicle; the internal

passengers in the interior of a vehicle; the internal parts,
insidious, a. tin-sidi-iis (L. insidious), cunning, art-iul-from in, on, and sedeo, I sit: It insidious). Frin-sidieus), deceifful; sly; treacherous; intended to ensare or entrap: insidiously, ad. ii: insidiousness, n. nis, craftiness; deceit; treachery.
insight, n. inisti (in, into, and sight), thorough knowledge or skill; deep inspection or view.
insight, n. plu. in-signi-d. (L. insignia, plu., insignia, n. plu. in-signi-d. (L. insignia, plu., in-signi-c, sing., a badge—from in, on, and signum, a mark), badges or distinguishing marks of office, honour, &c.; signs or visible impressions by which a thing is known.

is known.
Insignificant, a. inisig-nifi-kdnt (in, not, and significant: It. insignificante: F. insignificant; It. insignificante: F. insignificant, without
weight or effect; unimportant; contemptible; trivial:
in significantly, ad. ii: in significance, n. idens,
also in significancy, n. idens, in unimportance; wat
of meaning; triviality: in significantlys, a. id-tie,
not expressing by external signa. is known.

of meaning: triviality: in significative, a. kd-tis, not expressing by external signs.
insincers, a. insin-sèr' (in, not, and sincere: L.
insincers, not genuine, unfair), false; decitful; hypocritical: in sincerely, a. di: in sincerity, n.
-èri-tis, decitfulness; want of truther fidelity,
insinuate, v. in-sin-id-dt (L. insinuatum, to put or
trust into the bosom-from in, into, and sinus, the
bosom, an inlet: F. insinuer: It. insinuary, to push
or work one's self into favour by gentle means; to
wind in; to logratiate, as into the affections or one's
confidence; to hint, generally in a bad sense; to confidence; to hint, generally in a bad sense; to gain on by gentle or artful means; Insin'uatling imp; add, insensibly gaining favour and confidence; having the power of pleasing; insin'ua'ted, pp; is sin'ua'tor, n one who: insin'ua'ton, n.-a-a-b-shan, the art or power of pleasing or gaining on the affections; a hint or distant allusion: insin'ua'tingly, ad. 46:

a hint or distant allusion: insin'ua'tingty, ad. 44: insin'ua'tive, a. 44: stalling on the affections. insipid, a in-sip'dd (L. insipidos, insayoury—from in, not, and sopio, I taste: It insipido: F. insipido; without taste: unable to gratify desire or satisfy the mind; dull; lifeless; flat: insipidity, ad. 41: insipiditosas, n., also in'sipidity, n. pidd-44, want of taste: want of life or spirit.

want of life or spirit.

insist, v. n-sist (i. nsisto, I stand upon—from is,
on, and sisto, I stand: It. insisters: F. insister), to
dwell on and press, as a point or argument; to press
or urge with earnestness, or by way of a command:
insisting, imp: insisted, pp.
in situ, in sitia (L. in, in, and situs, situation), in
its natural position or place—said of a rock or fossil
when it is found in the situation or place in which it
was extinctly formed or demosited.

when it is found in the situation or place in which is was originally formed or deposited, insnare, v. in-snar' (in, into, and snare), to entrap; to allure; to take by guile; to entangle: insnaring, imp.: insnared', pp. -mard': insna'rer, in. -e'r, one

who.

insobriety, n. in/so-briti-H (in, not, and sobriety),
want of sobriety; drunkenness,
insociable, a. in-soi-sh-o-bl (in, not, and sociable: L.
insociable), a. in-soi-sh-o-bl (in, not, and sociable: L.
insociable); inclume; incapable of connection.
insolate, v. in/so-ldl (insolation, to place in the auntrom in, into, and so, the sun, body; in or expose to trays of the sun; in/solating, inp.; in/solated, spi
in/solation, ld/sh/in, exposure to the sun; surfor drying or maturing, as fruits, drugs, &c.; a strol
of the sun. of the

insolent, a. in solent (L. insolens, unaccustom insolent—from in, not, and soleo, I am accustom haughty and contemptuous either in language or haughty and contemptatous either in language of haviour; insulting; overbearing; very rude; solently, ad. 4: in solence, n. -line, impude proud or overbearing treatment of others. insoluble, a. in-sol-ii-bi II. insolubilis, that ex be loosed—from in, not, and coto, I loose; in, and solubile, that cannot be dissolved, as by a bi insolubili viy, n. -bi44-4i, quality of not being as impuder

fusel'vable, a. -ed-bl, that cannot be solved or ex-

insolvable, a. -wid-ly that cannot be solved or explained.

insolvant, a. in-solvant (L. in, not, and solvens, loosening or setting at liberty, psyling: Sp. insolvente, insolvent, unable to psy debts; in peculiary distributions, and solvens, loosening or setting at liberty, psyling: Sp. insolvente, insolvent, unable to psy debts; in peculiary distributions, and insolvente, unable to psyling the period of the control of the

imppis sating, imp.: imspis sated, pp.: adj. thickened: in spissation, ... adi-shin, the act of making a
liquid thick.
Inst., a contraction for instant—see under curt.
instable, a. instable, that does not stand firm), inconstant; prone to change: instables all inconinstable, vin-stable (in, into, and stall) inconinstall vinstant stand or of place in a stall
or official sect, as the outward sign of possession; to:
installed, pp. adoled': install; to set or place in a stall
or official sect, as the outward sign of possession; to:
installed, pp. adoled': installation, inid-shin, he act of giving possession of an office with or order
with the accustomed ceremonies: instal'ment, inment, the act of giving possession of an office with the
installed, pp. adoled': in stallation, inid-shin, act of giving possession of an office with the
installed, pp. adoled': in stallation, ininstalled, pp. adoled': in stallation, ininstalled, pp. adoled': in stallation, ininstalled, pp. adoled': in stallation, ininstant, or, installation, ininstant, in the first instance; solicitation; importunity: v. to mention or give as an example:
in stancing, imp.: in stanced, pp. adoled: instant;
without delay; urgent; current: n. a point in durainstant; occurring or acting at once; in stantinstant, of the instant neounes, n.: instantd, the adoled: (in, into, and state), to set or
lace, as in a rank or condition; instalting, imp.: intated, pp.
instand, ad. in-stadd'(in, into, and state), to set or
lace, as in a rank or condition; instalting, imp.: intated, pp.
instand, ad. in-stallation, and state), to set or
lace, as in a rank or condition; installation, in p.
instand, ad. in-stallation, and state), to set or
lace, as in a rank or condition; i

instep, n. in inlight (in, into, and step), the upper part of the furman foot near its junction with the leg; the part of the hind leg of a horse reaching from the ham to the pastern-joint, instigate, v. in-ist-pit (i. instigates, to incite, to stimulate: it. instigere; F. instiguer, to urge or incite to wrong or crime; to set on or encourage: in stignating, imp: in stigated, pp.: in stigater, ... -fer, an inciter to ill; in stigat siden, n. -gi-kais inciterent to avil or wickedness; impulse to commit a crime or evil article.

inciter to lile in singusteen, p. 18 seemen, n. 187 and inciterate in the own of the control of

tion; order; instructive, a. -fie, conveying knowledge; serving to inform; instructively, ad. -fie instructivenes, n. -nds. instrument, n. in-stroid-ment (L. instrumentum, a tool-from instruo, I prepare, I set in order; IL instruments, e. t. instruments, a tool; a machine; a machine for the production of musical sounds; that by which something is prepared, produced, or done; a content in an ill sense; in struments all a. -fd. per to often in an ill sense; in strumental music; in strumental nation of the intermental an instrument; serving to promote or effect some object; not vocal, as instrumental music; in strumentality, n. -fd. in s

ance.
insufficient, a. inisulf-fishient (in, not, and sufficient), not sufficient; inadequate to any need, use, or purpose; incapable: in sufficiently, ad. -ic: insufficience, n. -ens, also in sufficiency, n. -ens, insufficiency, insufficiency, insufficiency.

Insufar, a. inisultr (L. insula, an island), of the control of the co

interfoliate, v. in: ier-fo: ii-di (L. inter, between, and folium, a leaf), to interleave; to interweave: in'terfo'liated, pp.: adj. interleaved; interwoven: in'terfo'liar, a. -i-er, between two opinions of the control interwoven: in terfo'liar, a. -i-er, between two opinions. posite leaves.

posite leaves. interfused, a initer-fixed (L. inter, between, and fusies, poured), poured or spread between, interganglionic, a initer-francific inite (inter, between, and ganglionic), lying or extending between ganglions.

interhemal, a. in:têr-h8:mâl (L. inter, between, and Gr. haima, blood), in anat., between the hæmal pro-

interhemmal, a initer-hi-mid (L inter, between, and Cr. Aaima, blood), in and., between the hemmal processes or spines, interion, a initerion, in initerion, in initerion, in initerion, a initerior, a initerior, a initerior, a initerior, a initerior, a initerior from the coast or frontier: n interjacent, a initerior-pid-sent (L interjacene, lying) between—from inter, between, and jacens, lying), lying between—from inter, between, and jacens, lying, lying between—from inter, between, and jacens, lying, lying between—from inter, between, and jacens, lying, lying between—from inter, between, and jacens, last of thrown in the interjectic, a thrown in between in interjectic, ing. inp.: interject bed, pp.: interjection, n. jekishin (L. interjection), a word expressing some sudden emotion or passion; an exclamation: in terjec tional, a shin-di, thrown in between or among other words or phrases.

Interlace, to interlaced, to insert one thing so as to plat or twine with another; to internix: interlaceding, imp.: in terlaced.

insertion within.

plate or kun't with another; to intermix: in terlarlate or kun't with another; to intermix: in terlacinsertion within
interlard, v. inter-lated (inter, between, and
lardum, the fut of bacon), to insert pieces of fat among
lean; to diversify by mixture: interlarding, imp.:
in'terlard'ed, pp.
interlave, v. inter-late (inter, between, and leave),
to insert blank leaves in a book between other leaves;
in'terleaving, imp.: in terleaved, pp. -leavi? adj.
having blank leaves inserted between.
Interline, v. trifer-lite' (inter, between, and leave),
having blank leaves inserted between.
Interline, v. trifer-lite' (inter, between, and lines,
a lines, in terlining, imp.: in terlined, pp. -leavi? adj.
having lines written between lines; in terlin'eav.
having lines written between lines; in terlin'eav.
having lines written between lines; in terlin'eav.
he lines formerly written or printed; in terlin'eav.
he lines formerly written or printed; in terlin'eav.
he lines; correction by writing between the lines;
a passage or words written between lines.
interlocution, n. inter-lic-lakishim (i. interlocutio,
a speaking between—from inter, between, and locutus,
spoken: F. interlocution), a speaking between or
among different persons; a dialogue; interlocutor,
in interlocution, in interline, and but
loopen, to run: Dut, enterloper, a contraband trader;
f. interlocutor, sungding), to thrust one's self into any
business or matter in which one has no just right; to
intrude, n. interlocutor, and locuter, to play among
from inter, between, and ludere, to play, a light
entertalisment given between the parts of another,
interlade, n. inter-lid-lie, interludere, to play and
marry), to marry persons of a family, tribe, or nation with some of another; intermarrying, imp.:
intermarry, v. internative (inter, between, and
marry), to marry persons of a family, tribe, or nation with some of another; intermarrying, imp.;
intermarried, pp. -rid; intermarries, p. intermarried, p. native-lid (i. interludere, to play anong
from inter, between

intermaxillary, a. in termaks-tiller i (inter, between, and maxillary), situated between the maxillary

of jawhout right: in'ter-med'il (inter, between, and meddle), to interfere in the affairs of others officiously of without right; in'termed'dling, imp. -med'ling:

in'termed'died, pp. -med'id: in'termed'dier, n. -W. one who.

one who.

intermede, n. initer-meta' (F.—from L. inter, between, and meetins, middle), a musical intensite generally of a burlesque kind: in terme dial, a. set di-dl. lying between or going between in terme dist, a. set di-dl. lying between two extremes; being between two middle, between two extremes; being between two points; intervening; entry in the middle, between two extremes; being between two middle, between two extremes; being between two points; intervening in terme dist, in the middle, in the middle,

interment, n. sn-ter-ment (from inter, which set) the act of covering with earth; burial.

interminable, a. tn-ter-mi-na-bi (L. intermissi, without limits—from in, not, and terminue, a bout-ary line; F. interminable, boundless; endiess; uniting no limit; interminably, ad. bit; interminableness, n. bl-nbs; interminable, a. mi-nat, endess; unitinted.

interminable v. taith minable limits.

THE WALL TO THE PARTY OF PERSONS AS A SECOND OF THE PERSON OF THE PERSON

unlimited. intermingle, v. in'ièr-ming'gi (inter, between sal mingle), to mix together; to put some things among others; to be mixed; in'termin'gling, imp.: in's min gled, pp. -gld; adj. intermixed or mingled w

ermission, n. initér-mishiun (L. interm

intermission, n. inter-mishids (L. intermissio, breaking off, an interruption—from finier, between and missing, sent: F. intermission), cessation for time; pause; temporary interruption: in the intermission of time; pause; temporary interruption: in the mission of its office of the intermistic of the intermistic office of the intermistic of the int

springs, springs when coses nowing on a time acceptation interral x v. inter-mixe (I. intermixtum, to mix o mingle among—from inter, between, and mixtum, to mingle), to mingle some things with others; to be mingled together; in termix ture, n. -mixe': in termix ture, n. -mixe': n mass of interval and mingled foothers.

mingled together: in termixing, imp.: in termixed pp. mixes'; in termixture, n. mixe'iar, a mass of ingredients mingled together. intermundane, a. intermindan (inter, and mundane), being between worlds, or orb and orb. intermural, a. intermixed it. intermixed is, intermixed it. intermixed i

Gr. neuron, a nerve), situated between the neural processes in pines.

Internode, n. inter-nod (L. internodum, the space between awo knots or joints-from inter, between, and notists, a knot), in a plant, the portion of the stem lying between two nodes or leaf-buds: internodical, a fid-d, lying between two nodes or joints.

internuncio, n. inter-ninteriolist, internuncio, a messenger between two ours or governments; a representative of the Pope at small states or republica. intercoassal, a sinter-diseducit (inter, between, and counte), lying between two seas; a communication connecting two ceasus, as a railway, intercoassal, a sinter-diseducit (inter, between, and occause), lying between two seas; a communication connecting two ceasus, as a railway, intercoassal, a sinter-diseducit (L. inter, between, and occause, and of bone-from os, a bone), situated between or within the bones; also in terror seous, a. def-dis-dis-distance of the state of the second of

86-48. interpellation, n. in:ier-pēl-lā'shān (L. interpellatio, a hindrance—from inter, between, and pello, I drive, I interrupt), an interruption of one speaking; a sum-mons or citation; an earnest address.

or intended; a design or purpose; drift: intently, ad. 45, carnestly: intentiness, n. close application of the mind: to all intents and purpose, or to all intents, in all applications or senses, whatever may be meant or designed; intention, n. 61-61-63-63, sim or determination; design; jurpose; carnestness: intentional, a. shân-d, done with design or purpose; intentionally, ad. 45; intentioned, a. shân-d, in purpose or design—only used when preceded by seal, sil, &c.; well-intentioned, a. having good intentions: till intentioned, having bed intentions: to heal by the first intention, in surg., to heal, as a wound, without suppuration.

supportation.
inter, inter, Latin prefix signifying "between,"
'among," as in intermarry—the French form is entre,
as in entertain.

of a discrete measure of a series, intercedo, I go or come hotween—from suier, between, and cedo, I go: it. interceder: F. interceder; b. interpose; to act as a friend between parties at variance; to plead in favour of one: in terce ding, imp.: in terce ded, pp.: in terce der, n.

in terce diag, imp.: interce ded, pp.: in terce der, n. one who.

intercellular, a. in:ler.eli/a.kr (l. inter, between, and cellula, a. little storehouse), in bot, lying between the cells or the cellular tissue.

intercept, v. in:ler.epi/ (l. interceptum, to take or catch between two points—from inter, between, and capte), I state: F. intercepter, to intercept, to take or seize on by the way; to obstruct; to interrupt comminication with a di, setzed in the experience of the intercept included or comprehended between in tercep tion, n. epi-shim, the act of seizing or stopping on the way; obstruction of a course; in tercep tive, a. -fir, serving to intercept or obstruct.

construction of course; in better two, a -tt, serving to intercept or obstruct, intercession, n. trifer-seshiin (L. intercessio, an intervention—from inter, between, and cedo, I go : It, intercessione; F. intercession), the act of interceding; intercessione: F. intercession, the act of interceding; entreaty in favour of another; mediation; interposition with the view of reconciling differences: in tercessional, a. intercession; in tercessor, in. intercessional, a. intercession; in tercessor, n. intercession; in tercessor, a. intercessor, a.

change, to exchange; to put each in the place of the other; to give and take mutually: n. fniér-odani, mutual change, each giving and receiving; alternate succession; commerce; barter it Arterhang ing, imp.: adj. giving and receiving in alternate succession: in-terchanged, pp. change; in 'terchange' able, a. d. bl. that may be given and taken alternately: in 'terchange' able, a. d. bl. that may be given and taken alternately: in 'terchange' able, a. d. bl., that may be given and taken alternately: in 'terchange' able, and bl. that had alternately. In 'terchange' able it's a distribution of the commercial comm

intercept; to interrupt: in tercin ding, imp.: in tercelu ded, pp.: in terclu den, p. . &ličekėn (i. . salectus sam, to clesso or block up), a stopping: interception, intercelline, a inter-bot/tis (i. inter, between, and colls, a hill), a term applied to designate those vallelike spaces or bolikwa which occur in volcande regions have been also controlled to the college of the course of the college of the college of the course of the college of t between the cols or crateriform hillocks of accumula

intercolonial, a. in'tir-kö-lö'nt-di (inter, between, and colonial), relating to the intercourse between dif-

han comment.

forest colonies.

intercolumnistion, n. initer-kd-lümint-dishün (L.
intercolumnistion), distance
inter, between and columna, pillar or post), distance
between two pillars.

daiste-kdm-muint-kd-bl (inter,
land).

between two pillars inter-kom-ma'nt-kd-bl(inter, intercommunicable, a. inter-kom-ma'nt-kd-bl(inter, between, and communicable), that may be mutually communication; in tercommunication; in tercommunication in tercommunication and intercommunication and intercommunication or intercommunication. Activities, reciproval communication or intercourse, intercommunication, in the intercommunication; mutual communication; mutual freedom or exercise, as of religion.

intercostal, a. inter-kon-inter. between, and contin a rible lying between the ribs.

intercostal, a initr-hon-tall (l. initr-, between, and couts, a rib.) lying between the riba.

intercourse, b. initr-hors (initr-, between, and course: l. initr-rorsus, a running between—from initr-, between, and cursus, a running), connection by riendly dealings between persons or nations; familiarity; fellowship; trade.

initrocurrents, a init-r-hor-hor-rient (initr-, between, and initrocurrents, a init-r-hor-rient (initr-, between laws).

intercurrent, in which carried (which developed in current), running between or among; intervening; in med, applied to diseases which occur in a scattered manner during the prevalence of polenic disorders: in tercurrence, n. -rens, intervention; occurrence, intercurances, a. intervention; occurrence, intervention or currence, intervention or currence, intervention or currence, and curies, the skin), being within or under the extention of the currence of the skin or under the

akin.

interdependancy, n. initer-de-pen-iden-si (initer, between, and dependency), mutual dependence,
interdict, n. initer-dist. (initeriation, to make a
prohibitory order-from inter, between, and distum,
to say or tell, a prohibiting order or decree; a prohibition issued by the Pope restraining the clergy from
performing any spiritual services: v. initer-dist', to
forbid; to prohibit; to cut off from the spiritual services of the church: interdicting, imp. interdicted, pp.: in terdiction, n. -disk-shan, a prohibition; a
prohibitive decree: in terdictive, a. -iv, serving to
prohibit: in terdictory, a. -iv-s.

interdigital, a. initer-dist-idal (inter, between, and
digital), in anat., situated between the fingers; pert.
to the spaces between the fingers.

Interdigital, a initir-dif-idl (infer, between, and digital), in and, situated between the fingers, to the spaces between the fingers.

Interest, in initir-dif, inference, it is of advantage—from initer, between, and esse, to be: F. initiral; old F. initirest, interest, influence over others; benefit; good; regard to private profit or advantage; concernshare; price paid for the use or loan of money—the sum lent being called the principal, the interest for a year on £100 the rate, and the principal and interest the amount: v. to concern; to affect; to engage, as the attention or affections; to give or have a share in: interesting imp: add, exciting the attention or curiosity; in terested, pp: add, having regard to private advantage; concerned in any cause, event, or undertaking: in terestedness, n.: in terestingly, ad. II: in terestingness, n. the condition or quality, adding interesting; simple interests, the interest both of the sum lent and of the amount for any one year becomes the principal for the amount for any one year becomes the principal for the mext.

next.
interfacial, a intir-fat-shidt [1. inter, between, and
facies, the face), included between two faces or planes,
interfaces, v. interfer; [1. inter, between, and fare,
to bear or carry, or freire, to strike), to interpose; to
intermeddle; to take part in the business or concerns
of others: interfering, inp. meddling; clashing;
interfereddling in the affairs of others; interposition;
in price, a term used to express certain phenomena
which result from the mutual action of the rays of
light on each other.

light on each other.
interfluent, a in-tir:fi6-ënt (L. interfluens, flowing between—from inter between, and fluo, I flow), flow-

der, to intimidate, to inspire with fear, as by threats of violence; to deter; to dishearten: intimidating, imp.: intimidated, pp.: intimidation, n. -dd:swin, the act of making fearful; the state of being intimidated

nation, n. in itse (L. insus, within), in bot, the inner covering of the pollen-grain.
intituled, a. in it itself (see entitle), distinguished by

a title

initialed, a is-it-inid (see emittle), distinguished by attile.

into, prep. in-ito (in, and to), a word which denotes entrance or passage inwards; denoting the passing from one state or form to another.

intolerable, a in-it-it-it-it-it li. iniolerabitis, insupportable—from in, not, and tolero, I bear or sustain: intolerable; F. iniolerable: Intelevable; I have beare; insupportable; I mufferable: intolerable; and of the control of the c

DD. in-tond'.

pp. tw-fond.
intort, v. in-fört' (L. intortum, to twine, to twist; to
—from in, in, and torquee, I twist), to twist; to
wreathe or wind; intorting, imp.; intorted, pp.;
intor alon, n. -tor-kein, a bending or twisting.
intoxicate, v. is-tok-keit (mid. L. intoxicatism, to
drug or poison—from ist, into, and toxicam; Gr.
tokaikom, a poison in which arrows were dipped), to excite or stupefy with strong drink; to make drunk; to exhilarate with narcotics; to excite to a kind of madness; to infatuate; to elate to enthusiasm; intex-

cells within cells.

intractable, a. in-trdk'id-bi (I. intractabitis, unmanageable—from in, not, and tracto, I draw or drug, that cannot be governed or managed; stubborn; obstinate; not to be taught; intrac'table; at -bit; intrac'table; n. -bit'st, also intrac'tablenes; n. -bi-ds, quality of being ungovernable; obstinacy, intrados, n. in-tradks (R. intrados, the concave part of a vault—from L. intra, within, and R. dos; L. dorsum, the back), in arch, the inner and lower intradillaceaus.

intrafeliaceous, a. in'ird.fo'il.a'shns (I. intra, within, and folium, a leaf), in bot., situated within the axil of a leaf so-as to stand between the leaf and

the stem intraboular, a initral-libid-let (intra, within, and lobular), within lobules or little lobes, intramural, a initral-red libid (initra, within, and surers, a wall), within the walls of a city; opposed to extrameral, beyond the walls, intranquillity, n. initral-red libid (in, not, and tranquillity), inquiences; want of real red libid (in translett, a initral-let libid, not, and translett, a libid (in libid), intranslett, a initral-let libid, in, not, and franslett, a libid (in libid), in the libid), in the libid (in libid), in the libid (in libid), in the libid)

intransitive, a. in-transitive L. in, not, and transitum, to pass over: It. intransitive; F. intransitivi, intransitive), in pram., denoting a verb whose action does not pass over to or affect an object—as, I sleep, I run, I sland: intransitively, ad. dl. intransitishe, in intransitivity, ad. dl. intransitional passible, that cannot be transmitted.

Intransmittable, a. intrinsimalizable (in, not, and intransmittable, in intrinsimalizable) (in, not, and

transmutable), that cannot be changed into another substance: intransmutability, n. bill-fit intrant, a. intrant, intrant, intrant, walking into a within: it intrante: F. entrant), entoring; making

entrance.
intrap—see entrap.
intra-see entrap.
intra-uterine, a initral-alter-in (initra, within, and
uterine), within the uterus or womb.
intranch, v. in-trensh (in, and trench: F. trunche,
to cut off), to dig or cut a ditch round a place; to foriffy with ditch or parapet; to ent off part of what le longs to another; to encroach or invade—follows by in or on: intrenching, imp.: intrenched, pp. -trensht': intrench ment, n. -mént, a ditch and par-

by in or on: intrenching, imp.: intrenched. pafrensh?: intrenchiment, n.-mēnt, a disch and parpet for protection.
intrepid, a in-irēp/id (I. intrepidus, undauntel;
fearless—from in, not, and irepido, I tremble at threat
fear: It. intrepidus. F. intrepido, learless; bol;
brave; undaunted; not influenced by fear: intreidly, ad. -it. intrepidus. F. intrepidus. F.
intricate, a. intri-idl II. intricatem, to perperfrom in, in, and tricor. I make or start difficulties,
instricate, a. intri-idl II. intricatem, to perperfrom in, in, and tricor. I make or start difficulties,
I baffle: It. intricately, ad. -it. in 'tricate
seas, n. also intricavy, n. in-ir-id-id-it, state of test
entangled; perplexity; complication.
intrigue, n. in-ir-id, (F. intrigue; It. intrigo, intrigues—from L. intrico. I perplex—see intricate, a
plot or acheme of a private or party kind engaged by
several persons; a love-affair, usually illiei; pla
or scheme; to carry on an illieit love; to plot search;
intriguing, imp.: add, given to secret plotting or
scheme; intrigued, pp. irrepid: intriguingly, adif: intriguer, n.-ger, one who.
intrinale, a. intrinista, also intrinistala, a.-ddi
I. intrinaccus, Invands—from intract, within, and
crimisel, true: genuine; real; inherent; modificaintro, in-iro, a Latin prefix signifying "within,"
introduce, v. intro-das (L. introducere, to lead et
iring intrinistant intrinical acally, delintrinistant intrinical acally

into, mero, a fain prent signifying while, introduce, v. intro-dus; II. introducers, to lead at bring into—from intro-dishin, and duco, I lead, to leak, consect, or bring in; to bring into acquaintance; to bring into notice; to make known: introducing, inp.: in troduced, pp. dishf; in troducer, n. dishing into making people known; the opening or preliminary part of a thing, as of a speech, a discourse, or a book; the bringing in something freit in troducitive, a. dulkfus, serving to introduce; in troductively, ad. dishinductory, a. dert, sing to introduce; in troductively, ad. dishinductory, a. dert, sing to introduce; in the ductorily, ad. dishinductory, a fert, sing to introduce; in the fit of the fit of

chancer; a musical vocal composition appropriate the opening church servicents/sin (I. intromismo, to send inside—from sinto, within, and mitto, I seed to send inside—from sinto, within, and mitto, I seed F. intromission—see infromish, the act of introducent in the control of the control of

ing one body into another; admission; in Scot, its management of property belonging to another: intromit, v. tattro-mit' (L. tatromitto, I send) to send in; to admit; to allow to enter; in Scot, its medide with or manage the affairs of others: intromitting, imp.: intromitted, pp. introrse, a tartroit [L. introrsum, within), in lot, turned inwards or towards the axis of the part is which it is attached—applied to anthers which open on the side next the pistil. introspecture, to introspecture, to look into and examine attentively—from intro, within, and execute [Joseph 10].

look into and examine attentively—from size, within, and specio, I look, to look into or within; to view the inside: in trospecting, imp.; in trospecting, imp.; in trospected, pp.; in trospection, n. *spekitte, looking within; introvert, v. *snitro-vert' (i. *sniro, within, and serie, spekitte, looking within; introvert, v. *snitro-vert' (i. *sniro, within, and serie, turn: it, *introvert' ed., pp.; in 'trovert' sion, n. *cr-sshiro, it, sersus, turned), the act of introverting, intrude, v. *snirod' (i. *snirodere, to thrust into a place—from 'sn, into, and trade, t thrust or push; intrudere), to force or thrust one's said in ; to enter the said of the said o

male, mai, far, low; mile, mil, her; pine, pin; note, not, move;

interpetiolar, a. in: ier-petit-o-ler (inter, between, and petiolar), in bot., situated between the petioles or

and personer, in our, assessed basis of opputte leaves, interplead, v. in:ter-plead interplead, v. in:ter-plead interplead in the principal cause: in terplead er, n. the discussion of an incidental point.

interplacial, v. initer-plat (inter, between, and plead), in law, to discuss a point incidental to the principal cause: in terplaced et., n. the discussion of an incidental point.

interpolate, v. in-ter-pl-alt (L. interpolatum, to give a new face or appearance to—from inter, between, and polio, I trim or deck: it. interpolatum; to add a word or passage to what has been written by another; to alter a book or manuscript; in math, to fill the policy of the polic

interregnum, n. ini-ter-rejonism. (L. inter, between, and regnum, kingly government), the time during which a throne is vacant, interrogate, v. in-ter-rogate (L. interrogatum, to question—from inter, between, and rogo, l. ask: It. interrogate: F. interrogar, to question; to examine by asking questions: inter-rogating, inp.: interrogated, pp.: interrogated, pp.: interrogated, pp.: interrogated, continue and cuestion is asked; interrogative, a in-ter-rojo-d-tic, expressed in the form of a question; in regram, a word that asks a question; in terrogatively, ad. -ti. in the form of a question; interrogatively, ad. -ti. in the form of a question; in terrogatively, ad. -ti. in the form of a question; in terrogatively, ad. -ti. in the form of a question; in terrogatively, ad. -ti. in the form of a question; in terrogatively ad. -ti. in the form of a question; in terrogatively ad. -ti.

in the form of a question; in terrog atory, a dericontaining or expressing a question in a question or
inquiry formally put to a witness.

interrupt, in inder-upt (i. interruptum, to separate by breaking or rending—from inter, between, and
rumpers, to burnt or rend), to stop or hinder by break
ing in upon the course or progress of; to divide or
separate: in terrup ting, inn; in terrup tied, pp., advin
thindered from proceeding; broken; in both, having
the symmetry or regularity of outline or composition
partially destroyed; in terrup-tidy, ad. 41; in terrup-tex, n. -42*, one who: in terrup-tion, n. -shin,
indrance; obstruction; interpresition: in terruptive, a -42*, tending to interrupt: in terrup tively, ad.

45: interruptedly-pinates, in both, having a pinnate
leaf in which pairs of small planse occur between the
larger pairs.

lear in which pairs of small planes occur between the larger pairs. * inter-sekt' (L. intersectum, to divide by cutting—from inter, between, and ecc. I cut: It. intersecare), to cut or cross mutually; to meet and cross each other: intersecting, inp.: intersected, pp. cut or divided into parts: intersection, n. .ek-shin, the cutting or crossing of each other of lines or planes; the point where lines, &c., cut or cross each

other.

Intersperse, v. in:ter.spers' (L. interspersum, to scatter among—from inter, among, and spersum, to scatter here and there among other things: interspers'ing, imp.: interspersed pp. spers': interspers'ing, in speriakin, the act of scatter-ing.

Assantian a initerspers'ind in speriakin, the act of scatter-ing.

interspinal, a. initer-sptinal, also initerspinous, a. sptinus (L. inter, between, and spina, a spine), in

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and, inserted between the spinous processes of the vertebre. Interstallar, a. in the relative, also in terminal are, a. derill, inter, between and stellar, a star, among the stars: beyond the limits of our solar system. interstice, n. in the star is the continuous distance or space between-from inter, between, and sister, to stand, to place: F. interstice, a narrow or small space between things closely set; a small intervening space in terratical, a. -stisk-td., per. to or containing interstices.

interestratified, a. inter-stratificate (inter, between, and stratifical), in good, occurring in the midst of, or along with, other stratu, interestrature, in interestrature, in the restration of the desired control of the state of being between, and

interwoven.

intervoven, intertie, n. tritie-fi (inter, among, and fie), a horizontal timber framed between two posts. intertropical, a tritie-tropic-field (i. inter, between, and tropical), aliasted between the tropica. Intervine, v. tritie-tropic (inter, between, and tropical), aliasted between the tropica. Intervine, v. tritie-tropic (inter, between, and tropical), aliasted between the tropical, intervining, imp.: in tervined; pp. setusid: intervining, imp.: in tervined; pp. setusid: interviningly, al. -ii.
Intervining, imp.: intervined; finiter, among, and troist), interval, v. tritier-troist' (inter, among, and troist), interval, v. tritier-troist' (intervallum, space between interval, n. in-itervalle), space or distance between two acts or events:

places or things; time between two acts or events; distance between two different sounds in music.

intervence, v. inter-wei'. L. intervence come be-tween—from inter, between, and nesso, I come it. intervenie; E. intervenie; be come be-tween—from inter, between nesson or things; to happen between acts or events; to interpose : interpose in tarve along, imp.; adj. coming between persons, things, or events; intermediate: inference persons, things, or events; intermediate: inference in the persons, things, or events; intermediate: inference in the persons in the persons in the persons in the persons in the position of the persons in the position of the persons in the position of the persons in the p

tion. vertebral, a. initer.verite-bral (inter, between, and vertebral), situated between the joints of the vertebra or spine.

interview, n. tn:ter-vu (inter, between, and view), a

interview, it, between the conference, interviewe, v. interviewe, v. interview (inter, between, and necessary, interviewe, v. interviewe, v. interviewe, v. interviewe, interv in terweaving, in terweaving, in terwoven, pp. 400 cm, woven among in terwoven, pp. 400 cm, woven among in terwoven, and as part interwreathed, a. in:ter-rethed (inter, between, and screathed), woven in a wreath.

**Termoven in the state of the state o

intestate, a in-desidal (L intestatus, that has made no testament or will—from in, not, and testor, I bear witness, I make a last will or testament: It intestato: F. intestato; Make a last will or testament: It intestato: disposed of by will: n. a person who dies without making a will: intestator, n. dest the state of dying without having made a vall will. intestine, a in-desito (L intestano, inward, hidden

intestine, a. in-lestin il. intestinus, inward, hidden—from inius, within: il. intestino: F. intestin), contained internally in the animal body; domestic; not foreign: intestines, n. plu. dins, the bowels; the entails; the enail of tube leading from the stomach to the anns: intestinal, a. di.ndi, pert to the intestines, intestine, n. in-lestin il. intesting a different contains, within and extine), in both, one of the inner coverings or membranes of the pollen-grain, situated between the extine and the existing.

tine.
inthral, v. in-thrade? (in, into, and thrad), to en-slave; to shackle: inthralling, imp.: inthralled, pp. -thradeld, enslaved: inthral ment, n. slavery; bond-age; also spelt with an for in.
inthrone—see anthrone.

age; also spelt with an for in inthrone—see anthrone.

inthrone—see anthrone.

intimacy, n. intimate, it. intimus, most inward, intimate, n. intimate, a. intitude, close familiarity or friendship: finitume; F. intime, close familiarity or friendship: finitumet, a. intimate, close in friendship: familiar: n. a familiar or confidential friend; in timately, ad. it.

intimate, v. intimatel (it. intimare; F. intimer, to signify, to give notice—from L. intimate, the immost, to suggest obscurely or indirectly; to hint or mention briefly; to give a short or slight notice of; to announce: in timating, imp.: in timated, pp.: in timation, in ...mishim, direction or notice given; a lint: a declaration or remark; an announcement, intimidate, v. intimidate, v. intimidate, v. intimidate, v. intimidate, v. intimidate, fearful: F. intimicrome ica shun thing there are

great divisions of the animal kingdom in which the animals are destitute of vertebres or backbones. invest, v. in-rest (i. sinestio, I cover with a garment—from in, on, and vestis, a garment. It is investire; F. sinestire, to invest), to clothe; to dress; to put garments on; to place in possession of office, rank, or dignity; to enclose or surround, as a city besieged by an enemy; to place or lay out money; investing, imp.; invest ed, pp.: invest'ive, a -te, clothing; enclosing; invest meat, b. that in which anything is invested, as mooth in the public londs, in the purchase of shares or property, and the like; the act of surrounding a town, &c., in order to besiege it. investigate, v. investit-qat (I. sinestigatum, to search or seek after—from in, into, and vestigo, I follow a track; vestigiam, a track or footstepl, to search, trace, or find out; to examine into with care and accuracy; investigater, in, investigate, v. investigate, v. investigate, v. investigate, inp.; invest igable, pp. investigation, and in the property of the investigation in the investigation of the investigation investigation, investigation, investigation, investigation, investiture, investiture—from L. in, on, and vestic, a garment, the act or right of giving legal possession; as applied to a R. Cath. bishop, the act of giving the investment, n.—see invest.

myestment, n.—see invest.
investment, n.—see invest.
investment, a. investeratum, to keep
investment, a. investeratum, to keep
investment, a. investment, into, and vesus, old—gen.
vestments; it. investment, investment, deep seated or
rooted; obstinate from long continuance
investments, a.d.—it. investments, a.d.—it. investments, n. investments, n. investments, n. ing continuance of anything bad; state of being deeprooted and firm by time: investmenss, n. indig continuance of anything bad.
invidious, a. investiding it. invidious, full of envy
or spite—from invidia, envy, or harted: invidiously,
ad.—it. invidiousness, n.—nes, the quality of provoking envy or harted.

ad. 4: invidiousness, n. -nēs, the quality of provoking envy or hatred.
invigorate, v. in-vig'ō-ral(It. invigorire, to strengthen—from L. in, in, and vigor, strength), to strengthen; to give vigour to; to animate: invig'ora'ting, inp.: invigora'ted, pp.: adj. strengthened: invig'ora'tion, -ra's-hat, the act of invigorating; the state of being strengthened.

invig ora ted, pp.: Ad., strengthened: invig ora ted, pp.: Ad., strengthened: invincible, the act of unigorating; the state of being strengthened. invincible, a. in-vinist-bit (mid. L. invincibitis; It. invincibitis; F. invincible, unconquerable—from L. in not, and vinco, I conquere, that cannot be conquered or subdued; not to be overcome: Invincibly, ad. bit: invincibleness, n. bi-ness, also invincibit; n. bit: 4d., the quality of being unconquerable.

14d., the quality of being unconquerable

invoice, n. in voys (It. avviso, notice, information),

a written and priced list or detailed account of goods which have been sent by a merchant to a customer; a bill of parcels: v. to make a written list of goods or property, with their prices, to be forwarded to a purchaser: invoicing, imp.: invoiced', pp. +vijst': invoice-book, the book into which bills and invoices are

chaser: invoicing, imp.: invoiced, pp. -coyst: invoice-book, the book into which bills and invoices are copied, or into which the originals are posted.

invoke, v. fin-cook (L. invoco, 1 call -n or upon-from in, on, and soco, 1 call—see invocate), to address in prayer; to call for with earnestness: involving, imp.: invoked', pp. -cokt'.

involucer, n. in-co-lokr, also involuc'erum, n. -krim (L. involucrum, a wrapper—from in, into, and solvo, 1 roll: 1t. involucro: N. involucro: N. involucro: N. into, and solvo, in into, a collection of a sort of leaves round a cluster of flowers, or at some distance below them; the layer of epidermis covering the spore-cases in ferns: involucel, n. involo-cised (L. involucrum, a wrapper, and cel, a dim. termination: F. involucelle), in bot., the collection of bratiets or a sort of leaves surrounding a secondary or partial umbel or flower-head: involucred.

involuntary, a in-volucre.

involuntary, a in-volucre, involucred, and rolem-tary, not having will or choice; involuntary, and having will or choice involuntary, and having will only the will be wi

tariness, n.

while the concest involuntarily, ad-eer-ees involution. Involute, n. involute, n. involute, n. involute, n. involute, n. involute, n. into, and volvo, I roll: It. involute, enveloped: F. involute, curling inside), in geom., the curve traced by any point of a string, when unwrapped under tension from a given curve: involute, a., also involuted, an in bot, rolled spirally inwards, as leaves: in volution, n. lishim, the action of folding or rolling in; that which is wrapped round anything; in arith and alg., the raising of a number or rolled on itself: involutive, a. dofte, in bot, applied to leaves rolled inwards spirally on each side; involute: involuting, n. in-roll-fill-fill, in gool, a genus of foraminifera, so called from the manner in which the tuberculated tube-like organism is colled upon itself:

itself.
involve, v. in-völv' (L. involvere, to surround, to
inwrap—from in, in or on, and volve, I roll: I
inwrap—from in, in or on, and volve, I roll: I
involvere: F. involvere), to comprise; to take in;
to implicate; to entangle; to plunge or overwhelm
in; to embarrass; to raise a number or quantity to
any given power: involving, imp.: involved, by
-tolled: involvement, n. volv-mont, state of being involved.

invoived.

Involuerable, a. in-vill-net-d-bl (L. invuinerabilis, not to be wounded—from in, not, and uninera, 1s wound: F. invuinerable, that cannot be wounded or maimed: invui nerableness, n.bl-nes, also invulnerability, n. bdit-st, the quality of being secure from

wother: I investment the second of the secon

lawroughs, worked in or among other things; adorned with figured worked in or among other things; adorned with figured worked in or among other things; a violeton for its for the constant of law of the law of the constant of law of law

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silver: lodium, n. t-6-di-dim, a Latinised form of the word footine: lodures, n. t-6-di-ret, a non-acid compound of iodine and a base.

solite, n. t-6-dif (Gr. ton, violet, and lithon, a stone), one of the germa, of various shades of pale and dark blue, occurring in granitic and primitive rocks.

tan, n. t-6n (Gr. ton, going), any one of the elements than, n. t-6n (Gr. ton, going), any one of the elements of the elements of the elements of the elements of the control of the particular substance by the obtain the control of the elements the battery.

Ionian, a. t-6'mi-dn (Gr. Ionia, a country of Asia Minor on the Agean Sea, first colonised by Ion), of or relating to Ionia, or its inhabitants: Ionic, a. t-on-ik,

relating to Ionia, or its inhabitants: Ionic, a. 1-on-ik, pert to Ionia; denoting one of the five orders of architecture; applied to an airy kind of music.

iota, n. 4-it4 (Gr. 4, called tota), a jut; a tittle.

I O U, designed to be a contr. of the sentence or phrase, "I owe you"; three capital letters written on a sip of paper, under which a given sum and a signature is put—being a brief acknowledgment of money lent.

ipsecausants. n. in/2.ket/2.x-/x

ipecacuanha, n. ipiš-kdk:2-dn:d (Brazilian or Sp.), the root of a S. Amer. plant, used in medicine as an

ipecacanana, n. ipi-kalisi-da-id (Brasilian or Sp.), the root of a S. Amer, plant, used in medicine as an emetic.

irascible, a. i-rds-is-bi (Sp. and F. irascible; lit-da-it-bit, irascible—from L. irasci, to be angry), easily provoked; prome to anger; irritable: irascibility, ad. -bit: irasciblement, iras

bow: Irised, a. &risi, containing colours like those of the rainbow.

Trish, n. ir-ish, the language of Ireland, a dialect of the Celtic; the people of Ireland: adl, pert. to or pro-duced in Ireland: Irishiam, n. -km, a mode of speak-ing peculiar to the Irish: Irish moss, a marine plant possessing medicinal and nutritive properties: Irish stew, a kind of hash of potatoes and meat stewed together.

I'R, v. erk (AS. earg, slothful, dull: Icel. argr, being reluctant, a voiding through fear: Scot. ergh, to feel reluctant, to dull one's inclination to action; to three or become weary: to make impatient; to annoy—used impersonally: Irk'some, a. -vion, wearisome; three some: giving unestiness by long continuance: Irk'someness, n. tediousness; weari-someness.

somely, ad. 4: irk someness, n tediouness; wearisomeless.
iron, n. têrn (Goth. eisarn; Dut. iern; W. haiarn; Gael. iarun), a well-known metal, and, economically speaking, the most important; an instr. made of it: n plu. chains; fetters; shackles; tools for heating at a fire; the poker, tongs, and shovel for a grate, as fire-irons; add. formed of iron; resembling iron in hardness, strength, &c.; harsh; stern; severe; fast-binding; imponetrable; strong; robust, as an iron constitution: v. to smooth with a heated instr. made of iron; to chain; to fetter; ironing, imp. têrn-lang; n. a smoothing with an iron; a shackling of rarming with iron; irony, a têrn-k, parisking of iron; resembling iron: iron age, the rude and unpolished age of the world; iron-bound, a faced or surrounded with rocks, as an iron-bound coast; iron-clad, a covered with armour of Iron; sheathed with Iron or steel lates; n. a man-of-war covered or plated with thick these of iron or steel; iron-fisted, a. having hard or fronginsts; coverous; iron-glanes, the peroxide of iron, it is dark steel-gry colour; hematite: iron-hearted, clady, by, foli; pers, bid; chair, cook, by, foli; pers, bid; chair,

a. hard-hearted; unfeeling: iron-liquor, a solution of accetate of from, used as a mordant by calico-printed seculate of from, used as a mordant by calico-printed seculate of from, used as a mordant by calico-printed secular called printer's liquor: I reasons gar, n. -mining-gr, a dealer in from or hardware goods: I reasons gar, n. -p-v., into or hardware goods: Iron-mander, n. -more called from the control of the control

ad. 4. irradianos, n. 5-rd'di-dus, also irra'dianos, n. 4. (L. irradianos, making bright-from in, on, and rudias, a ray), the sending forth rays of light upon an object; lustre: irra'diate, v. -di-di (L. irradiatem, to cast rays upon: it i-rudiare: F. irradiatem, to cast rays upon: it i-rudiare: F. irradiatem, to dart rays of light; to illuminate the mind: irra'dia'ting, imp. irra'dia'ted, pp.: irra'dia'tion, n. -di-kin, the act of sending out rays of light; to illuminate the mind: or sending out rays of light; the paparent enlargement of the diso of a heavenly body.

irrational, a tr-rich'in-di (in, not, and rutional), vold of reason or understanding; contrary to reason; absurd: irrationally, ad. -di: irrationality, n. -d-di, want of reason.

want of reason: irreclaimable, a. fr'rê-kld'md-bl (in, not, and re-claimable), not to be reclaimed; that cannot be re-formed: irreclaimably, ad. -blt. irreconcilable, a. fr'rêk-ôn-m'ld-bl (in, not, and re-

irreconcilable, not to be recalled to a state of friendship or kindness; that cannot be appeased or subdued; that cannot be appeased or subdued; that cannot be made to agree or be consistent: irreconcil ably, ad. -bil: irreconcil ableness, n. -bi-ness; irreconciled, a. -stift, not reconciled; not atomed; irreconciliation, n. -stift-d'abān, want of reconciliation.

irreducible, a. fr/rk-kit/d-d-bl (in, not, and re-coverable), not to be recovered or repaired; that can-not be regalized or remedied; ir/neoverably, ad. -bl; ir/neoverableness, n. -bl-nes. irredeemable, a. ti/rk-diemid-bl (in, not, and reterm-able), that cannot be redeemed; not subject to be paid at the normal value; irredeem'abl, ad. -blk. irreducible, n. tr/rk-dist-bl (in, not, and reducible), that cannot be brought back to a former state, or changed to a different one; irreducibly, ad. -sl-blk; irreducibleness, n. -bl-nes, irrefurgable; a. tr/rk/rd-gbl (in, not, and refrance be refuted or overthrown; incontestable; irrefur-gably, ad. -gb-lk: irref ragableness, n. -bl-nes, quity of being incapable of confutation.

gably, ad. -pc.bli: irref ragableness, n. -bl-nes, quality of being incapable of condutation.
irrefutable, a. tri-t.piil(ab) (in, not, and r.plutable), that cannot be disproved or overthrown by argument; inanswerable: irrefutably, ad. -bli.
irregular, a. trapi-tl-ler (in, not, and regular), not according to usual forms or rules; not according to established principles or customs; not in conformity to law; wanting symmetry; not regular, as regards mode of life; victous: n. a soldier not in regular service; one not following any fixed rule; in bot, a flower in which the parts of any of the verticles differ in size; irregularly, n. -lar-lt, neglect of law, form, or method; deviation from rule; yiec.

rule; vice.
irrelative, a. fr-rêlid-itv (in, not, and relative), unconnected; irrelatively, ad. -li.
irrelevant, a. fr-rêlid-valut (in, not, and relevant)
not applicable; not to the purpose; not serving.

support: irrel'evantly, ad. -lf: irrel'evancy, n. -rdn-st, also irrel'evance, n. -vdns, the quality of not being

of also irrelevance, n.-odes, the quality of not being applicable.
irreligion, n. tr'rê-lij'im (in, not, and religion: P.
irreligion), contempt of religion or the want of it; profanences; implety: irreligious, a.-lij'is, profane; implous; whicked: irreligiously, ad. -li: irreligioussess, n. quality or state of being irreligious; want or religious.

rengion.
irremediable, a. irremediable, (in, not, and remediable), that cannot be cured; not to be corrected or redressed: irremediably, ad. bis: irremediableness,

states, and tambot be the control of the control of

recovery.

irrepealable, a trive pelid-bl (in, not, and repealable), that cannot be revoked or annulled: irrepealable).

bidly, present and the revoked or annulled: if repeal-ably, and bit.

ably, and bit.

ably, and bit.

irrepresents a strength bit strength bit strength and representable, not representably, ad bit.

irrepresents bit, a string-protect bit (sn, not, and representable, a string-protect bit (sn, not, and represeible), that cannot be represent or subdued; not to be restrained: irrepresentably, ad. bit.

irrepresentable, a string-protect bit (sn, not, and representable, a string-protect irrepresentable, a string-protect bit, not, and reprocable), that cannot be justly reproved or blamed: irrepresentable, a string-protect bit (sn, not, and reprocable), that cannot be justly reproved or blamed: irrepresentable, at string-proved bit (sn, not, and reprocable), that cannot be justly reproved or blamed: irrepresentable.

oble) that cannot be justly reproved or blamed: irreprovably, ad—bit is the property of blamed: irreprovably, ad—bit is the property or blamed: irreprovably, ad—bit is the property of blamed: irreprovably, ad—bit is the property of blamed: irreactions, and is the property of the cannot be resisted or opposed: irresistibly, adbit: irresistiblity, a bit-it, also irresistibly, adbit: irresistiblity, a bit-it, also irresistibly, adbit: irresistiblity, a bit-it, also irresistible, abstraction of being dissolved or set free; that cannot be resolved into parts.
irresolve, a ir-resid-bit (in, not, and resolved), not firm or constant in purpose; not decided; wavering given to doubt: irresiolitately, ad. i: irresolvation, n.
irresolvable, a irresid-bit (in, not, and resolved), that cannot be resolved.
irresportable, a irresiolved bit (in, not, and respective), an irrespective, a irrespective is followed by of, irrespiration, and irrespective is followed by of, irrespiration, irrespondible, a irresion-bit (in, not, and responsible, not responsible, a irresponsible (in, not, and responsible), not responsible, a irresion-bit (in, not, and responsible), not responsible, a irresion-bit (in, not, and responsible), not responsible, a irresion-bit (in, not, and responsible), not to be retrieved; not to be recovered or repaired: irretrievable, a irretievad; not to be recovered or rebit (irretrievable, a irretievad; not to be recovered or rebit of the irretieval in the irretieval irretieval in the irretieval in the irretieval irretieval irretieval irretieval irretieval irretieval irretieval irretieval irretieval irretiev

irreturnable, a. tr:re-tern'd-bl (in, not, and return-

able), not to be returned.

irrevealable, a irrevel'd-bl (in, not, and reveulable), that may not be revealed: irreveal'ably, ad

irreverent, a ir-revier-oni (in, not, and reverent; L irreverent, that does not show veneration: It irreverents; F irreverents; A is irreverents; A irreverents

reverence.

- irreversible, a. ir'rë-vër'si-bl (in, not, and reversible),
not to be changed; not to be recalled: ir'rever'sibly,
ad. -blt: ir'rever'sibleness, n. -bl-nës.

- irrevecable, a. ir-rëv'o-kd-bl (in, not, and revocable),

that cannot be recalled or annulled; not to be revoked or reversed: irrev'ocably, ad. bil. irrigate, v. irri-pall li. irrigatum, to water, to irri-gate—from in, on, and rigo. I moisten or water: It irrigare, to moisten land by causing water from a stream or canal to flow upon and spread over it; to water: irrigating, inn.; irrigated, pp. waterd: irrigation, n. pd'shim, the operation of cause water from a siream or canal to flow upon and spread water from a siream or canal to flow upon and spread the growth of plants: irriguous, a irrig-dedic water; moist: dew; well waterd.

over land with the view of nourishing and increasing the growth of plants: irrigatons, a *tr-tigi-tas, water, moissions, a *tr-tigi-tas, water, a water a

bursting in; a sunder suddenly in or upon-tive, a. die, rushing suddenly in or upon-tively, ad. di. ss; Ger. ist; L. est; Gr. esti; Ban-asti), 3d pers, sing, pres, of the verb be, isagogic, a. t-ad-gd/ik, also isagogical, a. d-k-(Gr. eisagogickos, introductory - from eis, into, an-ago, I lead), introductory; belonging to an intro-

duction.

tasgon, n. tsd-gön (Gr. tsos, equal, and gonio, a angle), a figure whose angles are equal.

tschiatic, a iskt.dick (Gr. tschion, the hip), pert to the hip; is chium, n. -im, the hip-home.

to the hip; is chium, n. -im, the hip-home.

ischury, n. iskbirt, also inchuria, knitria diction, inchuria, ischirt, also inchuria, knitria, diction ischo, I stop or retain, and ouron, urine), the suppression or stoppage of urine; ischuretia, n. -rick, medicine adapted to relieve ischury; adj. having the quality of relieving ischury.

ischipterus, n. is-kip-ter-is (Gr. tschies, strengthen of body, and pteron, a fin), in god, a genus of ganet fishes with smooth rhomboldal scales.

iscrine, n. isstrine, from the river laser, in Silesia

isorine, n. t-śer-in (from the river Iser, in Silesia near whose source it was first found), a mineral of su-iron black colour and of a bright metallic lustre-found in angular grains, rolled pieces, or in the form

found in angular grains, rouse pieces, or in the brai-der of the singeon-from housen, a sturgeon, and blass, a bladder: singlass, a corruption of housen-blass, probably from connecting the name with its employment in scing, or in making jellies), a pure-kind of gelatine, gelatinous and semi-transparent, ob-tained from the sounds or air-bladders of certain freshwater fish; fish-glue.

Isis, n. Usis, one of the chief deities in the Egyptian

Isis, n. t-sis, one of the chief deities in the Egyptian mythology.

Isiamism, n. is-id-mizm (Ar. islam, obedience to the will of God—from salama, to submit to God), the religion or creed of Mohammed: Islam, n. is-idm, the religion of Mohammed; the whole body of the father, and the countries in which Islamism. Is present is lamitic, a. -mitik, pert. to Islamism. island, n. it-idm (As. igland—from eage, an eye: Fris. coge, an eye, an Island: literally, eye-lond—the true etymology being preserved in eyo for nid, a small island in a river, a spot of land surrounded by water, in the same manner as the eye in the face; a tract or portion of land wholly surrounded by water: is lander, .-er, an inhabitant of an island; is landed, a. formed as an island.

f (L. insula; It. isola; old F. isle, island), inlet, n. i'let, a little island. idr. isos, equal), a prefix denoting equality

stric, a. Fs6-bär'ō-mēt'ric (Gr. isos, equal, iric), indicating equal barometric pres-

m, a t-se'ort's (Gr. isos, equal, and briao, han), in bot, applied to the dicotyledons, seth seem to be developed with equal force. h, n. t'se'-kdr-dt-d (Gr. isos, equal, and kurheart), the heart-cockle, a genus of bivalve succerised by their large ventricese or sub-

mal, a. f:so.kt/mal, also i'sochei'minal, a. kt. tsos, equal, and cheima, winter), of the same mperature,—applied to imaginary lines pass-gh places which have the same mean winter

matic, a t'so-kro-matitik (Gr. tsos, equal, and seleur), having the same colour.

and, a t-so-kro-ndt, also iso-kro-nous, a tess, equal, and chronos, time), occurring in es, or at intervals of the same duration, as of a pulse: iso-kronism, n -ntm, the pro-

times.

a the life will (Gr. 4000, equal, and kinnels, port to or indicating equality of inc dip is sectional lines, imaginary lines on its surface passing through places where the edge or inclination is the same.

a, n. tiel-krim (Gr. 4000, equal, and krumos, as laid down on a map or chart to mark the equal extreme cold on the surface of the contract of the contr

spand down on a map of chark to mark the squal extreme cold on the surface of the squal extreme cold.

a. n. t-sédé-món (Gr. tsodomon, built a teor, equal, and demein, to build, a build-th the masonry was cut and squared to the state of the squared to the squared and equal and demein, to stone, when laid, square and equal square and equal, and force, having the same power or force; power, and capable of producing the same

farmal, a. t'sō-jō-ō-thèr'mdl (Gr. isos, equal, arth, and therme, heat), applied to imaginary thisions on the earth's crust which have the ma annual temperature—restricted to land

is, a. t'so-gén'it' (Gr. isos, equal, and gonia, having equal lines,—applied to imaginary mag through all places on the earth's surface the borizontal magnetic needle makes the de with the meridian.

Isos, a. t'so-Mt-t'-tos (Gr. isos, equal, and dash, applied to imaginary lines on the earth's memoring places which have the same mean Mill of rain.

af rain

m of rain.

v. 4.60-Ldf (It. tsolato, solitary: F. tsoler, to
rem L. tasula, an island), to place in a demation; to insulate; to place by itself: i'soma: i'solated, pp.: adj. placed by itself or
martion, n. -44-sain, state of being isolated

s, a. tiel-mir/ik (Gr. isos, equal, and meros, sensed of the same elements in the same probest having different physical and chemical st. isometrism, n. t-som/tr-tim, identity in iso, but with difference of properties: isomi-dis, in bot., applied to the organs of a flower, is isomposed of an equal number of parts. disal, a. tiel-mirit-fried (Gr. tsos, equal, and a measure), pert. to or characterised by imagesure.

a measure), pert. to or characterised by a measure, white, n. it-so-moi-fism (Gr. isos, equal, and isrm, alsape), the capability shown by two or sple or compound substances to crystallise in the same form, or approximating very closely a similarity of form is generally combined milarity of other physical properties: isomor-file, composed of different elements, but poshe same or similar crystalline forms, or a lisaw or right: isomomic, a. it-so-moi-file, the squal is law or right; one in kind or origin. instricted, a. ties-pert-i-mei-ri-kut (Gr. isos, vt., pound, and meron, a measure), of equal

perimeter or circumference: isoperimetry, n. përim: ê-tri, the science of figures having equal perimeters or boundaries.

r countaries.

isopod, n. *iso-pód, isopoda, plu. *.**op*o-da (Gr. *sos, qual, and podes, feet), an order of insects inving the eggs all allie: isopodous, a. *cop*o-da'ds, equal-legged, isopyre, n. *iso-pir (Gr. *tos, equal, and pur, fire), an interal of a greyish er black colour and of vitreous thereto and of vitreous control of the lugtre.

lustre.

isoscels, a t-sös's-t-léz (Gr. tsos, equal, skelos, a leg),
having equal sides or lega—applied to a triangle having only two equal sides.

isostemonous, a t-sös-têm'ō-nüs (Gr. tsos, equal,
and stemon, a thread or stem), in boh, applied to stamens and floral envelopes which have the same number of narts or multiples.

mens and floral envelopes which have the same num-ber of parts or multiples. isotheral, a t-sotheral, a t-sotheral consumer, of the same mean summer temperature. isothermal, a t-so-ther-mal (Gr. tsos, equal, and therme, heal), having the same temperature; of equal temperature; applied to imaginary lines connecting all those places on the surface of the globe which

all those places on the surface of the globe which have the same mean temperature.

isotomic, a 'ico'c'm'ik' (Gr. isos, equal, and tonos, tone), in music, having or indicating equal tones.

Israelite, n. israelite, a triti, also israelit'ish, a tritish, pert, to israel or to a dew.

israel, h. israelite, a triti, iso israelit'ish, a tritish, pert, to israel or to a dew.

israel, h. israel, is to the same or to a dew.

israel, h. israel, is to go on out; L. experience, to go out; I. to go les go out; in userre, to go out, to spout), the act of passing or flowing out; that which happens or turns out; end or utilizate result; children; offspring; circulation, as of bank-notes; giving out or delivering for use; the point in dispute in a suit at law; v. to send out or forth; to put in disculation; to deliver a source; to end or terminate; to arise; is suing, imp. u. a flowing or passing out; a sending out, as of notes for circulation; is fissed, pp. shidd; adj. descended; is rueless, a shid-les, childless; if ser, n. ε*r, one who: is thmus, n. ist*muis (L. isthmus; Gr. isthmos), a neck of land uniting two larger portions together, or a peninsula to the mainland; isthmian, a. mt-du, pert. to an isthmus; Isthmian Games, one of the four great national festivais of anc. Greece, celebrated on the Isthmus of Corinth every alternate year.

It, pron. if (AS. hit; Dut. het; Icel. hitt; L. id), the pron. of the 3d pers. sing. neut. non. or obj.; the thing already spoken of. Note.—If in a sentence stands instead of, and refers to, a place, animal, thing, quality, or clause, but often to nothing definite, as, if rains.

Italian, a. i-tdippin (L. Haida, Italy), pert. to Italy; n. a native of Italy, or its language; Italianise, v. pepeak Italian, or Italy the Language; Italianise, v. pepeak Italian, or lany the Language; Italianise, v. pepeak Italian, or lany the Language; Italianise, v. pepeak Italian, or lany the Language; Italianise, v. pepeak Italian, or language; denoting a certain variety of type; italicies, 4-stc, to write or print in italia; italicising, imp.: italicised, pp. stcd italic, a. stalicism, n. stalian, and italian phrase or idone; italiani-iron, an instrument, when heated, used for fluting and smoothing frills, &c., by laundresses; Italiana warehouseman, a vendor of macaroni, vermicelli, dried fruits, olive, itch., n. toh (AS. gicha, an itching, scab); Ger.

a vendor of macaroni, vermicelli, dried fruits, oliveoli, and suchlike.

itch, n. ich (AS. gicha, an itching, scab: Gerjücken, to itch: Bav. gigkeln, to shiver, to twitch), a
disease of the skin which inclines the person to
scratch the part; any strong teasing desire or longing: v. to feel on the skin the peculiar uneasy sensation arising from itch, causing a desire to scratch the,
skin; to have a teasing or longing desire for: itching, imp.: adj. having a sensation and desire for
scratching; having a constant longing desire: n. a
state of the skin which creates the desire for rubbing
or scratching; a constant teasing desire: itched, potch!: itchy, a. ich!; infected with the itch; having
feeling as if arising from the itch: itch'iness, n. state
of being itchy: itch'ingly, ad. dl.
item, n. gièm (L. tiem, also, in like manner: Sans,
ittham, so, a separate article or particular; ad, also;
furthermore—used when something is to be added.
iterate, v. tier-at (L. tieratum, to go over again, to
repeating.
it erat long, n. dishin, repetition: it'erative, a. div.
repeating.

Lingle for the line of the properting.

Lingle for the line of the properting.

**Lingle for the line of line of the line of line of

repeating.
itimerant, a. t-tin'er-dnt (mid. L. ttinerare, to make

support: irrel'evantly, ad. di: irrel'evancy, n. -cinof, also irrel'evance, n. -cdus, the quainty of not being
applicable.
irreligion, n. is-re-ligion in, not, and religion: P.
irreligion), contempt of religion or the want of tr;
profunences: impicy: irreligious, a. dig-is, profune;
impious; wi-ked: irreligiously, ad. di: irreligiousmass, n. quality or state of being irreligious; want of
religion.
irreligious.

nigon. hremediable, a. is're-me'di-4-bl (in, not, and reme-table, that cannot be cured; not to be corrected or edremed: is'reme diably, ad.-bll: is'reme'diablemen,

diable, that cannot be cured; not to be corrected to redressed; it reme diably, ad. Mr. it reme diablement.

- Mr. at the content of the cont

arability, n. -bit-it, state of being beyond repair or recovery.

In the second second

repre vably, ad. -0%. freedstance, in frie-stations (in, not, and restationary, passive submission; forbearance to resist, irrestable, a frie-station; forbearance to resist, that cannot be resisted or opposed; if resist liby, additional to the stationary of the s

be resolved into parts.
irresolute, a. ir-resid-66 (in, not, and resolute), not irresolute, a G-rés-él-él (in, not, and resolute), not firm or constant in purpose; not devided; wavering; given to doubt: irresolutely, al. di: irresolution in purpose; irrus electronic deviation, and decision in purpose; irrus electronic and decision in purpose; irrus electronic deviation, and and resolutely, that cannot be resolved.

freespective, a ferdespective firm, not, and respective in the decision of the purpose deviation of the decision of the dec

owed by of.
irrespirable, a. ir-respirable (in, not, and respira-

intempliable, a first-spirel-bi (in, not, and respira-ble), unlit for respiration.

Irrasponable, a first-spin-st-bi (in, not, and respon-sible), not responsible; not liable or able to answer for consequences: irrasponsible; a -bit irraspon it-bility, n.-bit-let, irrativezable, a irist-triebi-bi (in, not, and refries-able), not to be retrieved; not to be recovered or re-paired: ir retrievable, ad-bit: irrativezableness, n.-bi-ak-irraturable, a irist-teruid-bi (in, not, and refurn-able, not to be returned. irraturable, a irist-teruid-bi (in, not, and rescul-able, not to be returned. irraturable, a irist-teruid-bi (in, not, and rescul-able, that may not be revealed: irravealably, ad

that cannot be recalled or annulled; not to be revoked or reversed: hrew scably, ad. bit.

hrigate, v. iv-i-pit (L. irricatum, to water, to hrigate—from is, on, and ripo, I moisten or water: It irrigare), to moisten land by causing water from a stream or canal to flow upon and spread over it; to water: irrigating, imp.: hrigated, pp. watered: irrigating, imp.: hrigated, pp. watered: irrigating, imp.: hrigated, pp. watered: water from a stream or canal to flow upon and spread over land with the view of nourishing and increasing the growth of phant: irrigatum, a irrig-a-ke, water, inois: deny; well watered, irritant, a. irrig-ind (i. irrifue, not ratified or settled—from is, not, and order, satisfied). In loss, residering null and wold, as an irrigar clause.

Irritate, v. irrigating (i. irrigating, to small often or

dering null and wold, as an irretant clause, irritate, v. éré-tédit di erritorem, to smari often et greatly, as dogs, to provoke—from L. hirrer; Norm. airre, to smari, to incite: Ger. neres; Dut. ritzen, te provoke to angeri, to make angry or fretful; to provoke or exaperate; to infame or excite heat in, as the flesh or skin; ir ritating, imp.; adj. exciting; cassing irritation; ir ritated, pp.; adj. exciting; cassing irritation; ir ritated, pp.; adj. excited; exaperated; ir ritable, a. -te-bi [L. irritablis, castly excited to anger), easily provoked or made magy; irritably, ad. -bii; ir ritablity, n. -bii-iii, the quality of being easily excited to provoked; the peculiar excited to angeri, easily provoked or made angry: irritably, at -bit irritability, a -bit -irritability, a -bit -if, the quality of being easily excited or provoked; the peculiar associability possessed by the living tissues and three on the application of certain subscales: irritable, and the subscale of provoked; the peculiar associability possessed by the living tissues and three on the application of the peculiar association in the skin; the heat of exciting heat or reclaims in the skin; the heat of exciting heat or reclaims in the skin; the heat so produced; excitencest of anger or passion; provocation; anger; irritability, a -differi, exciting; producing irritation, irruphical, a studen or rush violently into—from is, into, and rusupper, to break or burst; F. irruphical, a sudden or violent bursting in; a sudden invasion or incursion; irruphical, as sudden or violent bursting in; a sudden invasion or incursion; irruphical, as sudden or violent bursting in; a sudden invasion or incursion; irruphical, as sudden or violent bursting in; a sudden invasion or incursion; irruphical, as sudden or violent bursting in; a sudden invasion or incursion; irruphical, as sudden or violent bursting in; a sudden or violent bursting in; as sudden or violent bursting in; a sudden or violent bursting in; as sudden or violent bursting in in a sudden or violent bursting in the sudden or violent bursting in the sudden or violent bursting in the sudden or violent bursti

necon.
imagon, n. Fort-non (Gr. 1100; equal, and gowin, an nate, a figure whose angles are equal.
inchinatio, a. 16-16-16-16 (Gr. 110-110), the hip), port.

fischiatic, a trial a: tc' (Gr. sechion, the http), pert. to the hip is chium, n. sim, the hip-hone. Inchury, n. te'dsi-rt, also incha ria, -te'd-td (Gr. techo, I stop or retain, and curvos, urine), the suppression or stoppage of urine: is charactic, n. relick, a medicine adapted to relieve inchury: adj, lawring technity, richyleyen, n. te'dsi-relieve inchury: adj, lawring of hody, and pleron. a finite product a genus of gasout for hody, and pleron. a finite product a genus of gasout factors a finite finite from the river for in Silesia.

herine, the second from the river Iser, in Silenta, near whose some it was first found, a mineral of as iron-black colour and of a bright metallic lentre, fo ind in angular grains, rolled pieces, or in the form

formal in angular grains, rolled pieces, or in the sum of black suid.

isinglass, n. 6:ring-glats (Ger. kausenblass, the black of the sturgeon-from kausen, a sturgeon, and blass, a bladder: isinglass, a corruption of kausenblass, probably from connecting the naine with its employment in cring, or in making jellies), a pure kind of gelatine, g-latineous and semi-transparent, obtained from the sounds or air-bladders of certain freshwater fish - fish - fite.

Liss, n. 4:sis, one of the chief deities in the Egyptisa wetholder.

International Computer States of the chief delities in the Egyptian withology.

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insmax, a. jdo'd-der or jd-guder (Braxilian, jagoara), in American tigen.

Jah, n. jdh, a contr. for Jehovah.

Jah, n. jdh, a contr. for Jehovah.

Jah, n. jdh, a confirment for prisoners: jail'or, n. also

Jahos, n. jet, the keeper of a jail; Jail-Mird, one who

has requestly been in a jail.

Jahos, n. jdl-der (Xalapa, in Mexico, where it grows:

Jahos, n. jdl-der (Xalapa, in Mexico, where it grows:

Jahos, the root of a plant reduced to powder—used

a medicine as a purgative.

Jahossy, n. n. n. jdl-de-zd', plu, jai'ounier', -z&' (F. jai
Jahossy, n. n. n. jdh-de-zd', plu, jai'ounier', -z&' (F. jai
Jahossy, n. n. jdh-de-zd', plu, jai'ounier', -z&' (F. jai
Jahossy, n. n. jdh-de-zd', plu, jai'ounier', -z&' (F. jai
Jahossy, n. jai'

jam, v. dis (Rng. jamb, the side-post of a door), to leave in between something that confines the space on the side, like the jamb of a door; to squeeze tight; press or wedge in; jam'ming, imp.: jammed, pp. and.

Jamaica, a. jd-ma'kit, of or from Jamaica, as Ja-maics pepper, one of the names given to alispice. Jamb, n. jdan (F. jambe, p. leg), the side supports of my opening in a wall, as a fireplace, a door, &c.; a loop-post; a miner's term for any thick mass of rock lich prevents them pursuing the lode or vein. Jamesonite, n. jdm-son-tt (after Professor Jame-son), an ore consisting principally of the sulphurets

Clead and antimony

janapa, n. jan-d-pd, the hemp of India which fur-dishes a valuable fodder, gunny cloth and cordage eing also made of it.

sishes a valuable fodder, gumy cloth and cordage ing also made of it.

Jangle, n. jängigi (old F. jängler, to prattle: Dut. tangles, n. jängigi (old F. jängler, to prattle: Dut. tangles, n. jängigi (old F. jängler, to prattle: Dut. tangles, n. verigi (n. jängles, jängles, jängles, p. jängles, jängles, jängles, p. jängles, n. jängles, n. pångles, n. pån

papar, n. júj-júw, also japan-work (from the country in Asia so called), work varnished and figured in the manner practised by the natives of Japan; japan, a varnish for articles made of metal or wood, generally made of lineed-oil, umber, and turpentine; v. to varnish as the natives of Japan of; to cover with varnish or japan; japan ning, imp; n. the art of giving a black or glossy surface to, and drawing figures on, as on wood; japanned, pp. pdud, made with a black and lossy varnish; japan ner, n. ner, one who varnishes. Japannese, n. jdpidn-er, a native of Japan, or the language; a Japan ner, n. the tranch of the equatorial current of the Pacific which trends northward along the Japan coasts.

Jar, n. jdr [F. jare; Sp. jarra; R. jdrar, a jar—from Ar. parroh, a waterpot, an earthenware pot or vessel of variable shape and dimensions.

Jar, n. jdr [F. jare; Sp. jarra; R. parron; t. t. garrive, to chip, b. dination or sensation; a quarrel; a class wheel or shoe; Sp. chirrior, to creak: L. garrive, to chip, b. dination or sensation; a quarrel; a class of interests or opinions; v. to strike or shake with a kind of short ratile; to sound untunably; to strike or sound harshly or discordantly; to clash; to strike or sound harshly or discordantly; to clash; to strike or sound harshly or discordantly; to clash; to strike or sightly open, when it is capable of producing the jarring, mp. jarred, pp. járd; ar, járde (F. jardons), in jar, hard callons jardes, n. járde (F. jardons), in jar, hard callons

of a door slightly open, when it is capable of producing be juring sound.

jardes, n. fdrd: (F. jardons), in fur., hard callous tumours in horses, a little below the bending of the ham on the outside.

jardiners, n. shār-din'l-dr (F. a gardener's wife), an extramental stand for plants and flowers, to be used as a piece of decorative furniture in a room.

jargon, n. jūs-gōn (F. jargon, gibberish; Rt. gergone;

F. jargonner, to talk gibberish), confused, unintelli-gible talk; gabble; a disparaging term applied to rude and harsh language.

jargon, n. jār-jūn, also jargoon', n. -yūn', a min-eral, being a Clingalese variety of zircon, colourless specimeus of which are often sold for diamonds. jargonelle, n. jār-jūn-ēl' (F. jargonnelle), a rich

ariety of pear. jarred, jarring-

variety of pear, jarred, jarring—see under jar. jasey, n. jazt (corruption of Jersey, and probably so called from being made of or resembling Jersey yarn),

a wig; a head of bushy hair.

jasmine, n. jas-min (F. jasmin: Ar. yasmin), a plant
of several species bearing beautiful flowers; also spelt jessamine.

jessamine. jds*pêr (F. jaspe: It. jaspide; L. and Gr. iaspie, a compact variety of quartz of various colours; a precious stone; jaspidean, a. pdd*d-dn, also jaspideous, a. -b-is, like jasper; consisting of jasper; jaspery, a. pêr-i, having the character of jasper; jaumange, n. zho-mdngzh (F. joune, yellow, and manger, meth, a variety of blancmange; Dutch filumange, and the state of the property of the property

jaundice, n. jaion'dis (F. jaunisse, the yellow dis-ease-from jaune, yellow), a disease characterised by yellowness of the eyes, skin, &c., and general languor; jaun'diced, a. dist, affected with jaundice; prejujaun'diced, a. diced; blassed.

jaun diced, a. dist, affected with faundice; prejudiced; blassed.
jaunt, n. jaunt, fold F. jancer, to stir, as a horse in the stable till he sweat: Manx, jonse, a jolt, the acting in a wild untamely manner; old Eng. jaunce, to jolt, as rough-riders are wont to do), a short journey; a trip: v. to journey; to wander here and there; to take short trips: jaunting, inp.: n. a rambling for pleasure or exercise: adj. used for short journeys, as a jaunting car; jaunt'ed, pp.
jaunty, a. jaint'el, F. pentil, pretty, agreeable, airy; showly; gay; launtiness, n. airiness; showlness; flutter; jauntily, al. H. gaily, javelin, n. jaivlin (F. javeline, a javelin: Sp. jabatina, a boar-spear—from jabati, a wild boar), a light hand-spear formerly used for throwing at an enemy; a half-pike or spear about 5 feet long.
jawhole, n. jau-falo (F. javeline, splashing: Ger. javeline, n. jau-falo; feet long.

thrown.

jawa, n. plu. jouc (F. joue, the cheek: Wall. chauser; old Eng. chaff, to chirp, to chatter: Dut. kanuer, a chattering daw, a jaw: old Eng. chaff-bones or chausbones), the bones of the head in which the teeth are fixed, in man of a bores-shoe shape; the inner ends of the booms or gains of a ship hollowed in jawed, a jouch, having jaws; having the character of a jaw or jaws: jaw-fallen, a. depressed; dejected; depressed in spirits: jawbone, n. the bone of the jaw containing the teeth.

jay, n. ja (F. jour, S.)

jay, n. ja (F. jeai; Sp. gaio; Dut. kauwe, a jay, a daw), one of the most beautiful of British birds, having variegated plumage, and the head covered with long feathers.

long feathers. Jealous, Jealous: L. zelus; Gr. jealous, a. jēl-ūs (F. jaloux, Jealous: L. zelus; Gr. zelos, zeal, jealousy), suspicious of rivalship; suspicious of not enjoying the affection or love of another; auxiously careful and concerned for anything; jeak-ousness, n. -nés, also jeak-ousnes, n. -ús-l, the uneasiness which arises from the fear of another robbing us ness which arises from the fear of another robbing us of the love or affection of one whom we love; sus-plcious caution, vigilance, or rivalry; carnest concern or solicitude: jealounly, ad. -ft. jean, n. jén [F. jean—from Genoe], a kind of stout cotion cloth: satin-jean, a stout cotion cloth woven to have the smooth, glossy surface of satin, used for stays, allows, dc.

says, shoes, &c.

jears, n. plu. ferz (also written geers or jeers), in
ngw, an assemblage of tackles by which the lower
yards of a ship are hoisted or lowered.
jeer, v. jer (Ger. scheren, to rail at: Icel. dar, deriston; darn, to make sport of), to deride; to scoff; to
make a mock of: n. a taunt; mockery; derision;
jeer'ing, inp; n. mockery; ad), having the character of a jeer; jeered, pp. jerd; jeer'er, n. -èr, one who
jeers; jeer'ingly, ad. -d.
jeffersonite, n. jefférsön-ti (after Jefferson), a variety of august from Sparta, in New Jersey, of a dark
olive or black colour.

Jehovah, n. jehofed (Heb. Fehovah—from havah,
to be), the Hebrew name of the Deity; the eternal and
self-existent Being.

self-existent Being.

jejune, a. jejun' (L. jejunus, fasting, empty, dry).

citis, boy, 1001; pure, bud; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, zeal,

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JIG

empty; wanting; vacant; barren; uninteresting; jejunely, ad. 4c.; jejuneness, n. emptiness; barren:
ness; poverty; jejuneness, n. emptiness; barren:
ness; poverty; jejunun, n. játánín, a part of the
small intestines, so called because often found empty;
jejly, n. játínít (g. gelére, the julce of meat or fruit
which congeals on cooling—from F. geler; L. gelere,
to freeze, the strained higuid or julce of fruit after
being boiled with sugar until it shall become a stiffened mass when cooled; the stiffened julce of boiled
meat, sweetened and flavoured, as calves-feet jelly;
any gluey-like substance which is semi-transparent;
jellid, a. jélitid, brought to the consistence of jelly;
jelly-fiah, a popular name given to several varieties
of marine creatures, from their resemblance to a
mass of jelly. mass of jelly.

mass of jelly, jemidar, n. jémit-dér (Hind. jama-dar, the keeper of a wardrobe, a musketeer), a native officer in the Indian army having rank as a lieutenant. jemmy—see jimmy—see jimmy—see jimmy—see jemest, n. jeni-tét (F. genet, a Sp. horse: Sp. ginete, a horsemani, a small Spaniah horse. jemesting, n. jen-net-ing (F. jeanneton), an apple ripe about June.

horseman), a small Spanish horse. jenneting, n. jein. ing. p. jen. ing. p. jen. ing. p. jen. ing. p. jen. jen. p. jen. jen. p. jen. p.

so to the control of the control of

jeas, h. jes tout r. geer; it. gett, a jeas; in Antechnic, a strap of leather tied about the legs of a hawk, by which it is held on the fist. Jeasamine, n. jes-se, the large branched candlestick used in churches, so called as resembling the genealogical transformerly hung in churches. Jeas in the genealogical transformerly hung in churches, as a feat or deed, then applied to the relation or story of it: L. gesta, in the mid L. Gesta Romanorum, a celebrated collection of stories of the middle ages, then an amusing story, and finally a joke: old Eng. gestour, a narrator of stories: Icel gis, jeering, bantering), something ludicrous, or only intended to excite laughter; joke; fun; the object of jest or laughter; something said in joke or ralliery, not in earnest: v. to divert by words or actions; to utter untruth or exaggeration in play or diversion: jesting, imp.: adj. having the character of a jest or sarcasm: a talking for diversion or mate, mid. Hr. Johe: mate, mst.

merriment; the making merry by words or actions: jest'ed, pp.; jest'er, n. er, one given to merriment jest'ed, pp.; jest'er, n. er, one given to merriment and pranks; a buffoon; a merry-andrew; jest'ful, a. -fioid, full of jokes; jest'ingly, ad. -li, not in earnest. Jesuit, n. jeż:-å. la, a member of the order or society of Jesus, founded by Ignatius Loyola in 1534; a religious order in the R. Cath. Ch. renowned for the real, learning, address, and craftiness of its members; an intriguer; a crafty person; jest'uitie, a. -filk, also jes'uit'leal, a. -l.-kil, pert. to the Jesuits; crafty; decetitul; jest uitienin, n. -f.-tm, also jes'uit'ry, n. -l.-r', the principles and practices of the Jesuits; cunning; decetit; hypocrisy.

Jet, n. fel' L. factus, cast or thrown: F. jet, t. getto. He Jesuits; cunning; decetit; hypocrisy.

Jet, n. fel' L. factus, cast or thrown: F. jet, t. getto. forcibly emitted; a shoot of water, a gas branch; jetting, a. filting, shooting forward or out; jet-deau, n. h. d. do' [P. a throw of water, an ornamental water-spout or fountain: jets-d'eau, n. plu. xhd.-: jetsam, n. filting, no jetsom, jetson, jotson, the throwing of goods overboard to lighten a ship; the goods thrown over; goods found thrown ashore without an owner. Note.—Jetsam is goods thrown into the sea when the ship is in danger; flotarn, when goods are floating on the sea after shipwreck; logan, when goods are sunk, but tied to a buoy or float in order to be found again.

Jet, n. fel' R. fictel; L. and Gr. gagates, jet—said to be scaled from the reter Gagas, in Lycial, a well-known-black colour, occurring in great purity and abundance in the cliffs of alum-shale on the Vorkshire coast; jetty, n. fel' R. fictel; l. and Gr. gagates, jet-said to be scaled from the rest.

Jets, n. nes, quality of being jetty; black as jet: jet'tiness, n. nes, quality of being jetty; black as jet: jet'tiness, cast or thrown), an erection that juts or projects beyond the rest.

Jetty, n. fel' R. fictel; l. and Gr. see under jet: l. jetty, n. fill, je

fungus bearing some resemblance to the human ear; fungus bearing some resemblance to the human ear; few's-tone, the fossil spine of a large egg-shaped echinus.

jewel, n. jó-2l (old F. jouel; F. joyou, a jewel: II. jóyolo, a leight, a jewel: Sp. joyol, a jewel, an ornament, generally of precious metal or valuable substance; a gem; a precious stone; to place the balance of a watch upon a diamond; jewelling, imp.; jewelled, pp. eldiad, adorned with jewels; running on diamonds, as certain parts of a watch; jeweller, n. Jer, one who makes or deals in jewels, as in silver and gold and ornaments; jeweller, n. Jer, one who makes or deals in jewels, as in silver and gold and ornaments; jewellers, n. jeweller, n. jeweller, n. jeweller, n. jeweller, n. jeweller, jeweller, n. jeweller, jeweller,

ore: jig ging, imp.: n. the process of sorting ore by making it through a wire-bottomed sieve: jigged, pp. had.

ore: fig ging, imp.: n. the process of sorting ore by reasing it through a wire-bottomed sieve: Jigged, signer. n. figiops (from jig, which see), a contrivation for heisting in a cable on board a ship; a potter's wheel by which earthenware vessels are shaped by a sale; a troublesome insect of tropleal climates. Jig-jog. n. figi-jog (jig, and jog), a slow easy pace; a ligi-jog. n. figi-jog (jig, and jog), a slow easy pace; a litting motion.

Jigob, fig-oit—see gigot.

Jilis, n. fitt (Sect. gillet or fillet, a giddy pirl), a young summar who lightly trides with her lover; a name of contempt for a young woman: v. to give hopes to a lover and then reject. Him; to practise deception in sever and then reject. Him; to practise deception in later. Jilis ma, imp.; like a property in the first of the sound; a ratifling sound; or cannon which can be carried by two men; a matchlock of large size.

Jingla, n. fing-joi (fintative of the sound), a ratifling clinking sound; correspondence of words in sound; a space of writing. high-sounding words without much sense: v. to shake or ring; to send forth a clinking or ratifling sound; ingling, imp. jingled, pp. do: sometimes spelt gingle, jing-ji, jingled, pp. do: sometimes spelt gingle, jing-ji, job. n. job (oid Rag, job, a lump; jobbel, or jobbel, a job. n. job (oid Rag, job, a lump; jobbel, or jobbel, job n. job (oid Rag, job, a lump; jobbel, or jobbel, job n. job (oid Rag, job, a lump; jobbel, or jobbel, job n. job (oid Rag, job, a lump; jobbel, or jobbel, job n. job (oid Rag, job, a lump; jobbel, or jobel, or job (or job) (or

johnny cake, n. jón:ni, a cake of Indian meal quickly prepared at a common fire.
johnaonite, n. jón:son:te (after Professor Johnston of Durham), a mineral, a finely granular galena, mixed with more or less free sulphur.
joln, v. jón:fo.jón:fo.te (asign), fo.te to counect; to counect, to soin close union; to connect; to counect, to bring into close union; to unite; join ing, inp. n. the part where united; a joint; a hinge; joined, joiner, n. ser., the art or trade of the Johner, joint, n. joint fo. joint, a Joint-from joinder, to join: L. junctus, connected—from jungere, to join, the part where two or more things or divisions Join; a hinge; the limb of an animal prepared by the butcher, as a joint of mutton: add, shared by two or more; having an interest in the same thing; united; acting in concert: v. to separate into Joints, as meat; to form with joints, or in articulations: to fit perfects. more; having an interest in the same thing; united; acting in concert: v. to separate into joints, as meat; to form with joints, or in articulations; to fit perfectly; jointing, imp.: n. the making of a joint; jointing, imp. in. the making of a joint; jointing, and as the stem of a plant; jointing, ad. -#, together; not separated; into joints; formed with joints, as the stem of a plant; jointing, ad. -#, together; not separately; joint stock, a common fund or stock formed by the contributions or paid-up shares of different persons; joint-stock-company, a number of individuals united in partnership for the purpose of deriving profit from trade, or for carrying on any large undertaking, whose capital, when apportioned among the members, and then called shares, may be individually transferred to others at will; joints; in good, the fissures or rents which divide rock-masses into blocks more on less regular—veferring the direction-those which run parallel to the strike are called strike joints; those parallel to the dip, dip joints; and all others diagonal joints.

jointure, n. jojnt'ar [F. jointure; L. junctura, a joining, a joint-from L. jungere, to join together], an estate settled on a married woman for life, to be enjoyed after her husband's decesse; v. to settle a jointure on; joint ving, imp.; jointving, mp.; a flow of the smaller timbers of a floor or veiling, on which the flooring is nailed; joist'ed, pp.

joke, n. joyat [F. jiste, a bed, a place to lie onfrom F. gesir; L. jaccre, to lie), one of the smaller timbers of a floor or which the flooring is nailed; joist'ed, pp.

joke, n. joya (h. junctura) plokes: n. uterance of jokes; joked, pp. joke; jo a floor on which the flooring is nailed; joist'ed, pp.

joke, n. joke, but in her armset; only for the sake of ruising a laugh.

Joke, n., joke, one the cannest; only for the sake of ruising a laugh.

Joke, n., also joke, poor the enouth, the threat, but the flooring the content of the sake the low of the sake the low of the product of the sake the low of the

joking way: in joke, not in earnest; only for the sake of raising a lauke of the sake of sake of sakes to; jolted, to know the sake of the sake of sakes to; jolted, principle, a sake of sake of sakes to; jolted, principle, a sake of sake of

jordan, n. jör'dn (old Eng. jordanis—from Sw. jord, earth: jordan meaning literally an "earthen pot"), a chamber-pot.

chamber-pos.
jorum, 1,6°rüm (Sw. jord, earth—properly meaning an earthen pot : a colloquial and slang word), a
large drinking vessel; its contents; a full bowl.
joss-stick, n. jös'stik (Chinese, joss, deity), in Cheno,

justle, v. jüs'i (see josile), to rush against each other; to push; to drive: n. a shock; a slight encounter: just ling, imp.: n. act of rushing against each other;

shock.

justly, and justness—see just.
justly, and justness—see just.
justly, v. jil (another spelling of jet: F. jeter, to cast,
to throw i. L. justle, to throw), to project beyond the
main body: just ting, imp.: adj. shooting out; prominent: just ted, pp.: just tingly, ad. 16: just-window,
a window that projects from the line of a building,
just, n. jol, the fibre of a plant oommon in Bengal,
and used in India for making cordage and coarse

cloths; also extensively used in this country is the manufacture of various fabrics; the plant itself. Juvenecomt, a jóvé-névicet (i. juvenecom, growing or becoming young again—from jusenic young; growing young; juvenile, a jóřó-ní (ii. juvenile, a jorning young; juvenile, a jóřó-ní (ii. juvenile, youthful; authful; authful; young; youthful; authful to youth; n. familiari, a young person or youth; juvenility, n. niëtá, youthfulies; the manuers or customs of youth juxtaposition, n. júkeid-pôritshiún (i. justa, nest, and Eng. position), a heing placed near or by est other; contiguity.

K

Kaffer, Kaffer, or Kaffer, kelf-fér—see Caffer, kail, n. kel (AS. cawl; Dan. kual: see cole and kale) in Soot., the cabbage kind in general; greens; broth made of vegetables, &c.: kail-brees, a dish made by pouring the liquid of broth while boiling over dry coatmeal—see brees: Railyard (Sw. kealgord, a garden of herbe), a kitchen-garden.

kaims or kames, n. keine (AS. camb; Scot. kaim, a comb, crested: Gael. cam, crooked hill), in Scot., a comb, crested: Gael. cam, crooked hill), in Scot., a came often given to cariant clougated mounts of gravel occurring in the lower and broader valleys; kale, n. kel (Scot. keid, which see), a kind of cabbage having loose wrinkled leaves.

kale doceope, n. kel kid-skep (Gr. kules, beautiful, cidos, an appearance, and skopeo, I view), an optical instrument which presents to the eye an endless series of beautiful images or patterns of its enclosed objects by a simple change of position.

kalendar and kalends—eec calendar.

kail, n. kal'i (see alku'il), a plant, the sahes of which are used in making glass; caustic potate of the Ger. chemists: kal'ium, n. ki'il, a calent, beautiful the plant kell, or glasswort.

kail, n. kal'il, cerman for lime.

kampylite, n. kaim'-lit (Gr. kampulos, curved), an arseniate of lead, occurring in hexagonal prisms of a fine orange-yellow.

kamain, n. kaim'sin (Ar. khamsin), a hot, dry, southerly wind, common in Egypt and the deserts of Africa; the simoon.

kand or cand, n. kand, a term among Cornish miners

for fluor-spar.

for fluor-spar. kangaroo, n. kdng'qd-rb, a herbivorous pouched quadruped peculiar to Australia. kaolin, n. kd'-b-lia (binesa, kun-ling, high ridge, or name of a hill where found), a name for the finest percelain or china clays, arising for the most part from the decomposition of felspar in soft earthy granites. kapaite, n. kdp'-id (Gr. kspinas, smoke), a variety of zinc spar, containing more than 15 per cent of iron protostide.

protokue. Raros, n. kd-ro (Hottentot, karusa, hard), a name applied to the open clayey flats of Southern Africa, which often rise, terrace like, to considerable elevations. kaross, n. kd-ros', a skin cloak made by the Kaffirs of S. Africa

nine-noics.

keblah, n. kib-ld (Ar, kiblah, anything opposite), the
point towards which a Mohammedan turns his face
in prayer, being the direction of the temple at Mecca.

kedge, n. kej (Scot. kedge, to tess about: Icel. keggi,
c cask fastened as a float to an ancher to show where

it is), a small anchor used to keep a ship steady in harbour or river, particularly at the time of the ids, or to remove her from one part to another: v. to more a ship by nears of a kedge, as in a river: kedging inp.: kedged, pp. held: kedger, n. -er, a small anchor end in a river; a kedge. Dut. kiel: F. quille, ked of a ship), the principal and lowest timber in a ship strong in a river is kedged as the principal and lowest timber in a ship strong in the ship of the sh

punishment formerly inflicted on seamen in the Batand Eng navies, consisting in hauling the delinquest under the keel of the ship by ropes from one side to the other.

keen, a. kėn (Ger. kūhn, daring, bold: old Sw. kya. quick, daring), eager; sharp; fine-edged; plercing bitter; acute: koen ly, ad. 41: keen ness, n. ad. acuteness of mind; eagerness; sharpness; rigour.

keep 1 hdp (Ac. cepus, to observe: Pris. kripen, or head of the consensus of

properly written cag.

kehul, n. ke'hûl, powdered antimony and rosin, used by the Arab women in darkening their cyclids and

kell or keel, n. kël (Gael, cil, kell: F. chaille, a rocky earth), reddle or red clay of a fine deep red, used for

earth, reddle or red casy or a nne usep rea, asses a marking; decomposed fronstone.

Kelloway rock. n. kg/lo-wd-rok, in geok, a calcareou member of the Middle Oolite, from three to five fee thick, abounding in feesil shells, often entirely made

w of them, so called from its being well developed in Laboury Bridge, Wiltahire. ha, a. kelp (a probable corruption of kall), the thinks produce of sea-weed or wrack when burned; the ne-weel itself.

when itself.

but, n. kel'pt, in Scotch myth., a water-sprite; a
sawwitch of malignant nature.

bis, a. kelt, in Scot., a salmon that has been spawnja soul fab.

; a rour man. site, a kelt, sometimes a spelling of Celt, which see, m. v. kels (loc!. kensa; Norm. kjensa, to perceive smel, to see at a distance; to descry: n. view; ch of sight or knowledge: kan ming, imp.; kenned,

d, n. kën ël (F. chenil; It. canilo, a place where we kept—from L. cants, a dog, a house or cot for a pack of hounds; a haunt; a low or worthless mission; v. to lodge or dwell as a dog or fox; to get confine in a kennel; ken'nsiling, imp.: ken'-

ment, pp. 46d.

hand, n. kén-él (old F. chenal, a gutter: L. canale,
hand, a water-conduit), the water-course of a

limit; a puddle.

Emitia, a kén-ítak, of or from Kent: Kentish-fire,
species of cheering: Kentish rag, a provincial term
r a member of the Lower Greensand, consisting of
light familiferous, grey, cherty, or arenaceous lime-

Rent's hole, n. kënts'hól, a celebrated ossiferous Burn situated in the Devonian limestone near Tor-

in the Devonian limestone near Tor-britisdgs, n. Lint'lij (Dut. kant, border, edge, and termination ledge), pigs of iron laid on the floor of the for bellast.

histiselge, n. Limiti (Dut. kenst, border, edge, and the termination ledge), pigs of iron laid on the floor of a hip for ballast.

hips, pt. and pp. of keep, which see.

hips, pt. and pp. of being cut like horn: also called kernes, n. kerd, also kerb-stone (Ger. scherbe, a potential potentia

hereite, n. kèr-0-lit (Gr. k-ros, wax, and lithos, a kene), a mative hydrated silicate of manganese, which occurs in kidney-shaped masses of a white, yellow, or e colour

green colour.

hereween edl, n. her-d-sén-dyl (Gr. keros, wax, and oif), an oil distilled from bituminous minerals, and largely suployed for lighting purposes in the United States.

herewey, n. her-st (F. cariste; Sw. kersing), a coarse toth woven from long wools: her seymens, n. mér désrived by some from Cachmere, in India, famous for its fines stuffs), a superior cloth woven from the

between by some an experior cloth woven from the meak such a superior cloth woven from the meak wools.

Rankral, n. kis-triff (Norm. F. cresserelle), a bird of be hawk kind; the wind-hover.

Ratch, n. keck (Dut. kits; F. coiche), a strongly-will ship, with a main and mizen mast.

Esten, or Jack Estch, n. fak-keck (from John Ketch,

the headsman or executioner in the reign of James IL

the headsman or executioner in the reign of James II. of Eng.), the hangman.

Retchup, n. keck-iip—see catchup.

Kettle, n. kelt' (Ger. kessel; Goth. katil; Rusa, kotel, a kettle), a round close metal vessel with a spout, as deside, a round close metal vessel with a spout, as deside, a round close metal vessel with a spout, and the seed for heating water; kettled-rum, n. half of a globe or sphere of copper, having the mouth covered with parchment; see kiddle.

Keuper, n. katjer (Ger. keuper—from kupfer, copper), in pcol., the uppermost division of the Trias group of strata; also a name applied to members of the New Leving of the seed of the seed

khan, n. kdn. (Pers. khan, a house or tent), an Eastern inn or caravansary, klbble, n. kdd4, in mining, a large from bucket in which ore is drawn to the surface.

kick, n. kdk (Bav. kickern, a word used to represent an abrupt sound—as a shout, cough, the cluck of a hen, &c.: Prov. F. gigner, to throw about the legs), a blow with the foot: v. to strike with the foot; that the cluck of a hen, &c.: Prov. F. gigner, to throw about the legs), a blow with the foot with violence; kicking, imp.: n. the act of jerking out the foot with violence: kicked, pp. kldr: kicker, n. one who kicks, kickshaw, n. kickshaw; f. guelquechose, an unsubstantial incety in cookery—hence an unsubstantial incety in cookery—hence an unsubstantial gratification of another kind), something fantastical or uncommon.

OF DUCOMBION

d, n. kid (Icel. kid, a young goat: Ger. kitze, a female cat, a goat), a young goat: v. to bring forth a young goat: kid'ding, imp.; kid'ded, pp.: kid'ling,

young goat: kid ding, imp.: kid ded, pp.: kid ing, n.-ing, a little kid. kiddle, n. kidl' (R. quideau, a wicker engine for catching fish: Bret. kidel, a net at the mouth of a river fastened to two stakes), a kind of basket set in the opening of a welr or embankment in a river for catching fish: sometimes spelt kittle or kattle—hence the proverb "A pretty killt or kettle of fish," a fine

mess.

kidnap, v. kid:ndp (from familiar alang kid; Lith.

kudikis, a child, and slang or prov. Eng. nap, to steal),

to steal a human being—man, woman, or child; to

seize and forcibly carry away: kid'napping, imp.;

kid'nappen, p. ndpi; adj. carried off iorcibly, ac

child; kid'napper, n. &r, one who steals men, women,

or children

hid: kidnapper, n. -ér, one who steals men, women, or children.

Ridnsy, n. kid'ni, plu. kid'neys, -nic (Latham suggests L. cutena, a chain—from the linked appearance of a bullec's kidney. AS. quidh, the womb, and Rug. nigh) one of two oblong flattened bodies lying behind the intestines of an antunal which secrete the urine; disposition or habits, as "a man of my kidney-kidney-shaped, a having the form or shape of a kidney-kidney-shaped, a variety of iron ore: of the same kidney, of the same tribe or set.

Rilderkin, n. kitderkin (Dut. kindeken), a small barrel containing 18 gallons.

Rill, v. kit (AS. credion, to kill; cueles, to die: Dan. quede, to strangie: Ger. quelin, a sufficiently guesse to deprive of life in any manner or by any menne; to put to death; to still; killing, inp.: adj. dangerous comes, ica, sham, thing, there, scal.

to life; heart-breaking; effective; n. the act of depriving of life; killed, pp. kild; killer, n. &r, one who. killas, n. killas, among the Cornish miners, classitate; killinite, n. killan, it. a green-grey or yellowish minerab belonging to the felspar family. killow, n. killa, n. killan, n. kill

by fire: Kiln-dry, v. to dry in a Kiln: Kiln-dried, a. Kilogramma, n. Mil-gram [F.—From Gr. chilloi, a. Kilogramma, n. Mil-gram [F.—From Gr. chilloi, a. Kilogramma, and equal to 2-2946 lb. avoirdupois. Kilolitra, n. kili-di-fr [F.—from Gr. chilloi, a thousand, and E. gramma, a French weight to 1000 litras, equal to a little more than 220 gailons imperial; also to 35-371 Eng. cubic feet. Kilometre, n. kili-milir [F.—from Gr. chilloi, a thousand, and metron, a measure), a F. measure of 1000 litras, a kilostere, n. kili-milir [F.—from Gr. chilloi, a thousand, and metron, a measure), a F. measure of 1000 metres, equal to 103-5638 Eng. yards.

Kilostere, n. kili-sidr [F.—from Gr. chilloi, a thousand, and metron, solid] a F. measure equal to kilistere, by the sidra of the sidra of the property of the sidra of the sidra

ter, which

as kim-coal.

kin, n. kin (AS. cyn.; Goth. kuni; Teel. kyn, race, family: Dut. and Ger. kind, a child: AS. cennan, to begoth, relationship by blood: add, of the same nature: kind, n. kind, race; family; sort: produce; nature: add, disposed to de good to others; indulgent; favourable: kindly, ad. di. adj, mild; benevolent: kind-nass, n. ads, goodwill; benevolence: kind-dred, n. kin-drèd kin, and AS. rædon, condition), relationship by hirth or marriage; affinite velativas. dred, n. kin-dred kin-, and AS. readam, condition), relationship by birth or marriage; affinity; relatives; kind-hearted, a. having much kindness of nature; kind-hearted, a. having much kindness of nature; kind-hearted, as, n. benevolence: in kind, in produce, or in some commodity as distinguished from money: to take it kind, to consider it a favour: kins-folk, n. king-folk kin and folk), relations; persons of the same family: kins man, n. -mdn, a man of the control of the same family: kins man, n. -mdn, a man of the hinder of family: kins man, n. fore tor. Norm, keende, chips and shavings for kindling fire: L. candere, to shine, to glow), to set on fire; to cause to burn with flame; to excite to action; to animate; kindled, pp. -ddd; kin dler, n. -dder, one who kindles. kindred—see under kin.
kine, n. plu. kin (AS. cy, cows; cuna, of cows: Scot. kye, cows), cows in general; a collective rather than a plural noun.
kinematics, n. pln. kin'e-mat'iks (Gr. kinema.

kinematics, n. plu. kin'ë-mdi'iks (Gr. kinema, motion), the science of pure motion, as distinguished from the science of motion, viewed with reference to its causes: kin'emat'ic, a. mdi'ik, also kin'emat'ical,

its causes: kin smarks. ... matter. also kin smarkes.

a. thad, pert. to.

kinesiatrics, n. plu. kin'd-st-att-riks (Gr. kinesis,
movement, and tat-ticos, relating to a cure), a system
of cure in which the freatment consisted of certain
muscular movements as regulated by the nature of
the discase; also called kinesitherapy, n. kin'd-stthd-t-a-pt (Gr. therapeuo, i heal).

king, n. king (Ger. kon'a; feel. kongr; AS. cyning,
king) the ruler of a nation; a sovereign; king less, a,
without a king; king like, a. like a king; king ly,
a. di, suitable to the dignity of a king; royal; king liness, n. -nis, the state of being king; king reaft, n.
-kraft, the art of governing—used in a bad sense;
king dom, n. -dsim (AS. cynedom, a kingdom, dom
meaning jurisdiction), the territory or country subject

to a king; one of the three great divisions of nature, animal, vegetable, and mineral; king ling, n. a pelyking; king-tab, p., the state, office, or dignify of king; king-ab, n., the state, office, or dignify of king; king-ab, n., the state, office, or dignify of king; king-ab, a crustacean, also called the "horse-law crab," from the shape of its carapace or shield; king-fisher, a well-known bird frequenting fresh-water streams; the haleyon, which see: king-post, the middle post of a roof standing on the tie-beam, and racking up to the ridge, also called crossn-post; kingis evil, a disease of a scrofulous nature, formerly believed to be cured by the touch of a king; kingi or evil, a disease of a scrofulous nature, formerly kelleved to be cured by the touch of a king; kingi or queen's counsel, usually contracted Q.C., barristes who have been called within the bar, selected to be advocates for the Crown, against which they came act unless by special licence; kings or queen's who have been called within the bar, selected to be advocates for the Crown, against which they came act unless by special licence; kings or queen's wind dence, in criminal proceedings, the evidence given beach, or queen's benched the special course of kings or pressure of kings or queen's which they cannot only the course of kings or queen's wind the process of kings, a twist in a cable, king, n. kink (pt. kind, ps. kind, kind, n. kind (p. kind), an astringent extract of a deep brownish-red colour, obtained from certain tropical trees.

kinstolk, kinsman, kinswoman—see under kin.

a deep brownish-red colour, obtained from censuropleal trees.
kinsfolk, kinsman, kinswoman—see under kin.
kiosk, n. &6-6sk (Tur. kiusski; F. kiosgue), a Turkish
open summer-house or pavilion, supported by pillar.
kipper, n. kipi-ér (led. keppr, a hill, a protuberance, a knob; the jaw of the salmon after spawing time is aid to become hooked), a salmon after spawing, and as they were cured; the period of the salmon split open and cured: to prepare or cure fish for keeping: kip pering, implifyers, the period of the salmon split open and cured: to prepare or cure fish for keeping: kip pering, implifyers, and salmon of herring.

and smoked for keeping—applied to fish, as kippers almon or herring.

kirk, n. kerk (AS. cyrc or cyrice; Ger. kirche; Dankerk, a kurch; see church), the Church of Scotland as distinguished from other Reformed Churche, of from the R. Cath. Ch.; a place of worship; a church: kirk-session, the lowest court of the Kirk of Scotland; in Scot., the lowest court of the Kirk of Scotland; in Scot., the lowest courts of the minister or hermbent, and a certain number of laymen, called

combent, and a certain number of laymen, called elders, dale cave, a calebrated cavern at Kirkdale. Eng., remarkable for the variety and abundance of bones found embedded in the mud of its floor. Kirtle, A. keirdl. (As. cyrtel; Dan. kjortel, a garment), an upper garment; a short Jacket: Kir'tled, a dd., wearing a kirtle. Kirwanite, n. keirdon-ti (after Kirvann of Dublin), a mineral of a dark olive-green colour, with a radiating fibrous texture—probably only a variety of green earth. Kiss, n. kis (AS. cysson; Ger. kissen; W. cussen, to kiss: Sans. kus; Icel. koss, a kiss), a salute with the lips: v. to salute with the lips: to touch with the lips: Kisting, Imp.; kissed, pp. kist. Kistvan or cistvaen, n. kistvan (Gr. kiste, a chest, and W. maen, a slone), in archaeol., an enclosure formed of a few large stones placed on edge with a stone cover, used as a sepulchre at some remote time: see

kit, n. kit (Dut. kit, a hooped beer-can), a large bottle; a wooden vessel for holding salted butter; a collection of travelling necessaries, or of tools, as of a soldier or workman.

soldier or workman.

Kit-cat, a. kii'kdt, a famous London club of former times, who assumed this designation from their cook's name, Christopher Cat; applied to designate canvas used for portraits of a peculiar size, 25 or 29 by 36 inches-so called from that size being adopted in the portraits painted for the Kit-cat Club.

kitchen, n. kich'ën (L. coquina; It. cucina; Ger. kiche; Dut. kokene, a. kitchen-from L. coquere, to boll), the room in a house where the food is cooked; kitchen-garden, where vegetables used as food are raised: kitchen-stuff, refuse fat or dripping, &c. tkitchen maid, a female servant whose duty is destend to the work of the kitchen; kitchen-range, a kitchen-range, a kitchen-grate.

kitchen-grate. kitchen-middens, n. plu. kich'èn-mid'nz (Dan. kjok-ken-moddings; Scot. midden, n. dunghill), the ancient shell-mounds of Denmark and other northern shores. kite, n. kit (AS. cyte; W. cud. a kite: Bret. kidel.

ck), a bird of prey; a light frame of wood of with paper, &c., constructed by boys for flying

several with paper, &c., constructed by seys the several in the air.

Itib, n. ktth (AS. cuth; Ger., kund, known—from itib, n. ktth (Ger., kernen, to know), acquaintance; this and kin, blood relations, titten, n. kttm, also kit ling, n. -ling (Norm. kjetla, titten, at kitten, at kitten, at kitten, at kitten, at young cat; v. to bring forth kittens; kittening, ing. klefatag; kittened, pp. kit*nd.

lift-kivi, n. kiej-kivé, the native name for the merry or wingless bird of New Zealand.

Liptomania, n. kiej-kivé, the native nod cosire to all anisa, madness), a morbid inpulse or desire to all anisa, madness), a morbid inpulse or desire to

klick, n. klik, another spelling of click, which see

lick, n. kilk, another spelling of click, which see, hash, n. note (Ger. knacken, to break: Ir. crusq, a hack a track), a readiness in performance; dextering a development of the seed of

hap, v. ndp (Ger. knappen, to crack, to gnaw: ha. appeata, to snap at), to bite; to break short; to make a short sharp noise: knap'ping, imp.; knapped,

lower end or foot is crooked downwards, so that in may rest more firmly on the walls: kneet timber, a natural bent piece, formed out of a tree that grows erooked: kneet, v. net, to bend the knee; to rest or fall on the knee or knees; haeling, imp.; adj. falling er fallen on the knees; n. act of one who kneels; kneit, pt. or pp. nell, also kneeled, neld: kneel er, dr. one who kneels.

er, one who kneeds, knall, explosion, loud noise: Norm. knall, n. ndi (Sw. knall, explosion, loud noise: Norm. gnall, a shrill cry: AS, cryll, a knell), the stroke or stilling of a hell; the sound of a bell or bells rung at a person's death or funeral; knelling, n. a sounding

soming of a ben't, the sound of a ben't ben't him, as a person's death of funeral; knel'ling, n. a sounding or tolling, as a funeral bell. kneit, self, pt. and pp. of kneel, which see, knew, sol, pt. of know, which see, kneick-knack-see under knack. knife, n. stf., plu. knives, sive (Dut. kniff, a knife; n. stf., plu. knives, sive (Dut. kniff, a knife; n. stf., plu. knives, sive (Dut. kniff, a knife; n. stf.) a knife; kneifen, to nip or pinch: P. ozsaf, a penknife), a well-known cutting instrument, made of steel: knife-blade, the cutting part of a knife; war to the knife, feroclous and exterminations war.

knight, n. mi (AS. cniht, a boy: Swiss, knecht, a strong, active youth; knechten, to put forth strength), a title of rank next below that of a baronet, with the privilege of prefixing to the Christian name Sir, as "Sir John," "Sir James;" anciently, a young man admitted to the privilege of bearing arms, or to military rank: v. to dub or create a knight, which is done by the sovereign, or the high officer acting in her name, giving the person to be knighted, who kneels at the ceremony, a touch with a sword, while the words are uttered, "Rise, Sir James," or "Sir John," as the person's name may be; knighting, imp.; knight'ed, knightlike, a. becoming a langht: knight-bannered, knightlike, a. becoming a langht: knight-bannered, knightlike, a. becoming a langht: knight-bannered, a knight who carried a banner, and who, possessed of superior fiefs, was obliged to bring into the field a greater number of attendants; knight-barnet, a baronet; a hereditary knight: knight-errant, -errant, a knight who travelled in search of adventures; knight-errantxy, -errant-y-i, the practice of knights-errant; knighthood, n. hood, the character or dignity of a knight: a Knight of the Shire, an M.P. (Member of Parliament) for a county.

knit, v. mit (from Eng. knot: Low Ger. knutte, a knot: knutten, to make into a knot), to weave by the hand; to unite closely; to tic or fasten; to connect into a knitting, inp.: n. the forming of network; junction or union: knitted, pp. knit'ter, n. -er, one who knits, knits, n. plu, mis; in Derbyshire, a mining term for small particles of lead ore: knitting-needle, a long meedle used in knitting, as khread or worsted into stockings.

knob, n. nöb (Dut. knoppe, a knot, a bnd; Ger.

stockings

stockings.

knob, n. nōb (Dut. knoppe, a knot, a bud; Ger.

knop, a knob, a button—connected with knock, which
see, a bail or lump at the end of anything; a hard
protuberance: knobbed, a. nōbd, full of knobs;
knob'ny, a nōb-bi, full of knobs or hard protuberances: knob'nil, an nōb-bi, full of knobs or hard protuberances; knob'nil, ad. -li; knob'niness, n. -nēs, the
quality of being full of knobs: knob'stick, n. -sitk,
applied to one who refuses to join a trade-union, or

who refuse from a refuse to join a trade-union, or

applied to one was a way who retires from one.

knock, n. nok (Gael. cnap, to strike, to beat; W. chupca, a knot, a club: Low Ger. knobbe, a knotty stick), a blow or stroke with something hard or heavy; stick), a blow or stroke with something hard or heavy; stick), a blow or stroke with something hard or heavy; a stroke on a door; a ray w. to strike with a noise of the property of the stroke on a door; a ray w. to strike with a noise of the property of the stroke of a door, used in seeking admittance by rapping; to knock down, to strike down; to prostrate by blows; to assign to the highest bidder, as at an auction; to knock off, to force off by beating; to cease, as from work; to knock on the head, to stun or kill by a blow on the head; to put an end to; to frustrate; to knock out, to force out by blows; to knock over, to upset; to overturn; to knock under, to yled; to acknowledge to be conquered; humbly to submit; to knock up, to arouse by knocking; to weary much; to become fatigued, knoll, n. not (feel. knolla, to beat with a stick; knoll, n. not audge); Ger. knollen, a knob, a bunch—see knob and knock), a little round hill; a small elevation.

knob and knock), a little round hill; a small elevation.

knoll, v. nol (see knell), to toll or ring a bell, as for a funeral; knolling, imp.: knolled, pp. nold.

knop, n. nop (another spelling of knob, which see), a knob; a protuberance; a button; in arck, an ornament of a bunch of flowers or leaves; foliage on the capitals of pillars; knopped, a nopt, having knops.

knorria, n. norri-t-d (after Knorr), in geol., a genus of Coal-Measure plants.

knot, n. not (Dut. knodse, a club; knodde, a knot: Ger. knote; L. nodus, a knot-see knob and knock), a tie; an interweaving or uniting of thread, cord, or rope at one point; any bond of union; a dark hand part in wood; a collection; a group; a small band; a difficulty; something so intricate as not easily to be solved; among seamen, a division of the log-line, so called from the line being divided into equal parts of 50 ft. (practically only 47-42 ft.), by pleces of string rove through the strands; the rate at which a ship sails at sea, the rate and distance being measured by the knots run out in half a minute—thus nine knots run out in sea, the rate and distance being measured by the knots; run out in half a minute—thus nine knots run out in half a minute—thus nine knots run out in half a minute denote sailing at the rate of nine nautical mile; in bot, a swelling in some stems where the attachment of the leaves takes place: v. to tie; to unite; to form knots or joints: knot'ting, lup.; knot'ted, pp.; adj. full of

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koth, n. köth, a name given by the Spaniards to an earthy slimy substance of a blackish-brown colour, ejected from the volcanoes of S. Amer. koumiss or kumiss, n. körmis (Russ. kumys), an in-

toxicating drink obtained by fermenting the whend mare's milk, made among the Calmucka. kousse, n. kós'ső, also keesse or cusse, the érief flowers of an Abyssinian plant—a remedy for tape

worm.

worm.

kraal, n. krattl (Dut. kraal, a village, an encloses, a village or collection of huts among the flottestest Africa; an enclosure for cattle in Cape Colony.

kraken, n. kratte, the Norwegian for a labelest water-animal of enormous bulk.

Rreasote—see creasons.
Rreatins—see creasins.
Rremin, n. krém'iis (Russ. krem, a fortress) m ctensive fortress in Moscow. the former capital de
Russis, including a palace, and several churchs set convents.

kreukzer, n. kröjť sér, a Ger. coin of variable vilm, but always less than a penny sterling; also kreuze,

but always less than a penny steriling; also kreuze, krist, n. krist, a Malay dagger. Krishna, n. krist, nd. in Hisdoo myth., one of the incarnations of the god Vishnu, holding the scoat place in the Hindoo Trinity. Ercomen, n. plu. krist, abourers employed in boats and vessels at Sierra Leone—originally huntle

boats and vesseus as constant of the anc. letters of the Kroe country. $K_{\rm c}$, as $k \approx 1/k$, said of the anc. letters of the Arabic—from $K_{\rm c}/a$ on the Euphrates. Kunkur, n. $k \delta n \cdot k \delta r$, a Hindostance term for a superficial accumulation spread over a very large proporties of India and the adjoining countries, and which seems of India and the adjoining countries, and which seems of India and the adjoining countries.

ficial accumulation spread over a very large proportion of india and the adjoining countries, and which seems in point of time to correspond with the Drift or Bouder Clay of Europe; also called kunkur-clay. kupfer-nickel, n. kööp-fier-nick! Ger. copper nickel, a term applied by the German miners to a naive for Ger. copper nickel, a term applied by the German miners to a naive for Ger. copper nickel, a term applied by the German miners to a naive for Ger. copper slate), a dark, bituminous-looking, slay mari-stone, richly impregnated with copper pyrites. Kurlian, a kin-vit-da, applied to a chain of sishatin the Facilic extending from the southern extremity of Kamschuka to Jessos on. a mative or inhabitant of the Kurlie Islands.

Kyanias, v. kt-dn-tz (after Kvan. the discovered

the Kurile Islands.

Kyanise, **At'dn-1z (after Kyan, the discoverer), to preserve wood from dry-rot by steeping it in a solution of corrosive sublimate or other suitable sustaines: kyani'sing, imp.: kyanised, pp. stek, kyanite-see cyanite under cyanate.

Kyanite-see cyanite under cyanate.

Kyan Banda, n. kt'oon adudz, a bed of Roceme sand occurring at Kyan or Kingston, Suffolk, celebrated for its yielding the remains of the monkey tribes.

L

In the sixth note of the distonic scale.

In the sixth note of the sixth note.

In the sixth note of the sixth note. In the sixth note, applied to irregular game petalous flowers with lips; in the sixth note, applied to irregular game petalous flowers with lips; in the sixth note of the sixth note of the sixth note of the sixth note.

In the sixth note of the sixt

labeur), exertion, bodily or mental, producing fatigue; toil; effort; the pangs and efforts of child-birth: v. to work at; to exert one's powers of body or mind; to toil; to strive; to pitch and roil, as a ship; to struggle: la bouring, imp.; add, exerting bodily strength or intellectual power; engaged at work not requiring skill; toiling: n. the act of labouring; the pitching and roiling of a vessel in abouring; the pitching and roiling of a vessel in abouring; the pitching and roiling of a vessel in abouring; the pitching and toiling of a vessel in abouring; the pitching and toiling a vessel in a constant of the pitching and to proposed to easy or free; laborious, a laborious, s. requiring fatiguing exertion; toilsome; difficult; labor iously, ad. ls; labor iousness, n.-nes, the quality of being attended with toil; la boure, n. -er, one who is engaged at coarse and toilsome work requiring little skill; labour-saving, a adapted to supersede or lessen human labour or toil.

labradorite, n. laborador, also Labrador fatspar (from locality where first found), a variety of disseminated felapar having a peculiar pearly and iridescessating of colours when the light falls on it in certain labores. laborose, a laborose (L. labrum, a lip), having thick lips.

iabrose, a là-brôs (L. labrum, a 11p), having tauce, lips.

labrum, n. la-brûm (L. labrum, a 11p), in cut, the mouth-cover or lip-like shield of an insect's mouth; the outer lip of a shell: labra, plu, -brd.

laburnum, n. la-br-brûm (L.), a small tree with pendulous clusters of yellow flowers.

labyrinth, n. lab-l-rinth (L. labyrinthus; Gr. laburinthos; F. labyrinth, a place full of intricacies or inextricable windings; a mase; an inexplicable difficulty; the internal ear, from its complex structure: lab yrinth'ian, a. -rinth'i-fin, pert. to or resembling

a labyrinth; intricate; winding; also lab'yrinth'ine, a.-ta: lab'yrinth'iform, a.-t-/albrm (L. forma, shape), formed like a labyrinth.

formed like a labyrinth.

labyrinthedon, n. 145't-rtaft'd-dön (Gr. laburintha, a labyrinth, and odous, a tooth-gen, odonfon),

n. as, a batrachian reputie of the New Red Sandstore; labyrinth odou'tla, n. piu. dön'shi-d, or lab'grath odousta, n. piu. dön'shi-d, or lab'grath odousta, n. piu. dön'st, one of the thirteen
order into which Professor Owen arranges the reputient

stone: an yrinan odon tak, n. plu. -don:sni-a, or labrivaliadonas, n. plu. -don:sni-a, or labrivaliadonas, n. plu. -don:sni-a, or the thirteen
orders into which Professor Owen arranges the reptilita,
living and extinct—so mande from the complex struclive of the teeth as seen in section.

Le. n. the Geer. tack: Dan. tak: Pers. tac: F. taque,
lac. and the teeth as seen in section.

Le. n. the Geer. tack: Dan. tak: Pers. tac: F. taque,
laws. varnishes, dyes, dec.: a hell-lac, lac in the
furm of a thin crust: laccia, a substance obtained
has crain trees, dec.: a hell-lac, lac in the
furm of a thin crust: laccia, a. tak:sik, applied to
as acid preduced from shell-lac.
lac-see lak.
lace, n. tha (l. laqueus; it. laccio; F. lacqs, a lace,
a lie; Frov, lassaar; F. lacer, to bind), a fine kind of
latwirk, texture, or trimming; a string or cord used
for a fastening; v. to fasten or draw together with a
lact or cord; as boot or stays; to trim with lace;
lang, imp: n. a fastening with a lace or cord; the
ord used in fastening; laced, pp, or a. tast, fastened
with a lace or cord: strati-laced, a narrow-minded;
lastate, v. take-dr df (l. laceratum, to tear or mangle
-dom slacer, torn: 1t. laceratur, to tear or mangle
-dom slacer, torn: 1t. laceratur, lace, a laceratur, a -do,
dayshle of being lacerated or torn: lac'era tion, n.
-dais, the marks made by wounding and tearing, the
stration of the marks made by wounding and tearing, the
lacerature, a later-take, a liker to the family of
lands: lacerature, a later-thin, a lacerature, a site, having power to tear or rend.
laceratine, a later-thin, also laceratine, a site, havlacers, lacerature, a later-thin, a lacerature, a later, parlacerature, a later-thin, a lacerature, a later, parlacerature, a later-thin, lacerature, a site, havlacerature, a later-thin, lacerature, a later, parlacerature, a later-thin, lacerature, a later, parlacerature, a later-thin, lacerature, a later-thin, later, lacerature, a later-thin, later, lacerature, a later-thin, a later-thin, a

mis: F. lacke, idle, sluggish: L. latus, Jossel, a law term, meaning neglect or negligence; inexcusable delay.

Jachrymal, a lativirimal (L. lachryma, a tear), pert. to tears; generating or conveying tears: lachryman, a tear), pert. to tears; generating or conveying tears: lachryman, a start, outstaining tears: lachryma, in ... malicians, act of shedding tears; a preternatural flow of tears: lach ryma'ton, n. ... malicians, act of shedding tears; a preternatural flow of tears: lach ryma'ton, n. ... malicians, act of shedding tears; a preternatural flow of tears that for their loss, but whose real use was to hold perfumes or ointments: lachrymae, a ... mas, generating or shedding tears; tearful; sait doleful: lach rymosely, ad. .li: lachrymal canals, the canals which convey the tears from the lachrymal gland to the eye: lachrymal ducts, the ducts or small tubes which convey the tears from the lachrymal gland to the eye: lachrymal gland, the gland which scoretes which convey the tears from the lachrymal gland to the eye: lachrymal gland, the gland which scoretes have been a lach-with, also lach'stade, a. ... lidd (L. lach, n. ... lidd (L. lack, n. ... lack, lack,

mish or cover with lacquer: lacqu'ering, imp.: n. the art of covering metallic surfaces with lacquer to improve their colour: lacquered, pp. a lak-ird, covered with lacquer; varnished: lacquered ware (Dutak-tork), ware covered with a varnish of lac. lactation, n. lak-id-shin (L. lactation, to contain milk, to be able to give suck—from lac, milk, the time of suckling; the act of giving milk: lactate, a lak-id-id, a sait of lactic acid with a base: lactarene, n. lak-id-ren, a preparation of the curds of milk, used by callcoprinters: lacteal, a -le-dl, pert to milk; conveying milk: n. in animals, one of the small tabes which convey the chyle from the intestines to the thoracic ducts: lacteacent, a lak-le-shin, producing milk; miky: lactes'cenee, n. the intestines to the thoracic ducts; lactescent, a dik-tis-int, producing milk; milky: lactescence, n. -bns, milkiness, or milky colour; a state resembling milk; lac'tie, a. -tik, pert. to milk; of or from milk or whey, as lactic acid: lactif'erous, a. -tif-in-si [L. fero, I bear or produce), bearing or producing milk or milky juice: lactine, n. -tin, sugar of milk-a sweetish milk lactometer, n. tik: tomis-tier (L. lac, milk, and Gr. metron, a measure), an instr. for ascertaining the quality of milk.

merron, a measure), an instr. for accraining the quality of milk.

Isctucarium, n. laktin-kairi-im (L. lactuca, a lettuce—from lac, milk), the thickened milky juice of the common lettuce: lactucities, a. 46-84, deneting an acid obtained from the strong-scented lettuce: lactua, and the principle of the wild lettuce. lacuna, n. lakaind, plu. lacuna, n. lakaind, plu. lacuna, n. lakaind, plu. lacuna, n. lakaind, plu. lacuna, n. lakaind, lacuna, a large opening or blank space in the midst of a group of cells: lacuna, a. ndl. pert. to small pits or depressions; having a blank space: lacunar, n. -ncr, a kind of arched celling, divided into compartments sunk or hollowed: add, pert. to: lacunas, a. ns., also lacunose, a. nos, furrowed or pitted; containing cavities.

cavities.

Acceptable of places of places, Consample of Lacustral, a. ld-ksistrdI, also lacus'trine, a. 4rin (L. lacus, a lake: It. laco), of or relating to swamps or lakes; in bot, living in or on the margins of lakes; lacustrine deposits, in geol., the deposits which have been accumulated in fresh-water areas: lacustrine habitations, the remains of human habitations of extreme antiquity, found in certain lakes in Switzerland, Scotland, Ireland, &c. lad, m. ldd (old Eng. laddes, a man of inferior station: W. lodes, a lass; llaued, a lad), a boy; a youth. ladanum, n. ladd-d-nsim (L.), a resinous juice of an agreeable odour which exudes from shrubs of the Cistus kind found growing in the island of Candia and Syria, used chiefly for making plasters; also spell labdanum, labd-da-nim. ladder, ladd-tir, ladd-t

ladder, h. ladder (AS. hlædre; Ger. leiter; Pol. letra, a ladder: W. llethr, the slope of a hill), a long frame consisting of two strong sides with fixed cross-pieces serving for steps; anything by which one ascends or

Fiscs.

lade, n. lad (AS. lad.; Dut. leyde, a canal, a conduit

from AS. laden; Dut. leyden, to lead), a passage for
water; the mouth of a river; a drain: mill-lade, the
cut or canal which brings the current to the water-

cut or canal which brings the current to the water-wheel of a mill.

lade, v. lade (old Eng. lade, to let in water: Ger. lasser.; Dut. kade, to let), to throw out a liquid by repeatedly dipping in it a receptacle of a smaller size : lade,
n. la-id, the implement employed for that purpose.

lade, v. lade (AS. hiadan; Ger. laden, to load), to put
on or in, as a burden; to load or freight: la ding, imp.;
n. a load or cargo; a weight: la'ded, pt. : laded or
laden, pp. la'da, oppressed; burden d: lademan,
n. la'da'man, in 'Scof., a man employed by a miller
to return the loads of meal to the owners of the
corn sent to be ground; a man having the charge
of a pack-horse: bill of lading, a certified document
or invoice, from the master of the ship, of certain
goods received on board for transport, and which are
to be delivered up only to the consignce or producer of
the invoice.

to be delivered up only to the consignee or producer of the invoice, ladds, n. la'dl (see ladd 2), a large spoon used for lifting out a liquid from a vessel; the receptacle of a mill-wheel that receives the water which turns it; an instr. for drawing charges from a cannon: v. to lift or serve out with a ladie: ladding, imp. la'dling; ladds, pp. la'dl' ladderdly, la la'dl',bob, the quantity held by a ladie. lady, n. la'dl' (AS. hlafdige, a mistress, a lady), a

woman of distinction or rank; the wife of a titled gentieman; the title of the daughters of peers of the first three grades; a fumiliar term applied to the mistress or female head of a house of the better class; a woman in any station of life who is possessed of refined manners and kindness of heart, and generally whose character is adorned with those Christian and social virtues which men most love and esteem in a woman; a term of courtesy applied to any respectable female: ladybird, n. also ladybug, the name of a well-known, small, spotted hemisphermal in appearance; becoming or proper to a lady; well-bred: ladyship, n. the title of a lady whose husband is not of a lower rank than a knight: Lady-day, n. the day of the annunciation of the Virgin Mary on 25th March; one of the festivals of the Church; one of the quarter-days: lady-love, n. a sweetheart: ladys-mald, the female personal attendant of a woman of wealth or rank; Our Lady, the Virgin Mary; lady's-bedstraw, a small yellow-flowering plant, common by road and ditch sides.

lævigatous, a. lævi-ga'tus (L. lævigatum, to make nooth—from levis, smooth), in bot., having a smooth smooth

lawigatous, a livel-patchs (L. lawigatum, to make smooth—from Levis, smooth), in both, having a smooth polished appearance.

lag. v. lag (W. lag.) loose, slack: Gael. lag, feeble: Gr. lagaros, slack, pilant), to loiter; to fall behind; to delay: n. the rump or fag-end: lag ging, imp.: adj. loitering; falling behind: lagged, pp. lagd: laggard, in. lagis-lag, laso lag ger, n. -er, a slow or tardy person; a loiterer: lag gingly, ad. -li. lager-beer. n. la-ge-ber/ (Ger. lager, a bed, a storehouse, and bier, beer), store-beer, or beer laid up or stored for some months before use; a popular strong German beer: lager-wine, old bottled wine; which has been kept in the cellar for some time. lagonys, n. lag-b-mis (Gr. lagos, a hare, and muz, a rat), a hare-rat; a rat-like rodent or gnawer, found only in the morthern regions of Asia and America. lagoon, n. la-gon, las lagune, n. -gin' (Sp. and ft. laguna, a marsh), a fen or marsh; a morsas; a shallow lake or inlet of the sea. late, a latek (Gr. lateks, of or belonging to the comon people—from laos, the people late of the sea. late, a latek, lay, even lay, perton the late, and late, a latek, lay, and late, and

leany, at. 41: lany, in the colory, and land, and papers, writing papers with a ribbed surface, called cream-laid, blue-laid, &c., according to shade or colour. lain, lân, pp, of lie, which see. lair, n. lâr (Dut. leger, a bed: Dan, leir, a camp: Dut. leggen, to lie: AS. leger, a lying), the resting-place or couch of a wild beast.

laird, n. lârd (Scot.: AS. hlaford, a lord), in Scot., a proprietor: a landed gentleman.

laird, n. Mard (Scot.: AS. Majord, a lord), in Scot., a proprietor; a landed gentleman.

laity—see laical.

lake, n. Mak (L. Lacus, a lake; R. Laco; F. lac), a body of water surrounded by land: lakelet, n. a little lake: lake-like, a. resembling a lake: laky, a Mayer, pert. to a lake: lake-dwellings, dwellings in lakes, cretched either on piles or on artificial islands.

lake, n. May lold F. Macyne, a rose or ruly colour—lake, n. May lold F. Macyne, a rose or ruly colour—colours which consists a mane applied to all those red colours which consists a gestable e.g., ambined by precipitation with a white earthy basis, which is usually alumins.

ally alumina.

precipitation with a white earthy basis, which is usually alumina. Iakh or lac. n. Idk (E. I.), 100,000, as of rupees. lama, n. Idimā (Thibet, Illama), a Tartar priest; Delai-Lama or Grand Lama, the chief or principal lama, worshipped as a god; lamasim, n. Idimā (Thibet, Illama), the religion of the Asiatic Tartars who worship the Grand Lama: lamaistic, a. Idi, pert. to. lamantin, n. Idimalitin, also lamen'tin, n. mēn'tin (F.), a herbivorous sea-animal; the sea-cow. lamb, n. Idim (Esthon, Iamba; Fin. Iampaan; Lap. Idibe, a lamb), the young of the sheep: v. to bring forth young, as a sheep: lamb'ing, imp.: lambed, pp. Idima': lamb; tin, n. Idin, a little lamb: lamb'ilke, a. gentle: innocent: lamb'akins, n. plu. skins of lambs dressed with the feece on, and often variously coloured: Lamb of God, a title of the Saviour. lambdoddal, a. Idim-dojdal, also lam'dold, a. -dōjd from Gr. letter (A) lambda, and eidos, shape), having the form of the Greek Letter A. lambent, a. Iam'bent (L. Iambens, licking—gen. Lambent, a. lambent (L. Iambens, licking—gen. lambent, a. lam'bent (L. Iambens, licking—gen. lambent, a. lam'bent (L. Iambens, licking—gen. lambs and lamb of the Greek playing about like flames; touching lightly; gilding over.

lame, a. Idim (Dan. Iam., palsied: Icel. Iami, eneebled, impaired; Idma, to weaken), disabled in a limb: imperfect; not satisfactory: v. to make lime; to cripple or disable: la ming, imp.: lamed, pp. Iamie, lame ly, ad. It: lameness, n. Idim'ade, state of being lame; an impaired or weakened state of a limb lamin, a.-th, rather lame; lame duck, a sing temp, applied to a member of the Stock Exchange who his failed to mest his experiments.

amplied to a member of the Stock Exchange who has failed to meet his engagements.

Jamella, an leand-lid, lamel'lar, n. plu. -lé [l. and ll. lamella, n. leand-lid, lamel'lar, and lamel'lar, lamel'lar, and lamel'lar, and lamel'lar, and lamel'lar, and lamel'lar, lamel'lard, a composed of very thin plates or scales; lamel'lard, a composed of very thin plates or scales; foliated, lamel'lard, lamel'lard,

lamelliform, a. läm-ël'il-fait-rm (L. lamella, a small plate of metal, and forma, shape), having the firm

istructure.

Iamelliform, a lâm-lili-foli-rm (L. lamella, a small plate of metal, and forma, shape), having the furn of a scale.

Iamellirosiral, a lâm-lil-i-rôs-irdl (L. lamella, a small plate of metal, and forma, shape), having the furn of a scale.

Iamellirosiral, a lâm-lil-i-rôs-irdl (L. lamella, a small plate of metal, and rostrum, a beak), having the margins of the beak furnished with plates, as in the duck and gone.

Iament, v. lil-mên! (L. lamentor, I lament or beautil: it. lamentare; F. lamenter, to bewall; to mourn; to grieve; to weep or wall; to bewall; to mourn; to grieve; to weep or wall; to bewall; to lamentare, inp.: a smourning; small tation: lament lad, pp. a bewalled; mourned far lamentared and all lamentared lamentared and all lamentared lamentared lamentared lamentared lamentary and a lamentared lamentary and a lamentared lamentary and lamentary and lamentary ad. -loi: lamentared lamentared

fero, I bear), having a structure consisting of places in layers.

Lammas, n. idm/mds (AS. hig/mezse, the loaf mas or feast-from hig/, a loaf), the offering of the fast fruits of the harvest on 1st August; the first day August, also called Lammas-day, or Lammas-tidge, lammargeir, n. idm/er-fr (Ger. lammarpeir-first layers, lammargeir, n. idm/er-fr (Ger. lammarpeir-first lammar, a lamh, and geter, a vulture), the bearded vature which inhabits the Aips.

Lammas, n. idm/md (Gr. lamma, a thin plate), in gas a genus of sharks having thin, sharp, plate-in the lamma, n. idm/md (Gr. lamma, a torch-from Genamus, n. idms).

teeth.

lamp, n. Idmp (L. and Gr. Iompos, a torch.—From G
Iompo, I shine: F Iompo, an article for contains
oil and a wick to give light; any contrivance for gi
ing light: lampalight, n. Id. the light given by
lamp: lamplighter, n. Id. the light given by
lamp: lamplighter, n. Id. of or from a lead
light the gas lamps: lampie, a. Id, of or from a
lamp-black, the fine soot formed by the condensation
of the smoke from burning oil, pitch, or resinous as
stances: satesylamp, a lamp for giving the worker
light in coal-mines without the danger of causing a
so called from its shape.

ampass, n. Mm'pds (F. lampas—from Gr. lampas, a mp), a fieshy swelling in the roof of a horse's mouth, aid to be so called as formerly removed by burning. happen, a. Mm-po'n (old F. lamponner, to dally or lampoon, h. Mm-po'n (old F. lamponner, to dally or lampoon, h. Mm-po'n (old F. lamponner, to dally or lampoon in the constraint of the constraint of the mountaint of the constraint of t

lamprey, n. ldm'pri (F. lamproie; AS, and It. lam-reda), a kind of fish resembling the eel; lampern, n.

has a kind of fash resembling the cell lampern, in history, the river-lamprey.

**Landrite, n. Idn-drk-tt, a mineral consisting of sul-bate and carbonate of lead, occurring either massive or in long, slender, right-rhombic prisms, of a greenish-white or grey colour—first found at Leadhills in Lan-arichire.

ascertained: land-measuring, the art of determining the superficial contents of a portion of land: land-rail, -rdl, a bird, one of the rail family, frequenting grass and corn fields: land slig, a portion of a hill or mountain which slides or slips down: lands man, one who lives on land, as opposed to a seaman: land-steward, a person intrusted with the care of a landed estate: land-surveying, the art of determining the boundaries and superficial extent of a portion of land, as a farm, an estate, &c. : land-tax, a tax laid on land or buildings: land-waiter, -tcd-tcr, or landing-waiter, an officer of the customs who attends on the landing of goods: headland, a cape; a point of land stretching out into the sea: to land a fish, among supeirs, to bring a fish to land by skilful management, or by means of a landing-net.

to man up seemen ing-her ing-her. Iandamman, n. Idnd'dm-dn (Ger. Iandamman, n. Idnd'dm-dn (Ger. Iandammann-from Iand, land, and amilmann, balliff), in Sicilzer-land, the chief magistrate of a canton.

landau, n. Iandau' (Landau, a town in Germany), a light carriage whose top may be opened and thrown a light carriage whose top may be opened and thrown

back. landes, n. plu. långdz (F.), extensive areas of sand-drift which stretch southward from the mouth of the Garonne, along the Bay of Biscay, and inwards to-wards Bordeaux.

wards fordeaux.
landgrave, n. landgrave; Ger. land-graf-from land, land, and graf, earl, a German nobleman: landgravine, n. -gra-ven, the wife of a landgrave.

landgrave.

landscape, n. ländiskāp (Ger. landschaft: AS. land, land, and sceapen, to shape or form), such a portion of country as the eye can view at a single glance; a picture representing rural scenery: landscape-gardening, the art of laying out and planting grounds so as to produce the most pleasing effect.

landwein, n. ländivar (Ger. land, land, and wehr, defence), the Austrian or Prussian militia.

lane, n. län flut. læn, an alley: Soot. loan, an opening between fields of corn left uncultivated; Dan, lana, e. lare place in a field), a narrow way between hedges; any narrow road or street; a narrow passage.

latine, a bare place in a neigh, a narrow way occurred hedges; any narrow road or street; a narrow passage.

langsyne, n. and ad. lang-sin' (Scotch), time long ago; long since.

Linguage, n. lang-gwoij (F. langage, language—from Lamguage, n. lang-gwoij (F. language, language—from Lamguage, n. lang-gwoij (F. language, language—from language, lan

a anort piece of line or rope used for fastening some-thing in a ship.

laniaries, n. plu. lânii-dr.iz (L. laniare, to tear or rend), the long, sharp, pointed teeth placed behind the incisors: laniariy, n. -t-dr.i, lacerating or tearing, as laniary teeth: laniari/form, a. -dr.i-faiterm (L. forma, shape), shaped like the canine teeth of carnivorous animals.

antimals.

laniferous, a lân-lyfer-ûs (L. lana, wool, and fero, I
produce), bearing or producing wool: laniferous, a
fyër-ûs (L. gero, I bear), producing or bearing wool.

lank, a lângk (Dut. slank; Ger. schlank, slender,
plant: Dut. lank, the soft boneless part of the side,
thin; slender; not plump; not full and firm: lankly,
ad. 48: lankfues, n. -n8s, leanness; flabbiness: lanky,
a, lângk/f, tall and thin.

lanner, n. lân/ner (old F. lanter—from L. lanto, I
tear or rend), a species of hawk: lan neret, n. -nêr-ût,
a little bawk.

a little hawk. lantern, n. lantern (F. lanterne; L. laterna, a lan-

tern, as if from AS. leoké, light, and ern, place), a perforated case for a candle or lamp; the upper part of a lighthouse; any erection on the top of a building or dome to give light; magic-lantern, an optical instr. by means of which small figures painted with transby means of which small figures painted with transparent varnish, variously coloured, on aides of glass, are very largely magnified, seen in a darkened orom on a wall or white screen; lantern-fly, an insect of S. Amer. which emits a strong light in the dark: dark-lantern, a lantern constructed so as to have its light concealed by a silde at pleasure; lantern-jaws, long lean jaws; a thin visage; lantern-jawed, a having a thin visage. lantern-jawed, a having a thin visage. lantennium, n. lan-lhd'mi-din (Gr. lanthano, I lie hid), a very rare metal occurring with cerium, by which its properties are, as it were, concealed. lanthorn, n. lan-thorn, an obsolete spelling of lantern.

kern.

lanuginous, a. M. ndiji-ndis (L. lanugo, a wool-like production, down-gen. lanuginis—from lanu, wool), downy or woolly; covered with down, or fine, soft, interiaced hairs: lanugo, n. ld-ndigo, the first and temporary hair of an inflat.

lanyard—see lanlard.

lanyard—see lanlard.

temporary hair of an infant.

Lanyard—see laniard.

Laocoon, n. lat-0x'6-0m, a group of sculpture, one of
the most beautiful of ancient classic remains, representing the tragical fate of Laocoon and his two sons.

Laodicean, a lat-0x'-0x'd-0x, of or resembling the
Christians of Laodicea; tukewarm in religion.

Christians of Laodicea; Tukewarm in religion.

Laopias, n. 160-0x's (Gr. laox, a rock, and ophis,
asophis, n. the control of the language of the lan

laophis, n. 12:0-678 (Gr. 1222, a rock, and ophis, a serpont), in gool., a Tertiary serpont having some affinities to the rattlesmake. harp loose: Ger. 1297, and the look of look of

eral of an ultramarine or fine azure-blue colour, of various intensity.

lapper, lappet, and lapping—see lap.

lappe, n. laps (L. lapsus, slidden or fallen: F. laps; Sp. lapso, lapse or course of time), a gliding; a slight or coror or mistake; a slip; a falling or passing; omission error or mistake; a slip; a falling or passing; omission or lapsus of the slip; all colours or lapsus of the slip of the slip; all colours or lapsus of the slip of the sl

negligence, as property: lap'sing, imp.: lapsed, pp. lapst: lap'sable, a. -sd-bi, capable of falling or relaps

inc. larying see under lap 1. laires (L.), household lar, n. lar, lares, n. plu. laires (L.), household large lar, lares old Eng. lar.

lar, n. ldr. lares, n. plu. ld:rés (L.), househait gods.

larkoard, n. ldr-berd (Dut. langer; old Eng. lar.), left, and Eng. bourd), the left-hand side of a singlet, and Eng. bourd), the left-hand side of a singlet, lares and the left-hand side of a ship. If the left-hand side of a ship of the lares, n. ldr-side, n. e. who commits larceny; a thief. larch, lard, lard (R. lard; L. lardwa; R. larde, lard, lard for the lard in lard (R. lard; L. lardwa; R. larde, lard, lard in lard (R. lard; L. lardwa; R. larde, lard, lard in lard (R. larde; L. lardwa; R. larde, lard, lard in lard (R. larde, larde, lard, larde, large, larde, large, larde, large, larde, large, agift—from l. large, large, large, large, large, agift—from l. large, and large, large, large, large, and large, and large, lar

a give or bestow bountifinity), a present; a git we donation.

larghetto, ad. **Idr-gdt'.6** (It.—from large, break, large), a musical term meaning "somewhat slowly' large, ad. *Idr-gd, slowly.

larida, n. plu. *Idr-dd.** (Gr. large): I. *Idrus, a rull, the gulf family, including gulfs, terms, and petrel, the gulf family, including gulfs, terms, and petrel, rull, the gulf family, including gulfs, terms, and petrel, rull, for each gulf family, including gulfs, terms, and petrel, fun. frolic, or locking, usually with mischief, as the result of secret plotting: v. to catch larks; to do mischief by way of sport: larking, imp.: larked, pa. *Idr'kt'. lark'.er, n. one who catches larks: larking, in. a plant with showy flowers, usually of a viril, blue: skylarking, n. &t-idr'kt'.ga, among second, mounting to the highest yards and sliding down the ropes for amusement; fun or frollo—a convenient word covering much mischief.

larmier, n. *Idr'mit-ft'. (Ft.—from larme, a test of drop), in arch., the corona; the caves or drip of a house.

house.

larrup, v. ldr-rdp (Dut. ldrp, a lash: ldrps, be thresh as corn, in a peculiar manner), in forestfer larguage, to beat or thrash: lar'rupping, n. a good beating.

larry, n. ldr-rt, also lorry, n. ldr-rt, a coal-truck as a railway; a long low waggon without sides.

larrun, n. abbrevistion of slarum—see alarm.

larva, n. ldr-td, larva, n. plu -rd (L. and R. ldres, a ghost, a mask; F. Jarve, larva), an insect in the caterpillar or grub state: larval, a. -rdl, of or per to larva: larvated, a. -deld, masked; clothed as a mask; lar'viform, a. -vt.falerm (L. forma, shape, like a larva. mask: lar

larvipara, n. plu. larvip'ara (L. larva, a mask, and ario, I bring forth), a name given to those insects thich bring forth larvæ or grubs instead of eggs: larvip arous, a. -a-ras, producing young in the state of larvæ or grubs.

of larva or grubs.

laryngoscope, n. dr-ing-go-skop (Gr. larungz, the upper part of the windpipe, and skopeo, I view or see, an instr. for examining the larynx: laryngoscople, a skopik, relating to the inspection of the larynx. laryngotomy, n. dr-in-gold-mi (Gr. larungz, the upper part of the windpipe, and fome, a cutting), the operation of cutting into the larynx to admit of breathing in cases of obstruction.

larynx, n. lar-ingks (Gr. larungz, the upper part of the windpipe-gen. larunggos), the upper part of the traches or windpipe: laryngeal, a. la-ing-gi-dl, pert to the larynx; also laryngean, a. gl-dn; laryngism, n. dn-gi-mus, the spasmodic action of the larynx. laryngitis, n. lar-ing-gi-dis, inflammation of the larynx.

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lampass, n. ldm-pds (F. lampas—from Gr. lampas, a lamp), a fleshy swelling in the roof of a horse's mouth, said to be so called as formerly removed by burning.

said to be so called as formerly removed by bulled lampern—see lampers, lampon,—see lampers, lampon, n. libn-poin (old F. limponner, to daily or play the fool with, to foist, to fib), personal satire in writing; written censure: v. to assail with personal satire; to satirise: lampooning, imp.: lampooned, pp.—pônd': lampoon er, n. dr, one who writes lampoones: lampoonery, n. -ri, written personal abuse or

satire.

lamprey, n. lām'prī (F. lamprote; AS, and It. lamprode), a kind of fah resembling the eel: lampern, n. lamprote, the river-lamprey.

lamarkite, n. lām'ārk-tī, a mineral consisting of sujuhate and carbonate of lead, occurring either massive or in long, alender, right rhombic prisms, of agreenishwhite or grey colour—first found at Leadhills in Lan-arkshire.

lanate, a. Idinat, also lana'ted (L. lana, wool), woolly: covered with curly hair like wool.

mance, a. m-not, also inna ted (i. Innd., wool), woolly; covered with curry bair like wool.

lance, n. lanc ll. lancea, a lance: F. lance, a lance from lancer, to dart), a long shaft of wood with a spearhead, originally thrown, but in later times used for thrusting at each other, by combatants: v. to pierce with a lance; to open with a lancet: lancing, imp. lan-stag: an the act of one who uses a lancet: lanced, pp. lanst: lanceer, n. -str, one who carries a lance, as a soldier: lancedoarted, are soldier: lancedoarted, are soldier: lancedoarted, are lancedoarted, lancedo

lancet, n. daniest (F. lancette, dim. of lance, a lance), a small, sharp, two-edged knife used by surgeons to open veins, tumours, &c. lancinate, v. danis-indt (L. lancinatum, to tear or rend to pieces), to tear; to lacerate: lan'cinating, imp.; add, plercing or seeming to piece with a sudden shooting pain: lan'cinated, pp.; lan'cina'tion, n. -nd'shin, a tearing; laceration.

land, n. lind (AS., Ger., and Icel. land, land—akin to W. glan; Cornish gland, shore, bank of a river), the dry solid portion of the earth; a district, region, or country; soil; earth; ground which any one possesses: V. to set on shore from a vessel; to go on shore from a ship; to disembark: land lag, imp.; add, connected with or pert, to the process of unloading anything from a vessel, &c.: n. the act of going or setting on above, editor as vessel; and add, landing any setting on above, editor as vessel; and ded, pp.; add, having an earte in land; consisting in real estate or land; land less, a. without real estate or land; landed proprietor, an owner of real estate or land; lander, n. one who makes a landing; in mining, one at the head of the shaft who receives the ore; landward, ad. landiwird; lowards the land or country; land-breeze, the wind blowing from the land; land-carriage, transportation by land; land-food, an inundation caused by the spread of water from a heavy rainfall; land-force, a body of soldiers operating on land; landing of persons or goods from a vessel; a landing; land-jobber, one who buy and sells landaes a business, as in a colony; landlady, a woman who has tenants holding from her; the mistress of an inn or lodging-house; landing; on the mistress of an inn or lodging-fouse; landing or land; and who keeps as inn or tower. mistress of an inn or lodging-house: landlord, the master of a house; the proprietor of houses or lands; owho keeps an inn or tavern: landhoider or landowner, a proprietor of lands in landhoider or landowner, a proprietor of land: landhoide, v. londilog, to enclose or encompass with land: landhoide, v. londilog, to enclose or encompass with land: landhoide, lan

ascertained: land-measuring, the art of determining the superficial contents of a portion of land; land-rail, -rdi, a bird, one of the rail family, frequenting grass and corn fields: land slip, a portion of a hill or mountain which slides or slips down: lands man, one who lives on land, as opposed to a seamn; lands theward, a person intrusted with the care of a landed estate; landsurveying, the art of determining the boundaries and superficial extent of a portion of land, as a farm, an existe, dc.: land-tax, a tax laid on land or buildings: land-waiter, -tcd-ter, or landing-waiter, an officer of the customs who attends on the landing of godds: headland, a cape; a point of land stretching out into the sea; to land a fish, among majers, to bring a fish to land by skilful management, or by means of a landing-ret.

logane of the control of the control

back. Indee, n. plu. litngit; (F.), extensive areas of sand-drift which stretch southward from the month of the Garonne, along the Bay of Blacay, and inwards towards Bordeaux.

Indigrave, n. litndigrav (F. landgrave; Ger. landgrave, from land, and gray, early a German noblemm: land gravine, n. _rrd-ear, the wite of a

landgrave.
landscape, n. ldnd:skdp (Ger. landschaft: AS. land, land, and sceepan, to shape or form), such a portion of country as the eye can view at a single glance; a piccountry as the eye can view as a single game; a pic-ture representing rural scenery: landscape-garden-ing, the art of laying out and planting grounds so us to produce the most pleasing effect. landwehr, n. kind-var (Ger. kind., land, and wehr, defence), the Austrian or Prussian militia.

defence), the Austrian or Prussini militia.

lane, n. lân (Dut lees, an alley: Scot. loan, an opening between fields of corn left uncultivated: Dan. loane, a bare place in a field), a narrow way between hedges; any narrow road or street; a narrow passes.

hedges; any narrow road or street; a narrow passage.

langsyne, n. and ad. lang-sin' (Scotch), time long
age: long since.

Linguage, n. lang-gwaj (F. langage, language—from
L. linguage, n. lang-gwaj (F. language, language—from
L. lingua, the tongue), the expression of ideas by
means of words; human speech; style or manner of
expression; the speech peculiar to a nation.

language, a lang-grad (L. languatiae, faint, drooping
—from language, I am faint: It. languade), faint;
warry colausted, drooping; without animation or
awakness from the language of the language of the
from language of the language of the language
from language of the language of the language
to look with softness or tenderness; to pine; to become feeble or spiritless; to grow dull: languashing
imp. losing strength; pining; adj. showing language;
in. feebleness; loss of strength: languagen, language, the language of the language. I am
language (L. language, Talminess—from language, I am
language (L. language, T. language, I. language, I. lang-gwer (L. languor, faintness-from languea, I am faint: It. languore: F. langueur), the condition or feeling induced by exhaustion of strength; faintness;

laniard or lanyard, n. ldn'pdrd (F. lanière, a stray thong-from bungher, a strip, a long narrow towel), short piece of line or rope used for fastening somea thong-from b

a sant piece of and or rope used for national sant piece of mile or rope the ling in a ship, landaries, n. plu. lân't-fr'.iz (L. lantare, to tear or rend), the long, sharp, pointed teeth placed behind the incisors: lan larty, a. 4-dr.f., lae-rating or tearing, as lantary test: lan lartiform, a. dr.fr'.jkirrn (L. forma, ahape), shaped like the canine teeth of carnivorous animals. shape),

laniferous, n. lan If er as (L. lana, wool, and fero, I

hannerous, a day fract (and, wool: lanif grous, a differed (a. gero, I bear), producing wool: lanif grous, a differed (a. gero, I bear), producing or bearing wool. lank, a dangk (but, slank; Ger. schlank, slender, plant: Dut, lank, the soft boneless part of the side, thin; slender; not plump; not full and firm: lankly, ad. di: lank ness, n. nes, leanness; flabbiness: lanky,

al. dagk!, tall and thin.
lanner, n. ldnner (old F. lanter—from L. lante, I tear or rend), a species of hawk: lan neret, n. -neret, a little hawk. lantern, u. kin'tern (F. lanterne : L. laterna, a lanimize, the parts of the earth's surface lying within the temperate names. Note.—The terms longitude and lo-ditude in all their origin from the notion of the ancients, that the earth was longer from east to west longitude; than from north to north institude,—these terms ex-pressing length and broudth. lattin, in Martid 4md. L. and it, Idwing for, latteria, service, worship—from Gr. latteno, I serve, the highest worship, or that paid to God; duba, the inferior wor-ship paid to saints—a distinction used by the R. Cath.

Charch.

Intern. Matter, a beton, n. Matter, P. Driver or Mattern, n. Matter, three discovering the plates of plate brass. It Latic, threed iron plates, fine abest or plate brass of sepulchral monuments, for trace, &c.; milled brass of different thicknesses; it inter iron, black latter, sheets of mixed metal, cupper and rinc, used by braniers, and for drawing into wire: rolling, used by braniers, and for drawing into wire: rolling, used by braniers, and for drawing into wire: rolling, used by braniers, and for drawing into wire: rolling is then, latten, bettern on both sides ready for use: shawen latten, thinner sheets, very bright on both sides: white latten, a mixture of brass and tin: latter, wire made from sheet brass.

Latter, a lattlet comp, deg. of late, coming or happening after something else; opposite of former: latterly, ed. Al, lately; in time not long past: latter-day-saints, Mormons.

Latter, a lattlet (Fattis, a covering of laths—see

terly, ad. 4l. lately; in time not long past; latter-day-saints, Mormona.

lattice, n. lattice, P. lattis, a covering of laths—see
lath), any interlisced framework of word, metal, or
other material, made by crossing rods or lars at short
distances from each other; adj, made by crossing bars
or rods, as lattice-work; w. to form into an open
framework by crossing bars or rods: latticing,
inp.: latticed, pp. -ist, covered with diagonal cross-

bars.

laud, v. laifed (L. laudo, I praise—from laus, praise;
lt. laude, praise), to praise; to extol; to celebrate;
lt. daude, praise, to extol; to celebrate;
lauding, mp.; lauded, pp.; land-able, a. dol,
praiseworthy; commendable; laudiably, ad. dolt;
laudiableses, n. dolned, the quality of deserving
praise; laudation, n. laife-dd-id-re, containing praise;
n. that which contains praise; laudianum; Gr. ledanom;
the values a substance exuding from the shrub lada.

Laudanum, Laudad-nimi (L. laudanum; Gr. ledanon, the resinous substance exuding from the shrub lada), a preparation of opium in spirits; tincture of opium. laugh, n. lâf (Ger. lachen; Dut. lachachen, to laugh; an imitative word), the expression of sudden mirth peculiar to man: v. to exhibit the appearance of the features, and utter the sounds, caused by mirth; to ridicule or deride: laughing, imp.; ad. expression mirth; twing the character of laughter; n. act of one who laughts: laughed, pp. lift; laugher, n. -ér, one who laughts: laughed, pp. lift; laugher, n. -ér, one who laughts: laughed, pp. lift; laughed; n. -ér, one who laughts: laughed, pp. lift; laughed; n. -ér, one fill laughing; laughing shock, n. -slôt, an object or butt of ridicule: laughing, sa. gas, nitrous oxide, which causes involuntary laughing when inhaled into the lungs: laughter, n. divier (AS. hlechfor; led. hlatr, laughter), an involuntary movement of the muscles of the face, and a peculiar expression of the eyes, accomlaughter, an involuntary movement of the nucles of the face, and a peculiar expression of the cycs, accompanied with convulsive sounds more or less foud, indicating mirth or great satisfaction; laughter less, a distribution of the face of the face of the construction of the face of

launder, n. laun'der (old Eng. lavandre, a launder from L. levare, to wash), a long hollow trough used by miners in washing powdered or broken ore: v. to wash, as ore: laun'dered, pp. dered.

laundress, n. fem. laYen-dress (old Eng. lavanderess, a laundress: F. lavandirer, a washerwoman: It. de-vanda, suda-from L. Lavare, to wash), a woman whose employment is to wash and get up linen laundry, n. dr., a room where clothes are washed

LAW

and done up: hum'dry-maid, a woman who attends to the larndry. Interests, a larved to Lourentus, decked with larved-from branch a larved. It lourentus, decked with larved-from branch a larved. It lourentus, post-laurente, decked or invested with laments. For the larved to the larve

learnestine, n. loli-'rès-fin, also lau rustin, n. -rés-fin (L. lourus, the laurel, and finus, the name of a plant), an evergreen shrub or tree of the south of Europe. laws, n. lôi-rê, (It. lora, lava—from L. lorare, to wash: F. lare), the melled rock-matter which flows

lava, n. 16:ed, fit. tara, inva-irom is sarare, we wash: F. laret, the melled rock-master which flows from a volcano.

lava, v. tar (L. larare, to wash: it. larare; F. laver, to wash), to wash; to bathe: laving, imp.: lawed, lard: lawes, it. laving, imp.: lawes, lard: lawes, it. larare, v. washing: lawes, it. larare, lawes, law

Eng. lave, to throw out), profuse; prodigal; wasteful; v. to expend or bestow with profusion; to waste; to squander: lavlishing, imp.; lav ished, pp. -tohr lavisher, n. -fr, one who: lavlishing, d. -ft. lavlishing, in. -ment, profuse expenditure; prodigality; lavlishing, n. -ment, profuse expenditure; prodigality; lavlishing, n. -fose ficel. Lag, order, cutom, law-from law, n. lose ficel. Lag, order, cutom, law-from a rule of action imposed by some subortix, or by the supreme power of a state; a statute; a rule of direction; a settled principle; a rule or axion of element lawful, a. lolic-field, conformable to law; allowed by law; legal: lawfully, ad. -ft. lawfulness, n. -nes, the quality of being conformable to law; law giver, a. none who makes laws; a legislator: lawfuse, n. -de, not subject to law; unrestrained by law; contarty to law, as a lawless proceeding; law lensy, a. -fe, not subject to law; unrestrained by law; contarty law, leasness, n. -nes, the state or quality of being lawless; law-breaker, n. one who violates the law; law-maker, n. one who enacts laws; a legislator; by-laws or by-laws for regulating the affairs of a society or corporation in addition to the principal or the ordinary law; team and cormonoles instituted by Moses, any law, team and cormonoles instituted by Moses, any rights and duties of men; club law; government by violence, or by the use of arms; snarchy; commercial law, the rules or usages which regulate the intercourse between merchants and traders; common law, the laws which regulate the intercourse between merchants and traders; common law, the laws which regulate the intercourse between merchants and traders; common law, the laws which regulate the intercourse between actions; law, the law superseding the ordinary law of a country is an additional to the commercial law; the law superseding the ordinary law of a country is an electroned or rebuilding the ordinary law of a country, regulated in the first five books of the Old Test, Seripimunicipal law, the ordinary law of a co

LAWN

3.

String the dril conduct and affairs of its people: physical laws of lawar of nature, the properties, actions, sealeness, and uniter generally, in all their varied emissions, and uniter generally, in all their varied emissions and uniter generally, in all their varied emission by the forms: statute law, a law or rule conditions the law glattice power, and recorded in dead or action; the whole bookers of rules of converse of the law glattice power, and recorded in dead or action; the whole bookers of the Jewish laws and destrince outsined in the Old Test. Scrip., as opposed to the Gopel; the books of the Jewish laws and religion as opposed to the prophete; law Latin, the current Latin in law and in legal documents—see Latin law of nations—see international law; law-sit, in lessons, a process in law; a litigation; law-yer, n. ger law, and AS. ver, a man), one skilled in law; a solicitor or attorney.

Isom, in loise (N. Ham, an open clear place; prov. Ion. isome, a bare place in a field: Fris. Ion., a narraw way between gardens and houses—see larne), a small grassy plain in front of or around a house; larne, a loise; (Sp. Ion.a, an open transparent textes: Losan, wool), a kind of very fine linen; additude of lawn; law-sleeve, a sleeve made of lawn; jest of a bishop's official dress.

lar, a like it, Lazus, loose, open), loose; flabby; it is of a bishop's official dress.

lar, a like it, Lazus, loose, open), loose; flabby; it is mor rigid; not strict; not rigidly exact; open late bowels: larly, ad. 4t. lax'ness, n. also lax'ttyn, t. lax's-fit, looseness; want of exactness: lax'ttyn, laxis-fit, looseness; want of exactness: lax'ttyn, laxis-fit, looseness; want of exactness: lax'ttyn, laxis-fit, looseness; want of exactness: lax'ttyn, losening; mildly purgative: n. an opening or purgative man opening or purgativ

lar, at Gr. Lackor, pert, to the people—from Lack, its property, not clarical; pert, by the people as distinguished from the clergy; lay-brother, one received site a monastery of monits under certain vows, but act in holy orders: lay-siter, one attached to a female monastery, but not under the vows of a nun: lay-signature, an artist's jointed model figure; layman, n. Monda, one not a minister or clergyman.

lay, n. la (W. Hais; Icel. hliod, a sound, a note; Gael. laoidh; AS. leoth, a hymn, a poem; Ger. lied, a song), a song; a poem in a simple style; a metrical

tale.

lay, n. 1d, the old spelling of lea, which see.
layer, n. 1d-ér (Dut. laag, a layer: Low Ger. lage, a
row of things laid in order), a bed; a stratum; a coat,
as of paint; a row or course, as of bricks; a shoot or
twig of a plant for propagating: lay éring, n. the propagation of plants by layers.
la zar, n. 1d-2d-, (from Lozarus in the parable), one
affected with a fittiy and dangerous disease: la zarhouse, a hospital for those affected with pestilential
disease: lazarette, n. the defected with pestilential
disease: lazarette, n. the defected (fd. h. he lazar
Naples who have no regular occupation, and who live
in the streets.
lazuli, n. 1d:2d-M (Pers. lazur; Sb. azur, azur, sky-

in the streets.

laruli, n. (dz:d-lt (Pers. lazur : Sp. azur, azure, sky-blue: Sp. azul, blue), a mineral of a fine azure-blue colour; also called lapis-laruli, lq/is-(lt. lapis, a stone): larulite, n. ldz-i-lt (lazuli, and Gr. tilhos, a stone), a stone of a light-blue colour.

laxy, a late flaw lax, slow: Dut. losig, loose in texture: Ger. lass, slack, dull), disinclined to exertion; indolent; unwilling to work: lazily, ad. låzi-flar lazilness, n. -nåz, indisposition to exertion or labour; habitual sloth.

tion; indolent; unwilling to work: lazily, ad léis-li; a'ziness, n.-sès, indisposition to exertion or labour; habitual sloth.

lea, n. lé (Dut. ledig, empty, fallow: AS. leag, the untilled field), land under grass; grass or meadow-land; spelt also lay.

leach—see letch.

lead, n. léd (AS. lead; Dut. lood; Dan. lod, the metal lead), a soft metal of a bluish-grey colour; the plument or ploce of lead attached to a long string or mot or ploce of lead attached to a long string or the lead, in the lead of the lead; in grading, to widen the spaces between the lines by inserting leads, or slips of type-metal: leading, imp.: lead ed. pp.: leading, pp. leaded, pp.: leading, pp. leading, l paint

paint.

lead, v. ltd (Icel. leida, to lead; leid, a track, a way), to guide; to conduct; to go before to show the way; to have a tendency to; to spend or use, as to spend a pleasant life or day; to draw; to entice; to induce: leading, imp, guiding; conducting; passing; adj. chief; principal; n. guidance: led, pt. and pp. led, did lead; leader, n. leider, a conductor; a chief; the head of a party or faction; that which leads or conducts; the principal article in a newspaper; lead'ership, n. state or condition of a leader; lead; leigly, ad. lt. leading strings, to trings by which children are supported when beginning to walk; to be in a state of dependence on, and under the control of, others; to lead off, to begin; a leading question, a question naturally consegue. begin: a leading question, a question naturally conducting or leading to others, or which suggests to the person questioned the answer he is wished to make; in politics, a matter or subject which engrosses much

in politics, a matter or subject which engrosses much of public attention.

leaf, n. lef, leaves, plu, leter (Ger. laub; Dut. loof, the leaves of trees), the thin, broad, and somewhat oval part of a plant; anything resembling a leaf in thinness; part of a book; v. to unfold or produce leaves: leafing, imp.; n. the process of unfolding leaves: leafed, pp. lift; leaved, a. let, law, law leave, leafiess, a. lift'ds, without leaves: leafiesses, n. res, destitute of leaves: leafs, the stalk or small branch which supports a leaf: leafage, n. lift'df, abunbrach which supports a leaf: leafage, n. lift'df, abun-

dance of leaves; season of leaves; leaflet, n. U/III. a little leaf; leafy, a. U/I., full of leaves; leaf incen. n. -acc, state of being full of leaves; leaf-bud, a bud pro-

ingly, ad. & line | As. keron, to teach; kernica, the learn; v. ken (AS. keron, to teach; kernica, to learn: Got kernica, to kennica, to kennica, to teach; kernica, to learn: Got kernica, to know, to gain knowledge; to receive instruction or knowledge; to acquire skill in anything; learn ing, imp. gaining knowledge; acquiring skill; a knowledge acquired by instruction or study; literature: learned, pp. kend, spelt also learne, kernicature: learned, pp. kend, spelt also learnet, kernicature and activate; learned, a. kended, versed in literature and activate; learned, a. kended, men who have great stores of that knowledge which is gained by instruction and study from books.

books.

lease, n. lis (F. luissement, the instrument by which
a holding of any kind is let to a tenati-from F
lesieser; (er. lassen, to let) a letting of lands or
houses for a certain number of years on certain conditions for a fixed rent; the contract of such letleased up, last; lesse hold in a property held by
leased up, last; lesse holder, a a tenant

lease, n. & & (F. lease, a leash to hold a dog: Sp.
sea, a slip-knot, a thong or line by which a hawk or
hound in held; a brace and a half; three animals,
greyhounds, forces, hures, &c.; v. to bind or hold
a write; leash ing, inp.; leashed, pp. least,
leasting, n. & single (AS. leas, empty; leasion, to lie:
to. least, a. Lid (see less), superlative of sittle; little
part all others; nd. in the lowest degree; in a detheless others; at least or at the least, at the
lift is was no nors.

deli ottors : at least or at the leasu, or it is my no more.

It is my no my no more.

It is my no m

leath oring. n a beating or threshing: leather or leathern, a 16th-irm, made of leather; leath ory, a 5-th-resembling leather; touch of leather; leath ory, a 5-th-resembling leather; touch of leathers or leathern or leathe

Cath. Ch service; in the Ch. of Enguand, the alguest cath in L. n. iddle of the choir from whence the sensors are read.

lection, n. lekishin (L. letio, a reading, as of a book—from lection, to read, a difference or variety in some passages ding; a portion of Scripture read in divine service, and the list of leasons; her tissuary, n. lections, and the list of leasons; her tissuary, n. lection, a reading, a lecture—from L. lection, to read, a discourse read on any subject; a formal discourse intended to instruct; a formal reproof; pedantic discourse read on any subject; a formal discourse intended to instruct; a formal reproof; pedantic discourse to instruct formally or degenationally; is instruct by formal discourse or explanation, as an assignment of a class of students; to reprove: lecturing, inp.: a. the art of one who lectures: lectured, pp.-fired or -chard : lecture, p. -fired or -chard; lecture, p. -fired or -chard;

who instructs by lecturing; a preacher; lect turestip, no office of a lecturer.

led, v. léd, pt. and pp. of the verb lead, which see:
led-horse, n. a sumpter-horse; led-captain, n. a
humble and obsequious follower.
ledge, n. lég (lect. logy; Sw. lagg; Scot. laggen, the
projecting rim at the bottom of a cask), a narrow strict
standing out from a flat surface; a ridge of rock in
the sca near the surface of the water; a regentier, a
ridge, prominent
part; a small moulding; a row; is a layer; ledgen, a.
lej-ir, applied in music to extra lines added to the
stave.

stave.

Indiger. n. 187-ir (old Eng. leiger or ledger, a resident appointed to guard the interests of his master at a foreign court, an object that lies permanently in a place: Dut. legger, he who remains permanently in a certain placet, the principal book of accounts in a merchants office, to which the entries from the day-book or journal are carried and placed under asparets.

beek or journal are carried and placed unner separabeadings.

Lee, n. le (AS. Mee, shade, shelter: Icel. Mifs, to protect, to abelter: Dut. Inst, shelter from the wind; a calm or sheltered place; a place defended from the wind; moder the lee, on the side which is sheltered from the wind; protected from the wind; as shelt, the shore not exposed to the wind—saed by pessage on the land; the shore or land to the leaward of a ship, that is, the land next the lee side—said by mission to card a ship; issward, a Leward, in the direction of the part toward which the wind blows; that is, the part toward which the wind blows; that is, the lee side—said of the position of a ship law y, a. Leward, the side movement of a ship be the leaward, as the side movement of a ship be the

leeward of her course: the lee side of a ship, the side or part not exposed to the wind, as distinguished from the teenther side, which is the side or part against which the wind blows.

which the wind blows.

leach, n. leck, (icel. lexknir; Goth. leikris, a leach, n. leck (icel. lexknir; Goth. leikris, a leach, n. leck (icel. lexknir; Goth. leikris, a leach, nrom Goth. leikrison, to heal: Baw. lek, medleine), formerly the name of a physician; an aquatic worm of several species, one of which is employed to suck blood from diseased parts; the border or edge of a sil: v. to draw blood by leaches; leaching, imp.: leach, d. draw blood by leaches; leaching, imp.: leach, lek, n. lek (Bohem. luk; Ger. lauch; Icel. laukr, a leek), a well-known pot-herb; the national emblem of wales: leak-green, in min, the green colour which is peculiar to the leek.

Wales: leek-green, in min., the green colour which is peculiar to the leek.

Iselite, n. Létit (after Dr. Lee of Cambridge), a variety of compact felspar of a reddials colour, waxy texture, and horn-like translucency.

Iser, n. lee', n. lee' (Dut. leeren, to look askance, to wink: Sw. lur, a wink: Ger. Lauern, to spy), a p culiar sideling glance or look, usually considered not reputable: v. to look with a leer: leering, imp.: leered, pp. lêrd: leer ingly, ad. di. lees, n. plu. lêe If. lif., lees-from timus, slime, mud; lee dregs or sediment from a liquor.

Ises, n. lêt (Dut. leet, the subject of a certain jurisdiction), an anc. Angle-Saxon court.

the dregs or seeiment from a liquor.

Isst, h. &f (Dux. Log. L. the subject of a certain jurisdiction), an anc. Anglo-Saxon court.

leet, n. &f (AS. helt, a lot), in Scot., a selected list of candidates for any office.

Lett, n. &f (AS. helt, a lot), in Scot., a selected list of candidates for any office.

Lett, n. &f (Dux. Leche; l. Leves, left: probably light hand, in opposed to right: left-handed, a hable to use the left hand with greater strength and dexterity than the right; unitedy; clumps; left-handed, as helt to use the left hand with greater strength and dexterity than the right; unitedy; clumps; left-handed marriage, an irregular and not perfectly valid marriage; in Germany, among princes and the higher nobility, marriage with a woman of inferior station who has neither the status nor privileges of a hawful wife—also called a Morganatic marriage. left off, a that which is laid aside, as left off clothing: over the left, in familiar language, an expression indicating that what has been said is understood "in a contrary sense."

that what has been said is understood "in a contrary sense, v.—see under leave 2.

les, n. leg floot legy, a stalk or stem), the limb of an animal which supports the body; that by which anything is supported at the leg of a table: legged, a. légd, having legs: legging, n. plit. légigling, coverings for the legs reaching to the knees: leggy, a. légigli, having legs: legging, n. plit. légigling, coverings coverings as a see a sead on one sown legs, to depend on one sown sexertions: to take leg-bail (slang), to abscond or run away.

legacy, n. légigli, legigli, legiglity will of money, goods, or other movable property; a bequest.
legal, s. légigli, legal-from leg, law—legn. legis; lt. legals; legal-from legis, law—ere legis; lt. legals; legals, legally, n. légiglitic juristification legis in legistific as coording to law, or in conformity with it; created by law: legally, n. légiglitic, rander lawful or according to law; legisling, imp: legalled, pp. 4td: legal tender, the coins or medium of payment which can be lawfully ofered in a country—copper coins are a legal tender to the extent of 40 shillings; gold coins to any extent; Bank of England notes to any extent; Bank of England notes to any extent; legals, n. legid (i. legation, to send: It. legation; legation, a legid-fri, relating to a legation; legation, a legid-fri, relating to a legation; legation, a legid-fri, relating to a legation as legation, a legid-fri, relating to a legation when a legisting, a legid-fri, relating to a legation when a legisting, a legid-fri, relating to a legation when a legisting, a legid-fri we legation, a to whom a legisting a legid-fri, the person or persons sent as annihausents in legisting, a legid-fri, to whom a legisting a legis-fri, legisling to whom a legisting a legis-f

legates, n. legate' (see legacy), one to whom a leg-legate, a. legate' (see legacy), one to whom a leg-legate, a.d. It.

legate, ad. 12-gatto (It. legato, united—from L. ligare, to bind), a term in music, meaning, "in a smooth or

to bind), a term in music, meaning, in a success wilding manner." [legend, n. lejend, f. lejende; It. legenda, a legend-from L. legendae, to be read: mid. i. legenda, a book untaining the acts of the saints), a story or narrative of a romantic or incredible kind; the words placed ound the edge of a medal or coin: legendary, a level, fabilious; romantic; consisting of legends: n. book of legends.

book of legends.
leger, n. lejer, another spelling of ledger, which see, lager demain, n. lejer-de-man (F. lager, light, and

de main, of hand), a deceptive performance which de-pends on dexterity of hand; sleight of hand. lagged, laggings—see under leg. laghorn, a by-hôrn fortiginally made at Leghorn), a kind of plats for bonnets and hats, prepared from the straw of a variety of hearded wheat. laghble, a bij-bid, begibtis, that can be read—from lego, I read; Sp. legibte: It legybbie, that may be read; clear and distinct; apparent: lag blay, ad. bid: lag blancas, n. -bi-nes, also lag bid ity, n. -bid-n, the quality or state of being legible. lagion, n. lejin (L. legio, a body of troops levied— gen. legions—from lego, I gather or select; it, legione: P. Ugion), among the Romans, a body of soldiers of about 2000 men; a great number: legion of benour, F. Legion), among the Romans, a body of soldiers of about 500 men; a great number; legion of honeur, a French order of meritinstituted by Napoleon I. when First Consul of France: legion, as in the Beripture phrase, their name is legion, signifies "very many in number: "legionary, a -d-4, relating to or consisting of a legion; containing a great number: n. one of a horizon. a legion.

silled in law.

legitimate, a. U-litt'imat (L. Legitimus, pert. to law legitimate, a. U-litt'imat (L. Legitimus, pert. to law legitimate, all legitimus, pert. to law from leg, law-gen. Legits : L. Legitimus ?. Legitime, lawful; born in wedlock; genuine; real; not false; fairly deductible; v. to render lawful; legit imating, fairly deductible; v. to render legitimate, a. ti. legit imateness, in .mds, the state of being legitimate, legitimate, in .mds, face of the legit limit lawful; legit limit, the act of rendering legitimate or lawful; legit limits, v. .mt.; to render legitimate or lawful; legit limits, in .ms.; a term now applied to those who apport the pretensions of the elder Bourbons to the throne of France.

throne of France.

Throne of France.

Throne of France.

The Julian and the legumen, n. H-pulmen (L. Legumen, n. H-pulmen), that which is pathered, pulse—Irbin lego, I gather: It. Legumer, is fixed to one aide only; a pod: legumen, n. piu. gather; the fixed to one aide only; a pod: legumen, n. piu. gather; the fixed to one aide only; a pod: legumen, n. piu. gather; the fixed to the peak individual of the pulse legumine, n. min, a peculiar substance obtained from peak, beans, and suchlike; vegetable cashine leguminous, a. leguminous, piu. leguminous, peak, pert. to the peak of bean tribe: leguminous, a. leguminous, piu. leguminous, peak, pert. to the peak of bean tribe: leguminous, a. leguminous, piu. leguminous, peak, peak

occupation; not busy; at a convenient time. leman, n. E-man (A.S. leaf, beloved, dear, and man, one of the human kind), a sweetheart; a gallant; a mistress.

lemma, n. lēm'md (Gr. lemma, anything received— from lambano, I take or assume), in math., a prepara-

from lambano, I take or assume), in math., a prepara-tory proposition. Internation, a kind of rat. Lemming, n. lem:ling, a kind of rat. Lemming acarth, n. lem:lind n. lem:lind or aluminous earth from the Greek island Lemmes-med as a medicine from the time of Homer: Lemmins reddie, réld, an other of a deep-red colour and firm consistence, used as a pigment—found in conjunction

with Lennian earth.

lemniacata, n. lėm'nis-kd'id, also lemniacata, n. lėm'nis-kd (l. emniacata, adorned with a pendent ribbon), in geom., a curve of the fourth order having the form of the figure 8

of the figure 8.

lemon, n. lém'on (Sp. limon; It. limone; Ar. laymun, a lemon), a well-known acid fruit of the orange
kind: lem'onade, n. -dd, a sweetened water flavoured with lemon-juice.

· leavar, n. Ministr [L. Leavares, ghosts of the departed), a small nocturnal animal belonging to the quadrumana or monkey order: leavares, n. plu. Ministret, evil spirits; hokyobilus.

lend, v. lend (Goth. Minvan, Ger. Lehen, to lend money at interest), to grant to another for a temporary use; to grant or furnish in general: lend ing, imp. lent, pt. and pp. lent, did lend; lend en, n. dr., one who lends; one who makes it his business to put out money to interest.

use; to grant or furnish in general: end ing, mp:
lent, pt. and pp. lent, did lend: lend's, n. er, one who
lends; one who makes it his business to put out money
to interest.
length, n. length (AS. lengdth, length—from leng,
more, longer: Dut. lengte, length), the measure of any
thing from end to end; extent either of space or time;
disance length; length, length, the measure of any
thing from end to end; extent either of space or time;
disance length; length wise, ad. -wis, in the direction of the length; at length, at last; in conclusion;
lengthen, v. length/sen, to make longer; to draw out;
lengthen, v. length/sen ing, imp: adj. increasing in
length; becoming longer: n. a continuation; lengthend, pp. length-iend.
lenient, a. lein-ient (L. leniens, rendering soft or
geutle, moderating—from lenis, soft, mild; it. leniende, softening), softening; mitigating; not severe
mild, as a sentence: leniently, ad. -lt. leniency, n.
-first, state of being lenient; clemency: lenity, n. len-fit, mildness of temper or treatment; clemency; gentleness: len littre, a. -l-fits, having the power of softening
or mitigating; in a medicine or application which
esses palm; a pallistive.

- man, n. lens, lenses, pin. Mirkels (L. lens, a lentilesses, lenses, lenses, pin. Mirkels (L. lens, a lentilesses palm; a pallistive
- lens, n. lenses, of dissoft a convex, conceave, or
other shape, for changing the direction of rays of light,
and thus magnifying or diminishing objects.

lent, v. lent, pt. and pp. of lend, which see.

Lent, n. lent (AS. lenters, the spring, lent: Dut.
lente; Ger. lens, spring), the fast of forty days, beginning at Ash Wednesday and extending to the day
before Easter Sunday, a period really comprising six
weeks and four days, but reduced exactly to forty
days by omitting the intervening Sundays: Lenten, a.
lenticals, n. lentils, sententils, a lentil alensing hape—from lens, a lentil, a forma, shape), of the form
of a double convex lens.

lentiform, a. 4ti-leiver, resembling a lense, in the
lent flows,

gen. Lentis), an annual plant of the bean kind cultivated for its pods.

Lento, al. Lentis (L. Lentus, adhesive, slow: It. Lento). In mustc, slowly: amoothly: len'tor, n. Ler, tenacity; thickness of fluids; slowness—applied to the blood: len'tons, a. 4-8s, viscous; tenacious, leo, n. Lé's, tiscous; tenacious, leo, n. Lé's (L. Leo, a lion—gen. Leonis), the lion, the fifth sign of the zodiac: leonine, a. Lé's-nin, of or like the lion: leoninely, ad. 4-1: le'onine or le' on'ina, n. 48-94d, a rare variety of agate of a pale-yellow colour, variegated with white, black, and green, and bearing some resemblance to a lion's skin.

Leopard, n. Lép-dra'd (F. Léopard—from L. Leo, a lion, and pardius, a panther), a large beast of prey, having a beautiful spotted skin: leopard-stone, a variety of compact felspar, spotted with oxide of iron and manganesa.

ganica.

leper, n. lēpier (Gr. lepru, leprosy—from lepros, rough, scaly: lt. lepra: F. lēpre, leprosy), one affected with leprosy: leprosy, n. lēpiròs, a disease of the skin characterised by the formation of whithst opaque scales: leprous, a. rds. affected with leprosy; covered with white scales: leprousness, n. rds, state of bolin leprous: lepra, n. lepris, li mech, a skin-disease, own with mind is imple state by circular packes, covered with small shiming scales encircled by a dry red bortler.

lepidotendron, n. lèp'i-do-dén'dròn (Gr. lepid, lepidotendron, n. lèp'i-do-dén'dròn (Gr. lepidos, sand dendron, a tree), in redambundant family of fossil plants, so called from scale-like arrangement of the lesf-scars on the

lepidoganoid, n. läpid-do-gàni-ojid (Gr. lepis, a scale, ganos, spiendour, and eidos, appearance), in geol., a sub-order of the ganoid or enamel-scaled fishes, lepidoids, n. lepid-dojidz (Gr. lepis, a scale, and eidos, resemblance), in peol., a family of ganoid fishes characterised by their strong, rhomboidal, bony scales, lepidoite, n. lepidoite (Gr. lepis, a scale, and titinos, a stone), a term applied to the fine pink-coloured

titios, a stonei, a term appure to the nice pina-consuca-varieties of lithia mica.

lepidomelane, lépi-domie-lân (Gr. lepis, a scale, and meian, black), a variety of mica of a raven-black colour, usually found in granitic veins in small six-sited; tables, or an aggregation of minute opaque

scales, lepidophyllum, n. lép't-do-ful'tûm (Gr. lepis, a scale, and phullon, a leaf), in peol, small lanceolate leaves of the lepidodendron, occurring abundantly in the shales of the Coal-Measures. lepidopter, n. lepi-t-dopter, n. lepi-t-dopter, n. lepi-t-dopter, n. lepi-t-dopter, n. lepi-t-dopter, n. lepi-t-dopter, n. plu-t-r-d, Gr. lepis, a scale, and pieron, a wing), one of with minute cauth, thich, whose wings are covered with minute cauth, thich, whose wings are covered as, -ter-dl, also lep'idop'terous, a. -ter-dls, pert. to the butterfly king.

a. -tir-al, also lep'idop'terous, a. -tir-as, pert. to the butterfly kind.
lepidosiren, n. lép'i-de-strès (Gr. lepis, a scale, and seirer, a siren), an ecl-abaped animal covered with rounded scales, inhabiting lakes in Africa which are liable to be dried up during the dry season.
lepidosteus, n. lép'i-dés'te's (Gr. lepis, a scale, and osteon, a bone), the bony-pike, a genus of soft-famed fishes, remarkable for their hard bony scales.
lepidostrous, n. lép'i-dés'te-bis (Gr. lepis, a scale, and strobilos, a fir-cone), fossil cone-like organisms, occurring abundantly throughout the Carboniferous formation.
lepidote, a lép'i-dôt, also lepidoted, a. (Gr. lepis-lepidote, a. lép'i-dôt, also lepidoted, a. (Gr. lepis-lepidote, a. lép'i-dôt, also lepidoted, a. (Gr. lepis-

bonilerous formation.

lepidote, a. lepi-dot, also lepidoted, a. (Gr. lepi-dotos, covered with scales—from lepis, a scale), in bot. covered with scales or scurf.

covered with scales or scurf.
leporine, a lepido-rin (L. leporinus, like a hare—from lepus, a hare), port, to a hare.
leptosy, leprous, &c.—see under leper.
leptosy, leptos, leptos, leptos, slender, and lepts, a scale), in good, a genus of small sarroid fishes.
less, slender, letting, lessen, to hart: R. lessone;
less, a, lés (R. losson, faint: F. lossehe, slack: Batless; old Eng. loss, lanck, loose—in all kinds of action, the idea of relaxation is identical with that of diminstion), comp. of little; smaller; not so large or great;
add, not so much; in a smaller or lower degree; z.
leinferior; a smaller portion: lesseer, a lesseer,
another comp. of little; smaller; inferior.
lessee, in lesse' (from lesse, which see), the person who receives or holds a lease: lesson, n. one who
grants a lease.

lessen, v. lés'n (from less), to diminish; to reduce to become less; lessening, imp. lés'ning; lessene pp. lés'nd.

read at divine service; reproot; in from experience. less, con; lêst (AS, lœs, lest; the le lest, con; lêst (AS, lœs, lest; the le or AS, leas, signifying abatement, p that; that not. let, v. lêt (AS, lœton, to lêt, lo tard, to hind or less lar, is permit; to correction les power or less very the a team leave off; t

a this sense used as a noun, in the phrase, "without of hindrance."

of hindrance. Heth, if the sales: AS, leah; Ger. lauge, an initiation of the salts of ashes), a tub or vat in which to make lye by causing water to pass through wood sales in order to separate the alkali: v. to wash, as also, to separate the alkali: ittch lag, imp.: letched,

thal, a. lethal (L. lethalis, mortal-from lethum,

ishal, a léthal (L. lethalis, mortal—from lethum, test—from Gr. tethe, oblivion), deadly; mortal; fail

lethargy, n. leth'dr-fi (L. and Gr. lethargia, drowsilethargy, n. leth'dr-fi (L. and Gr. lethargia, drowsilethargia, less-from Gr. tethe, forgetfulness, and argos, idle: F.

lethargie, heavy unnatural slumber; mortid drowsises; duness; inattention; imaction: lethargie, a.

lethargia, also lethar gical, a.-f-ldd, preternaturally
alsoy, very drower; fethar gically, ad. 4.88, in anc.

sel, e. and fire from of Hades, whose waters, when

reak, caused forgetfulness of the past; oblivion:

lethers, a. letter, a. mark or character representing a
send or an element of speech; a written or printed

sesser; an episte; a character formed of metal or

sod, used in printing books: v. to stamp or mark

win letters: lettering, imp.: n. the act of im
ressing letters; the letter simpressed: lettered,

p. drd: adj. educated: letterer, n. dr., one who

sugresses letters; the letter of mortid and estate

da deceased person: letter of advice, a letter giving

letter of administration, the instrument by which

see is authorised to administration the success authorised

a deceased person: letter of advice, a letter giving

back writing by we letter of conduct here another

da deceased person: letter of advice, a letter giving

back of the reason of the state of credit, bottes another

da deceased person: letter of marque, the persons and

solds of stransaction: letter or power of attorney,

and writing by the letter of marque, the persons and

letters of letter of marque, the persons and

solds of stransaction: letter or power of attorney,

solds of the person, authorising the bearer to re
cites of lecence, a customs permit; permission or

privilegegranted: etter of marque, the permission or

privileger of the pers

lacine, n. 16'sin (Gr. leukos, white), a peculiar

de, n. 16-sit, a white stony substance, found among seanic productions—known as "white spar" and wite genera," "sucht's, a. «if-ik, containing leucite. succepthermia, n. lô-kô-st-hô-mi-a (Gr. leuko, kt. kates, a cell, and hatima, blood), in med., a leased state characterised by an excessive quantity white corrusceles in the blood.

Seased state characterised by an excessive quantity white corpuscies in the blood.

Recopilegmatic, a. 16-16-9/fey-mdf-16-16 (Cr. Ieukos, ritte, and phagma, bluegm, in med,, showing a tencery to dropsy; len'copilegma'sia, n. -md-8-1-0, a pagetal habit of body, characterised by paleness and abdress, with an excess of serum in the blood. lease of the control of white arsenic, and also of artificial or-

Pleaset.

Insection, n. 16'th-re'd (Gr. leukos, white, and
the, I flow), a female aliment; the whites.

Levant, n. 14'edn' (F. levont, the East, the Levant—
from lever, to rise or raise: It. levante, the East), the
matern part of the Mediterranean Sea, or those couleties washed by that part: adj. eastern; in gool, a

term applied by Professor Rogers to designate the fourth of the fifteen series into which he subdivides the Falsecoole strata of the Appalachian chain, the sunrise of the N. Amer. Palsecooles: Levanter, e. T., in the Mediterranean, a strong easterly wind; Levantine, a. in, of or pert. to the Levant, levant, v. levant (Sp. levantar, to raise—see above, to run away without paying; to act as a levanter; levanting, imp.; levanted, pp.; levanter, n. er, one who bets at a horse-race, and runs away without paying the bets when he loses.

levator, n. levalifor [l. levatum, to raise), in anat, a muscle which serves to raise some part, as the eyelids or lips; a surgical instr. for lifting up depressed parts of the skull.

lids or lips; a surgical instr. for lifting up depressed parts of the skull.

levee, n. 18v2 (F. levée—from lever, to raise or rise; L. levo, I raise; original meaning being, the time to rise), an assembly of visitors received by a sovereign or prince, or their representative, on stated public occasions; the embankment of a river.

level, a levéid (AS. logéd, a level; It livella, a plummet; L. libella, a level or line—dim. of libra, a level; oven; flat; in the same line; herizontal; equal in rank even; it of the same line; herizontal; equal in rank son's instr.; v. to make even; to lay flat; to bring to an equality; to point in taking aim; to aim, as a gun; to direct to an end; to aim at: levelling, imp; adj. making flat or even; reducing to an equality of condition; n. the act of reducing to an plane or flat surface; in sure, the art or operation of finding a horizontal line, or of ascertaining the differences of level between the various points in a survey; levelled, pp. the levelled, and, made even or flat; reduced to an equal state or condition; brought down: leveller, n. er, one who aims at reducing all persons and things to a state or condition; brought down: leveller, n. -er, one who nims at reducing all persons and things to a common level: levelness, n. -nes, evenness; equality

common level: lev elmess, n. -nes, evenness; equality of surface. lever, n. lé'cèr (F. lèvier, an instr. for raising weights -from lever, to raise: L. levo, I raise), a strong bar of iron or wood, turning on a support or prop called a fulcrum; one of the mechanical powers: leverage, n. lé'cèr-dj, the mechanical power gained by the use of

leveret, n. lév-êr-êt (F. levrœut, a young hare; levre-œu, a young hare still sucking—from lêvre, a hare; . lepus, a hare), a young hare in the first year. leverock, n. lêv-êr-ôk, also lav'erock, in Scot., a

leviable—see under levy.
leviathan, n. lê-vi-â-thân (Heb.), a huge aquatic
animal alluded to in the Book of Job; any very large

animal alluded to in the Book of Job; any very large sea animal, as a whale. levigate, v. levi-pdt [h. levigatum, to make smooth: It. levigare, to polish], in chem., to rub or grind to a very line powder by means of water and a stone: lev'igsting, inp.; lev'igated, pp.: lev'igst ion, n. lev'igsting, inp.; lev'igated, pp.: lev'igst ion, n. solid substance to an impalpable rolling or mubling a of a little water,—irituration may be called the dry method.

levirate, a. lë-vi-rat (L. levir; Gr. daer, a brother-in-law), pert. to the Jewish law by which a widow without issue was to be married to the brother of her

deceased husband.

deceased husband.

Levite, n. lêvit, one of the tribe of Levi, which was set apart for the public service of religion under the Mosaic law: Levitical, a. lê-vit'-kall, belonging to the Levities; priestly: Levitically, ad. -li.

Leviticus, n. lê-vit'-kâ, one of the books of the Old Testament Scriptures, containing the laws and regulations that relate to the priests and Levities.

Levity, n. lêvi-tri (l. levitas, lightness, fickleness-from levis, light: ll. levitas, lightness of temper or conduct; frivolity; idle pleasure; want of seriousness.

ness, levy, v. lev4 [F. lever, L. levare, to raise), to raise; to collect, said of troops or taxes; n. the act of collecting men for some service; the men thus collected; the act of raising money by assessment; levying, imp. 4-4ng: levied, pp. levid: levialle, a. levi-4-2-b, that may be collected or assessed: to levy war, to

raise or begin war. levyne, n. lêv'in (after Levy, the mineralogist), one of the zeolite family, occurring chiefly in amygdaloid and other trap rocks in white or yellowish hexagonal

crystals.
lewd. a. 16d (AS. læwd, or læwede, belonging to the

LICE

latty—originally, illiterate, as opposed to the educated clergy, then inferior, bad, lustful, given to lustful indulgence; dissolute; licentious; impure: lewdfy, d. 4f. lewdfues, n. -#ds, lustful lentiousness; debauchery; unchastity.

lexical, a lekst-kdz from lexicon, which see), pert. to a lexicon; settled by lexicography; lexically, ad. -ft.

ad. -if.
lexicography, n. leks'i-köp'rd-fi (Gr. lexikon, a dictionary, and grapho, I write), the art of composing dictionaries, or the act of writing one; the principles according to which dictionaries should be compiled: lexicographic, a. leks'i-ko-grafi'k, also lex'icographical, a. -i-kdi, pert. to the writing of dictionaries: lex'icographer, n. legs'i-da', fer, the author or compiler

iex loog rapher, n. -kog-rd-fer, the author or compiler of a dictionary, lexicology, n. leks: l-kil-d-ft (Gr. lexikon, a dictionary and loops, discourse), the science of the derivation and signification of words; that branch of learning which treats of the proper meaning and application of words: lexicol ogist, n. -fist, one skilled in. lexicon, n. leks-t-k-fo (Gr. lexikon, a dictionary - from lexis, a speaking, diction), a dictionary - a dictionary of words of a foreign language, as of Latin, Greek, Hebrew, or German, lexigraphy, n. leks-t-fr-d-ft (Gr. lexis, a speaking, a word, and grapho, I write), the definition of words: lexigraphic, a leks-t-gr-d-ftk, pert to lexigraphy, ley, n. le, a different spelling of lys, which see, ley, n. le, a mother spelling of les or lee, pasture-land.

Leyden-jar, n. lat-dn-far (after the inventor), a jar or

Layden-jar, n. ld'dn-jdr (after the inventor), a jar or bottle, coated usually with tinfoil, used to accumulate electricity.

leze-majesty, n. lez-mdjiës-if (I. leze majestatis, the injury or hurt of majesty), any crime committed against the sovereign power in a state; also lese-matesty

against the sovereign power in a state; also lessmajesty.

Hable, a. It'd-b! (F. lier.; L. ligare, to bind), responsible; obliged in law or equity; accountable; exposed;
subject, as, liable to fail. If ability, n. -bil'st, also
If ableness, n. -bnds, the state of being bound or
being subject, as to contract disease: If abilities, n.
plu. 4-fix, debts: limited liability, obligation or responsibility only to a certain limited extent—a term
applied to a joint-stock company enrolled under the
provisions of an Act of Parliament, whose partners or
shareholders are each only liable for the debts of the
company to the extent of the amount of their shares,
as distinguished from a company whose partners are
responsible for its debts to the full extent of their
private fortunes. private fortun

private fortunes.

Haison, 1. 16-2.5mg (F. Haison—from L. Ugare, to bind), connection; union; an illicit or secret intimacy between a man and a woman.

Hanss, n. plu. Hainds, or Hans, n. plu. Rans, in blo., luxuriant woody climbers, like those mot with in

tropical forests.

Mar, n. Néer—from He, n. which see.

Mar, n. Néer—from He, n. which see.

Mas, n. Nées (a probable corruption of lyers or layers:

F. Mas), a term originally applied to the thin-bedded
ilmestones occurring at the base of the colitic system;
in geol., that group or series of strata which in England immediately overlies the Trias or Upper New
Red Sandstone; hydraulic cement made from calcareous nodules and bands of the lias strats; liasais,

M-d-s-Ne, port. to the lias formation; of the age of

the lias.

18-48-84c, pert. to the lias formation; of the age of the lias.

Hisation, n. N. ba'shis, (L. libatio, a drink-offering, a libation—from libare; Gr. leibein, to pour out, as in honour of some god: F. libation), the act of pouring out wine or other liquor in honour of a detry; the wine so the light of the libert of libert of

freeman—from liber, free: It. liberale: F. liberal, free in giving or bestowing; not mean; becoming a gentleman; generous; not narrow-minded; tolerant of the opinions and practices of others; not strict: a. s. plant of the property of the

ered, from restraint.

-d-shin, the act of delivering, or state of being delivered, from restraint.

Hibertarian—see under Hiberty.

Hibertaide, n. lib-sit. sit (l. libertas, liberty, and czdo, l cut or kill), a destroyer of liberty; destruction of liberty.

Hibertine, n. lib-sit. sit (l. libertine, pert. to a freedman—from libero, l set free: lt. libertine, pert. to a freedman—from libero, i set free: lt. libertine; F. libertine, a freedman, a man who leads a licentious life; one living without restraint; in anc. times, a freedman: adj. unrestrained; licentious: libertinina, n. -lem, debauchery; licentiousess of opinion or practice.

Hiberty, n. lib-sit. (l. libertas, liberty—from liber, free: lt. liberta: F. libertis, liberty—from liber, free: lt. liberta: F. libertis, liberty—from liber, free: lt. liberts; respective of the observance of the laws of propriety and courtes; the liberties, 4ts, as of a city, the limits within which certain privileges or immunities are enjoyed: at liberty, free; unrestrained: liberty of the press, freedom to print and publish without legal control and interference: libertarian, a -del-de, pert. to the doctrine of free-will, a bertarian, a -del-de, pert. to the doctrine of free-will, a betain, the principles or doctrine of free-will, a betain, the principles or doctrine of free-will, in the liberties, in Hun-liberties, n. libelitient from Liberton, in Hun-liberton, n. libelitient from Liberton, in Hun-liberton, n. libelitient from Liberton, in Hun-liberton, n. libelitient from Liberton, in Huntem, the principles or doctrines of free-will.

Hibethenite, n. ll-beth'i-mit (from Libethen, in Hun-

libethanite, n. li-beth-i-mei (trom Libethens, in Hun-gary), phosphate of copper, occurring in many copper-niuses in hombic prisms, or in radiated masses of an observed colour, resimous lustre, and brittle. In other proper colour, resimous lustre, and brittle. In other proper colour, resimous lustre, and brittle. In other colour, level; lustful; libid inously, ad. 48. libid-inousness, n. -ués, state or quality of being lustful, libra, n. 43-brittle, libra, a level or balance; the sus-ance; the seventh sign in the radiac, which the sun-enters at the autumnal equinox in September; in med., when the abbreviation for libra is preceded by Arable figures, avoirdupois weight is meant, and when by Roman numerals, troy weight or pint measure; in some countries a pound weight. Ilbrary, n. librar's It. librarium, a place to keep books in—from liber, a book: It. librarium, a library; I. librarie, a bookseller, a collection of books arranged in order; the room or building containing them: It-brarian, n. -brits-i-dn, one who has the care of a library or collection of books: librarianship, n. the

library or collection of books; librarianship, n. the office.

Ilbrate, v. Mibral (L. Mbratum, to level, to balance—from Hibra, a balance: It. Hibrary, to balance; to poise; to balance; to move, as a balance: If brating, imp.: If brated, pp.; libration, n. brot-shut, the act of balancing or state of being balanced, as a balance before coming to rest; in astron. the balancing modern coming to rest; in astron. the balancing modern coming to the state of balancing to the state of balancing to rest. In astron. The balancing modern coming the state of the state climation of the sun and the latitude of the state climation of the sun and the latitude of the state climation of the sun and the latitude of the state climation of the sun and the latitude of the state climation in the sun and the latitude of the state climation; like a balance, as it tends to an elevinetic new modern the sun and the latitude of the state climation. Ilbratery, a. Rivind Art. Amount in the modern the sun and the latitude of the state climation of the sun and the latitude of the state climatic like and the sun and the latitude of the state climatic like a balance as it tends to an elevation of the state of the sta

inp.: adj. granting a license to; that gives power or authority to sell alcoholic liquors: B'censed, pp. sensi; adj. applied to an occupation which requires legal authority for its exercise, as a ticensed hawker; It censer, n. -er, one who grants permission: B'censed legal with the sensitive of authorised legally; liceniate, n. It sensible 4d, one who holds a license to sensite a profession; a medical man licensed by the context of profession; a medical man licensed by the classes of Physicians: Bleensed victualier, one who cause a profession and entire to grant license is publicans, grocers, &c. license is publicans, grocers, &c. leadings, unrestrained by the continuous as it sein-shall L. licentious, unrestrained by law or decency; licenticuty, ad. -H. licen tiousness, n. -shals-nes, the state of being licentious; dissoluteness.

Behen, n. Hicken or lichém (L. lichen; Gr. leichen, the Behen, n. Hicken or lichém (L. lichen; Gr. leichen, the Behen, n. Hicken or lichém (L. lichen; Gr. leichen, the Behen, n. Hicken or flowerless or cryptogamic plants found upon rocks and various bodies, common-later, of the order of flowerless or cryptogamic plants found upon rocks and various bodies, common-later, a lichense, the peculiar starch of Icoland moss.

Lichense, the peculiar starch of Icoland moss. and the propher, l. veries, a description of Economic Hickense, and the propher, l. veries, a description of Economic Hickense, and thenologist, n. -jist (Gr. logos, discourse), with the same meanings.

Behegate, n. Rekigst (Goth, leik; Ger. leiche; AS.

shory of Rchens; also Rchenology, n. -0:6-7i, and thenologist, n. -1:6: (Rr. logos, discourse), with the ame meanings.

Re-gate, n. Rch-gat (Goth, leik; Ger. leiche; AS. lie, a corpse, and Eng. gate), the gate at the entrance to a churchyard where the corpse is set down to await the arrival of the clergyman.

Ret, n. Ric (Ger. leichen; Gr. leichein; R. leccare, to lick or lap), a passing or drawing of the tongue over; a taste by drawing the tongue over; in U. S., a sait manh or sait spring to which wild animals resort: N. lo pass the tongue over; to sup up liquids with the langue; to take in with the tongue: Rck ling, imp.: n. drawing the tongue over the surface: Ricked, pp. list; lick er, n. -fr, one who to lick the dust, to fall actile; to be completely prostrated; to lick into shape or form, to impart shape or method to—which the chapter of the dust, to have been licked its young into shape; to lick up, to describe a licked its young into shape; to lick up, to describe the licked its young into shape; to lick up, to describe the licked its young into shape; to lick up, to describe the licked its young into shape; to lick up, to describe the licked its young into shape; to lick up, to describe the licked its young into shape; to lick up, to describe the licked its young into shape; to lick up, to describe the licked in the spittle, n. -pitt, an abject afterer or parasite. He spittle, n. -pitt, an abject afterer or parasite. He spittle, n. a low; a buffet: Hek'er, to fe. Lecker, to lick, to lap, in factivers or administer lenguage, to beat; to conquer in a fight: n. a low; a buffet: Rek'er, to fe. Lecker, to lick, to lap, in factivers or administer lenguage, to beat; to conquer in a fight: n. a low; a buffet: Rek'er, to fe. Lecker, to lick, to lap, in factivers a dainty-mounted manh, nice in the choice of

selicar language, to best; to conquer in a fight; n. a beautic language, to best; to conquer in a fight; n. a beautic laborate between the language language language laborate language language laborate language laborate language language laborate language laborate language language laborate laborate

lie on or upon, to be a matter of obligation or duty: to lie on hand, to remain in possession without occasion for use: to lie on the hands, to remain unoccupied or unemployed; to lie on any one's head, to be imputable to any one: to lie over, to remain unpaid; to be deferred to some future occasion: to lie to, to have progress checked, as a ship: to lie under, to suffer; to be oppressed by: to lie under arms, in mill, to be in a state prepared for immediate action: to lie with, to sleep with; to have carmal knowledge of: to for; to be oppressed by: to He under arms, in mil., to be in a state prepared for immediate action: to distinct to be in a state prepared for immediate action: to mil., to be in a state prepared for immediate action: to distinct the with, to sleep with; to have carma knowledge of, to be supported to the state of the

by its owner.

lientery, n. Niën-lër-l (Gr. leios, smooth, soft, and
enteron, an intestine), a disease in which the food is
discharged undigested from the bowels: lienteric, a,
Niën-ler-lik, having the nature of, or displaying the
symptoms of, a lientery.

lieu, n. lô (F. Nieu, place-from L. loeus, a place).

symptoms of, a lientery.

lieu, n. 16 (F. Reu, place—from L. Locus, a place), place; room; stead; used only in the phrase, in Reu of, fleutenant, n. 16/16 and (F. Reutenant—from Reu, a place), fleutenant, n. 16/16 and (F. Reutenant—from Reu, a place), fleutenant, n. 16/16 and (F. Reutenant—from Reu, a place next in rank to a superior; the second officer of a company of soldiers or man-of-war; a commissioned officer next in rank to a captain; Heutenancy, n. 16n-16n-16, the officer or commission of a lieutenant; the body of lieutenant: lieutenant antihip, n. the office of a lieutenant; lieutenant-colonel, an officer next in rank above a major and below a colonel; lieutenant; remark, an officer in rank next above a major general; lord lieutenant, the chief executive officer of Ireland, who in some respects represents the person of the sovereign, and maintains a certain amount of regal state; in counties, an officer appointed by the sovereign, and empowered by Parliament to call out for training the millita.

lievrite, n. lievrit (after the discoverer, L. Leventowning) black misers.

lievrite, n. liv-rit (after the discoverer, Le Lievre), a brownish-black mineral, occurring in long, vertically-

howits, h. avri there in discovere, 22 hevrically-strinted, prismatic crystals.

If, n. lif, also lief, lif, or loof, lif, the fibre by which the petioles of the date-pulm are bound to gether, from which all sorts of cordage are made.

Iff, n. lif, plu, lives, lee; tooth, libon, to live; etch, body: Dut. life, body, life), the vital force or state of an organised being; manner of living; human affairs; course of things; conduct; period of existence; time between birth and death; period of existence; time between birth and death; period of existence; time between birth and death; period of existence; the life, so opposed to a popular of the life, and the life of the life, and life, and life life, life learness, n. apartices and life leastly, al. life learness, n. apartices and life leastly, al. life, life, with exact resemblance: He long, a lasting or continuing through life: Mis-annuity, a sum of money paid yearly to a person during life: Mis-annuity, a sum of money paid yearly to a person during life: Mis-annuity, a sum of money paid yearly to a person during life: Mis-annuity, a sum of money paid

LIFT

sain amount of money payable after death to representatives, secured by a yearly premium paid during the life of the assured: life-belt, a belt capable of being inflated with air, or filled with cork, to keep a person from sinking in the water: life-bod, vital blood; anything absolutely essential; life-boat, a boat of peculiar construction for saving life in cases of shipweek: life-buoy, an article for keeping a person floating in water: life-state, an estate to be enjoyed for life only: life-giving, a having the pawer to give life-interest. An interest during life in an estate or money: life-interest, an interest during life in an estate or money: life-lines, ropes carried along yards, booms, &c., or any part of a vessel for the men to hold on by: life-preserver, a life-buoy; a short flexible weapon, loaded at both ends with lead, used for defence or attack: life-rent, the rent of an estate that continues for life: life-time, duration of life.

lift, v. life, load Eng. life, the sky, the airly, to raise from the ground; to elevate; to raise in dignity, in-the act of lifting; assistance, as in lifting; that which its to be raised; anything that lifts: liftving, imp. lifted, pp.: lifter, n. one who or that which lifts or spirit; to strive to raise by strength: n. the act of lifting; assistance, as in lifting; that which its to be raised; anything that lifts: liftving, imp. lifted, pp.: lifter, n. one who or that which lifts of hose lifting, removing goods clandestinely from a shop: to lift a dabt, in Scot, to collect an account: dead lift, a heavy body lifted or raised at the utmost disadvantage: lifting-gear, the apparatus for lifting the safety-valves from within a bolier: lifta, n. plu in sax, the ropes at the yard-arms used to make the yards hang higher or lower, as required.

Rigament, n. lifd-ment (l. ligamentum, a band, a lie-from life, l. lifting removing a ligament.

Rigament, n. lifd-ment (l. ligamentum, a band, a lie-from life, l. lifting removing the safety-valves from which lifts or hone lift

or on a promontor, in which a light is exhibited during the night to warn mariners of danger; light said, a vessel bearing a light at night, anchored on a bank or near shoals, to guide vessels: Northern light, a the country where the said of the

armed: light-minded, a. unsettled; unsteady: to make light of, to treat as of little consequence; to set light by, to undervalue; to slight.

light, v. lit (from Ene. alight: old Eng. lift; Ger. lucht, the sky, the air), to descend from a horse or carriage; to settle; to stoop from flight; to fall in a particular direction; to fall; to strike on: lighting, inp.: lighted, pp. lift; light; lig

Highten, v. Mcn (from Eng. light, to fall, which see), to fall; to descend.

Highten, v. Mcn (from Eng. light, of small weight, be fall; to descend.

Highten, u. liter (from Eng. light, of small weight, which see), a large flat-bottomed boat used in loading and unloading vessels: light'erga, n. dj. the price paid for the use of a lighter: light'erman, n. -man, one who assists to manage a lighter, and the loading and unloading of ships.

Hightien—see under lighten 1. lightsome, s. lif'saim (light, and some), not dark; gay; cheerful; airy: light somely, ad. di. Hight'someness, n. ms, allight of light light; cheerfulness.

Highaloss, n. lify-nico (L. lignum, wood, and Eng. aloes-wood.

Higheous, a lify-nic us (L. ligneus, of wood—from lignum, a. lify-nicus (L. lignum, a. lify-nicus)

mgnatoss, n. tig-ndi-0z (L. tignum, wood, and Engdioss), alces-wood.

ligneous, a. tig-nd-us (L. tignum, of wood—from lignum, wood: it. tigneo), woody; made of wood; resembling wood: lignine, n. lig-nin, pure woody fibre; in
bot,, woody matter which thickens the cell-walls, consituating the essential part of the structure of planta,
lignite, n. lig-nit, wood-coal or fossil wood not having
to the structure of planta of the structure of planta,
ligniferous, a. lig-nit-field ligniferous, a. lig-nit-field
ligniferous, a. lig-nit-field. Lignum, wood, and
fero, I beart, yielding or producing wood.
ligniferous, a. lig-nit-field m. Lignum, wood, and
forms, shape), resembling wood.
lignify, v. lig-nit-field. Lignum, wood, and forms, shape), resembling wood.
lignify, v. lig-nit-field. Lignum, wood, and facto, I
make), to convert into wood; to become wood or
woody: lignifying, inpr. lignified, pp. field: lignifie
action, n. -kd/skin, the process of converting into
wood.

wood.

Hgnine—see ligneous.

Highiperdous, a. lig-ni-per-dids (L. lignum, wood, and per-der, to destroy), a name applied to insects which destroy wood.

Hgnite—see Hgneous.

Hgnitiferous, a. lig-ni-fly-fer-sis (Eng. lignite, and L. fero. I bear or yield), in good., applied to strata or formations which contain subordinate beds of lignite or hown coal. brown coal

lignum vits, n. ligʻnüm vi'të (L. lignum, wood, and vits, of life), a tree whose wood is extremely hard and very durable, a native of the W. Indies and S. Amer.;

very durable, a native of the W. Indies and S. Amer.; also called *Gautacum-coop*, also called *Gautacum-coop*, also called *Gautacum-coop*, also called *Gautacum-coop*, also called the *Lipida*, a strap), like a bandage or strap; in bot, applied to strap-shaped florets, as in the damdellon; liguin, a tight, a tie; the flat part of the leaf of grasses. Higure, n. *light* (*Gr. lipin-co*, a species of amber), a precious stone mentioned in Exodus, xxviii. 19—properties of the cooperation of the cooperati

Hice, v. Ilk (Norm. lika: Lap. likot, to be to one's taste: AS. gelician, to please, to delight), to be pleased with: to approve; to choose: H'King, imp. being pleased with: n. inclination; preference; desire; delight in: liked, pp. likt: likes and dislikes, feelings of attachment and aversion.

Hice, v. Hice (from Eng. like, similar), to compare; to represent as having resemblance: likening, imp. likening; likened, pp. likend.

Hice wise, ad. likevis (like, and wise), in like manner; moreover; also.

likewise, al. likewise (like, and wise), in like manner; moreover; also.

Hikewise, al. likewise (like, and wise), in like manner; moreover; also.

Hilac, in Mi-Bi(Sp. lilac; F. lilas), a flowering shrub; add, of a purple colour like the lilac.

Hilputian, n. Hil-Pid-Baha (Liliput, a fabled country, inhabited by exceedingly diminutive men and women), a dwarf, any very diminutive men and the lilac.

Liliputian, n. Hil-Pid-Baha (Liliput, a fabled country, inhabited by exceedingly diminutive men and the liliputian of the liliputian

of the disc of a heavenly body, particularly of the sun or moon; the edge of a graduated circle in an instrument.

Imbast, n. Rmibdt, a name in the Island of Cyprus applied to a cooling wind, blowing from 8 A.M. till mid-day or later; the local sen-breve.

Imbast, a limber (Swiss, lampen, to hang loose: Islander, to faint, to become slack), not having strength to stand stiff; supple; pliant; easily bent.

Imbast, a plu. timber (Swiss, lampen, to hang loose: Islander, a plu. timber, because the limber, a lice a packet—from the flowers, a bundage, a tich which a field-plece or cannon supported by two wheels is attached by means of a strong pole; in a ship, holes in the floor leading to the pump; limber, to limber, to attach a cannon to the limbers: limbering, imp. limberder, the limbers: unlimberaring up, attaching the gun to the limbers.

Iimbo, n. Himbo (L. Himbus, a hem or edge: It. lembo, the skirt of a garment, the hem or border; timbo, limbo), the frontier or border of held where there is neither pleasure nor pain; the place in hell said to be appropriated to those who are stained with original sin only, or for the souls of unhapitised in faints a place of restraint: In limbo, in prison; under hands, n. Himbols (L. limbus, a border or edge), in heave, the border or edge), in heave, the border or ended part of a netal or those.

rants; a place of restraint: Animoo, in prison; interlimbus, n. Hmt-bis (L. Himbus, a border or edge), in
bot., the border or expanded part of a petal or flower;
also called the limb.
lime, n. Rim (Ger. Leim; Dut. lijm, glue, any viscous
substance which joins bodies together: L. limus,
with sand, as mortar or cement, obtained by burning
limestone, chalk, marble, &c.; a species of lemontree and its fruit, so called from the glutinous juice of
its young shoots: v. to cover or manure with lime;
to entangle; to ennance: H'ming, imp: n. driessing
with lime: limed, pp. Rind: add, dressed with lime;
limy, a. R'mt, containing lime; glutinous: limess, n.
-ses, state of being limy: lime-burner, one who pre-

pares the limestone for being slaked for mortar: lime-jaice, the juice of the fruit of the lime-tree, contain-ing citric acid, important as a remedy for scury, or as a specific against the attacks of scuryy at sea: lime-shin, u. -kil, a place for burning limestone: lime-plant, the may-apple: lime-water, water tinctured with lime: limestone, the familiar as well as tech-nical term for all rocks and rock-masses that are mainly composed of carbonate of lime: bird-lime-see bird.

mental Minit, n. 18m'll (I. Nimes, a limit—gen. 18miller); the and F. 18miller), utmost extent; bound or border; the thing which bounds; restraint; hindranes; v. to act bounds to; to circumscribing; restricting: limiting, imp.: add. arrow; restricted; limiting, a. 4.8., unbounded; limitery, a. 4/r4, restrictive; limiting, a. 4.8., unbounded; limiting, a. 4/r4, restrictive; limited, a. 4.8. Ilmitechassa, n. -ade, the state of being limited: limited li

and of distinct in the state of the state of

limous, a. li'mūs (L. limus, slime), muddy; slimy;

limp, v. limp (Low Ger. limpen, to limp: Dan. limp, v. limp (to go lame), to walk as with a singlit innernes; to hair: a. a lait in walking: limpiag, inp. limpiag add, haiting; walking lamely: limped; by limped; and one of the limpiag.

imp. tamper.

jp. limpi: limper, n. -tr, one was limpingly, ad. -li.
limpingly, ad. -li.
limp, a limp (iwiss, lampen, to hang loose: see limber), wanting stiffness; ffextible.
limped, in limpid the lyans, a limpet), a conical shell-fish found athering to rocks.
limpid, a limpid (i. limpidus, clear, bright: It, limpidus; E limpide; E limpide; Clear; transparent: limpidus; Innie, also limpid tly, n. -pidi-tt, clearness; transparency; purity.

**The limpidus of the limpidus of

. nes, also timple ity, n. put-ti, clearness; trans-arency; purisa-los (L. limulus, somewhat askanes from limus, n. limins, looking sidewise), the Mojucca crab, he king crab, or horse-shoe crab, a creature of singu-tr form, having a long spear-shaped tail. limy-see under lime. lim or lyn, n. lim (AS hlynna a torrent; W. llyn, a the king crab.

pool), a fall of water; a cataract; the face of a preci-

pie linch-pin, n. Unshipin (Ger. lundse; Dut. lundsch; Dan. lundstikke, a linch-pin), a pin which fastens a wheel on the axie-tree.

wheel on the axie-tree. Hactus, n. lingitis (L. linctus, n. lingitis (L. linctus, licked), a medicine of the consistence of honey or treacle, to be taken by licking, linden, n. lindiche, also lind, n. lind (AS. and Dan. lindic, Ger. linde), the lime-tree. line, n. lind (L. linctus, aline-from linum, fiax: It. linear; E. linge), length without breadth; a string or tinea: E. ligne, length without breadth; a string or cord; a lineament or mark in the hand or face; out-line; as much as is written from the one murgin to the opposition one; a single row; a series or succession; course or direction; in pactry, a verse or part of a verse; family ascending or descending; line of busi-ness; twelfth part of an inch: the line, the equator or equinoctal circle; applied to the largest war-ships, as a ship of the line: linear, n. linear, one of a regular line of trading or passenger ships, gener-ally steam-vessels: line of battle, disposition or order of ships or soldlers in an engagement: troops of the line, the regular infantry regiments numbered as such; line men, men employed on a railway; horithe line, the regular infantry regiments numbered as such; line men, men employed on a railway; horisontal line, a line drawn parallel to the horizon; a line lengthwise and level; line of beauty, a certain curved line turned somewhat like an clongated letter S; line of defence, in mil, the line of fire of the flank of a bastion; the line of the face of a bastion produced until it meets the corner of the curtain angle; line of dip in good, the direction in which strata dip or incline from the horizon; line of die, the direction in which the shot from the guns of a

battery are to be projected: line of march, course or direction taken, as by an army: line of operations, in mil., the different points operated upon, and over which an army passes in attaining its object: right line, the shortest line that can be drawn between two points: lines, n pit. line; intrenchments; a connected series of military works thrown up; delineation of the intended vessel supplied to the shipbulder; boundary; place of abode: hard lines, unfortunate fate or lines, the lines with the lines of the lines of

lot.

line, v. Mr. (L. Minum, flax, linen), to cover the inside of a garment, originally with linen, but now with any other texture; to cover on the inside; to strengthen with a guard within; to strengthen with anything added; to impregnate—applied to the lower animals; ill ning, inp. covering on the inside; drawing lines on; n. the inside covering of anything; the act of marking with lines; lined, p. Hud, covered on the inside; adj. traced out; striated.

lineage, n. Min-2-d (F. lignage—from F. ligne; L. Minca, a line), descendants in a line from a common progenitor; race; progens.

these, a line), descendant in a line from a common times, a line), descendant in a line from a common lineal, a line\(^1\), descendant in a line from a ancestor; hereditary: lineally, ad. \(^1\), descendant in the line of line or length; in a direct line from an ancestor; hereditary: lineally, ad. \(^1\), descendant, feature; outline: lineaments, n. \(^1\) line\(^1\), descendant, distinguishing marks in the form of the face: linear, distinguishing marks in the form of the form of lines; linearly, ad. \(^1\), with lines; having the form of lines; linearly, ad. \(^1\), with lines; having the form of lines; linearly, ad. \(^1\), with lines; having the form of lines; narrow leaves in which the length greatly exceeds the breadth; linear numbers, those numbers which have relation to length only: linear perspective, that which regards only the forms, magnitudes, and positions of the objects delineated, in reference to the vanishing point. linear, a line of linear line

marked lengthwise with depressed lines: lineolate, a. linie-6-late, in bot, marked longitudinally with fine lines.

linen, n. liniën (L. linum; Ger. lein; Icel. lin, flax), a cloth made of flax; underclothing; ad), made of linen: linen-draper, one who sella linen cloth. Hing, n. ling (ban. lange; Dut. leng, a ling; Ger. leng, long, a flat of the cod kind, having a slender being, a ling (lon. lange; Dut. leng, a ling; Ger. ling, n. ling (lon. ling, any small shrub), a common heather; heath.

linge, n. ling/gid (L. lingnia; F. ligule, a little bongue), a little tongue or thong of leather; (R. ligness, sheemakers' thread), shoemakers' thread), shoemakers' thread, shoemakers' thread), shoemakers' thread, shoemakers' thread, shoemakers' thread, linger, to droop, to linger), to delay; to lotter; to be slow in action of decision; to be protracted: lin'gering, innp.; ad], protracted; drawing out in time: n. a delaying; a remaining long: lin-gered, pp. -pêrd: lin'gerer, n. êr, one who: lin'geringly, ad. linguadental, a. linguadental, to my lingua, a bangigo (L. and It. lingua, tongue), in slang, talk; language; speech.

linguadental, a. linguadental (L. lingua, a contend by the joint action of the congree cett, as d and t: n. a sound formed by the tongue and teeth; the letter representing the sound: linguiform, a -got-faiterm (L. forma, a shape), tongue-shaped: lingually, ad. lit. linguist, n. -got-faiterm (L. forma, a shape), tongue-shaped: lingually, ad. sla; linguist, n. -got-faiterm (L. forma, a shape), tongue-shaped liniment, latel-mogue-linguages: linguistics, n. plu. sitk, the science of languages: linguistics, n. plu. sitk, the science of languages

from the tongue-like form of their valves; lin'gulate, a. -qu-ldt. tongue-shaped.

Halment, n. lin'd-mên! [L. linimentum, an ointment—from linere, to besmear: F. liniment, an oilty compation for rubbing into the skin; a balsamic lotton. Hining—see under line, v. link; n. lingk (icel. Niccler, a chain: Norm. lekk, a link; lekkļa, a chain: Ger. gelenk, a joint), a single ring of a chain; a single part of a connected series; to unite or connect as by a link; to be joined or connected: link'ing, imp.: linked, pp. lingkt: adj. connected by link's; link-motion, an apparatus for reversing steam-engines. ling steam-engines.
link, n. lingk (seemingly from Gris. liangia, sausago—from liar, a tie), a sausage.

link, n. Hugh (Dut. lompe, a gunner's match twisted tow), a torch of pitched rope or paper: It boy, the bearer of a light or torch in loggy weather in dark nights.

boy, the bearer of a light or torch in foggy weather of in dark nights.

Linnaan, a. Rin-né-fin, pert. to Linnaus, the grat Swedish naturalist, or to his system.

Swedish naturalist, or to his system.

Innaet, n. Righaff (F. linotite, the linnet; R. lison, flax-seed, a linnet), a singing-bird common in helman-so called from feeding on linaced, the seed of fax. Hinseed, n. also lintased, n. Rin-sed, (find and set).

As. linaed, n. also lintased, n. Rin-sed, (find and set), the solid mass or cake which remains after the oll as been expressed from flax-seed; linaeed-cale, a yellow oll obtained from the seed of the flax-plant.

linaey-woolsey, n. Rin-st-exol-fic, foortuption discs and wool), a stuff made of linen and wool mixel; a light coarse cloth; add, made of linen and wellow; peor; mean.

linatock, n. Rin-stöck (lint and stock; Sw. lonistable, linaet, and stock; Sw. lonistable, seed of the seed of the seed of linen and wool).

poor; mean. linstock, n. Rn'stöck (lint and stock: Sw. lantstak, a gumer's match), a staff pointed at one ed ask forted at the other for holding a lighted match. 22-merly used for firing cannon; a slow match. lint, n. (A.S. linef, flax, hemp: L. linteum, linei, linen scraped into a soft substance, or a oft worlds fabric of linen, used for dressing wounds or soru; is

linen scraped into a soft substance, or a soft wells flave plant.

Intel, ine, used for dressing wounds or sors; the flave plant.

Intel, n. In-tel (Sp. lintel: F. linten, the hadplece of a door or window), the stone or wood hadplece across the top of a door or window.

Hon, n. li-on (F. lion—from L. leo, a lion—galeomis: It leone), a very strong and flerce beal of prey; a sign of the zodiac: Hona, n. pl., the older of interest or curiosity, or the noted persons, it place: Honel, n. -2l, a young lion: It lones, a. -4, the final lion: Honise, v. -4., to show the lemant lion: Honise, v. -4. to show the length of interest and curiosity; to treat as a lion or an ellist of interest: Honising, imp.: add, showing or inseting the objects of interest and curiosity; to treat as a lion or an ellist of interest: Honising, imp.: add, showing or inseting the objects of interest and curiosity in a place lions duties from the times when the royal lions is the Tower of London, before the existence of its Zoological Garden or of menageries, were a Londownder, to visit which strangers were usually taken lon-hearted, a courageous: Honis-share, the whole or a disproportionate share.

Ip, n. Hp (L. Labium: Gael. Mob; prov. Ger. labb. Hp, mouth—an initiative word), one of the two elgertipless, a. Me, without lips: Hpped, a. Figh. having lips: Hpped, a. Figh. having lips: Hpped, a. Lip, having lips: Hplet, abour or action of the lips which does not convey the sentiments of the heart; words without only.

lipic-acid, n. lip'lk-ds'id (Gr. lipos, fat), an acid pro-duced by the action of nitric acid upon oleic acid: lipoma, n. li-po'md, the most common form of fatts tumour

inpoma, n. h-po-ma, the most common form or next introduction.

Ilpogram, v. h-po-prim (Gr. leipo, I leave, and gramma, a letter), a writing in which a particulation of the leave of the state of the leave of the l

melting), melting i becoming fluid—more frequently didequescent. Maker (F. liqueur: see Eng. flquen), a compound of water, alcohol, and sugar, flavoured with some aromatic extract; a cordial; a name given to great variety of foreign compounded spirits. Great variety of foreign compounded spirits. The second of the second flowing is a letter witch has a smooth flowing sound: adj. fluid, or capable of flowing; in the form of water;

to ferm a connecting link between the Lower and Upper Silurian series of South Wales, Hancs, n. Unde (Sp.), the flat treeless plains which scheel along the banks of the Orincoo, in S. Amer. Lloyd's, n. Llyde (from Lloyd's Coffee-house, where

Lloyds, n. Loyds (from Lloyds Coffee-house, where rooms were set apart for the same purpose), a part of the Royal Exchange, London, set apart for brokers and others engaged in the insurance of ships, &c.; Lloyd's Regards, persons who act in va-tious parts of the world for the committee of under-rivers at Lloyd's, and who transmit all kinds of infor-nation connected with shipping, and discharge other uits in their interest.

10, int. 16 (AS. 1a), look; behold.

10ach or loche, n. 16ch (F. 1oche), a small river-fish

issain or loche, it. loch (F. loche), a small river-issa found in clear streams. load, n. lod (AS. Mad, a load; Madan, to load; Icel. lode, a heap), a burden; a cargo; that which is borne with inconvenience, difficulty, or pain; weight; pressure a weight, or defined quantities of different com-modities or bulky merchandise; v. to burden; to lay modifies or bulky merchandise; v. to burden; to longular or in for conveyance; to make heavy by some in for conveyance; to make heavy by some inforced by the conveyance; to make heavy by some long added; to charge, as a gun; to bestow or confer shushandy; loading, imp. burdening; charging, as agus; n. a burden; a cargo; loaded, pp. also laden, pp. 44-dn; adj. charged with a load or cargo; burdened or oppressed, as with a load. Most.—"When we view as object already provided with a load so as to five or attention on its present condition rather than the process by which that condition was brought about, the object is aladen, when we look at the process of loging on a load, rather than its effect of leaving suther object laden, the participle is loaded."—Laban. We say "a loaded gun," but "a laden ship," and "laden with death;" load'er, ner, one who, or last which.

tatwhich hadron, n. lodiston (AS. lad; Icel. leid, a way, a laurer, and Eng. stone; Icel. leidarstein, a stone of the way or of conduct, a loadstone), an ore of fron lowsup or of conduct, a loadstone), an ore of fron lowsup magnetic properties; the magnet; load-star, a -dir (Icel. leidarstarma, a star of conduct), the pole-star; the leading or guiding star. last, n. laf (AS. hlaf; Goth. hladis; Fin. laipe, lost, n. sar of the last of last of the last of last

live upon aims), a shang Amer. term, signifying an lise banger; a vagrant: loafing, a wandering idly; bouging.

laa, n. 16m (AS. 16m; Dut. 16em; Ger. 16im, clay: L. 18uu, mnd, clay), a soil consisting of clay mixed with seal and vegetable mould: loamy, a 16-mi, consisting of lam; partaking of the nature of loam, or like it.

laa, n. 16m (AS. 16m; Dan. 16m, a 16-mi, consisting of lam; partaking of the nature of loam, or like it.

laa, n. 16m (Icd. 16n; Dan. 16m, au), thing jent: Sea (soa, to lend), anything given for temporary use; sea of money lent for a time; to lend; loam; sea of loam; loam;

lobelia, n. lö-bê:li-d (said to be after Lobel, a botan-ist of King James I.), the name of an extensive genus of beautiful plants; Indian tobacco, used in medicine

of ocacion plants; indian coacco, used in neucine as an emetic, an expectorant, &c.
loblolly, n. lob-loblis (old Eng. lob, something not having strength to support itself—as a verb, to hang down, and lobl, among scamen, gruel or spoon meat.
lobster, n. lob-ster (AS. lopuster; L. locusta, a lob-ster), a well-known crustacean, having a many-jointed body and leave class:

ster), a well-known crustacean, having a many-jointed body and large claws.

lobular, boule—see under lobe.
local, a lo-kat lo. locatis, pert. to a place—from locus, a place: F. locat; h. locatis, pert. to a place—from locus, a place is local; b. locatis, pert. to or limited to a particular spot or place: locally, ad. 4t. locatis, no. lo-kati-t, existence in a place; limitation to a certain district; situation: localise, v. lo-kati-t, to make local; to limit to a particular place: localisting, imp.; localised, pp. -tat/: localisation, n. lo-kati-t-ad-shin, the act of fixing or limiting to a particular place. locate, v. lo-kat (L. locatium, to set or dispose—from locus, a place), to set in a particular place or position; in U. S., to select or survey for settlement: loca ting, imp.: located, pp. -location, n. lo-kat-shin, situation with respect to place; that which is located; state of being placed; a colonial name for surveyed land; a settlement.
loch, n. lob (Gael. loch, an arm of the sea: W,

settlement.

loch, n. lök (Gael. loch, an arm of the sea: W. lloch, n. lök (Gael. loch, a lake; a bay; an inlet or arm of the sea. Note.—The ch in Scotch is guttural.

Lochaber-axe, n. lockal/ör-dks (from Lochaber, a district of Scotland), a formidable weapon of war, formerly used by the Highlanders of Scotland, consisting of a short pole with a sharp axe at one end. Note.—The Scotch pronunciation of ch is guttural. lochia, n. lockia (Gr. locheia, child-birth), in med., the discharge that flows from the uterus and vagina after child-birth while the mucous membrane is returning to its former condition: lochial, a. lockia-lock, n. lök (Icel. loka, a bott-from loka, to shut; lock, n. lök (Icel. loka, a bott-from loka, to shut;

lock, n. lok (Icel. loka, a bolt—from loka, to shut; AS. loc, a place shut in), a machine for fastening doors, &c., by means of a key; the part of a gun or rifle by which it is discharged; the part of a canal confined which h is discharged; the part of a canal confined by gates; any narrow confined place or enclosure: v. to fasten with a lock; to shut up or confine; to close fast; to embrace closely; to become fast; locking, imp.: locked, pp. locki: adj. made fast; furnished with a lock; closely embraced: lockage, n. loked; the whole locks on a canal; a toll paid for passing through; lock.fast, n. glose, and secure by through; lock.fast, n. glose, and secure by the confidence of the confidence of the confidence stiffness of the vortex of the confidence of the confidence to the unper that it cannot be separated; lock-ampth, one a lock: lock-jaw or locked-jaw, n. 1995, nguasy settliness of the lower jaw, which adheres so firmly to the upper that it cannot be separated; lock-mith, one who constructs locks or repairs them: lock-up, a temporary prison: dead-lock, a complication or counteraction of things producing an entire stoppage, lock, n. 16th (Dut. locke, a lock of flock of wool; lock, cannot be upperful to the contraction of things that of hair; a small bunch or tuff of wool; ringlets or straggling tufts of hair around the forehand.

tutrof wooi; ringiets or straggling tutts of hair around the forehead. locker, n. 10k/er (Dut. loker, a case or cover—from loken, to shut), a shut receptacle along the side of a ship; a drawer or cupboard which may be closed by a lock; a custom-house officer of the water-side; Davy Jones's locker, among sailors, a familiar nickname for the bottom of the sea: not a shot in the locker, among sailors, a familiar phrase for being without among sailors, a familiar phrase for being without

noney. locket, n. lök'æt (dim. of Eng. lock: F. locquet), a little case, generally of gold or silver, attached to a necklace or guard, containing hair, a miniature, or other memento.

locomotion, n. locko-mocshun (L. locus, place, and motum, to move: F. locomotion), the act or power of moving from place to place: locomo'tive, n. -fiv, a

moving from place to place: lo'como'tive, h. -ive, as steam-engine on a railway which draws the carriages and moves along with them: adj. moving from place to place; not stationary: lo'comotivity, n. -ivi-i-it, the power of changing place. loculament, n. loit-i-i-d-i-d-ment (L. loculamentum, a case, a receptacle—from loculus, a little place), in bot, a cavity in the pericarp containing the seed; one of the cells of the anther: locular, a loit-i-leir, relating to the seed-cell or compartment of an ovary: loor-ulous, a. -lois, divided internally into cells. loculicidal, a loit-i-lei-st-did (L. loculus, a cell, and excelere, to cut), in bot, applied to fruit dehiscing through the back of the carpels. locus, n. loi-kis (L. locus, a place), in anc. geom., a

line, right or curved, every point of which satisfies given conditions; in *mod. geom.*, the curve described by a variable point, and also the surface generated by

by a variable point, and also the surface generated by a variable curve.
locust, n. lötkät (L. locusia, a cray-fish, a locust; l. locusia, a migratory winged insect, very destructive to vegetation; a name applied to several plants or trees: locusts, n. lötkätä, in böt. a spikelet of grasses formed of one or several flowers: locustbeans, a name for the sweet pods of the carob-tree. lods, n. lod (AS. lad; icel. leid, a way: AS. lerdar; a metalliferous or ore-producing mineral vein; lodestone, the stone; magnetic iron ore; another spelling of locations.
lodge, n. löf (F. loce, a hut or small anartment;

seems, the stone; magnetic from two; shouler spanning lodgs, n. 16f (F. Loge, a hut or small apartment; loger, to sojourn: Rus. logit, to place, to lay), a small house or cottage at the entrance to the park of a manison-house; a meeting or club of freeinasons: w. to lay or deposit for safe kreping; to plant; to fix or settle in the mind; to furnish with a temporary dwelling; to reside: ledging, imp; n. a place of rest or temporary residence; plu. a room or rooms hired in the house of another: lodged, pp. 16jd: lodger, n. 16jd: now holl loss in a hird room or rooms in the house of another: lodgemant, n. -mént, a being placed or deposited at rest for keeping for a time; accumulation; collection; in mil., a work thrown up by besigers during their approaches in some dangerous post to secure it from being retaken, and to protect the troops from the enemy's fire: lodging-house, a house in which a room or rooms furnished are let; to lodge an information, to make a complaint.

when a room or room numbered are set: so souge as information, to make a complaint. lodicule, n. lodi-kell (L. lodicule, a small coverlet), in lot., a scale at the base of the ovary of grasses. loss, n. lo-2s, a German term for an ancient loamy deposit in the basin of the libine, abounding in fresh-

in bot., a scale at the base of the ovary of grasses. Ioess, n. 16-28, a German term for an ancient leamy deposit in the basin of the Rhine, abounding in freshwater shells of existing species.

Ioft, n. 16/f (Icel. lopf, the sky or air: Dan. 1oft, ceiling, loft—see lift), a floor above another, especially one where anything is stored, commonly under the roof; a gallery in a hall or church: lofty, a. 10/f4, elevated in place, condition, character, sentiment, or diction; diquified; proud; haughty; sublime: loftily, ad. 4f. 1of tiness, n. -nes, height; clevation, as 10/f4, elevated in place, condition, character, sentiment, or diction; diquified; proud; haughty; sublime: loftily, ad. 4f. 1of tiness, n. -nes, height; clevation, as 10/f4, and 10/f4 in 10

blocks of stones so finely balanced on their pivot-like bases, that a very ordinary force suffices to make them rock from side to side; also called rocking-stones, logarithms, n. plu. 19/4-rikhms; log'arithm, n. sing. -rikhm (ir. 1992s, a word, a ratio, and arithmos, number), a system of arithficial numbers which greatly number, a system of artificial numbers which greatly numeer, a system of artificial numbers which greatly facilitate certain calculations, in such a way that while the natural numbers increase in geometrical progression, their logarithms increase in arithmetical progression only; thus, while 1, 2, 4, 8, 36, 32, 64 are natural numbers, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 are their correspond-ing logarithms: logarithmic, a. lóg-d-rulk-mik, also logarithmical, a. mit. dol., consisting of or done by logarithms: logarithmically, ad. 4t. logger-head, n. lóg-jer-hed (Dut. log, unwicky, heavy, and Eng. head), a dumo; a blockhed; a species of a sa-turtle; as or to logger-heads, quara-species of ass-turtle; as or to logger-heads, quara-

heavy, and Eng. 1000. a dunce; a blockhead; pecies of sea-turble; at or to logger-heads, quarreling; disputing.
1050. a. 196746 (Gr. 109746, with technic understeed, the art of reasoning; logos, speech, reason: L and it. 10696. a. 196746 (Gr. 109746, with technic understeed, the art of reasoning; ilogos, speech, reason: L and it. 10696. a. 196746 (Gr. 109746, a. 196746 (Gr. 109746) (Gr. 109746, a. 196746 (Gr. 109746) (Gr. 109746)

war of words.

logometric, a. 16g/o-mēl/rik (Gr. 16gos, a word, a ratio, and metrou, a measure), denoting a sale to measure or ascertain chemical equivalents.

logotype, n. 16g/o-tyg (Gr. 16gos, a word, and type, a mark impressed, a stamp), a type embracing a word; two or more letters cast in one piece.

logwood—see log.

logwood—see log.

a mark impressed, a stamp), a type embracing a welltwo or more letters cast in one piece.

logwood—see log.

loin, n. löjn, usualy in the plu. loins, löjnr(eldf.

logne; Scot. lunyie, loin: L. lumbus, a loin), the lower
or hinder half of the trunk of an animal; the reix.

loiter, v. lunyie (skiss, loiters, to jogyle: Ray life
ter, a laay or loose-living man; Fin. lofo, anythin
ter, a laay or loose-living man; Fin. lofo, anythin
ter, a laay or loose-living man; Fin. lofo, anythin
ter, a laay or loose-living man; Fin. lofo, anythin
ter, in laay or loose-living man; Fin. lofo, anythin
ter, in laay or loose-living man; Fin. lofo, anythin
to slow in moving; to spend time iddy; to anner
loi tering, imp.; add. lingering; moving slowly: leftered, pp. logiderd, lof terer, n. ter-er, one who delay;
an idler; lof teringly, ad. -ts.

Lok, n. logiderd, lof terer, n. ter-er, one who delay;
an idler; lof teringly, ad. -ts.

Lok, n. logiderd, lof terer, n. ter-er, one who delay;
an idler; lof teringly, ad. -ts.

Lok, n. logiderd, no allure), in Scand, myth, the
evil delay, the author of all calamities.

loft, v. lof (Dut. loften, to warm one's self over the
coals; loet, ladl, the first imperfect walk of a childloft, to move or act slowly; loft, sloth), to longe; to
lang out loosely, as the tongue; to thrust out, as the
longue; loft ling, imp.; lofted, p. loft.

Lollard, n. loft-erd (old Eng. loft, to wander idy
about and live at the cost of others; lofter, and
loftlord, a singgard, an idle wanderer; old Ger. loin
and live at the cost of others; lofter, and
loftlord, a singgard, an idle wanderer; old Ger. loin
and live at the cost of others; lofter, and
loftlord, a singgard, an idle wanderer; old Ger. loin
and having excited the indignation of the Church by
not joining any of the regular orders of the cleary or
monks, were so called in contempt; in Eng., a follower of Wickliffe. Note.—The origin of the term
to he author as the most probable.

Lollipop, n. loff-pop (Dav. laften, to suck, and pens.
anything infect to eath

Lembard, n. 16mberd, a native of Lombard, in Raly on the Continent, a bather or money-lender: Lombarde, a lomberd of the Continent, a bather or money-lender: Lombarde, a lomberd of the Continent, a lomberd of Lombardy: Lombardy house, fontberd, mbile pawhorking establishment; Lombard of Breet, in London, the chief street for banks, discount-brokers, and bullion-dealers; the money market, loment, n. 16-mbirden, labol loment, labol lab

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lonchopheris, n. lön-köp'tér-is (Gr. longche, a spear, and pteris, a fern), in geol., a fossil fern-like frond, occurring in the Coal-measures, having leaves many times

plunate.

John Markette, in this district, a native or inhabitant of London: Londonism, n. districts.trn, a form of speech peculiar to London: London along the peculiar to London along the London of the Lower Tertlary or Ecomo betts of the London

DASIII.
Lone, a. 18n (an abbreviated form of alone), solitary; retired; without a companion; single: lonely, a. 16n/fs, solitary; retired; addicted to solitude: lone liness, n. -li-nés, solitude; retirement: lonesoms, a. lonesom, solitary; sectuded from society; dismai: lonesoms, a. lonesom or solitary.
Lonesome or solitary.

ness, n.-di-nds, solltude; retirement: ione-some, a. 16n; sim, solltude; retirement: ione-somely, ad.-di: ione-someles, n. nde, state of being lone-some or solltury.

long, a. 16ng (iccl. longr; L. longus, long; F. long), not short; drawn out in length or time; continued, as in time or sound; extending far in pace or prospect, and the state of a great sail his life long; longish, a. 16ng/igds, rather long; long ago, at a point of duration far distant in the past; long-boat, the largest boat belonging to a ship of war; long-bow, a bow of the height of the archer; long dozen, one more than a dozen; long-headed, a. endowed with forethought and sagnify in an unfavourable sense, cunning or overreaching; long home, the grave; long hundred, six even ver 130; isng-lived, a. llving or lasting long; long measure, a measure of length; long-primer, a printing-type; long-stanked, a. schankt, having long legalong-sighted, a. far-seeing; sagnelous; long-stop, and long-stanked, a. schankt, having long legalong-sighted, a. far-seeing; sagnelous; long-stop, actively; long-shanked, a. schankt, having long legalong-sighted, a. far-seeing; sagnelous; long-stop, actively; long-shanked, a. schankt, having long legalong-sighted, a. far-seeing; sagnelous; long-stop, actively; long-shanked, a. schankt, having long-legalong-sighted, a. far-seeing; sagnelous; long-stop, actively; long-shanked, a. schankt, having long-legalong-sighted, a. far-seeing; sagnelous; long-stop, actively; long-shanked, a. schankt, having long-legalong-sighted, a. far-seeing; sagnelous; long-stop, actively; long-shanked, a. schankt, having long-legalong-sighted, a. far-seeing; sagnelous; long-stop, actively; long-shanked, a. schankt, lawing-long-legalong-sighted, a. far-seeing; sagnelous; long-stop, actively; long-shanked, a. schankt, lawing-long-legalong-sighted, a. schankt, lawing-long-legalong-sighted, a. schankt, lawing-long-long-sighted, a. schankt, lawing-long-sung-sighted, a. schankt, lawing-sighted, a. schankt, lawing-sighted, a. schankt, lawing-sighted, a

lies.

Jong, v. Iõng—followed by after or for (AS. langian, to increase, to lengthen—from lang, long; Ger. verlangen, to long for), to desire or wish for earnestly; to wish for eagerly: longing, imp.: adj. having an earnest desire; having a preternatural craving: n. an earnest desire; a comtinual wish or craving: longed,

pp. longed.
longer, a. long-ger (from long, which see), comp. deg.
of long; of greater length: ad. for a greater duration:
long-est, a -gest, superi. deg. of long; of the greatest

longeval, a. lön-jévell, also longevous, a. -jévels (l. longus, long, and ævem, an aşe), long-livel: longus, long, and ævem, an aşe), long-livel: longeville, n. lön-jével-ti, great length of live; old age. longimetry, n. lön-jön-ö-tri (l. longus, long, and Gr. metrom, a messure), lie art or practice of measuring.

metron, a measure), the art or practice of measuring distances or lengths—see long. longing, longingly—see long. longing the distance of the longus, long, and prant, a wing or feather), long-winged—applied to

beaud, a wing or leasaber, tong-wingout-applied to longitostral, a. Idniji-rds-irdi (L. longus, long, and rastrum, a bealt or bill), long-beaked—applied to birds: longitost tres, n. plu. -tres, a family of wading birds having long bills.

longitude, n. Idniji-tidd (L. longitude, length of time or space-from longus, long; il. longitude, in the carth's surface from a certain faxed point—in large, that point layline Royal Observatory, at Greenwich, near London—that of France is in Faris: longitudinal, a.;-tid-di-ndi, peri, to longitude or length; extending or running lengthwise: longitude or length; extending or running lengthwise: longitude or length; extending or running lengthwise: longitude of the place sailed from: longitude from, the longitude of the place sailed to: the longitude of a heavenly body, the arc of the cellptic intercepted between the first point of Aries, and the secondary circle to the ecliptic, which passes

through the place of the body; circles of calestial longitude, great circles of the celestial concave passing through the poles of the celestial concave passing through the poles of the celestial, and so called because the same longitude—also called circles of last laws the same longitude—also called circles of last laws to called through the laws of the laws through the laws of the laws to the laws of the laws to the laws of laws of

persons playing at the game of loc.

looby, n. 1856-5 (lock) lubbes, to loiter about; lubbi,
a dog haying a shaggy coat and hanging ears, a lary
servant; W. lubbi, a long lubberty fellow), a doil,
humpish, lary fellow; an awkward, clumay person;
loobily, a. 4-14, awkward; clumay rad, in an awkward, clumsy manner.
loof, n. 16/ (see luff), the after part of a ship's bow.
look, v. 165k (Bav. luegen, to look; Swiss, lugen, to
look; lugen, eyes; old P. louquer, to look askaner),
to direct the eye to or from anything; to consider; to apply the mind or understanding; to exaamine; to have any particular appearance; to have
any air or manner; to face or from-usually followed
by on, at, for, ofter, lowards; n. the act of looking; air of the face; signit; glance; appearance; view;
int. see; behold; look ing, lmp, i add, having appearance, as in good-looking; or expectation, followed by
for; looked, pp, look; look et, n. -er, one who looks;
look after, to attend to or take care of; to look black,
to frown; to show signs of strong dislike; to look
blank, to have a stuple bewildered appearance, arising
from the sudden and unexpected amnouncement of
something of an unpleasant nature: to look down on or
upon, to treat with indifference or contempt; to look for, or expect; to eserne; to look into, to inspect closely;
to examine; to look or upon, to respect or esteem;
to regard as good or bad; to consider; to view; to be
a mere idle spectator; to look or unto, to watch;
to examine; to look or unto, to to watch;
to examine; to look or unto, to to watch;
to examine one by one; to look or unto, to watch; a mere idle spectator; to look out, to be on the waten; to search for and discover; to choose; to look over, to examine one by one; to look to or unto, to watch; to take rar or; to look to or unto, to watch; to lake rar or; to look up, to search for and find; to show a tendency to rise or improve, as prices are looking up; to look up to, to respect; looking-glass, a mirro; look-out, h a small watch-tower, or an elevation, on the roof of a building; a view; a prospect;

lool, n. 161, a vessel used to receive the washings of

1001, n. 10t, a vessel used to receive the washings of ores in mining districts.

100m, n. 10m (AS. gelome or 10ma, utensils, household stuff; Gael. 10mp, a hand or handle), a utensil; a tool; a machine in which cloth is woven; the part of an our lying within the boat when rowing; handloom, a loom wrought by the hand; heir-loom, see

a tool; a machine in which cloth is woven; the part of an oar lying within the boat when rowing; hand-loom, a loom wrought by the hand; helf-loom, see heir; power-loom, a loom wrought by steam; jacquard-loom, jak-drd-or jd-kdrd-a, a machine invented by M. Jacquard of Lyons for weaving figured goods. loom, v. lom (Dut. luimen, to look covertly, to watch: AS. kooma, a ray of light, a beam), to be seen inperfectly, as a ship on the horizon, or when seen through a mist; to appear indistinctly above the surface either of sea or land; to appear larger than the real size, and indistinctly; to appear to the mind's eye faintly or obscurely, or, as it were, in the distance; faint object, as in a mist in the control of the atmosphere; loomed, pp. loom; a power loop; lubarch, crooked), a folding or doubling of one part of a string or cord through which another part may be run for fastening; an ornamental doubling in fringes; a noose; to form with loops; to fasten the loops of: looping, imp.: looped, pp. lopt; add, having loops: looping, imp.: looped, pp. lopt; add, having loops: looping, imp.: looped, pp. lopt; add, having loops: looping, connecting line in a rallway, having each end joined to the main line. [Int. loopen, to run), the runling togeth; or semi-fusion, of pieces of ore, when heated for calcination only.

loop-hole, n. loph-hol (Lang, loup, a small window game, jog, shun, thing, there, e.c.).

in a roof: Dut. Intipen, to peep, to lurk), a peep-hole in the wall of a castle from whence to shoot in safety at the enemy; a small hole in the bulk head of a ship; a secret means of escape; a hole into or through which one may slip; figuratively, evasion or shift: loop-holed, a full of holes or openings.

loose, a Me Dut. kos, loose: Goth, laus, empty), umbound; not fastened or contined; slack; not tight or close; not precise or exact; vague; rambling; lax, as the bowels; not concles; not accurate; at liberty; as the bowels; not concles; not accurate; at liberty; lease or set at liberty; to let go; to remit or absolve; to set sail: loosing, imp.: loosed, pp. lost: loose last of tightness or rigidness; laxity; irregularity; wantonly; dissolutely: loose ness, n.-ms, the state of being loose; alackness; the opposite of tightness or rigidness; laxity; irregularity; habitual lewdness; diarrhoa: to break loose, to escape from confinement or restraint: to let loose, to set at liberty; loose-box, a compartment for horse; a stail where they are not ited: loose cash, small change of which no strict reckoning is kept: to play fast and loose, to be so uncertain as to do, now one thing, now anothers and the loose of the loop of loops of the loop of loops of loops

creek, and dows, a booth), in geol., an exinct inpicalle achyderm of the Tortiary epoch, having created levels. Been been of the Tortiary epoch, having created levels. Been been of the Tortiary epoch, having created levels. Been been seen as the levels and brangkia gills, having gills arranged in turts, applied to an order of fishes. Ioquacious, a lo-kwoishis (L. loquax, full of words, alkalive—gen. loquacis: It and P. loquaco; given to much talking; garrullous: loquaciousness, n. -shishis, also loquacity, n. lo-kwoisi-it, the habit of excessive talking; garrullty: loquaciousny, ad. -it. lorate, a. lo-tat (L. lorate, a. tong or strap), in bot. and zool., applied to organs or members having the form of a thong or strap, lorcha, n. lor-chd, a light coasting vessel used in China, and the Eastern seas, having the hall built on a European model, but rigged like a Chinese junk. lord, n. lotatrid, i.a. kalgord; leel levard; a master, a lord: Scot. lard; a landhoider, a proprietor), one who possesses the highest power or authority; a husband a master; a sovereign; a ruler; a baron in honorary title of chief magistrates of certain cities or towns in England, Scotland, and Ireland, and some other public officers, as, the lord chancellor, lord justice-clerk, &c.; Lord, the Supreme Being: v. to domineer or tyramise: lord ing, inp.; lord england, sould his prode, insolent; arrogant; ad, proudly; imperiously: lordly-a, id, also lord-like, a becoming a lord; haughty; proud; insolent; arrogant; ad, proudly; imperiously: lordly-a manor; dominion; authority: Lord's day, n. lords's da, the Christian Sabbath; the first day of the week, or Sunday; Lord's Supper, the Holy Communion; Lord's Bayne, n. a little lord, Jesus Christ; the Saviour; Lord's Bayne, the Holy Communion; he Encharist: Our Lord, Jesus Christ; the Saviour; Lord's Bayne, the Holy Communion; a manor; dominion; authority: Lord's day, n. lords' day, n. lords' day, n. et little lord, so social and Lord in loque of the crown in processing ludge in the Court of Chancellon Lord President, the highest in rank of the judges of

the Supreme Court of Scotland; Lords Spiritual, the archbishops and bishops having seats in the Home a Lords: Lords Temporal, the peers of England, sixterepresentatives of the Scotch, and twenty-eight of the High perage; House of Lords, one of the constitues parts of the Parliament of the United Kingdom, consisting of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal. lore, n. lor (AS. lare, teaching), learning; endition instruction.

instruction.

lore, n. lôr (L. lorum, a strap or thong), in birds the space between the bill and the eye; a corneous and lar machine observable in the mouths of certain is

sects.

Ioricate, v. lorit-kat (L. loricatum, to cover with a breastplate of metal—from lorica, a coat of mail, to cover with a coust of mail; to plate over; to cover with a crust or coating; loricating, imp.; loricated, ph. add. covered or clad with horny or bomy plate or scutes, like the crocodile: lorication, n. shishin, the operation of covering anything with a plate or crust for defence.

crust for defence.

loriot, n. lôr; lot (F. loriot—from L. cursoiss, galloriot, n. lôr; lot (F. loriot—from L. cursoiss, galloriot, loriot, n. lôr; lot (F. lot), a bird called witwall; the crision lorry, n. lôr; lot, a con-wheeled wargon will sides, for the carriage of heavy or bulky goods; a consideration of the carriage of heavy or

to miss; to wancer from; to bewilder; to wase time; to squander or throw away; to ruin or dest not to employ or enjoy; to suffer loss; loising, it adj. causing or bringing loss; n. loss; lost, pt. lost, did lose; adj. haid or dropt so as not to be ab find or recover; gone from our possession orv not visible; mislaid; that cannot be found; destre not visible; mislaid; that cannot be found; destroyed; ruined; wasted; bewildered; perplexed; allenated loser, n. 16'ser, one who is deprived of anything, as by defeat, &c.; one who falls to gain in a transaction leaingly, ad. -4i: to lose ground, to fall behind; outfer gradual lose: to lose heart, to become units of discouraged; to lose one self, to become units of discouraged; to lose one self, to become bewildered; to miss or be ignorant or one way.

Loss, n. tos (from lose, which see), deprivation; dewildered; better the self-see under lose, lost-see under lose, lost-see the foot-see of the self-see of the self-see of the self-see.

which is lost; at a loss, puzzled; perplexed.
lost—see under lose.
lot, n. id; (Goth. Menuts; Ger. Ioss, lot; Icel. Muts,
lot, n. id; (Goth. Menuts; Ger. Ioss, lot; Icel. Muts,
lot; Muts, portion; F. Iof), that which falls to anyone
as his fortune; chance, as to cast or draw lots; a parel;, a piece or division of land; in familiar language,
collection, as, they are a sorry lot; a hundance, as,
ed.; a piece or money. v. to sort in lots; to casalogue
to throw a die, or to test, pp.; to cast lots, to use or
throw a die, or to test, pp.; to cast lots, to use or
throw a die, or to test, pp.; to cast lots, to use or
throw a die, or to test, pp.; to cast lots, to use or
throw a die, or to test, pp.; to cast lots, to use
throw a die, or to test, pp.; to cast lots, to use
throw a die, or to test, pp.; to cast lots, to use
throw a die, or to test, pp.; to cast lots, to use
throw a die, or to test, pp.; to cast lots, to use
throw a die, or to test, pp.; to cast lots, to use
throw a die, or to test, pp.; to cast lots, to use
throw a die, or to test, pp.; to cast lots, to use
throw a die, or to test, pp.; to cast lots, to use
throw a die, or to test, pp.; to cast lots, to use
throw a die, or to test, pp.; to cast lots, to use
throw a die, or to test, pp.; to cast lots, to use
throw a die, or to see the pp.; to cast lots, to use
throw a die, or to see the pp.; to cast lots, to use
throw a die, or to see the pp.;
throw a die, o

scot and lot (AS. scot, payment), to pay taxes according to ability.

lote, n. lot, also lotus, n. lottis (Gr. and L. lote; It. lotus; It. loto, lotus), a genus of leguminous creepus plants, found in different countries, and of different species; in Repythan water-plant; a small tree. lotton, n. los-hur (L. lotto, a washing: F. lotten, lotton, n. los-hur (L. lotto, a washing: F. lotten, a lotto, a lotto, a washing: S. lotten, a lotto, a lot

loud, a lowd (local blood, sound; Ger. kout, staut, staut, loud), having a strong sound; noisy; clamo turbulent; ad. with loudness; loudly, ad. lolloudness, n. mas, a great noise or sound; class

loud ness, n. *n&s, a great noise or sound; classour; uproar.
lough, n. &k, the Irish spelling of Scotch lock; a loch; a narm of the sea.
louis d'or, n. &f-4.69 (F. a Louis of gold), a Franch gold coin first struck in 1640, value about 20a.
lounge, v. loloni (Dut. tanderes, to dawdle; leuteres, to vaciliate, to lotter: Low Ger. tangers, to lie abodi:
Bav. tanzen, to alumber), to live larily; to spend time in idly moving about; to recline at ease: a. ss

; a stroll; a place which idlers frequent; a stroll; a place which idlers frequent; a soas: lowering; reclining at case: lounged, pp. lolonjd:, a lolonjd:, one who strolls or moves laxily as idlers.

m idler.

a. folce, plu. Hee, its (W. Hau; Ger. Iaus, a small insect of different species which infests so from and animals: Iouse, v. Lötz, to clean v: low stag, imp. Ioused, pp. Iolozd', lousy, a. minuted with ileo; very mean; contemptible: ad. 4:: low stags, n. 4:nes, state of aboundated.

B. lolot (Dut. locte, a rustic: Milan. lotta, a cv. tot, heavy, slow), a mean awkward fellow; kin; loutish, a. lotefish, rude; clownish; lp, ad. d., in a rude, clumsy, awkward man-tishness, n. -nēs, clownishness; behaviour of

over, to, carry, siow, a mean awward tellow; item: loutish, a. loie-fish, rude; clownish; ly, ad. -li, in a rude, clumsy, awkward manifishmess, n. -nee, clownishmess; behaviour of ishmess, n. -nee, clownishmess; behaviour of ishmess, n. -nee, clownishmess; behaviour of or louver, n. librer, li

church party—opposed to high-church: low life, life among the poorer classes of a country: low-minded, a. mean in mind or disposition: low water, lowest point of the tide at ebb: low-water mark, the lowest point to which the tide recedes: low-pressure, a splied to the condensing steam-engine: low-spirited, a. dejected; depressed; wanting in liveliness: low-sunday, the Sunday next after Easter: low-wines, the first run of the still; the first liquor produced by distilling molasses of fermented liquors.

the first run of the still; the first liquor produced by distilling molasses or ferrmented liquors. 10w, v. 10 (an imitative word: AS. hlowan; Dut. 10w, v. 10 (an imitative word: AS. hlowan; Dut. 10wies; Ger. Inten, to low), to bellow as a cattle; n. the sounds uttered by cattle: lowed, pp. 10d.

10w-bell, n. 16-bel (prov. Eng. 10w; Icel. 10gi, a flame, and Eng. bell), night-fowling in which a bell and lights are used; v. to scare as with a low-bell.

10wer, v. 10-6r (from 10w, which see), to bring 10w; to cause to descend; to bring down; to lessen; to humble or degrade; to enfeeble; to sink: lowering, inp.: add, depressing; enfeebling; degrading: a. the act of bringing down or lessening; lowered, pp. 10-brd. 10wer-case, among printers, the case which contains the small letters of the alphabet; lower-level gravels, in gool, a term applied to the sands and gravels that occur in the lower terraces of valleys, in contradistinction to the high-level gravels.

gravels that occur in the lower terraces of valleys, in contradistinction to the high-level gravels.

lower, v. also lour, v. lower [Dut. lowers, to frown: Low Ger. luren, to look displeased: Ger. luren, to spy), to look sour or grim; to begin to be overeast with clouds; to appear dark, gloomy, or threatening—applied to the weather, or to the countenance; to look sullen or angry: lowering, imp.: add, appearing loweringly, add.—livery, a. lowering, loweringly, add.—livery, a. lowering, loweringly, add.—livery, a. lowering, loudy; cloomy. gloomy.

lowermost, a. lo'er-most (lower, and most), superl,

downloss, a. to-er-most toneer, and most, superi, deg, of lone; another form of loneet-see low 1. lowlands, n. plu. 16/14mdz (low, and tend), the flat or level districts of a hilly or mountainous country: low-land, a. perk to the level districts: lowlander, n. er, an inhabitant of the low or level districts—a term used in Scotland.

used in Scotland.

loxoclase, n. löks-to-klaz (Gr. loxos, oblique, and klasis, cleavage), a variety of orthoclase, containing a large proportion of soda.

loxodromic, a. löks-to-dröm-tik (Gr. loxos, oblique, and dromos, a course), pert. to oblique sailing by the rhumb-line: loxodromic curve, a curve on the earth's surface which makes a constant angle or slant to the meridian; the path of a ship when her course is constantly directed towards the same point of the constantly directed for lower oblique, and odous a tooth), one of the sub-genera into which the fossil elephants are divided.

elephants are divided.

loxomma, n. löks-öm'mä (Gr. loxos, oblique, and omma, the eye), in geol., a genus of labyrinthodont

loxomma, n. loks-om-ma (Ur. loxos, bunque, mma, the eye), in geod, a genus of labyrinthodont reptiles.

loxonema, n. loks-o-ne'md (Gr. loxos, oblique, and nema, a thread), a fossii gerus of pyramidni-shaped shells—so named in allusion to the thread-like strins belish—so named in allusion to the thread-like strins loyal, a loj-dal (P. loyal, loyal—from lot, law: L. loyals, a. loj-dal (P. loyal, loyal—from lot, law: L. loyals, a. loj-dal (P. loyal, loyal—from lot, law: L. loyals, n. loj-dal (P. loyal, loyal—from lot, law: L. loyals, n. loj-dal (P. loyals, p. law), faithful to a prince or superior; true; devoted: loy'ally, ad. dl.: loyalty, n. loy-dal (P. loyals, n. law), faithful to a prince or superior; true; devoted: loy'ally, ad. dl.: loyalty, n. loy-dal (P. loyals, a. square cake of preserved herbs, a quarry of glass: Sp. losa; Lang. lozousza, a state), a figure with four cual sides having two acutes and two obtuse angles, commonly called adiamond; a common sweetmeat in the shape of a small shaped, a made in the shape of a lozenge: lozengy, a. happed, in her., divided into lozenge-shaped compartments. partments.

partments.

Inbber, n. labi-ér (Dut. loboor, a pig or dog with hanging ears, a raw silly youth: Icel. lubbas, to loiter about: Gael. Lobbar, clumsy), a heavy clumsy fellow; a name given in contempt by saliors to those unacquainted with the duties of a seaman: lab berly, a. -lt, tall and clumsy; laxy; ad. awkwardy; clumsily; theber's-hole, a hole in the top of a vesel next to the mast: labber's-point, the mark on the inside of the compass-case indicating the direction of the ships

head-so called, as a land-lubber only would depend

F. lucratif, profitable—from L. lucrum, gain: It. lucro; F. lucre, lucre), gainful; profitable: lucratively, ad.—H: lucre, n. 16/ker, profit; gain in money—always in

At: lucre, n. lö-ker, profit; gain in money—always in an ill sense.

Inculration, n. lö-ker, profit; gain in money—always in an ill sense.

Inculration, n. lö-ker, bridshin (L. lucubratio, a working by lamp-light, or at night—from taeubrare, to compose by lamp-light, or at night—from taeubrare, to compose by lamp-light—from tae, lightly, study in the night by lamp or candle light; any composition produced by meditation in retirement, meubradory, a. lö-ke-bridship of the study of the condect light of the study of the condect light of the condect ligh

to spring her luff, to yield to the heim by sailing hearer the wind.

luffer, n. hifrer-see louvre.

lug, n. luff (Swiss, hug, loose, slack; luggen, to be slack; sw. hugos, to pull one by the hair—from lug, the forelock or hanging hair in front of the heat; let he forelock or hanging hair in front of the ear; the the slape hanging portion of the ear; the ear itself; that which projects, as an ear; a small fish; a seasone worm; v. to haul; to drag; to pull along by an ear, or any loose part employed as a handle: lugging, imps: lugged, pp. ligd; luggage, n. luggaj; nutyling cumbersome and heavy to be carried; the trunks, packages, &c., of a traveller: luggen, n. ligojer (m. lugsal); lugsalis; lugsalis; lugsalis; lugsalis; lugsalis; lugsalis; carefais square sail in a ship. packages, etc., or a tear or three masts and tog-same. logger), a ship with two or three masts and tog-same. Ing-sail, a certain square sail in a ship. Ing-sail, a certain square sail in a ship. Ingubrious, a. log-gibris; (L. lugubris, mournful; indicating the sail of the source of the sail of the

cool; indifferent: luke warmly, ad. 41; luke warmness, n. -n.de, a moderate heat; indifference; coldness, lull, v. lul (Norm. lulla, to sing to sleep; Ger. lulle, so sing by only repeating la, la: Serv. lyu. cry to a child while recking it: Esthon. laut. a song: L lulle, J sing la, la, to put a child to sleep), to compose to sleep by pleasing sounds; to cause to rest; to compose to cease; to quiet; to become calm: n. a season of quiet; cossation; abatement: lul ling, imp.; lulled, p. lull. cessation; abatement: lul ling, imp.; lulled, p. lull. lullay, n. lull-da-d, a song to quiet babes or set them to sleep; that which quiets: lul labies, n. plu. 5tc. lumachella, n. libind-8d, also lu machella, n. libild-6d, as ong to quiet lurdescent coloux, sometimes a deep red or orange; also called fremarble.

sometimes a deep red or orange; also called frenarble.

Iumbago, n. lim-ba:g6 (L. lumbus, the loin or
haunch), a rheumatism or rheumatic pain in the loin
and small of the back: lumbaginous, a lim-bd; hand
pert to lumbago: lumbar, a lim-bd; hand, pert to the
loins: lumbar region, the lower part of the trunk.

Iumber, n. lim-bd; doll but lummer, a hidrance:
Dut. belemmern, to encumber, to impode; prot lan
hammer, anything of a semi-duid consistency, whatover causes to stumble; that which ofters an impolanammer, anything of a semi-duid consistency, whatover causes to stumble; that which ofters an impolanammer, anything of a semi-duid consistency, whatover causes to stumble; that which ofters an impolation of the results of the late of the limiter and the loss of the limiter of the limiter and to semimore, a lumbred, a limiter's film semimore, a minisch of the fingers and toes—so named from the reception of useless or unneeded things.

Iumbric, a limiter of the limiter and toes of the lingers and

resembling a worm: lumbricales, n. plu. limbricales, in cont., four muscles of the fingers and testes sembling worms.

Iuminary, n. libminer-t (Sp. and H. Luminardis; P. luminarie, a luminary—from L. lumen, light, any body or thing which gives light; one of the celestial orbs; any one who enlightens or instructs in all orbs; any one who enlightens or instructs in all orbs; any one who enlightens or instructs in all orbs; any one who enlightens or instructs in all orbs; any one who enlightens or instructs in all orbs; and orbs; and orbs; and limbing; clearness.

In miniority, n. -noi-ti, the quality of being bright or ablining; clearness.

Iuminiferous, a. libminiferois (L. lumen, light, and light lumen, light, and lumen, light, and light lumen, light, and lumen, lumen

also called lump-sucker: lump-sugar, loaf-sugar broken into pieces.

lumacy, h. Génd-si (L. luna, the moon: It. lunatic, a madman), mental derangement, formerly supposed to be dependent upon the moon's changes; insanity; madness in general: lumar, a. lid-ner, also lumary, -ner-i, pert, to the moon: caused or influenced by the moon: lunarian, n. lid-nd-rie, an inhabitant of the moon: lunarian, n. lid-nd-rie, an inhabitant of the moon; crescent-shaped: lunatic, n. lid-nd-rie, one affected with lumacy; an insane or mad person: adj. mad; insane: luna tion, n. -nd-shin, one rountion of the moon; a lunar month; lunar-cautic (L. luna, the moon, being the old alchemical name for sitrate of silver, an ame for mirate of silver, used surgically; lunar month, the time of one revolution of the moon; equal to 2 days, 13 bours, nearly: lunatic asylum, a house specially built and set apart for the insane.

linsh, also luncheon, n. hinishin (old Eng. sound of a blow: Prov. F. lochon, a lump acus from the loaf: Bunch is closely related a lump of something estable; a light meal realization and dinner.

Ling. the moon: It. lung. F. lunch

realfast and dinner.

In (L. luna, the moon: It. luna: F. lune),
in the shape of a half-moon; a figure cresit: a geometrical figure formed of two inters of a circle.

In 160-n24 (F. lunctle; It. lunctla, a little
as L. luna, the moon), anything in the shape
moon; an opening in a concave ceiling for
sion of light; a semicircular window, or a
ca square window, bounded by a circular
dyanced work for the defence of a fortress,
of two faces and two faces and two faces and two faces. of two faces and two flanks; a watch-glass

löng, usually in the plu, lungs, lüngz (Icel. r. lungz; Dut, lunghe, lungs; Bav, lung, loose), sof respiration in manumals, birds, and reped, a. lüngd, having lungs; lungless, a. less, angs; lung wort, n. -tevf. a platt—so called larker and lighter hues of the leaf resembling

e of a lung.

v. linj (F. allonger, to lengthen, to thrust), pelling for longe or allonge; to make a sudor thrust in fencing: lung ing, imp.; lunged,

a. a. 16-nt-faterm (L. luna, the moon, and

ape), moon-shaped. ar, a. 16⁵ni-sô[‡]lâr (L. luna, the moon, and sol, resulting from the united revolutions of the

filnt (Dan. and Ger. lunte, a match), a quick

ress tran. and eer. were, a match), a quick fining cannot be the definition of the money. It is not the money in the human rail, near the root, which is an the rest; one of the thinner portions of all valves of the heart; lu'nular, a. der, the a small crescent; lu'nular, a. der, and a surface as mall crescent; lunnie, n. lô'núl, a cresuark or soot.

mark or spot.
al, a. 16-per-kall, pert. to the lu'percallia, n.
1-d, or feasts of the anc. Romans in honour of
I Pan: n. the feast itself.

I ran: A. the teast less!.

I bopin [L. lupinus, a kind of pulse: It. lulupin, a lupin], a flowering plant of many
roducing a kind of pulse.

B. L. lo-pulse [L. lupilus, the hop—dim. of
the hop-plant], the bitter aromatic princi-

To 10-pus (L. lupus, a wolf), in med., a tubersease, occurring especially about the face, ending in ragged ulcerations of the nose, forebood, cyclids, and lips, which it destroys

forebend, cyclids, and lips, which it destroys be been described by the lips of the lips o

be identical), to lie, hid or concealed; to lie in wait; to keep out of public view; lurking, imp.: adj. lying concealed: lurked, pp. lerki: lurker, n. lerkier, one who lurks; lurking-place, a secret place; a hiding-

place,
luccious, a. lüsh'üs (Swiss, fluss, abundance: It.
lussare, to wallow in worldly pleasure), very sweet;
grateful to the taste; sweet to excess: lusef'ously,
ad. -li: lusef'ounses, n. -nës, state or quality of being
luseious; immoderately sweet.
Lusiad, n. lô'zi-dd, the great Portuguese epic poem
of Camerica.

of Camoens.

or Camoens.

lust, n. lúst (Goth. lustus, will, desire: AS. lystan,
to have pleasure in: Icel lyst, pleasure, desire: Low
Ger. lusten, to desire), longing desire; violent or irreg-Ger. tusten, to desire), longing desire; violent or irregular desire to possess or enjoy; carnal appetite; v. to desire eagerly or to long after; to have a violent long desire after carnal pleasure; to have any deprayed or irregular desires; lusting, imp;; add, having eager desire after; n. any deprayed or irregular desire; a violent desire for carnal gratification; lust ed, pp; tusting, a listifoxi, having eager desire for carnal gratification; sensual; lust fully, ad. 4:: lust fulles, n. etc. state of being husting; lusting eller for the fully, ad. 4:: lust fulles, n. etc. state of being husting; lusting, lusting,

toor used in puricularly in the purifying sacrifices or feasts of the anc. Romans, held every fifth year: lustrate, v. listrat, to cleanse or purify: lustrating, imp.: lustrated, pp.: lustration, n. -traishun, the act of cleansing or purifying by water.

tion n. irdishun, the act of cleaning or purifying by water.

Instre. p. blair (F. hustre; It. lustre; Dut. luister; lustre, p. blair (F. hustre; It. lustre; Dut. luister; lustre, p. blair (F. hustra; It. lustre; Dut. luister; lustre, p. blair (F. hustra; It. lustre; Dut. luister; lustre, p. blair (F. hustra; It. lustra; Luister; lustre, p. dec; in min., a term intended to describe the insensity and quality of the light reflected from the newly-fractured surfaces of rocks and minerals, as a mineral of a splendent, shining, netalitie, vitrous, or pearly lustre; lustreless, a. ids; destitute of lustre; lustrous, a. luistra; bright; shining; luminous: lustrously, ad. it. lustring, n. luistring (F. lustrine, lustring—see lustre), a stout glossy kind of silk cloth.

lustrum, n. luistrim (f.), in ane, Rome, the space of about five years, or the interval between the lustrations—see fustral.

lusty, a. luistit (Dan. lystig; Ger. lustig, merry, jovial; It. lesto, agile) stout; vigorous; healthful; able of body; also lustified, n. hold (lusty, and head), vigour of body; also lust tihood, n. hold.

lutarious, a. lotarit is (l. lutarius, that lives in the mud. from lutum, mud.), pert. to or resembling mud.

lute, n. lôt (Ar. al ud., a lute or harp), a musical in-

lute, n. lôt (Ar. al ud, a lute or harp), a musical in-strument with strings: lute-string, the string of a

hate. In 10t, also lutting, in 10thing (L. lutum, mud). a composition used for securing the joints of vessels; a coating of clay or sand applied by chemists to strengthen their retorts; v. to coat with lute: lutting, imp.: lutted, pp.; lutation, n. 10thicken, the act or method of applying lute.

Intestring, n. 10thicken, lutterino), a kind of stout shining silk; the same as lustring.

Lutheran, a 10therang, the lutterino), a kind of stout shining silk; the same as lustring.

Lutheran, a 10therang, the lutterino, lutther or his doctrines: n. a follower or disciple of Luther: Lutheranism, n. 10theran, lutheran, a dormer-window-from L. lucerna, a lamp, a dormer or garret window. Inxaste, v. 10thera, (F. lucarna, a dormer-window-from L. lucerna, a lamp, a dormer or garret window, luxaste, v. 10thera, (F. lucarna, a dormer-window-from L. lucerna, a lamp, a dormer or garret window, luxaste, junp; lux stad, pp.; add, put out of joint; olisicates, imp.; lux stad, pp.; add, put out of joint; of joint; a dislocation.

Inxuriant, a 10therated, pp.; add, put out of joint; of joint; a dislocation.

Inxuriant, a 10therated, and put out of joint; a dislocation.

Inxuriant, a 10therated, and luxuriant, luxury, excess, very shundant; exuberant in growth; superfluous in abundance; luxuriantly, ad. 4t. luxuriance, n. -ri-dna, also luxu'iancy, n. dna, strong, vigorous growth; exuberance; excessive growth: luxuriance, v. 10therated, pp.; v. 10therated, pp.; luxu'rianted, p 10t, also luting, n. 10ting (L. lutum, mud).

ral—from I. mandra; It. mandria, a fold), a pastoral song; a little song on some light or amatory subject; a vocal composition in five or six parts. maelstrom, n. md/strom, the name of a celebrated whirlpool on the coast of Norway; a violent storm of

whiripool on the coast of Norway; a violent storm of temper, massos, n. md'és-tô'zo (it.) a direction in music, to give grandeur and strength to a passage. Mastricht beds, n. plu. md'strikt-beds, in geot., a acleareous formation about 100 feet thick, regarded as the uppermost member of the Chalk formation in Europe, the fossils of which are on the whole very pe-culiar, and all distinct from Tertiary species—so called from being found at Mastricht on the banks of the Meuse.

Menuse, n. mdg/d-zēn (F. magusin: Sp. magacen; Port. armazen, a magazine, a storehouse—from Ar-nushkeen, a storehouse—from Ar-ogethen; a storehouse—storehouse, a storehouse, or ammunition; a strong building in which to store gun-powder safely; a pamphlet published at regular inter-vals containing compositions of a miscallaneous che-

powder safely; a pamphlet published at regular intervals containing compositions of a miscellaneous character: magazine-day, the day on which monthlies and serials are published and supplied to the trade.

magdalen, n. māg-idā-lēn, a reformed prostitute—so called after Mary Magdalen of Scripture.

Magdeburg hemispheres, n. plu, māg-idā-lēn, iber hemi-s-fers, an apparatus for illustrating atmospheric pressure, consisting of a sphere in two halves made to itair-tight which, when the air is withdrawn from the interior, cannot be easily separated.

Magelland clouds, n. plu, māg-id-davik-kiōnds, the two whitish nebular or cloud-like substances near the south noise of the heaven—so called from Mazellan.

south pole of the heavens-so called from Magellan

the navigator.

maggiore, a majj-po'rd (it.) in music, greater, maggior, a maj-po'rd (it.) in music, greater, maggot, n. maj-b'r (W. magu, to breed; majad, a breed, a multitude), a worm or grub, particularly of the flesh-fly; a whim or fancy: mag goty, a.-64-l, full of maggots; whimsical; capricious.

magi, n. plu. md/ji, also magians, n. plu. md/ji-dnz . magus; Gr. magos, a magian), the learned men and (L. Magus; Gr. magos, a magnan, one centure mean are priests among the Fersians who worshipped light or fire as the emblem of the invisible God, who cultivated a knowledge of astronomy and the secrets of nature, and to whom were attributed the wielding of

ed a knowledge of astronomy and the secrets of nature, and to whom were attributed the whelding of mysterious powers, and the practice of divination; the followers of Zoroaster, who held two principles, one of good, and the other of evil: magianism, nade, n. magic, n. magic, i. magic, enchantment, the rites of the ancient Persian magi, enchantment, the rites of the ancient Persian magic, in power of spirits; sorcery; enchantment; the secret power of spirits; sorcery; enchantment; the secret power of nature ausses, as natural magic: magic, as majic, also magical, a. majic, di, magician, i. magic, i.

wand, the rod of a magician, magilp, n. md-pilp', a mixture of linseed-oil and mastic varnish, used by artists as a vehicle for colours, magistrate, n. md/ji-frett (L. magistratus, the office or rank of a master or chief-from magister, a master F. magistrat), a public civil officer invested with executive or judicial authority; a justice of the peace; magisterial, a md/is-fri-fd, pert. to a magistrate; authoritative; lofty; despoide: magisterially, ad-fl: magisterialness, n.-més, the air and manner of Al: magisterialness; n.-més, the air and manner of st. the office or dignify of a magistrate; the body of magistrate of the office or dignify of a magistrate; the body of

magistrates.

magistral, n. majits-trdl (Sp. magistral, masterly—from L. magister, a master), among the Spanish smelters of S. Amer, and Mexico, the roasted and powdered copper pyrites added to certain ores of silver for reducing them.

ducing noem.

magma, n. mag·mā (L. and Gr. magma, the dregs of
an unquent), dregs; a crude mixture of mineral or
organic matter in a pasty state.

Magna Charta, n. mag·nā-kār-tā (L. magna, great,
and charta, paper, a charter), the great charter ob-

tained by the Eng. barons from King John, A.B. 175, repeatedly confirmed by Henry III. and by Edwald. magnanimous, a. mdg-ndnid-mis (L. magnanimo, great-souled-from magnus, great, and animus, sod, mind; elevated in soul or sentiment; not solish; dainterested: magnanimously, ad. 18: magnanimly, and mag-nd-min-fit, great generosity. magnate, m. mdg-nd-nil; elevation is soil or in sentiment; great generosity. magnate, m. mdg-nd, plu. magnates, ndit (F. magnats, grandees of Poland or Hungary-from Longuists, great), a noble or grandee; a man of rak and wealth.

magnesis, n. mdg-nd-shi-d (Magnesia, a county of magnats, n. mdg-nd-shi-d (Magnesia, a county)

magnetis, grandees of Poland or Hungary-fron L.
magnesis, n. mdg-ne'chi-d (Magnesia, a county of
Thessaly: F. magnesis: one of the primitive earth, under the loadstone or magnetis, one of the primitive earth, see
in the form of a white, light, tasteless powder: magnesian, a. mdg-ne'shi-dn, resembling or containing uagnesis: magnesite, n. mdg-ne'st', a native carbonate of
magnesis occurring in white, hard, story masses: magne sium, n. -shi-sin, the metallic base of magnesis
magnesium light, a rollium light produced the
magnesium light, a rollium light produced the cococurring in white fibrous masses and efforcemes
in S. Amer.: magnesia alum, a substance
occurring in white fibrous masses and efforcemes
in S. Amer.: magnesian limestone, any limeston
countring upwards of 20 per cent of magnesia.

magnet, n. mdg-net [L. and Gr. magnest, the loadstone-gen, magnetis; said to be so called fron its
Magnesia in Thessaly, where first found: It megnet,
a magnet, the loadstone, which has the property of attracting iron, and of pointing to the peewhen freely suspended; a bar of steel, to which the
properties of the loadstone are imparted by contain
any place of fron rendered powerful attractive by
a galvanic current; any powerful attractive it
a galvanic current; any powerful attractive it
a galvanic current; any powerful attractive it
a galvanic the poeuliar property
and the poeuliar property
and the poeuliar property
being magnetic, n. the'r, one who or that which imparmagnetism: magnetism, n. -tem, the peculiar attrative power of the magnet; the selection which have
in a magnetic magnetism, n. -tem, the peculiar attrative power of the magnet; the selection which have
for the magnet, the selection which have
for the magnet, and other bodies in a magnetic state
magnetismic, n. m. md-nettive power of the magnet; the
a magnetic condition: the state of the oblest is
a magnetic condition: the state of the oblest is
a magnetic or of the magnet; the of the magnetic state
magnetismic or of the magnetic of the cording to determinate laws; the cause of the amount of the magnet; the science which investigates the phenomena and laws of the attractive power of the magnet, and other bodies in a magnetic stell magnetisation, n. mdg/met-d-d-d-min, the bringing interest of the object in a magnetic stell magnetic condition; the state of the object is brought: magnetic, n. mdg/met-t, one of the roles in brought: magnetic posterior, the state of the object is and most important of the cross of ron, and that find magnetic lives in the case of the object is decided magnetic from: magnetic backery made—also sind magnetic from: magnetic find the case of the object of magnetic find in the case of the object of the cartin where the dipping-needle rests horizontally: magnetic equator, the line around the equatorial paid of the earth where the dipping-needle rests horizontally: magnetic medidan, the mean direction which a freely-suspended horizontal needle assumes when let to itself: magnetic medid, the mean direction which a freely-suspended horizontal needle assumes when let to itself: magnetic medic, the magnetic eds the ledge of the mariner's compass: magnetic poles, the suppoints in the higher northern and southern region, where the needle dips and becomes vertical or perpendicular to the horizon—the north pole of the needle dipping in the north, and the south pole in the south magnetism: magneto-electricity, n. magnetism: magnetism: magneto-electricity, n. magnetism: magnetism: magneto-electricity, n. magnetism: and the magnetic magnetism: the magnetic influence on a person through contact with an operator, of the object of the magnetism of the object of the magnetism in the magnetism in the magnetic influence occurred by the earth.

magnetometer, n. mdg/met-om-feter (Gr. magnes, the her; pina, pin; note, note,

loadstone, and L. motor, a mover), a voltaic series of two or more large plates, which produces a great quan-tity of electricity of low tension, adapted for electro-

tity of electricity of low tension, adapted for electromagnetic purposes.

magnificent, a wide-nt/i-i-eint [L. magnus, great, and facto, I make), grand in appearance; pempous; fond of splendour; magnificently, ad. -i-k-magnificence, a splendour; magnificence, a splendour; magnificence; a sp

ad. 41.

magnitude, n. mdg'ni-fild (L. magnitudo, greatness—from magnus, great; It. magnitudine), bulk; size; extent of dimensions or parts; greatness; import-

ance. magnelia, n. mdg-no-H-d (after Pierre Magnol of Montpeller), a genus of plants; the laurel-leaved tulip-tree of America.

tullip-tree of America, magnus or magnum, great, a large wine-bottle, which holds double the quantity of an ordinary one: magnum bonum, -ho-nëm iL magnum, great, and bonum, good), a plum so called; an opithet denoting excellence in the highest

sign L. magnum, a called; an epithet denoting excellence in the degree maggle, n. mag'pt (L. pica; It. pica; F. pic, a chatterer, a pic, and mag, for Margaret), a well-known, chattering, particoloured bird of the crow kind.

Magyar, n. mad'ydr, a name for a Hungarian, or one of the dominant class in Hungary.

Mahabharatam, n. ma'hd-bá'ri-idm, the name of one of the great indian epic poems, the chief subject of which is a long civil war between two dynastics of anc. India, the Kurus and Pandus.

Maharatah, n. ma'hd-rd'jd, a Hindoo sovereign willoo.

of anc. Indis. the Kurus and Pandus.

Maharajah, n. md.hdr/md, a muslin wrapper worn over the head, and across the mouth and chin, by Turkish and Armenian women, when they go abroad.

mahl-stick, n. md.cistlk (Ger. maler-stock-from maler, a painter, and stock, stick), the stick used by painters to serve as a rest to the right hand while painting,—also written manl-stick.

mahogany, n. md.hdg/d-mf (W. I. mahagoni), s forest-tree of tropical Amer.—also its wood, of a reddish or brown colour.

Mahomet, n. md.ibm-et, spelt also Moham'med, the author and founder of a new system of religion and civil polity, born at Meca, in Arabia, A.b. 57: Mahometan, n. d-tdn, s follower of Mahomet, a Minsultann: also Moham'medan: ad, of or pert. to Mahometan, n. d-tdn, s follower of Mahomet, a Minsultann: also Moham'medan: n. do. Moham'medanism, n. do. Moham

mail n. mal (AS. mal; Icel. mala, tribute), in Scotch

low, a term signifying rent; tribute: black-mail, a tax paid to freeleosters for protection of property. mail, n. mid (AS. mid or mot.) a spot. a loft: prov. Eng. mail, a speck on the feathers of a bird), a spot on cloth, especially what is caused by prov. mail, n. mid (Norm. F. maile, a large budget: old H. (fer, molda); it. maile, Brett mid, a trunk, a case (fact, mota, a bag, a purse), a bag for the conveyance of letters; any conveyance by which letters are forwarded to their destination; the letters themselves: V. to prepare for transmission by mail; to post letters or parcels: mail fing, imp.: mailed, pp. midd, transmitted by mail: mailable, a. mid-d-b, that may be sent by post: mail-coach, a carriage for conveying letters, de., from one place to another: mail-train, on a radicag, a fast train by which mails are conveyed.

on a radicay, a fast train by which mails are conveyed,
maim, v. mām (old F. mahain, a defect: mid. L.
maim, v. mām (old F. mahain, a defect: mid. L.
mahamarc, to maim; mahamism, a blemish: old
Eng. maym, a hurt), to deprive of any necessary part
of the bedy; to disable; to cripple; to disfigure: n.
an injury done to the body by depriving it of a necessary part; a crippling: maim ing, inp.: maimed, pp.
mamd. add, disabled in limbs; crippled: maimedness,
n. mām-ēd-nēs, state of being maimed.
main, a. mān (Goth. magen, to be able: Icel. mega,
to be able: megin, strength, the principal part of a
thing, chief; principal; first, as in size, rank, or importance; leading; important: n. the gross bulk or
whole; violence, force, or effort, as, he fought with
might and maten; the greater part; the ocean or sea;
the land as distinguished from adjoining islands; a
chief drain or pipe: main'ty, ad. d. chiefty; principally: main-deck, the principal deck of a ship; mainkeal, the keel as distinguished from the false keel:
mainland, n. mām'am, the continent; the principal
land as opposed to an island; main mass, n. the principal or middle mast in a ship; main sast, n. the principal or middle mast in a ship; main sast, n. the principal or middle mast in a ship; main sast, n. the principal or middle mast in a ship; main sast, n. the principal or middle mast in a ship; main sast, n. the principal or middle mast in a ship; main sast, n. the principal or middle mast in a ship; main sast, n. the principal or middle mast in a ship; main sast, n. the principal or middle mast in a ship; main sast, n. the principal or middle mast in a ship; main sast, n. the principal or middle mast in a ship; main sast, n. the principal or middle mast in a ship; main sast, n.
de principal
deck, cheft of the principal
deck, cheft of the principal
and as opposed to an island; mainsast, cheft of the principal
deck, cheft of the principal
deck, cheft of the principal
deck of a ship; main, the principal
deck, cheft of the pr

head of the mainmant: main-yard, the yard on which the mainsail is extended.

mainparnor, n. mdn:per-ner (F. mdn, hand, and off F. perner; F. prendrer, to take; price, a taking: L. prehendere, to take; his law, a surety into whose hands a person charged with an offence was given to answer for his appearance when required: main prise, n. prit, a committal to the care of such a surety.

maintain, v. mdn-dn: (F. mdn, hand, and fenir; to hold. L. manut energe to hold by the hand), to hold or fend; to vindicate; to support by argument; to just fend; to vindicate; to support by argument; to just fend; to vindicate; to support by argument; to just fend; to vindicate; to support by argument; to just fend; to vindicate; to support with fend; clothing, de; to affirm or assert: maintain ring, imp; maintained; pp. -dnd; that may be maintained or upheld: maintanance, n. add, that may be maintained or upheld: maintanance, continuance; assistance to another in a suit at law; cap of maintenance, n. a cap of dignity anciently belonging to the rank of a duke, and worn even by kings; a symbol of high dignity.

maize, n. mdz (Sp. mdiz; F. mdis—from mahiz, an antive word of the island of Haytl). Indian corn or wheat; an Amer. corn-plant, the Zea mays of botan-late.

majesty, n. mdj-ës-ti (L. mojestas, grandeur, majesty—from mojus, great: F. mojestė), greatiness of appearance: dignity; grandeur; elevation of manner or style; sovereignty; title or address of kings or emperors: majestie, a. majestie, a. bad ještik. also majestielal, a. 41-kd., stately; pompous; sublime; having dignity of person or appearance; majer tically, ad. 4t. majolica, n. md-joli-kd (old Ger. magele, a mug), a term for soft enamelled pottery, first introduced

a term for soft enamelled pottery, first introduced into Italy from Majora about the twelfth century, major, a. mājjēr II. major, greater—from majus, great: F. majeru, greater in number, quantity, or extent: n. an officer in rank above a captain and below a lleutenant-colonel; a head or superfor; a person of full age: majorship, n. the office or rank of minority; the greater number; more than a half; the date exceed those of the unsuccessful one; the millitary rank of a major: major-domo. doi:nd(8); major-domo. Hom. It major, greater, and domus, a house; a man who holds the place of the master of a house; a

yond boyhood; human nature; the qualities of a man; courage: man-hater, one who hates mankind; a mis-nathrope; man'minh, a. isch, having the appearance of a man; masculine: mankind; n. kind' (man and kind), the race of human beings; the males of the human race: man-pleaser, a flatterer of man: manserrant, a male attendant or servant; man-stealer, one who steals and sells men as slaves; to make a way of the salves; the courage for salves in circumstances favourable for adone who steats and sells men as slaves: to make a man of, to place in circumstances favourable for advancement in life: man-midwife, a medical man who attends women in child-birth: man-of-straw, a mere puppet or nominee; in commercial language, one without sufficient means or substance to undertake moneyed obligations; a poor man: man-of-war, a armed vessel belonging to a state: men-at-arms, a term formerly applied to the better class of soldiers who according to the control of the

term formerly applied to the better class of soldiers who were fully and heavily armed.

manacle, n. mdn-d-kl (F. manicles, hand-fettersfrom main, the hand: L. manica, the sleeve of a garment, a handcuff-from manus, the hand; a shacklif commonly used in the plu. man acles. Ak, handcuff commonly used in the plu. man acles. Ak, handcuff country is to handcuff in put on fastenings for country is the manacles of the plus manacles.

man acled, pp. -kld ad, having the hands fastened as with manacles.

manage, v. manidj (It. maneggiare, to manage, to manage, v. mdn'dj (It. maneggiare, to manage, to exercise: mid. L. mainagium, occupation, the furniture requisite for the occupation of a house: F. manier, to handle-from main, the hand), to carry on the concerns of, as a house or business; to conduct or direct; to move or use easily; to control; to govern with address; to contrive: managing, imp.: adj. that conducts or carries on; governing; conducting with frugality and prudence; intriguing; managed, pp. djd: manager, n. mdn'd-jer, one who conducts or directs anything; one who conducts with frugality and prudence: manageable, a. mdn'd-j-d-jt, casy to be used, directed, or moved; that may be controlled; tractable: manageableness, n. -bi-nes, the quality of being manageable: man agement, n. -dj-ment, manner of treating, directing, or carrying on; conduct directed by prudence or contrivance; cunning practice. unning practice.

manakin, n. mdn'd-kin (F. and Ger. manakin; proably a native name), a genus of beautiful small birds,

Dably a native name), a genus or beautiful small birds, found in warn climates.

manates, also manati, n. mān'd-tē(new L. manatus; pp. manati—from L. manus, a hand), the sea-cow, having limbs like hands by which they creep or move; also called manatus, mand-d'tile; manatides, n. plu. mdn-d'tile, a family of aquatic herbivorous manatides.

man-at-ace, a isamily of aquato nerovorous mam-mals, including the manutee.

manchineel, n. man-shin-ët (It. manchello; Sp.
manchinel), a large West India tree, the wood of
which is hard and durable, and beautifully clouded,
but whose sap is very poisonous, particularly that
of the bark.

of the bark.

manciple, n. mdn'st-pl (L. manceps, a head contractor—gen. mancipis), the steward of a community; a purreyor.

mandamus, n. mdn-dd'mds (L. mandamus, we command), a writ or command issued by the Court of Kings Bench in the name of the king—so called from the initial word.

King's Bench in the name of the king—so called from the initial word.

mandarin, n. mdn'dd.-rén' (Port. mandarim—from mandar, to hold authority: mid. L. mandaria, juris-diction—from L. mando, I command), the general name given by Europeans to any one of the titled and governing body in China; a Chinese magistrate or

govering body in China; a Chinese magistrate or mandate, n. mān'dāt (L. mandatum, to enjoin, to command: F. mandat, a charge, a mandate: it. madare; F. mandat, to send, to order), a command: a command: The mandate of the command of

for the sake of the facula contained in the stems, tapioca being one of its products; also called cassava.

mandolin, n. mdn-do-lin (It. mandodo), a very small
instrument in the form of a violin with four strings,
played with a quill.

mandors, n. mdn-dor' (F.), a sort of four-stringed
lute or guitar.

mandragora, n. mdn-drdg'o-rd or mdn'drd-po'rd,
the latin form of the mandrake, which see.

mandrake, n. mdn'drdk (L. and Gr. mandragoras,
the plant mandrake), a plant and its roots of several
species to which fabulous qualities have been assigned;
the mandrake of Scripture is a different plant, but
what is uncertain. at is uncertain.

what is uncertain.

mandrel, n. mdn'drēl (F. mandrin), the revolving
shank of a lathe to which turners affix their work; a
round bar on which plumbers form tubing, &c.
mandrill, n. mdn'dril (F. mandrill: : Sp. mandrill,
a species of monkey attaining nearly the height of a
man, and of an extraordinary and hideous appear-

ance.

manducate, v. mdn'di-kdt (L. manducatum, to chew), to eat by chewing: man'ducating, imp.: man'ducated, by: man'ducated, by: man'ducated, by: man'ducated, po: man'ducated

long hair on the upper part of the neck of a horse or other animal: maned, a mind, having a mane.

manege, n. min-air. (F. manège, the management of a horse-from F. main; L. manus, the hand), a school for teaching horsemanship, or for training horses; a riding-school.

maneh, n. min-air. (Heb.), a Scrip, weight equal to so hekels of silver, and to 100 shekels of gold.

manequin, n. min-i-kin (a corruption of the familiar term manikin, a little man), an artist's model of wood or way.

serm manum, a little man), an artist's model of wood or wax.
manes, n. plu. md.nes (L. manes), the ghosts, abades, or souls of departed persons.
manul, manfully, manfulness—see man.
manganese, n. mdn.jdn.et (new L. manganesia—from L. magnes, the magnet, so called from its presumed resemblance to the magnet: F. manganesie), a metal of a greyial-white colour, very hard and difficult to fuse—often applied to the black oxide of the metal: manganesis manules and the metal manules of the manules of the metal manules of the manganes of the metal manules of manganes of the metal manules of manganes of the metal manules of the manules of

iron black.

mange, n. mānj (F. démanger, to itch—from manger, to gnaw), the scalo or itch in dogs, cattle, &c.: mangy, a. mānji, scalby: man'giness, n. ji.nås, the quality or condition of being mangy.

mangel-wurzel, n. māng-gi-neri-zē (Ger. mangel, want, scarcity, and vourzel, root), a plant of the best kind, having a large root, cultivated as food for cattle, sometimes, but incorrectly, spelt mangold; the field-best conditions, and controlled the sometimes, but incorrectly, spelt mangold; the field-best conditions.

beet.

manger, n. man'jér (F. mangeoire, an eating-place
—from F. manger, to eat: L. manducare, to chew, to
eat), a fixed feeding trough for horses and cattle; a
sort of trough in ships, to prevent the water that enters
the hawse-holes from overflowing the decks.

mangle, n. mangig! (It. manganella, a machine for
casting great weights: mod. Gr. mangganon; Ger.
mangel, a calender, a mangle: I.el. mandul, the aris
of a wheel), a machine for smoothing linear vite
of ling: n. the act or business of amoothing linear vite
a mangle mangled, pp. mangigld: adl. smoothed
with a mangle.

mangle, v. mangigl (Bav. mangel, a defect, a bodily
mangle, v. māngigl (Bav. mangel, a defect, a bodily

with a mangle. mangle, v. mangel, a defect, a bodly injury: mid. L. mangulare, to do one an injury—from Ger. mackel; Dut. mackel; L. macula, a stain, a blemish), to cut, hew, or hack with a dull instrument; to lacerate; to tear plecemeal; to hack; to curtail; mangling, imp. mang-gling: n. the act of cutting and slashing: man gled, pp. gld: adj. torn and hacked in cutting: mangler, n. -ydr, one who tears in cutting: mangler, n. -ydr, one who tears in cutting: mangler, n. -ydr, one who tears in cutting.

language), a very large tree and its fruit, a native of the tropical parts of Asis, and extensively cultivated; a small fish eight or nine inches in length. mangosteen, n. mdng/go-sien (Malay, mangosteen, n. mdng/go-sien (Malay, mangosteen), n. mdng/go-sien (Malay, mang

n. manigrov (a corruption of Malay, mangle, and Eng. grove), a remarkable tree inhabiting the muddy shores and deltas of the tropics, and well known for the dense groves which it forms, down into the water itself.

the water itself.

manary—see mangs.

manhood—see man.

manido, marid, marid, madness: It. and

Sp. manido: F. manid, a kind of delirum in which

both the indement and memory are impaired; a kind

of madness having much of the character of froile and

obusterous excitement. Note.—Maria is used with

reference to anything which happens to be the rage
manido. In main-id-it, a madman; one raving with

machiness: manifacal, a. mdnid-id, affected with

madness: manifacal, a. d. ii.

manifacate, a. mari-kdt (i. manicatus, furnished with

long sleeves—from manica, a long sleevel, in bot, ap-

long sleeves—from manica, a long sleeve), in bot., ap-plied to pubescence which is so much matted and in-terwoven that it may be easily removed from a sur-

ierwoven that it may be easily removed from a sur-face in one mass.

Manichean, a. món'i-kê'dn, pert. to Mones or his doctrine: Manichean, Man'ichee, n. -kê, or Man'iche-ist, n. -kê'skr, a follower of Manes: Man'iche-ist, n. -kê'skr, the doctrines of Manes, a Persian, who taught that there were two supreme principles, the one good (light), the author of all good; the other evil (dark-ness), the author of all good; the other evil (dark-ness), the author of all good; the other evil (dark-ness), the author of all good; the other evil and Eng. -cherd), a musical stringed lastr. whose strings were covered with little pieces of cloth to soften or subdue the sounds.

were covered with little pieces of cloth to soften or subdue the sounds.

manifest, a. mdni-fest (L. manifestus, clear, plainfrom manus, the hand: lt. manifesto. F. manifest), clear; evident; plain; apparent; n. an involce of a cargo of goods for examination at the custom-house; v. to show plaint; to reveal or declare: manifesting, inp.: manifested; r. manifestide, a. 4-bi, that may be manifested; manifestation, n. 4dishin, the act of disclosing what is secret or obscure; clear evidence manifestify, ad. 4d. clearly; plainly: manifesto, n. mdni-festo, n. mdni-festo, particularly before commencing war. manifold, a. mdni-festo, plainly: manifesto, manifesto, manifesto, a. mdni-festo, manifesto, a. mdni-festo, manifesto, a. mdni-festo, manifold, a. mdni-fold (many, and fold), many in number; of various sinds; of repeated; complicated: manifoldly, ad. 4s: manifold-writer, a writing apparatus for taking several copies of a letter or other document at once.

manibet, n. mani-6.hdf—see mandice.
manibet, n. mani-6.hdf—see mandice.
manikin, n. man-6.hdf—see manice.
manikin, n. man-6.hdf—see manice.
manikin n. man-6.hdf—see manice.
manikin n. man-6.hdf—see mandice.
manikin n. ma

manilio, n. md-nil'yō, also manil'la, n. -ld (Sp. man-dila, asmall band, a handcuff), a ring or bracelet worn by persons in Africa; a piece of copper somewhat like a horsesboe. used as money or some eshoe, used as money on some parts of the African

coast.

manilla, n. mā.nii.d, a coarse fabric woven from
cocoa or palm fibre—so called from Manilla, one of the
Philippine Islands.

manioc, n. mā.ni.ok, another spelling of mandioc—

which see.

maniple, n. mdn't-pl(L. manipulus, a handful, a company of soldiers—from manus, the hand, and plen, I fill.

lt. manipolor E. manipulus, in anc. Rome, a small band of soldiers; an ornamient like a scart worn about the left arm of a priest at mass: manipular, a. md-nt/n²
dr. pert. to the maniple or to the hand: manipulat, v. d-ldt, to treat, operate, or work by means of the hand: manipulation, in the land; manipulation, more stifful manuer: manipulaticularly in an artistic or skilful manuer: manipulation, n. dd-ltv, pert. to or done by the hand: manipulation, n. dd-ltv, one who manipulates: manipulatory, a. dd-ltv, of or pert. to manipulation.

manitrunk, n. mön't-trünk (L. monus, the hand, and truncus, a trunk or stem), a term applied to the anterior segment of the trunk or thorax in insects.

mankind, manity, manituses—see under man.

manna, n. mön'nd (Heb. man Au, what is this? L.

and Gr. mannal, food miraculously supplied to the Israelites in the wilderness of Arabia; the sweet jules of several species of ash growing in the S. of Europe: mannite, n. manit, the peculiar variety of sugar which exists in manns. manned—see man.

MANT

manned—see man.

manner, n. man...eer (It. maniero, well trained—
from L. manuarius, that may be handled: It. maniera;
F. maniero, the handling of a thing, manner—from L.

manus, the handl. form; method; habit; sort or kind; manus, the hand, form; method; habit; sort or kind; way of performing or doing; peculiar carriage or deportment. Note.—As applied to art, manner has two quite different significations; in the one, it signifies a peculiarity of habit, and implies a kind of repreach against an artist; in the other, it is the artist's peculiar way of choosing, imagining, and representing his subjects, including what are called his style and handling. man ners, n. plu, ners, course of kife; deportment of the control culiar style of an artist or author, particularly in its collectionable form: manerism, n. mer-ism, a tasteless peculiarity; a peculiar mode of treatment carried to excess; a characteristic bearing or treatment: man-nerist, n. -tot, one who executes his works in one unvaried and peculiar style, as an artist; man-narity, a. -ti, well-behaved; civil; respectful; ad. with civility; respectful; man-nerimesm, n. -ti-nes, quality of being mannerly: in a manner, in a certain degree, manning, manned, manning—see mann.
mannita—see manna.

mannite—see manna.

manouvre, n. md-n6'v/r (F. monowvre, a manouvre—from F. moin; L. monus, the hand, and F.

qutre; L. opera, work), management with address
or arful design; adroit proceeding; stratagem; denterous movement or operation, as with troops or ships
v. to move dexterously troops or ships for attacking with one of the property of th

cr, one who manouvres.

manometar, n. mdn.omié-tér (Gr. manos, rare, thin, and metron, a measure), an instrument for accrtaining the denisty of air from its cleatic force: manometrical, a. -metri-kell, pert. to: also called a manoscope, n. mdn.ós.kőp (Gr. kelpe, p. 14ver),

manor, n. mdn.ós.kóp (Gr. kelpe, p. 14ver),

manor, n. md.ós.kóp (Gr. kelpe, p. 14ver),

manor, n. manor, n

estate.

manoscope, n. män:ö-sköp (Gr. manos, rare or thin, and skapen, I view), a manometer.

mansard-roof, n. män:särd-röf (after the F. architert Minsard), a roof formed of an upper and under set of rafters.

manse, n. mans (Norm. F. manse; mid. L. mansus, a residence—from L. manere, to remain), in Scot., the dwelling-house of a parochial elergyman: mansion, n. mdn'shun, any place of residence; a large house or residence.

residence.

manianghter, n. mdn:slati-tiv | man, and slaughter, the destruction of the human species; the killing of any person in sudden heat or excitement, and without malice; man slayer, one that has killed another, mantel, n. mdn:lil, n. mentellum, a means of covering or hiding; mantel and mantle, though from the same root and primarily having the same slagification, are differently spell in order to distinguish the one from the other), the shelf, slab, or other ornamental work above a fireplace, to conceal the chimney; also called mantelpiece.

mantellis, n. mdn:lil:li-d after Dr Mantell), in gol, fossil stems of a sub-cylindrical shape, covered with rhomboidal leaf-scars—termed "crow's nests" by the quarrymen.

mantiger, n. mān'ti-jr'(I. mantichora, a beast having the face of a man, and the body of a lion), a large variety of bahoon

mantilla, n. man-ttl'id (Sp.), a sort of scarf or short

mantis, n. mān'tis (Gr. mantis, a prophet), a genus of voracious insects, remarkable for their slender gro-

odio, boy, foot; pure, bud; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, zeal.

tesque forms; one species having a pair of legs in front, resembles a person's hands as folded in prayer. mantissa, n. mantisted IL mantissa, overmeasure, increase), the decimal part of a logarithm: mantisism, n. plu. ed. ed. mantile, n. mantil (L. mantellum, a cloak: It. mantillum, a mantile, n. mantillum, a cloak: It. mantillum, a company a conservant a conservant.

manie, n. mdn:tt (L. mantellum, a cloak: 1t. man-tello; F. mantille, a cloak: F. mante, a covering, a loose outer garment; a cloak: a cover or shade; that which conceals: the outer soft membrane of the body of a molluse: v. to cover; to disguise; to rush to and overspread the face, as the blood, with a crimson colour; to spread out, especially in a graceful or ele-gant manner; to be expanding; investing; brought up to the top; fermenting: n. in her., representation of a mantle or any drapery: mantled, pp. mdn:tid: adj. covered as with a mantle. Note.—When connected with the fireplace mantet should be the spelling, and mantle when a cloak or covering is signified. mantus, mani-id (E. manteus, a cloak), a lady's cloak or gown: mantua-maker, a lady's dressmaker, manual, a mdn-id-dt. L. manualie, used by or with the hand—from manus, the hand: It. manualie: F. manuel, performed, male, or used by the hand: n. a compendium, or a handbook; a small book that may be conveniently handled; service-book of the R. Cath.

manual, performed, made, or used by the mada. In a compendium, or a handbook; a small book that may be conveniently handled; service-book of the R. Cath. Ch; the key-board of an organ or harmonium: manually, ad. 4s: manual exercise, the exercise of soldiers with their arms: manual labour, physical employment and with the hands, as distinguished from mental or professional labour: sign-manual, the royal signature subscribed at the top of bills, &c. manufacture, n. mah-fakktur [** manufacture; Sp. manufacture, n. mah-fakktur [** manus, the hand, and factum, to make), the conversion of raw materials by the hand, or by machinery, in make by art or babour; to be occupied in manufactures: manufactures; to be occupied in manufactures: manufactures; manufactured, pp.-facd; add, made from raw materials into articles for occupied in manufactures. use: man 'ufac' urer, n. -für-e, one who works raw materials into articles of use: man'ufac' tory, n. -ter-s, the house or place where goods are made for use: adj. employed in any manufacture: often contracted into

factory.
manumit, v. mān'ū-mīt' (L. manumittere, to set at manumit, v. man.u-me th. manumiters, to see as liberty, to emancipate—from manus, the hand, and mitto, I send), to release from slavery or bondage; to emancipate: man'umitting, imp.: man'umitted, pp.: man'umissi'on, n. -mish'ūn, the act of giving a slave

his freedom.

his freedom.

manure, n. md.när' (old F. manouvrer, to hold or
possess—from F. main; L. manus, the hand, and F.
ouerer; L. operari, to work; old Eng. manure, to
occupy or cultivate land), any matter or substance
added to the soil to fertilise it: v. to apply any fertilsing matter to land; to fertilise; manuring, imp.:
n. a dressing of manure on land; the act or practice
of applying manure to land; to land: manured', pp. -närd',
dressed with manure: manu'rer, n. -rèr, one who
applies manure. applies manure.

applies manure.

manuscript, n. ménés-skript (L. manus, the hand, and scriptus, written: F. ménuscrift, writings of any kind by the hand, on paper, or on other material; contracted into MS, plu. MSS.

Manx, n. ménés, the eld language of the Island of Man: adj. belonging to the Isla of Man, as Manx cat, many, a ménét (60th. manags, much; manye, consisting of a great number; F. maint, many, consisting of a great number; numerous; not a few; used as a common prefix, as many-headed, manifold: n. a great number of individuals; a multitude; the people: many-times, ad, often: too many, more than enough; over-powerful: the many, the greater number; the crowd.

Maori, n. maiori or málori, one of the native in-

crowd,
Maori, n. malerit or malibrit, one of the native inhabitants of New Zealand: adj. belonging to.
map, n. map (Sp. mapa, a map: L. mappa, a tablenapkin: It. mappa: F. mappe), a picture of the earth,
or a part of it, on a flat surface—usually on paper or
cloth: w. to draw or delineate any portion of land:
map ping, imp: a. the art or practice of planning or

drawing maps: mapped, pp. mapt.

maple, n. mai-pl, or maple-tree (AS. mapel-tree) old

Eng. made-tree), a tree of several species, one or two

of which are much used in Amer. in bouse-carpentry,

for furniture, and for ornamental work and small ar-

ticles of daily use: maple-sugar, sugar obtained has a maple-tree, common in North America. mar, v. mar probably derived from the figure of a person wrying his mouth or making ugly face, as to temporarily disfiguring his face: Swah. sarva, to growl angrily, as a dog: F. swarvir, to complete Ger. schmarre, a slash, a scar), to hipure; to blot to spoil; to disfigure: marring, imp.: marred, pp.

marabuts or maraboots, n. plu. mdr'4-b66 [LL] among the North Africane, a kind of saints or ser-cerers held in high estimation: maraboot feathers or marabou, -b6, fine delicate feathers, the white his being very valuable, much used in the dress of ladies, obtained from a large crane of Asia and Africa.

Brazil

marai, n. md-rd', in the Pacific Islands, a more

Brazil.

marai, n. md.rd', in the Pacific Islands, a more
enclosure or temple.

marajah, n. mdr-djd, or maharajah, n. md'adrdjd, a. Hindoo sovereign prince.

maranatha, n. mdr-dn-didd (Syr.), a word mening "The Lord has or will come," and connected by 8
Faul with anotheme—see I Cor. xvi. 22.

maraschino, n. mdr'ds-kê'no (It. maraschino; T.

maraschino, a spirit or liqueur made from the surasca cherry of Dalmatia.

maramus, n. md-rds-mis (Gr. marasmas, dex,
weakness), a wasting of flesh without fever or sparent disease; a kind of consumption.

marand, v. md-rdic'd (F. marand, a tom-at, a
animal notorious for its prowling habits, a rem;
marander, to play the rogue, to beg), to rove in quis
of plunder; to plunder: marand'ing, imp : ad, ming in search of plunder: n. acting as a marauler
plunderer.

maravedi, n. mdr'd-vd'dt (Sp.), a Spanish coppe
coin leas than a farthing.

marahor, Dalmaroschi, D

ing in search of plunder; n. acting as a marsual marauded, pp.: marauder, n. -dr, a freebooter; splunderer.

maravedi, n. mdr'd-ve'dt (Sp.), a Spanish coper coin less than a farthing.

coin less than a farthing.

maravedi, n. mdr'd-ve'dt (Sp.), a Spanish coper coin less than a farthing.

maraver, marthel, a enicareous stone susceptible of a high polish; anything made of marble; any rock susceptible of a fine polish; a little stone ball used by boys in play; a stone remarkable for some inscription or sculpture; v. to variegate or vein in initiation of marble: adj, made of marble; variegated or veined like marble; hard; insensible: marbling, inp. mdr-bling; n. the art or practice of colouring in initiation of marble: marbled, pp. -bdl: adj, stained with irregular streaks or veins of colour: marbler, n. -bler, one who veins paper-work, wood, stone, de., in initiation of marble: marble, expert, wood, stone, de., in initiation of marble: marble-hearted, a hurd-hearted; cold; cruel.

mare fruit from which the julce has been expressed, marcatific, n. mdr'd-de'st (said to be from Ar. mour-kjossidd, like a shining, fire-giving stone), iron pyrites, ceurring crystallised in modified rhombic prisms, in stalactic crusts, &c., nearly tin white, and more strongly metallic in lustre than ordinary pyrites, used in the manufacture of sulphur and sulphuric acid, also for ornamental purposes: mar'castific, a. -stik, pert. to or resembling marcasite.

marcacount, a. mdr-scs'stint, it. marcacount, a. stik, pert. to or resembling marcasite.

marcacount, a. mdr-scs'stint, the marcast' cible, a. -stick, liable to accompany, decaying; fading; in bot., gradually withering, but not falling off until the part boarder, or a still the marcast' cible, a. -stick, liable to accompany the movement of troups of tone one place to another; the movement of soldiers in order; a deliberate or laborious walk; mo journey of troops from one place to another; the movement of soldiers in order by steps; to cause to move; to walk in a stately, deliberate o

country: riding the marches, the annual ceremony of perambulating the boundaries of a borough or town-ship, not much in use now. marchioness, n. fem. mdr-śhōn-żs (It. marchesa; md. l. warchionissa, a marchioness), the wife of a marquess; a lady having the rank of a marquess.

marques.

mar, n. mdr (AS. mare; Dut. merrie, a mare; Icel.

sar; W. march, a horse), the female of the horse;

spittmare, n. nitimar (Icel. mara; Dan. mare; Ger.

sale; Dut. nagt.merrie, the night-mare), a sense of

resure over the chest in sleep at sight, accompanied

viit suffocative panting; the incubus; mare's-nest,

sale fancied discovery which turns out to be some

thing very absurd or indicrous, or a hoax; mare's
marchal, n. mar-d-chold (F.) the highest military

tile in the French army,

marenme, n. md-rèm-me (It. marenma, a country

ly the sea-shore-from mare, the sea, an Italian term

for those unwholesome sea-marshes which diffuse with

sars or less virulence pestilential exhabitions along

fethese unwholesome sea-marshes which diffuse with must or less virulence pestilential exhalations along the whole west coast of Italy.

musenchal, n. mār-shāl (F. marséchal; old F. marsechal, n. mār-shāl (F. marséchal; old F. marsechal, amilitary officer of the highest rank, now usually written marshal.

magarie, a. mār-pār-tik (L. marsparifa; Gr. margaries, a. mār-pār-tik (L. margarifa; gr. margaries, a. pazir, pert. to pearls, or the pearl-like substance callel margarine; applied to the most important and mat widely distributed of the oily acids; margarate, a. mār-pār-ria, te compound of margarie acid with a base margarine, n. mār-pār-ria, the pearly soil opportant olds and fats, obtained from them when exposed to del margarite, n. p. ric one of the mica family.

the margarine, n. mar-ga-rin, the pearly solid pormar olland fats, obtained from them when exposed
to cold: mar-garite, n. -vit, one of the mice family—
the called pearl-mice; a pearly-grey mineral.

Eargarone, n. mar-ga-rive, a solid white fatty mattargarone, n. mar-ga-rive, a solid white fatty mattargarone, n. mar-ga-rive, the border, brinks,
the state of the maryon, the brinks of the color, brinks,
the state of the maryon, the pearly state of a leaf
of leaf, what is written or printed on the margin;
the difference between the price of purchase and sale
of a stricle, out of which the merchant or trader dedims his profit; something left or put to for meeting
faunties; in both, the boundary-line or contour of a
distribute—as, this must be taken with a wide margin;
to furnish with a margin; to enter in the margin of a
legs; mar-gining, imp.: mar-gined, pp. -jind: marjinde, dupon or attached to the edge of anything;
placed upon or attached to the edge of anything;
reginally, ad. -li: mar-ginate, a. -jin-ad, also marleaded, a. -d-fed, having a prominent or well-defined

margave, n. mar'grav (Ger. markgraf, count of the sech-from mark, boundary, and graf, count: F. gravet, a German title of nobility: mar'gravine, tem. -ten, the wife of a margave.

roh-from mark, boundary, and graf, count: F. graver, a German title of nobility: mar gravine, sem. een, the wife of a margrave.

arigold, n. mar-ty-gold the Virgin Mary, and gold), common garden-plant, bearing a showy yellow wer: marigold-window, a cathedral window circular in form—called also a Catharine-wheel window.

arine, a mar-én il. marinus, belonging to the from mare, the sea: It. marinus, the sea-coast: marine, a mar-én il. marinus, the sea-coast: marine, marine, of or pert, to the sea; near or in wo of the sea; representing the sea; naval: n. a liner who serves on shipboard; the navy or collection was a state of the sea; marine marine, marine, marine, marine, marine, marine, marine, marine-glue, composition of tar and shellact rine-soap, a soap chiefly made of cocoa-nut oil, pled for winding with sea-water; marine-store, a composition of tar and shellact rine-soap, a soap chiefly made of cocoa-nut oil, pled for winding with sea-water; marine-store, a cowney old articles, as iron, bottles, grease, &c., are yeld articles, and sold; now applied to shops where yeld articles, as iron, bottles, grease, &c., are

you articles, as hon, occurs, grease, ac., are upt and sold. marielatry, n. mari-tild-tri (L. and Gr. Maria, the rgin Mary, and lateria, worship), the worship of the rgin Mary: ma'riol'ater, n. -d-ter, one who worships Virgin Mary.

arionnette, n. mdr-i-o-ndt' (F. a puppet), a puppet;
... a puppet-show.
... arripet, n. mdr-i-pnit, the zoril, an animal of the
unk dind.

marish, n. mariish (AS. mersc, a marsh), low wet

marital, a. mār't-tāl (It. maritale; F. marital, mar-ital—from L. maritus; F. mari, a husband), pert. to a hushand

husband.

maritime, a. mdr's-fim (L. maritimus, belonging to
the see—from mare, the sea; It. maritimus. R. marifime). pert. to or connected with the sea; done on the
sea; having a navy and commerce by ships; situe
ated near the sea: maritime law—see law: maritime
nations, nations that have seaports, a navy, and
commerce by ships. Note.—Maritime denotes "bordering on the sea," as a maritime town or nation;
"belonging to those bordering on the sea," as marifime laws or rights: marine denotes "of or pert. to
the sea," as marine productions, a marine shell;
"transacted at sea," or "doing duty on it," as marine
service, marine forces.

service, marine forces.

marjoram, n. mdrifo-rdm (Ger. marjoran; It. majorand), an aromatic plant of several species, used as

marjoram, n. marjoram; it. marjoram; it. marjoram, a aromatic plant of several species, used as a seasoning in cookery.

mark, n. mark (AS. mearc, a mark, a boundary: Icel. merkia, to mark, to signify), any visible impression, as a line, streak, or channel; any sign of distinction; a print; a stamp; evidence; sign; notice taken; an object; that at which a missile is directed; conspicuous character, as a man of mark; impression produced by ability or character, as 'he has made his mark.' 'the X made by a person who cannot write his name: v. to draw or make an impression on or in; to impress with a token; to denote; to heed or regard; to observe: marking, imp.: marked, pp. market, observe: marking, imp.: marked, pp. market, the depths of the depths of the depths of the depths of leathers of leathers or do the thing of the streads. marking-ink, indelible ink, used for putting private marks on linen: marks man, he who shoots well: trade-mark-see trade: to mark out, to notify by a mark; to point out; to designate: to mark time, in mil., to notify the rate of step by the movements of the foot; in music, to notify the mass.

mark n. mark (AS. marc, a niece of money: Icel. marks. n. ma

means.

mark, n. mdrk (A8. marc, a piece of money: Icel.

mork, a measure, 8 oz. of silver), an ancient piece of

money, equal to 18z. 4d.

market, n. mdr'kët (L. mercatus, trade, market
from mercari, to traffic: Icel. markadr, a market), a

public piace or building for buying and selling; pur
chase and sale: v. to deal in a market; to buy or sell:

chase and sale: v. to deal in a market; to buy or sell:

chase and sale: v. to deal in a market; to buy or sell:

chase and sale: v. to deal in a market; to buy or sell:

chase and with the sale in a market; to buy or sell:

chase and with the sale in a market; to buy or sell:

chase and with the sale in the market: market-cross, the place where a market is held, sometimes marked by an anc. cross: market-gardener, one who raises vegetables and fruits for sale: market-place, the place where goods are exposed for sale; market price or rate, the current price of goods at any given time: market-town, a town having the privilege of holding a market: marketable, a.-db., fit for the market; saleable: marketable, a.-db., fit for the market; saleable: marketable, a.-db., fit for the market; saleable: marketable a.-db., fit for the market saleable; marketable a.-db., fit for the market saleable; marketable a.-db., fit for the market saleable.

ketableness, n. -bi-nès, the state of being fit for market.

marl, n. màrl (Dut. marghelen, to fatten land—from

margh, marrow: It. and L. marga, marl), a natural

mixture of lime and clay in variable proportions,

used for the fertilising of land; a soil that falls readily

to pleces on exposure to the air: v. to manure with

marl: marling, imp: marled, pp. màrld, manured

with marl: marly, a. màrld; consisting of or abound
ing with marl: marlaceous, a. màrld; check, resem
marl, when the clay predominates; marl-clay, when

the lime is most abundant; shell-marl, when it con
tains fresh-water shells; marlstone, in geol., the

middle member of the Lias formation, consisting of

arenaceous shales, laminated sandy limestones, and

several bands of stratified and nodular limestone—the

whole series being peculiarly rich in fossils.

marl, v. màrl (see marline), annong seamen, to wind

or twist a small line or rope round another: mar ling,

imp: marline, p. màrld, marline, to marl, to fasten

the sall to the bolt-rope: Dut. marign; F. merlin,

marline, Dut. marren, to moort, small rope of two

low toding ound rope; v. to wind marline pound arope

or cable to prevent its being fretted by the blocks,

&c.: marline-spike or marling-spike, a pointed tooi

used in spilcing ropes.

used in splicing ropes.

marmalade, n. márima-lad (F. marmalade; Port. marmalada—from Port. marmalo, a quince), a common preserve of Seville or bitter oranges with sugar; a jam or conserve of aninces

preserve of Seville or atter oranges with sugar; a sam or conserve of direction of the sugar; a sam or conserve of directions of the sugar; a sam or conserve of directions of the sugar; a same or conserve of directions of the sugar; a same or conserve of directions of a sub-time or sub-time of the sub-time of the sub-time or sub-time of the sub-time or sub

the Alpine or mountain rat.

maroon, n. md-ron' (Sp. cimarron or simaron, a run-away slave—probably from sima, a cave), a name given to the blacks living in the central and mountainous parts of Jamsics in a state of freedom, when slavery existed; a negro escaped to the woods: v. to put a sallor ashore on a desolate island by way of punishment: maroon'ing, imp.: marooned', pp.

marcon, a. mā-rôn' (F. marron, chestnut-coloured maroun, a ma-row (r. marron, cnestnut-coloured -from marron, a large French chestnut), brownish-crimson; of a claret colour. marplot, n. már-plot (mar, and plot), one who spoils or mars a design by an officious interference or med-

or mars a design by an omerous interrence or meding.

marque, n. mark (mid. L. marcha: F. marque, the
authority given by a prince to any of his subjects to do
himself right in a border querie by yelding the prorease any control of the property of the conrease any control of the property of the commander or owner of a private vessel in time of
war to selze the ships of his enemy; the ship so commissioned is usually called a privater.

marques, n. markel (F. marquise, the tilt over a
tent), a large field-tent.

marquesy, n. markel (F. marquise), now the commarquetry, n. markel of F. marquise, when
marquetry, n. markel of F. marquise marquise, n. markel of the marquise marquise of marquise, which see.

marquetry, n. markel of F. marquise in liald
work on wood; a kind of mosale, executed in hard
and curlously grained wood, and other material, iniald

marqueter, to checker, to inlay), ornamental inlaid work on wood; a kind of mosaic, executed in hard and curlously grained wood, and other material, inlaid and arranged in an infinite variety of patterns.

marquis, n. mdr-kwis (F. marquis; It. marchess or border territories), a title of nobility next in rank below that of duke; now usually speit marques: formarchioness: marquisate, n. kwis-di, the dignity or lordship of a marques.

marriage, n. mdr-id (F. marque, marriage from mars, a husband: L. marfiss, a husband—see marry), the contract or ceremony by which a man and woman become husband and wife; wedlock: marriageable, a. d-b, of an age suitable for marriage; married, a. d-d, often marriage; wedded.

marrow, n. mdr-id (Ical marry; Dan. marry; Dut. mary); Ger, mark, marrow, phr. Ical mor, lardfrom merics, to bruise), the soft, fatty matter contained in the cavities of bones; the pith of certain plants; the essence in the cost patt. marrow that, a. d-d, all of marrow. The marrow-fat, a. d-d, all of marrow, marrow-bones, bones boiled for their marrow; the knee religible of the marrow fat, a choice but late variety of pea, marry, v. mdr-if (F. marier, to marry from marry, v. mdr-if (F. marier, to marry from marry, v. mdr-if (F. marier, to marry from

pea.

marry, v. mdr'r's (F. marier, to marry — from
mars, a husband: L. maritus, a husband—see marriage), to unite a man and woman as husband and
wife; to give or dispose of in marriage; to enter into wife; to give or dispose of in marriage; to enter into wedlock; among seemen, to spile ropes, that is, to interveave one end of a rope into that of another; marrying, imp. marryind; marriage, wedded, united in marriage; wedded, marry, in. marry; hy Mary; indeed; forsooth.

Mars, n. marr (i. Mars, god of war) one of the planets, next in aize to Venus, situated between the earth end largets.

platicis, next in size to volus, account and jupiter.

marsaia, n. mdr-sd.l.d, a Sicilian wine.

Marseiliaise hymn, n. mdr-sdl-ydz, a French revolutionary hymn—so called as first sung by the men

of Marseilles who came to Paris to ald in the Bevels, tion of August 1792.

marsh, n. mársh (F. marseis, a marsh—from sans, a pool: old Eng. marseis; Dut. macracel; R. marsh, a marsh, a moorish or fenny placel, a tract of low in too wet for tillage; a fen: marsh'y, a -4, wet; fenny marsh'ness, n. -n.es, state of being marsh; marsh-alder; the guelder-rose: marsh-mallow, a plant marsh-mas, the fire-damp, or light carburetted fysic-gen, which is evolved from marshes and singust noois. gen, pools.

market; market, to traine), a place of plane and traine.

markagon, n. mdr-td-gön (F.), a plant called momentain-lily, or Turk's cap.

markello, n. mdr-td-lilo (from a fort in Corsica so named), a small circular-shaped fort, meant to defeat the scaboard.

named), a small circular-shaped fort, meant to defeat the seaboard.

marken, n. mår-tën (R. martre, L. martes, a martes), an animal of the weasel kind, valued for is fur.

martial, a. mår-shåd (L. martiadis, belonging biller, and the state of the state

swallow.

martyr, n. mâr-lier (Gr. martur, a witness; It. martire; Sp. martir; F. and AS. martyr, a martyr), one
who bears witness to his belief by suffering persecution or death for it, especially applied to religious
belief; one who suffers persecution or death in defense
of any cause; one suffering from some severe bodil
disease beyond ordinary: v. to subject to extreme per
secution, or to put to death, on account of belief we
options: to torment: to murder: marketing. opinions; to torment; to murder: mar'tyring, imp. mar'tyred, pp. -terd: adj. persecuted or put to deatl for one's belief, especially for one's religious opinions martyrdom, n. mar'tér-dum, the death or suffering

martyrology, n. martier-61'6-ft (Gr. martur, a wit ness, and logos, a discourse), a history or register or martyrs: martyrologist, n. -61'6-ftet, a writer of an account of martyrs.

marvel, n. márvel (F. merveille, a marvel—from L. márvel-from L. márvel-from L. márvel-from L. márvel-from M. m probable.

mary-bud, n. ma'ri-bud, also mary-gold, the mari-gold, which see.

gold, which see.

massle, h. mds'ki (old F. massle; F. masle—from L.

massle, a spot, the mesh of a net), in her., a bearing
in the form of a perforated lozenge: massled, a. mds'
kid, composed of or covered with small lozenge-shap-

kid, composed of or covered with small losenge-shaped plates or divisions masculine, a mds-kid-lin (L. masculinus, masculine—from mas, a male: F. masculin, having the qualities of a man; in gram, denoting the gender appropriated to the male kind; strong; robust; coarse, as opposed to delicate: masculinely, ad.-lin-li, coarse, as opposed mascher, to chew: Bax. maischen; der. meischen, to slir the malt in hot water; Sw. maska, to mash (or beer: Sock. mask, to flush (misc, as tea), a mixture of ingredients beaten or blended together; a mixture of malt and hot water; v. to crush or bruise into a mass; beer: No. mask, to infuse, as teal, as mixture of the gredients beaten or blended together; a mixture for malt and hot water; v. to crush of bruise into a mask; to steep trushed malt in hot water; mashing, lun; to steep trushed malt in hot water; mashing, lun; mashed, p. method; mash, as method; produced ty crushing or bruising; mash, as method; produced ty crushing of bruising; mash, as method; produced ty crushing of for containing the mash in the brew-house.

mask, n. mask (R. mesque; Ger. mask, a mask, a cover or disquise for the face; anything which disquises; a pretence; v. to cover the face with a mask or visor; to hide or conceal; masking, imp.; masked, pp. masks; a cover or concealed; disquised; masked, pp. masks; adj. concealed; disquised; masker, n. -dr, one who wears a mask masked battery—see battery—see battery—maslin, n. mas-lin; fold R. mestillon; F. méteil, maslin; Il. mescolare, to mix), a mixed corn crop, as wheat and rye; brass, as composed of copper and rinc—also spelt mestin and mestific; adj. composed of different sorts, as meetin bread.

speit mesus and mosters; ad, composed of different sorts, as mestin bread, mason, n. md-sn [F. macon; old H. Ger, metso; mid. L. matio, a mason—from old H. Ger, metson; Goth, masidan, to cut), a builder in stone; one who dreases or cuts stones with a chiest for building; a

and discussion.

mass, n. mds (F. messe; It. messa; Sp. misa, the saclines of the mass—from L. missa, for missio, dismision, in the phrase, "ite missa et, you are dismissed,"
being the words employed at that part of the service when the catechunens were dismissed, and the
celebration of the Eucharist began), the celebration
of the Eucharist in the E. Cath. Ch.; the sacrifice of

the mass, or the celebration of the Lord's Supper in the R. Cath. Ch.: high mass, that which is sung or chanted, low mass being only read: mass-book, the R. Cath. missal.

R. Cuth. missal.

massacrs. in mds/ad.lo'r [F. massacrer, to slaughter:
old F. marcerier, a butcher—probably connected with
in marchim, a meat market), the indiscriminate
slaughter of human beinga; butchery: w. to put human beings to death without the forms of law or on
insufficient grounds; to slaughter indiscriminately:
to butcher human beings: massacring, imp. **ering:
massacred, pp. **br'd: add; barbarously murdered.
massacred, pp. **br'd: add; barbarously murdered.
massicot, i. mds/**br'd(iv. massicot, one that chews),
a muscle that raises the under jaw.
massicot, i. mds/**br'd, also massicot, n. mds/**br'd,
[F. mussicot), a yellow oxide of lead; the dress that
forms on melted lead exposed to a current of air, and
roasted till it acquires a uniform yellow colour—used
as a pigment.

as a pigment

as a pigment,
massive, massively, massiveness: massy, massiness
—are mass, a body or lump.
mast, in. mast (ict. mustr; Ger. mast; It. masto,
the mast of a ship), one of the large upright timiers
or poles which support the rigging of a ship; mastred,
a. having masts: master, n.-fer, a vessel having masts:
mastless a having no masts.

a. having masts: marter, n.-ter, a vessel having masts: mast less, a. having no masts.
mast, n. māst (lut. mesten, to feed, to fatten: Gr.
must, the fattening of animals; masten, to fatteni, the fruit of oaks or beech-trees used for fattening hogs: mast ful, a. föld, abounding in the fruit of the oak, beech, or chestnut.

based, a chesting, in the time of the oak, beech, or chesting, the chesting, the chesting, a master, a man who has rule or covernment very object, and when a rule or covernment very object, a ruler; a chief; the head of a household; a director; an owner; a possessor; one very skilful in anything; one uncontrolled; a teacher or instructor; an employer; the commander of a merchant ship; an officer in a ship of war under the direction of the captain; a title of address to a young gentleman; title of dignity in the universities, as master of arts: v. to subdue; to conquer; to bring under control; to overcome; to excel in anything; mastering, imp.; mastered, pp. masterior, mastering, a. -teryfol, imperious; employing violence; masteriess, a. -tes, without a master; masteriy, a. -t, done with the skill of a master; mastery, a. -t, done with the skill of a master; mastery, a. -t, unless upperfority; victory; or a master; most excellent: ad. with the skill of a master; master; mattery, n. -f. rule; superiority; victory; eminent skill: mastership, n. the office of a master; dominion; rule; master-builder, the chief builder: master-hand, the hand of a man eminently skillful; master-hand, the hand of a man eminently skillful; master-plants of division which pass through rock-masses, and which run regularly parallel to each other for considerable distances, the smaller joints traversing consideration distances, the smaler joints traversing the rocks in all directions—among quarrymen the former are called backs, and the latter cutters: master-passion, a predominant passion: masterpiece, a capital or excellent performance; anything done or made with superior excellence; chief excellence: masterwith superior excellence; chief excellence: master-stroks, an act or performance which excels in ability and skill: master-work, the work or performance that excels all others: master of the horse, the third great officer in the British Court: master of the rolls, the head or chief master in Chancery; to be master of one's self, to have entire self-control; not to be governed by passion. Note.—Master, as a prefix, is placed before the Christian name and surname of a man, and is then contracted into Mr, and pronounced missiler, used as a title of courtesy and respect, but inferior to that of esquire, as Mr William Thompson: master, written in full, and pronounced massiler, such as a placed before the names of boys and youths of the better classes as a mark of respect, as Master Robert Lowe.

mastic, n. also mastich, n. mds-fik (L. and Gr. mas-tiche, an odoriferous grum from the mastic-tree: It, mastice: F. mastic), a resin obtained from the lentisk

mastice: F. mastic.), a resin obtained from the lentisk or mastic tree; a cement or plaster for walls.

masticate, v. mastic. At it. masticatum, to mastic cate: Gr. mastic. The mastac, the juw-gen, mastakes), to chew, as food; to grind food with the teeth, thus preparing if for swallowing and digestion: masticated, imp.; masticated, pp.; adj. chewed: masticator, n. datapercha: masticatele, a. mastic. The continuation of the masticater, n. datapercha: mastication, n. databin, the cat of chewing solid food: masticatory, a. mastic. the heat of chewing solid food: masticatory, a. mastic. datapercha

for chewing; n. a substance to be chewed to increase

of a house or apartment that the boots or shoes of those about to enter may be cleaned or rubbed on it; an article woven or plaited of straw, &c., for putting beneath dishes at table; an ornamental article of worsted or other material to put beneath a drawing-room ornament: v, to twist together or interweave like a mat; to felt or entangle; to grow thick to-gether: mat'ting, imp; n. a thick texture formed of straw, rope, jute, and suchlike, used for purposes of cleanliness, for packing, and for covering the floors of houses: mat'ted, pp.; adj. laid with mats; entancied.

makadore, n. máli-á-dór (Sp. malador, a murderer), one of the three principal cards at ombre and quad-rille; in Sp. bull-jights, he who is appointed to kill the disabled bull.

rille; in Sp. bull-lights, he who is appointed to kill the disabled bull.

match, n. mdch (F. meiche, the wick or snuff of a candle—from L. mdcac; it. medcasa, a skein of thread or yarn), anything that readily takes fire, and is capale of setting fire to, or giving light; a slender piece of wood or pleee of twisted fibre for igniting a candle or lamp; a lucifer; matchlock, the old musket which was fired by a match: matchlock no old musket which was fired by a match. Als. macc, a companion: Icel.

match, n. mcch (Als. macc, a companion: Icel. match, n. mcch (Als. macc, a companion: Icel. match, in the strength of the sort of the quality; anything that equals another or tallies with it; a contest; a game; union by marriage; one about to be married; v. to equal; to oppose or set against as equal; to suit; v. to equal; to oppose or set against as equal; to suit; v. to give in marriage; to be married; to tally; match-ing, imp.: matched, pp. mach: match alle, n. a-bi, joined or compared; suitable; equal; match'er, n. er, one who matches: match'less, a. -les, having no equal: match'less, d. -les, having no equal: match, n. mat (icel. math, an equal; a matchmaker, one who endeavours to effect unloss by marriage.

mate, n. mat (icel. mati, an equal, a fellow: Dut. mace, a companion; an associate; one who associates with one than a companion; an associate; one who associates with one to seemloyed at the same ship, or is employed at the same ship, or is employed at the same ship, or is employed at the same ship or is employed.

is employed at the same place; an officer of a ship; the male or female of two animals which associate for the

male or female of two animals which associate for the propagation of their species: v. to match; to matry; to equal, or be equal to: mating, imp.: mated, pp.: mateless, a. -les, having no mate or companion. mate, n. mat [F. mai, subdued: Dut. mai, overcome: Sp. maie, faded ? Pers, schach mai, the king is deadl, in the game of chess, the state of the king is deadl, in the game of chess, the state of the king is deadly.

check.
make, n. máitā, the leaves of a tree used in Paraguay
and S. Amer. as tea; Paraguay tea.
maker, n. māitēr (L. mater; Gr. meter or mater, a
motheri, a name given to two of the membranes which
cover the brain, called respectively the dura-mater
and plas-mater—so named because formerly supposed
to be the source of all other membranes: alma mater

materia medica, n. materia medicka (L. mate-

ria, substance, and medica, medical), in various substances, natural and artificial, employed in the preparation of medicine ence which describes these substances and

perties, &c. material, a. md-të'rt-dl (L. materialis, belmaterial, a. md-të-ri-di II. materialis, belon matter-from materia, materia, materia, materiale: lef-riel, consisting of matter; not spiritual; cor important; essential; not merely formal: a. si composed of matter; that of which anything is materially, ad. -4t, importantly; essentially rialness, n. -nes, the state of being material-riality, n. -di-t-t, materialex state of spirit materiality, n. -di-t-t, that can be such; to have dency towards materialism: materialism; ad], having a tendency lowards materialism: materialism; falliale, p. -t-sd. materialism. -t-dt-one whe tains that the soul of man, and even all crister consciousness, is but the result of a particular isation of the matter of which the body is commate rialism, n. -di-t-tim, the dectrine or bein materialism; materials, m. materialism; n. materialism, n. materialism, materials or instruments used in any of design, particularly the munitions, beggang. design, particularly the munitions, baggage,

an army.

maternal, a. md-terindt (L. maternus, belo
a mother-from L. and Gr. mater; Gr. mete
ther: It. materno), pert. to a mother; benother; maternally, ad. R: ma
n. md-terint ti, the character or relations
mother.

math, n. mdth (AS. medh, a mowing-from
to mowil a mowing-area as in extraction.

to mow), a mowing; a crop, as in offermath.

mathematics, n. plu. mathé-matics (L.

tica; Gr. mathematike, mathematical sch

mathématiques, mathematics), the science whi of whatever can be measured or numbered, en the three departments of arithmetic, geomet analysis, with their subdivisions: math'emat -mat't-kal, also math'emat'ic, a. -ik, according -mdi-kail, also mathematic, a.-ik, according done by mathematics; demonstrative: matically, ad.-ii: mathematically, ad.-ii: mathematically mathematics pure mathematics; pure mathematics; treats of mag as subsisting in material bodies. mathesis, in. mdi-k-s-is (Gr. mathesis, in. mathematics, treats of mag learning; the doctrine of mathematics. mathey, in. matically mathematics.
I carrier in the material bodies.
mathematics are substantially mathematics.
mathematics, in. mdi-k-s-is (Gr. mathesis, in. matically mathematics.
matically mathematics.
<

used as a stimulant.
maties, n plu, mdt'is, a name for the first
of Scotch cured herrings.
matin, n. mdt'in, [R. matin; It. matifine, mo
from L. matistinum, the morning), pert. to er
the morning: matins, n, plu, mdt'isne, morning
or prayers; the first canonical hour for prayers;
the first canonical hour for prayers;
the first canonical hour for prayers;

ing.
matinee, n. matinee (F. matinee -from #

matines, n. mátitad (F. matinée—from me morning), a reception or musical entertainme in the early part of the day.

matrass, n. matirals (F. matines) a long—necked bottle), a chemical vessel in the shajegy with a tapering neck, used for distilling, i matrice, n. plu. matrices, matrices, matrices, matricide, n. matiritad, c. punctures, commatricide, n. matiritad, n. matricide, n. matricide, n. matricide, the ma mother; the killer or murderer of a mother cididal, a. stidal, pert, to a matricide, the matriculate, v. matricide, the matriculate, v. matricide, the matriculate, v. matricide, the matriculate, v. matricide, the nember by enrolling the name in the register, restricted to enrolment in a university: mating, imp.: matricided, pp.: adj. entered o ted, as a student into a university: matricide, all chered o ted, as a student into a university: matricide, all chered o ted, as a student into a university: matricide, all chered or ted, as a student into a university: matricide. n. -la'shun, the act of registering and admit member of a university.
matrimony, n. matri-mon-t (L. matrimont)

riage—from mater, a mother: It. matrimon riage; the married state: mat'rimo'nial, a. of or relating to marriage; conjugal: mat'rim ad. -1%.

matrix, n. maitriks, also matrice, n. md matrix, the womb—gen matricis: It, and F. the womb; the hollow or cavity in which any formed or cast; a mould; in dycing, the five

be, blue, red, and yellow: in geol., the rock

similatione in which a crystal, indiceral, or fossil lad. matiron (L. matrona, a. wife—from mater, r. It. matrona: F. matrona), a wife; the fa family; an elderly woman; a nurse or aperintendent in a hospital: matron-like, a. g. a wife or matron; sedate; modest: mat. -t., motherly; sedate; siderly; matronal, m.-tl., of or relating to a mother; suitable to chronising, mp. mat tronier, suitable to chronising, mp. mat tronier, a mother indiced; matronal, m.-tl., of or relating to a mother; suitable to chronising, mp. mat tronier, a mother; lating, mp. mat tronier, a mother: It. p. mattire; substance extended; body; that visible or tangible; that of which anything sed; subject; thing treated or spoken of; obstantial as to formal truth; cause of disturbance; thing computed, as a matter of five nules; thing to fact, as opposed to a flight of the imagina-printing, set up type; v. to be of importing, set up type; v. to be of importing as the state of matter, mother matter, mother matter, matter matter matter matter matter.

E. B. mdfibr (F. matier; Sp. materia; Dut.
pus: W. madra, to fester—connected with
swr: L. maturare, to ripen, to bring to a
be moisture from a sore; pus: v. to generate
star, as a sore: mattering, imp.: mattered,
; mattery, a mdfibr. All of matter or pus;
ing matter,
, B. mdfibr. (Jith. mathham

matter., n. matttök (Lith. matikkas, a grubbing-motika, a hoe: Gael. madog, a pick-axel, a dk-axe having one end flat; a tool to grub

make, a. mdirrës (It. materazzo; F. materas, a makion, a mattress—see mat), a bed stuffed r or other soft material and quilted. fa, a. mdi-fuli/di, in oct., the fibrous matter (the petioles of palms.

For other soft material and quantoms, a motivalidid, in bot, the fibrous matter (the petioles of palma, ab, v. mdf.4-rdi (L. maturus, ripe; L. maturus, ab, v. mdf.4-rdi (L. maturus, ripe; L. maturus, ab, v. mdf.4-rdi (L. maturus, ripe; to hasten or appuration; to grow ripe; maturating, as wanted, pp.; maturative, a. -rd.4te, ripemalucive to ripeness: maturation, n. -rd. ab of growing ripe; act of ripening; mature, iv. ripe; arrived at fulness or completion; used and ready for execution, as a scheme; material ripeness; to advance toward ripeness; toward ripeness; toward ripeness; toward ripeness; toward ripeness; toward ripeness; maturus, and the standard ripeness; maturus, and the standard ripeness; maturus ripeness; m

a. moded (Scot.), a wrapping plaid or shawl undyed wool; a grey-striped plaid worn by is take 8, of Scotland.

a, a. moded-its (corrupted from Magdalen, hawn by painters with swollen eyes and dislock), crying, or sentimentally drunk; fudgescaching to intoxication; stupid: n. a

e, prep. mate/gér (F. malgré, against the will met, ill, and gré, will), in spite of; in opposi-natwithstanding.

B. a. molockin—see malkin.
a. molockin—see malkin.
a. molockin—see halkin.
a. molockin—see haller,
a hammer: F. mailler,
a hany wooden hammer—also

v. motof (Icel. mal; Ger. mahl, a mark, a row. Eng. mand, to cover with dirth to dishease; to hurt coarsely or roughly: manda: a. a rough beating, as with a cudgel: ps. motof.

mateid to still (Ger. malen, to paint, and sit, the stick on which an artist rests and the hand white painting in the hand white painting, at the still of the st

maunder, v. malon'der (Bav. maudern, to murmur; Son. maun't, to mutter: Gael. manndach. stuttering), to mutter; to grumble; to wander in talking: maundering, imp.: maun dered, pp. -derd. maundril, in malon-dril, in coal-mining, a pick with

two shanks."

maundy, n. maion'dl (L. mandatum; F. mandd, being the first word of the L. sentence, "mandatum novum do vobis", the name applied to the office appointed to be read during the ceremony of washing the feet of poor persons, in imitation of our Lord when he washed his disciples' feet after supper, saying, "Mandatum novum do vobis"—a new commandment I give to you: Maundy Thursday, in Eng., the day kept in memory of the Maundy by the distribution of small silver coins and clothes by the Royal Almoner; the Thursday before Good Friday.

mausoleum, n.maio'so.lévim'from the gorgeous tomb of Mausolus, king of Caria, which his widow erected), a stately tomb or monument: mau'sole'an, a -lé'dn, pert to a mausoleum nausoleum nausoleum, namusoleum, namus

pert to a manusoleum.

mauve, n. mov (F. mauve; L. malva, a mallow, the petals of which have purple markings), a purple dye obtained from aniline and benzol, two of the con-

dye obtained from aniline and benzol, two of the con-stituents of coal-tar, mavis, the mavis, a bird, also called the song-thrush; the red-wing.

maw, n. maiv (but. maag; Ger. magen; old H. Ger. mayo, the stomach; Fin. mako, stomach; maku, taste), the stomach, used only of animals, except in contempt; the craw of a fowl: maw-worm, a worm that infests

the stomach and bowels.

mawkish, a. mawkish (Scot. mauk, a maggot: Sw. mask; Norm. makk, a grub, a worm), apt to cause satiety or loathing; disgusting; insipid: mawk'ishly, ad. -li: mawk'ishness, n. -nes, aptness to cause loath

ing.

ing. to mos, uptness to cause loathing maxilla, in mdks-ti'da, plu, maxilla, id [L. maxilla, a jaw, the upper jaw; a jaw-bone; among articulate animals, the lower pair of horizontal jaws: maxillar, a mdks-ti'd-r, also max'lllary, a. -to-r, pert. to the jaw or jaw-bone: maxillitorm, a. mdks-ti'tt'pakrm (L. forma, shape), jaw-shaped, maxilliped, n. mdks-ti'tt'pakrd (L. maxilla, a jaw, n. maxilliped, n. maxilliped, n. mdks-ti'tt'pakrd (L. maxilla, a jaw, n. maxilliped, n. mdks-ti'tt'pakrd (L. maxilla, a jaw, n. maxilla, n. ma

maxim, n. māks'im (F. maxime; Sp. maxima, a maxim—from L. maxima, with senientia, the greatest sentiment or sentence—that is, the weightiest, a lead-ing or established truth; an adage; a proverb. maximum, n. māks'i-mim (L. maximum, the great-

ing or established truth; an adage; a proverb.

maximum, n. makis-mim (L. maximum, the greatest), the greatest number, quantity, or degree attainable, in any given case; opposed to minimum, the
smallest; the highest, as fixed by some law or regulation: add, the greatest: maximise, v. makis-imis, to
carry up to a maximum: max'imising, imp; max'mised, pp.-mizd.

May, n. ma (L. Maius, the month dedicated to
Maia, the mother of Mercury: F. and Ger. Mad, the
fifth month of the year: May'ing, n. a celebration of
the 1st of May: May-blossom or -flower, hawthornflower: May-bug, the chafer: May-day, the first day
of May: May-dew, dwg gathered on list of May: Mayduke, a variety of cherry: May-day, a the first day
of May: May-dew, dwg gathered on list of May: Maypole, a pole round which dances are held in May:
May-queen, a girl crowned with flowers on May-day.

may, v. ma (both. magan, leel. maga. Sw. ma, to
wish; to be able; one expressing liberty, destreto wish; to be able; one expressing liberty, destreto be runtited or allowed; to be be chance, as how
old may the be: maybe, perhaps; by chance: might,
mayhem—see maim. pt. mit.

pt. mt.

mayhem—see maim.

mayor, n. md-er (old F. maieur, the chief magistrate
of a town—from L. major, greater: F. mairel, the chief
magistrate of a city or corporation: mayorally, n.

md-er-d-ef, the office of a mayor: may oress, n. er-ds, the wife of a mayor.

mazard, mdz'erd, a variety of black cherry.

mazard—see mazer.

mazard—see mazer.
mazarine, n. maz'd-rên' (said to be after Cardinal fazarine, a deep-blue colour; a method of dressing

mazarine, n. maz-a-ren (saia to be aver caranna Mazarine, a deep-blue colour; a method of dressing fowls; a little dish set in a large one. maze, n. mas (from incoherent senseless chatter being the most obvious symptom of a confused or unsettled mind — Swiss, mausen, to speak unin-telligibly: Icel. masa, to jabber, to chatter: Norm.

msek, a. m&k (Goth. muks; Icel. miukr; Dut. muyck, soft, mild: Norm. mukla, to soften), mild of temper; given to forbearance under injuries; gentle; submissive; meek 17, ad. 41. meek nees, n. -nds, mildness;

aive: meekly, ad. 4: meek'ness, n. més, mildness; gentleness.

meerschaum, n. mér'shâm (Ger. sea-foam – from meer, the sea, and echaum, foam), magnesian earth combined with siles, manufactured into the bowls of tobacco-pleps : a tobacco-plep made of the same. meet, a. mét (AS. mete; Icel mati, measure: AS gemet, fit), fit; according to measure; suitable: meet', y, ad. -16, fit; meet'ness, n. més, fitness.

meet, v. mét (Icel. moi, against; mæta, to meet: Goth. gamodjan, to meet: AS. gemot, a meeting, to come together; to come face to toce; to come in contact; to encounter; to find or light upon: n. a meeting or assembly of huntamen: meet'ing, inp.: n. an interview; an assembly or congregation of people; a foiling; a junction; a coming together for the purjoining; a junction; a coming together for the purjoining; a junction; a coming together for the pur-pose of fighting a duel: met, pt. or pp. mēt, did meet: meet'er, n. er, one who meets: meeting-house, a meet'er, n. -r. place of worship.

place of worship.

mega, még/d. (Gr.' megus, great; fem. form, megule,
great), a prefix in many scientific terms signifying
great; large size; sometimes megal, meg/dl.

megaceros, n. mé-gds'ér-ös (Gr. megus, great, and
kerus, a horn, the fossil or sub-fossil gigantie deer of
our Pleistocene maris and peat-bogs; often but erroncousty termed the "firsh elk".

cousty termed the "Irish cik."

megalanca, n. mdgd-dafnd-d. (Gr. megas, great, and
lugnon, lace), a name given to a gigantic sub-fossil
land-lizard, discovered in the Post-tertiary deposits
of Australia, and allied to the existing lace-lizard.

megalesian, a. mdgd-dzisht-dn (Ln-from Gr. megales,
great), part. to games in honour of Cybele, the mother
of the gods, in anc. Pome.

great), pert. to games in honour of Cybele, the mother of the gods, in anc. Rome of the gods, in anc. Rome megalichthys, n. mág/d-lk-this (Gr. megale, great, and ichthus, a fish), in god-, a large surroid fish of the Carboniferous period, characterised by its minutely-punctured, enamelled, locange-shaped scales. megalonyx, n. mág/d-lón-this (Gr. megale, great, and consta, a nall or claw), in god., a huge dentate manual, found chiefly in the Upper Tertiaries of S. Amer., so named from the great size of its claw-hones. magalosaurus, n. mág/d-ló-sabi-rus (Gr. megale, great, and sauros, a lisard), in god., a huge animal of the lizard kind, whose remains occur in the Oolite and Wealden strata.

Wealden strata.

magaphysum, n. mög'di-fitbim (Gr. megas, great, and
phuton, a shoot or plant), a genus of Coal-measure
storms—so called from the large size of their leaf-scars.

magatherium, n. mög'd-thê'r-t'm (Gr. megas, great,
and therion, a wild beast), in geol, a grigantic animal
aid of the sloth, whose remains occur abundantly
in the Opper Tortlary deposits of S. Amer, larger than

in the Upper Tertiary deposits of S. Amer., larger than the largest rhinoceros. magrim. n. mēgrim, F. migraine, megrim: Gr. megrim. chemicrania-from hemit, half, and kranton, the skull, a neuralgic pain confined to one side of the head; a brow ague or headache.

magrip, n. mēgrip', a compound of linseed-oil and magrip, n. mēgrip', a compound of linseed-oil and magrip ramala, &c., used by artists as a veinicle for

their colours.

meiocene—see miocene, meiosis, n. mt-0:sts (Gr. meiosis, decrease), a rhet-orical figure, a species of hyperbole, representing a thing less than it is.

thing less than it is, msiostemonous, a. msiostemonous, a. msiostemonous, a., also miostemonous, a. the sidmi-onis (Gr. msion, less, and stemon, a stamen), in bot, a term applied to stamens less in number than the parts of the corolla. msiaconite, 'n. msi-dk-ön-ti, also melaconise, n. -on-ts (Gr. msias, black, and komis, powder), an impure black oxide of copper, occurring in veins in powdery masses, arising probably from the decomposition of other ores. other ores.

other ores. melleinā (Gr. melan, black), in med., the discharge of black blood from the bowels. melancholy, n. mēlānkoli-(Gr. melangcholia, black blie-from melan, black, and chole, blie: Sp. melancolia: F. melancolie, dejection or depression of spirits; a gloomy state of mind: adj. dismai; calamitous; low-spirited; mel'ancholis, a. -kolik, depressed; dejected: mel'ancholis, n. -kolik-a kind of madnes. of madness.

melange, n. md.ldngzh' (F.), a mixture; a medley. melanite, n. mdl'dn-it (Gr. melan, black), a variety of garnet of a greyish-black colour: melanitic, a. mčl' dn-it'it, pert. to melanite.

melanochroite, n. mel-an-ök-rö-ii (Gr. melan, blek, and chroa, colour), a mineral, chromate of lead, cen-ring in rhombic prisms, and massive, of a deep ha-cinth red.

cinth red.

melanosis, n. milidn-6:sis (Gr. melan, black), in

med., a disease characterised by a deposit of black a

blackish-brown matter, occurring in various forms in

different parts of the body: mel'anotic, a -66:si, pert

to or having the character of melanosis.

melanterite, n. mé-dan-ter-ti (Gr. melan, black), the

mineralogical term for the native sulphate of from melanure, n. měl'an-ûr (F. melanure – from Sn melan, black, and oura, a tail), a small fish of the

Mediterranean

Mediterranean melasma, n. më-lds-md (Gr. melasma, a black spot, a blackening or darkening; in med., a black spot en the lower extremities, especially of old people. melasses—see molasses. meles, n. md-ta (F. mdl/c), a crowding and confused fighting; a scullib between a number of person; a confused debate.

confused debate.

melena—see melsma.

meliceris, n. mel'i-tedris (Gr. melikeris, a tumour on
the head—from meli, honey, and keros, wax), in sury,
a tumour inclosed in a cystis, and consisting of
matter like honey; adj. pert. to a tumour containing

matter like honey: adj. pert. to a tumous commatter like honey, melilot, n. meli-lot (L. and Gr. melilotos, a species of clover-from Gr. meli, honey, and lotos, the lotus: F. melilota, a kind of trefoil; the honey-lotus. meliorate, v. meliloy-rad (F. amelilorer, to improve-from mid. L. melioratum, to improve-from meior, to improve better), to improve, to make better: meliorated, pp.: melioration, n. -rdohis, imp.: meliorated, pp.: melioration, n. -rdohis,

meliphagous, a. mēl-if-ā-gūs (Gr. meli, honey, and hagein, to eat or consume), honey-sucking—applied hagein, to to certain birds.

to certain birds.

mellite, n. mellitlat, also mellitate, n. mellitimel, honey—gen. mellis: Gr. mell, honey), a salt of mellit or mellitic acid: mellic, a. mellitid, also mellitis.

a. mellitid.; containing saccharine matter; pert. tof

a mel-ta-ta, containing saccharine matter; per l. 10 derived from honey-stone.

derived from honey-stone.

derived from honey-stone.

mellis, and fero, I carry or produce), producing heaves, mellification, n. mellis-fu-faishin (L. mel, honey-mellification, n. mellis-fu-faishin (L. mel, honey-mellifinous, a. mellis-fu-fais, also mellifinous, a. mellifi-fu-fais, also mellifinous, a. mellifi-fu-fais, also mellifinous, a. melli-fu-mis, goothing; mellifinous, a. melli-fu-mis, goothing; mellifinous, a. melli-fu-mis, goothing; mellifinous, a. mellifinous, a.

mellitic—see mellate.

mellitic—see mellate.

mellow: Dut molen, to decay: F. mole, mellow orther will mellow: Dut molen, to decay: F. mole, mellow orther; W. molle, mellow orther; W. molle, to follow orther; Devaluated orther; Devaluate

dramatic performance in which songs are intermixed mel'odramat'ic, a. -drd-mdt'ik, having the character of a melodrama: mel'odram'atist, n. -drdm'd-tist, mel'odram'atist. skilled in.

melody, n. měl'ó-dǐ (Gr. melodia, musical mes aweet singing—from melos, a tune, an air, and ods, a poem or song 1t. melodia: F melodise, an agreeable succession and modulation of a singic series of sounds, as by one voice, one string of a plane, our pipe of as organ, &c.—harmony, the pleasing concord of a me organ, &c.—harmony, the pleasing concord of a pur-cession of simultaneous sounds; a tune or air; sweak-ness of sound; melodious, a. mè-lò-di-da, musical; agreeable to the ear by a sweet succession of sounds; melo diously, ad.—dr: melo diousness, n. nds, the

mechlia, n. mikilia, a beautiful light Belgium lace made at Mechlin.

mechoassan, n. mikidikian, the root of a species of convolvatius producing a kind of white jalap-from Mechoacan in Mexico.

meconic, a. mikidiki (Gr. mikim, a poppy), belonging to the poppy; applied to a peculiar a id contained in opium; meconiae, n. meki-mid, a salt contained of meconic acid and a base: meconiae, n. -o-nia, a white substance contained in opium; meconium, n. miki-midiae of the poppy; called opium; the first faces of infants.

medal, n. midiae of the meconium, the thickened juice of the poppy, called opium; the first faces of infants.

medal, n. midiae of the midiae in the interval of the midiae of a middline in the midiae, n. middlights (F. midiae), n. middlights (F. midiae), n. middlights, n. middlights, n. middlights, n. middlights, n. middlights, n. middlights, n. middlight, n. middlights, n. middlight, n. midd

ergon, a work), the act of making and striking medals and coins.

meddls, v. médil (it. mischiare; prov. 8p. mesclar; meddls, v. médil (it. mischiare; prov. 8p. mesclar; meddls, v. médil (it. mischiare; prov. 8p. mesclar; in the concerns of others officiously; to touch or handle; meddling, imp. ding. adj. interposing officiously and impertmently: meddled, pp. dl.: meddler, n. dr., one who interferes officiously; meddlesome, a. sim, given to meddling; officious: meddlingly, ad. dl. meddla—see meddling; officious: meddlingly, ad. dl. meddla—see meddlingly, add dl. medliar, a., also medisval, méddleferdl (i. medius, medlisval, a., also medisval, meddlinglam period actending from the eighth to the infleenth century of the Christian era.

medial, a. méddl-dl. (i. mediid, medial—from L. medial, a. médd-dl.; medial, mediale, medial

die, and sto, I stand), a membraneous partition which divides the cavity of the cheat into two parts, separating the two lungs from each other; a continuation of the pleura.

mediate, a médiate (L. medius, middle), middle; being between the two extremes; intervening; v. to interpose between parties at variance as the equal riend of both; to intercedo: me diating, imp.: mediated, pp.: mediately, ad. 4f, in such a manner that something area sevene the first cenuse and the last effect; mediate; mediation, in mediation, in the act of continuing area sevene the first cenuse and the last effect; mediate; mediation, in mediation, in the act of continuing or interposing; the acting between parties at variance with a view to reconcile them; mediation, v. mediationship to an indirect one; to annex, as a smaller relation to a larger continuous one, said of the states of the German empire; mediativing, imp.; mediatised, pp. 4tex2 ad. placed in a mediate relation to the emperor, said of the German empire; mediatise, in the emperor, said of the German empire; mediatise, in mediator, in mediator

icament'al, a ...mēnt'al, relating to healing applications: med icament'ally, ad. di: medicate, v. meditating, imp: medicated qualifies to; to heal: medicated, ing, imp: medicated, pp.; add, tinctured or impregnated with medicinal qualifies; to heal: medicated, ing, imp: medicated, pp.; add, tinctured or impregnated with medicinal qualifies; medicated, a. *d-d-d-curable: medicated, pp.; add, tinctured or impregnated with medicinal qualifies; medicated, a. *d-d-d-curable: medicated, in medicated, a. *d-d-d-curable: medicine; medicated, a. *d-d-d-d-cure; medicine; medicin

Europe and Africa: mediterra'nsous, a 'né-is, mediterranean; inland.
meditum, n. mi'dl-tim (L. meditum, the middle of a
thing), the middle place or degree between two extremes; means by which anything is accompilated,
conveyed, or carried on; the space or substance in
which bedies exist, or through which they move in
masting from one point to another; in painting, the
liquid vehicle with which the dry pigments are ground
and made ready for the artists use; in animal magnetism and sportituatesm, the person through whom it
is alleged certain sprint manifest themselves and
transmit their communications to others; meditums,
dmz, or me did, 4-dt. h. plu; circulating medium, the transmit their communications to omers; me unuma-simis, or me dia, 4-d., i. plu: circulating medium, the instruments of exchance, as representing value in buy-ing and selling—usually coin, and bank notes conver-tible into coin on demand; medium-sized, a, being a

size nearly between the smallest and largest, mediar, n. medilir (old Eng. medictre; old. F. mesiler, the mediar-tree), the name of a tree or its fruit

medley, n. miditi (F. melie; mid. L. melleia, medley, confusion), a mixture; a mingled and confused mass of different ingredients; a miscellany: chance-med-

of different ingredients; a miscellany: chance-med-lays-see chance.

medulls, n. mi-dilita (L. medulla, the marrow in the bones), the fat substance or marrow in the long bones; the pith of a plant: medullar, a, also medullary, a. mi-dilitie-t, pert. to marrow or pith: medulls oblom-gats, oblimp-gdita (L. oblomus, long, oblong), in and, the lengthened or prolenged marrow, the continuation of the spinal cord within the skull: medulls spinalis, spinalits (L. spina, the backbone), the spinal marrow or cord: medullary rays, in bot, the rays of cellular tissue seen in a transverse section of exogen-ous wood, and which convects the pith with the bark: medullary sheath, in bot, a thin layer of vascular tissue which surrounds the pith in exogenous stems: medullary substance, the interior white portion of the brain. the brain

the brain.

Meduss, n. më-ddi'sd, medusse, plu. më-ddi'së (L. Meduss, in anc. myth., a beautiful woman, having fine hair, which was turned into ankes), sea-animals, usually called sea-blubber, sea-nettles, or jelly-fish, whose usual form is that of a hemisphere with a marginal membrane and many trailing feelers.

meed, n. meld (Gr. misthes; Goth. midd., reward, recompense; Ger. miethe, hire), reward; recompense.

meon had a mysterious influence on the making of their preparations for dissolving metals, &c. namurable, a men'shife-re'd (if. mensurabite; F. and Sp. mensurable, mensurable—from L. mensura, a measure), that can or may be measured: men'surablity, n. bilitit, also men'surable—from L. mensura, a who-ral, pert. to measure; sems'surable mensural, a who-ral, pert. to measuris: men'surable, n. -rd-shifn, the act or art of measuring or taking the dimensions of anything; a branch of the mathematics which gives rules for finding the lengths and areas of surfaces and the volumes of solids.

mentagra, n. mên-tdg-rd (L. mentum, the chin, and Gr. agra, a seizure), an eruption on the chin and upper lip, somewhat resembling the soft pulp of the fig. mental; R. mentally, pert. to the mind; intellectual: men'tally, ad. -t, in the mind; in thought or meditation.

tion.

mantion, n. mēnishān (L. mentio, a mentioning—gen. mentionis—from memini, I remember: it. mention: Exoretion; b. mentionis—from memini, I remember: it. mention: Exoretion; b. mention; b. mention; b. mention; b. mention; b. mention; c. to write or express in words; to utter a brief remark; to name: mentioning, imp.: mentioned, pp. -shānd: mantionable, a. 45. that can or many be mentioned. Mentions of the mention of t

and mainful monitor or saviser: mentorial, a. -60 rd-d. containing advice.

msphitic, a. me-fill (L. mephitis, a noxious pestilential exhainton), offensive to the smell; noxious; deadly: msphitis, n. me-fills, or mephitism, n. me-fills, and fill meaning to carbonic acid gns.

mercantile a merchinals it and F mercantile

to carbonic acid gas. mercantile, a mercantile, a mercantile, a mercantile, a mercantile, connected with trade—from L mercaus, trade, traffic; mercans, a purchaser), relating to trade; trading; carrying on commerce; commercial.

mercaptan, n. mér-képidan (new L. mercurius, mercury, and L. captans, taking or seizing), a chemical substance in the form of a liquid, composed of sulphur, carbon, and hydrogen—so named from its very enercarbon, and hydrogen—getic action on mercury.

substance in the form of aliquid, composed of sulphur, carbon, and hydrogon—so named from its very energetic action on mercury.

Mercator's chart or projection, merkhthers chart (after Mercator, a Flemish geographer), a chart or map on which the surface of the earth is represented as a plane surface, with the meridians and lines of latitude all straight lines.

mercenary, a mercisent (I. mercenarius, one working for wages-from merces, hir or wages: It. mercenario: F. mercenarie), actuated by the hope of gain; yenal; greedy of gain; menn; selfish; n. one who is hired; a soldier hired into foreign service: mercen; n. mercer, en. mercer, a mercer-from I. merce, goods, wares-gen. mercis), a dealer in silka, woolen cloths, and laces: mercery, n. mercer's-fi, the good snoto; wares-gen. mercis), a dealer in silka, woolen cloths, and laces: mercery, n. mercer's-fi, the good snoto; wares-gen. mercis), a dealer in silka, woolen cloths, and laces: mercery, in the bushess of the strain of the surface of the

mercy, n. mer'si (F. merci, a benefit or favour, par-

don: It mercede, reward, mercy: L. merces, emings, desert), pity; compassion; willingness to spare and save; clemency; pardon; discretion, or the power of acting at pleasure, as, he is at his mercy; merchy, compassionate; tender; humane; willing to pity and spare; mercifully, ad. 4L; merc'duben, ...nes, tenderness; willingness to spare; readines to forgive: merc'cliess, a. -si-lés, without mercy lardelesses, in ...nes, tenderness; willingness to spare; readines to forgive: merc'cliess, a. -si-lés, without mercy lardelesses, n. -nes, want of mercy or pity; mercy-est, the covering of the art of the covenant among the Jews; God's throne; to be at the mercy of, to be wholly in the power of; Sisters of Mercy, arelgious order of women in the R. Cath. Ch., founded in Dulha. AD. 1827, who devote themselves to the success and A.D. 1827, who devote themselves to the succour and protection of the sick and destitute, and to visit hes-

protection of the sick and destitute, and to visit bapitals and prisons mere, a. mer (L. merus; It. mero, alone, unmind: Dut. mear, only, no more than), this or that ship; distinct from anything siel; simple; absolute: mere ly, ad. 4l, simply; solely.
mere, n. mer (F. mere: Dut. meer, a pool-from L. mere, the sea), a pool or lake.
merenchyma, n. mer-eng-ki-md (Gr. meris, a part, a particle, and engchuma, what is poured in), in bei, tissue composed of rounded cells.
meretricious, a. mer-e-triah-its (L. meretricius, petto a hariot--from meretric, a hariot), that is practed by hariots; alluring by false show; having a gasty but deceitful appearance: mer'estricious, si. di. mer'strici ouss, s. di.

tricious.

marge, v. mérj (L. merpere, to dip or plungs mére water: it. merpere), to sink; to cause to be swallowed up: to be swallowed up or lost: merging, imp: merged, pp. mérjid.

mericarp, n. mérit-kdrp (Gr. meris, a part, sal kurpos, fruit), the half of the fruit of an umbelliseus plant, like the hemlock.

merician, n. mérit-kdrp (Gr. meris, a part, sal kurpos, fruit), the half of the fruit of an umbelliseus merician, n. méritid-de, meridien, ciris in meridien, meridien, drie in meridien, meridien, meridien, meridien, drie in megiany great circle on the surface of the earth, supposed with the mass through the poles and any given place stilled mass through the poles and any given place stilled. great circle on the surface of the earth, suppose pass through the poles and any given place, suffice equator at right angles; in aerron, a great dres of the sphere passing through the poles of the serves and the senth of the spectator which is crossed a mid-day; the brass ring surrounding a globe and the sent and t

merismatic, a merite-meditic (Cr. merismos, divides e-from meris, a part), taking place by division a separation, as into cells or segments.

merit, n. merit, merit, merit, cosers), goodness or excellence entitling to honour or reward; value or excellence; that which is earned or deserved; deserved; to deserve, in a good or bad sense; to have a just this to; to carn; meriting, imp.: merited, pp.: adjuster of the common control of the common control of the common comm

roward.
merithal, n. merit-thal (Gr. meris, a portion, thalles, a bough), in bot, a term used in place of intended a term applied to the different parts of the lement, n. merk, an old Scotch silver coin, value I

merl (F. merle; L. merula, a blackbe merle, n. me

merlin, n. mer'lin (F. esmerillon: It. smeriglic species of hawk.

merion, n. mérión (F. and Sp. merion), the para an embattled parapet lying between two embrant mermad, n. mérimád (F. mer; L. mare, the and Eng. matát. Ger. meer; W. mor, the sea), fabled sea-woman, the upper half in the shape woman and the lower the tall of a fish, meropa, n. mérióps (L. and Gr. merops, the enter), a genus of birds called bec-caters.

marry, a. mēr'ri (AS. mirig, merry, pleasant: Lap. murre, delight: Gael. mir, to sport), loudly cheerful gay of heart; causing lunghter or mirth; delightful: mer'rily, ad. di: mer'riness, n. -nics, also mer'riness, n. -meh, glesty, with laughter or noise; hilarity: merry-andrew, mer'ri-du'dr's (supposed to have originated from a facetlous physician in the time of ficiny VIII.), one who makes sport for others; a biffern state of the mean making a metric of the interior of the state of the mean making a metric of the interior of the state of the mean making a metric of the breast of a fowl. I ruminate, and therion, a beast), in peol., a lung-ruminant found along with the mammoth and rithuoceros in the Britis or Upper Tertlary beds of Siberia—allied to the Bactrian camel.

mesentary, n. mēz'en-ter-t (Gr. mesenterion—from meson, middle, and enteron, intestine) a membrane in the cavity of the abdomen which serves to retain the intestines and their appendages in their position: mas enteric, a. -der-th, belonging to the mesentery, belonging to the mesentery, mesan, n. mēsh (lith maspus, a knot; megsti, to knit: Ger. masche, a noose: A8. musser; Dan. maske, a mesh: Dut masche, a hot, a stain, one of the openings or spaces between the threads of a net: v. to catch in a net; to enance: meshing, inp: meshed, pp. mēsht: messhy, a. mēsht'i, formed like network: messhwerk, network.

mesalia—see maslia.

messentian, n. mēz'mēr-tum (F. mesm/risme—from

trunk into stimins halves towards right and left.

massila—see maslia.

massila—see maslia.

massila—see maslia.

massila—see maslia.

Memor, who first brought it into notice about A.B.

1778), the art of inducing a state of complete come or insensibility, or of sommunbulism, in which the operator claims to control the actions, and communicate directly with the mind, of the recipient; the dortrine of anithal magnetism: memoric, a. memoric, the dortrine, v. mes-imeric, to influence by external agency so as to cause a state of complete insensibility, or a state of sommambulism: mes marising, inp.; mes-marised, pp. 4zd: adj. being in the memoric state; mes merist iton, n. -zd: one who practises mesuncrising; mes merister, n. -tst, one who practises mesuncrism or believes in it.

mesma, a. mên (Norm. F. mesne, middle), in loc.

believes in it.

means, a. mén (Norm. F. mesne, middle), in hav,
middle; intervening—applied to a writ issued during
the progress of an action.

maso, méz-6 (Gr. mesos, the middle), a common
prefix in acientific compound terms, signifying intermediate; that which holds a middle place between

mesocacum, n. mēzio-sēikūm (Gr. mesos, middle, and L. cozcum, a portion of the large intestines), in anat., a duplicate of the peritoneum at the posterior

part of the execum.

mesocarp, n. mēz'ō-kārp (Gr. mesos, middle, and karpos, fruit), in bot., the middle of the three layers in fruite

karpos, Iruit), in bot., the inidule of the three layers in fruits.

mesochilum, n. méz'ő-kil'i-dm (Gr. mews, middle, and chele, a claw, a lobe), in bot., the middle portion of the labelium of orchids.

mesoclon, n. méz'ő-köl'ön (Gr. mesos, middle, and Bug. colon, a part of the intestines), in anat., that part of the mesentery to which the colon is attached mesogastric, a. méz'ő-gis'irik (Gr. mesos, middle, and gaster, the belly), that which attaches the stomach to the walls of the abdomen.

mesole, n. méz'ő (Gr. mesos, middle), a mineral of a greyish-white or reddish colour, occurring in impanted globules with a flat columnar or fibrous structure: mesolite, n. méz'ő-lit (Gr. lithos, a stone), a mineral, a lime and soda mesotype, of a dead-white or greyish colour, occurring in long siender crystals, and messive.

mesophloum, n. mez'o fie'um (Gr. mesos, middle, and phiotos, bark), in bot, the middle layer of the bark.

mesophyllum, n. měz'ő-fül'üm (Gr. mesos, middle, and phillum, a leaf), in bot, the whole inner pertion or parenchyma of leaves, situated between the upper and under pildernis, mesopithecus, n. měz'ő-jt-thětkůs (Gr. mesos, mid-

dle, and pithckos, an ape), in gool, a term applied to the remains of a quadruman, regarded as inter-mediate between the long-agmed apes and the tailed

META

mesosperm, n. mézió-spirm (Gr. mesos, middle, and spirmus, serell, in bod., the second membrane or middle cont of a serel.

cant of a seed,
massostarnum, n. mětić-shirinnim (Gr. mesos, middle,
and shrnom, the breast), the lower haif of the middle
segment of the thorax in insects.
mesothorax, n. mětić-thôirisk (Gr. mesos, middle,
and thorax, the breast, a middle thorax or trunk; the
middle part of the thorax in insects.

measure, in the thorax in macra, middle, and tupos, form, typek a mineral prismatic zeolite, a silicate of sola and alumma, occurring abundantly in trap-rocks—known also as natrolite.

silicate of soils and alumina, eccurring abundantly in trap-rocks—known also as autoridite.

mesozoic, a merio-toik (ir. mesos, middle, and see, life), in good, the great division of the stratified formations, helding the middle forms of life, as differing from the Paleszoic and Cainozoic.

mess, in mes (F. mes, a service of mest: It. messa, a mess of meta—from I. missus, sent, in the sense of served up or dished), a dish of food; a quantity of food prepared for a certain number of persons; a mixed mass; in the army and mary, a number of persons who ent together: v. to eat together at a common table; to supply with a mess; mas sing, imp: messade, some who ent together; v. to eat together at a common table; to supply with a mess; mass sing, imp: messade mixture; it message, on the sign of the middle sign mesh a disagree side mixture; It. message, on the sign of difficulty; message, n. mes-sig/ (inid. L. missaticum; old F.; message, a message, any notice or communication, with the not verbal, sent from one person to snother; an errand: message, any notice or communication, with the control of the message, in message of life machiner, another a message or errand; a harbinger; in a ship, a cable used in weighing the anchor.

Messian, mes-side, the Messiah.

Messian, mes-side, the Messiah.

Messianter, a plu messi-give (F., plu, of monsteur), sirs; gentlemen; contracted Messrs, messer; which is used as the plu, of Mr; put before the designations of firms or commercial houses that conduct their business

irms or commercial houses that conduct their business under more than one name, when speaking of them or addressing them by letter, as Messrs Wm. Black-wood & Sons, Messrs T. B. Campbell & Co.—see mas-

messuage, n. měšícdj (old F. mesuage-from L. mansum, to stay, to remain), in law, a dwelling-house and offices, with the land attached; a tenement.

mestee, n. meste, also mustee, n. musite, in the W. Indies, a person of mixed breed.

Indies, a person of mixed breaking. F. mestis, of a mixed race—from L. mixtus, mixed), in S. Amer., the obspring of a Spanhard or a creole and a native Indian. met, pt. and pp. of meet, which see. meta, mixed (Gr.), a prefix in words of Greek origin, meaning beyond; after; over; a change or transference.

metabasis, n. *mē-tābi-ā-sīs (Gr. metabasis, a* transi-

tion—from meta, beyond, and baino, I go, in riket, a passing from one thing to another; transition, meta, apparal, a. mel'a-kair-jail (iv. meta, beyond, and karpsa, the wrist), pert. to the part of the hand between the wrist and the fingers—called the met'acar-

pus, kir'spis.

metacentre, n. mětřá sěn'tér (Gr. meta, beyond, and kentron, the centre), a certain point in a floating body, upon the position of which the stability of the body depends.

body, them the praction is bady depends, metacetone, in mē-ids-ē-tōn (Gr. meta, change, and Eng. nechme), a colourless liquid of a pleasant odour, obtained by distilling a mixture of sugar or starch and quicklime. tachronism, n. mě-ták'rön-tzm (Gr. meta, be-

metachronism, n. mě.ták/rón-izm (Gr. meta, be-youd, and chronos, time), an error in chronology by placing an event after its real time. metagalie, a. meta-galik (Gr. meta, beyond, over, and Eng. galile, pert. bo or derived from galile acid. metage, n. mě.tál (from meta, which see), measure-ment of ceal; the price of measuring. metagenesia, n. měta-jeničesis (Gr. meta, beyond,

and genesis, a beginning), the changes of form which the representative of a species undergoes in passing, by a species of successively generated individuals, from the egg to the perfect or imago state; the suc-cession of individuals which present the same form only at every silernate generation; alternate genera-tion; matagenetic, a. matical-static, of changes in species after its inst origin, as it goes on to a more per-

species after its urss ought, and offer state.

metagrammatism, n. mēt'd-grām'mā-tiem (Gr. meta, byond, and grāmma, a letter), the change or transposition of the letters of a name into such a position as to express sense; also called anagrammatism, metal, n. met'al (F. metal, a metal-from I. metal, metal, n. met'al (F. metal, a metal-from I. metal, metal), a well-known bod; such or roads; broken glass on fac: broken stones used for roads; broken glass on fac: broken stones used for roads; broken glass metal), a well-known body, such as gold, silver, copper, iron, &c.; broken stones used for roads; broken glass for the melting-pot: metallic, a metal; consisting of metal: metal: realner, a smelter of ores; one who separates copper, lead, or other metal, from the dross or refuse with which it is mixed: the perfect metals, those which are not easily oxidised, as platinum, gold, and silver: the base or imperfect metals, those which readily combine with oxygen, as iron, lead, copper, tin, and zinc: Muntz metal, maintz eather the inventor), an alloy made into sheets, used for sheathing ships and for other purposes, consisting of 50 per cent of copper, 41 of zinc, and 4 of lead: metallic currency, the coins forming the circulating medium of a country: white metal, German or nickel silver.

white metal, German or nickel silver.
metal—see mettle.
metalepsis, n. métid-lép/sis (Gr. meta, beyond, and
lepsis, a receiving or taking), in rhet., the union of
two or more figures of speech of different kinds in the
same word: metalep tie, a -lép/sik, also metaleptical, a -ti-léd, pert, to a metalepsis; transverse; transposed: metaleptically, ad. -kal-li.
metalliferous, a métid-lép-rüs (L. metallum, a
metal, and fero, I produce), producing or yielding
metals, as strata or districts.
metalliform, a métallil-falorm (L. metallum, a
metal, and forma, shape), in the form of metals; like
metals;

metal, and forma, shape), in the form of metals; like metal.

metalline, a. mētāl-fu (L. metallum, metal—see metal), consisting of metal; impregnated with metal: metalling, n. mētāl-fu, inc. a. metalled, a. mētāllo, v. d., to render metalled, a. mētāllo, v. d., to render metalled, a. mētāllo, v. d., to render metalled, rovered or laid over with broken stones, as a public road; metallise, v. d., to render metalled, rocover de alliled, p., ted. metallisation, n. mētāl-ti-dz-fu cover alliled, p., ted. metallisation, n. mētāl-ti-dz-fu he process of forming into a metal: metallist, n. mētāl-ti-dz-fu metallist, n. mētāll-ti-dz-fu metallist, n. mētāll-ti-dz-fu metallist, n. metallotn, a. mine whence metals are dug, and chroma, colour), the beautiful prismatic tints produced by depositing a film of peroxide of lead on polished steel by means of the electrotype.

metallography, n. mētāl-ōyd (Gr. metallon, a mine, and grapho, i write), a treatise on metallo substances.

metallod, n. mētāl-ōyd (Gr. metallon, a. mine, and chos, a borm), a term applied to the metallic bases of edde, a borm), a term applied to the metallic bases of edde, a. torm), a term applied to the metallic bases of edde, a. torm), a term applied to the metallic bases of edde, a. torm), a term applied to the metallic bases of edde, a. torm), a term applied to the metallic bases of edde, a substances.

the alkalies and earths, as calcium, potassium, sodium, &c.; the non-metallic inflammable bodies, as sulphur, phosphorus, &c.: met'alloid, a., also met'alloid'al, a. -\dog\darksigma def and an eo of a metal.

ance of a metal, metallurgy, n. mět'ali-ér'ji (Gr. metallon, a mine, a metal, and ergon, work), the art of obtaining metals from their ores; the art of working metals: met'allurgic, a. ér'jük, pert, to the art of working metals: metallurgist, n. -jist, one whose occupation is to work in metals.

metametals.

work in metals.

metameric, a. mět'd-měr'ik (Gr. meta, change, and
meros, a part), having different characters and properties, but the same ultimate elements and atomic
weight with another body.

metamorphosis, n. mět'd-môr'/fo-is, met'amor'phoses, n. plu. -fo-sêz (L. and Gr. metamorphosis, a transformation—from Gr. meta, beyond, over, and morphe,
form, shape: F. métamorphose, change of form or
shape; a transformation; a change in the form of
being, as insects: met'amor'phic, a. -fik, pert, to the
changes in the earth's strata since their first deposition, by some external or internal agency; applied to
the power or force causing the change; a transforming:

met'amor'phism, n. -fizm, the state or quality of being metamorphie; the process of transformation; in gool, that change of structure, or of texture, which has been effected on many rocks by the agency of heat, chemical action, or otherwise: metamorphose, v. meti-amor'phose, to change into a different form; to transform: metamor'phosening, imp. -fo-zing; metamor'phosed, pp. -fozi: ad, changed into a different form; transformed; metamorphic system, in geols, those crystalline schilsts, as gneiss, quartz-rock, micathose crystalline schists, as gneiss, quartz-rock, mica-schist, and clay-slate, which underfie all the fessilif-erous strata, and in which no trace of organic remains has yet been detected.

and this produced by burning phosphorus among oxygen or enclosed air.

metaphrase, n. melfa-fråz (Gr. meta, over, and phrusis, a phrase), a verbal or literal translation of alanguage: met aphrasi, n. -frås, one who translates verbally: met aphrasit, n. -frås, one who translates verbally: metaphrasit, n. -frås, of metaphrasit, n. -frasit, n. -frås, of metaphrasit, n. -frasit, n. -fr

metathesis, n. me!ddh!&sis (Gr. meta, beyond, over, and tithemi, I put or place; thesis, a placing), a figure of speech designating the transposing of the letters of speech designating the transposing of the letters of of speech designating syllables of a word.

metathorax, n. met'd tho'rdks (Gr. meta, beyond, over, and thorax, the chest), in insects, the third and last segment of the thorax—the second being called mesothorax.

mesothorax.
metayer, n. më-la'yër (F. melayer, a farmer), one
who tills the land for a landlord on condition of receiving half the produce.
mete, v. mët (Goth. mitan; Gor. messen; L. metiri,
to measure: Gr. metron; L. metrum, a measure. a
poetical measure: 1t. metro: F. metro; to measure
to ascertain the dimensions or capacity of by a rule
standard: me ting, imp.: me bed, pp.: meter, n.
efer, an instrument that measures, as gots-meter.

ter, an instrument that measures, as goa-meter: meterick, on shipboard, a measure used to preserve projectivels in storing the cargo.

metempsychosis, n. mè-dmé-sk-dv-sk-fc. metempsic-chosis, the passage of the soul from one body to another—from meta, beyond, over, and psuche, lifet, the passing of the soul of a man after death into the body of a lower animal, or through a succession of them.

metemptosis, n. mél-èm-to-sk-fc. (fcr. meta, after, an emptosis, a falling upon), the solar equation necessary to prevent the new moon from happening a day to

mstocis, the addition of a day every 300 years, it every 2400 years, it every 2400 years.

m. mcft-2-0 (Gr. mctcoros, raised high above sublime: It. mctcoro: F. mctcoro; any natmenon or appearance of a transitory nature in the atmosphere; a luminous body or in the atmosphere; a luminous body or other of the subsection of the subsectio

which occasionally fall on the earth from regions; acrolites. legical, a. m5:14-07-0-16/1-kdl (Gr. meteoros, above the earth, and logos, a discourse), the atmosphere and its phenomena; pert. r or table of the state of the air and its temte; also me 'teorolog' is, a. 16/14: "me 'teorolog' is, a. 16/14: "me 'teorolog' is, a. 16/14: "me 'teorolog' is, the science which explains the variencess which have their origin in the atmosphere. Onesens appearing in the atmosphere. namey, n. m6:16-07-0-mdn:st (Gr. meteoros, above the earth, and mantein, divination), by thunder and lightning, highly esteemed same.

nessure—see mete: meter, poetical mea-

a, n. më-thëgʻlin (W. meddyglyn—from d, and llyn, liquor, juice), a beverage made ad water, fermented with yeast, and often

B, V. me-thingks' (me, and think), it seems ppears to me: methought, pt. me-thawt', it

gpears to me: methought, pt. methodus, a b methods (Gr. methodus, a la methodus, a la methodus, a la methodus, a la meghod (Gr. methodos; L. methodus, a la meghod (Gr. methodos; ha meghod (Gr. methodos), a way: it. methodo: F. methodo), a meghod (Gr. methodos), a methodus, a methodus ee methinks.

its—eee methinks.

methild (Gr. methu, wine, and hule, ma-hydro-carbon radical of methylic alcohol, abourless inflammable gas burning with a fashe: methylamine, n. methild-min, am-rialch one atom of hydrogen is replaced by attylated, a methi-lat-de, impregnated or a methyl: methylame, n. methi-læn, a highly d inflammable liquid procured from the de-iatilisation of wood: methylic, a. methilistic of wine mixed with one-tenth of its volume of a wood-spirit to prevent its consumption age, admitted duty free for use in manu-

L section one of the asteroids or minor

n. měť-o-kë (Gr. metecho, I am a partaker , h. met-o-ke (if. metecno, 1 am a partaker h., the interval or space between two dentils.

a. me-ton-ik (from Meton, an Athenian, its Lan epithet applied to the cycle of the moon: peds or metonic year, a period of nineteen isch the lunations of the moon return to the

of the month.

By, R. mět:ô-nim-t or mě-tôn't-mt (Gr. meto-change of name-from meta, beyond, over,
, a name: F. metonymie), in rhet., a figure of

speech in which one word is substituted for another to which it has some relation—as, "I have read Milton," that is, his works; "they have Moses and the prophets," that is, their writings: metonymic, a metonint, it is ometonymical, a -t.e.d., used by way of metonymy; putting one word for another: met onymically at a state of the metonymy.

metonymy; putting one word for another: met'onym'-ically, ad. 4k.

metope, n. mēl'ô-pē (Gr. metope—from meta, with, between, and ope, an opening), in arch., the space between the trigityphs of the Doric Trieze.

metoposcopy, n. mēl'ô-pōs'kô-pī (Gr. metopon, the forchead, and skopeo, I view), the pretended art of discovering the character or disposition of individuals by the features or lines of the forehead.

metre, n. mēl'ēr (Gr. metron, a measure—see meta), in poetry, the quality of the measured tread which distinguishes poetry from prose, and the harmony of which pleases and delights the ear; the number of syllables in a verse, as a psalm or bymn: metrical, a mēl'ēr-kāl, pert. to metre; having rhythm; consisting where the state of the state of

to measure), denoting measurement: metric system, the system of weights and measures first adopted in Frame, the two most important points in which are— 1. that it is a decimal system; 2, that the units of length, superficies, solidity, and weight are correlated, two data only being employed, the metre, and the weight of a cube of water whose side is the 100th part of a metre.

metrograph, n. mětíro-graf (Gr. metron, metrograph, n. metro-graf (sr. metron, a measure, and grapho, I write), an apparatus on a railway-engine which indicates at any moment the speed per nulle at which the train is travelling, and the time of arrival

and departure at each station.

metrology, n. metrologis (Gr. metron, a measure, and logos, discourse), the science of weights and measures, or a treatise on them.

and logos, discourse), the science of weights and measures, or a treatise on them.

metronome, n. métro-nôm (Gr. metron, a measure, and nômos, a law; nôme, division, partition), an ingenious instrument that measures and beats musical time: metronomy, n. metropolis, the measures and time in the partition of time by an instrument.

metropolis, n. mê-tropolis (Gr. metropolis, a parent state, a chief city-from meter, a mother, and polis, a city), mother city; the chief city or capital of a kingdom or state; among naturalists, the district of greatest number, either of typical or specific forms, amongst the generic assemblages or areas of plants and animals that exist within definite geographical limits: metropolitan, n. mêtro-polit-dâm, the bishop of the mother church that is, the church from which others have branched off; an archbishop: add, having the rank of a metropolita nation. Hit dends, the office of the metropolitan bishop; metropolite, n. mêtropolite, n. metropolite, n.

of mettle.

mettlesome, a méli-sim, high-spirited; brisk; full frmettle.

mew, n. mû (AS. mæw; Dut. mæuw, a gull. or seaswallow), a sea-bird; a species of gull.

mew, v. mû (F. miauler; Ger. miaulen, to cry as a cat), to cry as a cat: n. the cry of a cat: mewing, imp: mewed, pp. mûd: mewl, v. mû, to cry as a child from uneasiness; to squall: mewling, imp: add. crying or screaming as a child: mewled, pp. mûld: mewl'sr, n. dr, one that mewls.

mew, v. mû (Ger. mausen; Low Ger. muten, to moult: Norm. muda, to lurk or seek covert, as a bird moulting: Dut. muten, to moult; meyle, a cage, the time a bird is kept in the dark to prevent its singing: F. muser, to lurk, to keep close), to shut up; to confine; to enclose; to shed the feathers; to moult: mew ing, imp: n. act of moulting: mewer in the have were kept; any range of buildings occupied as stables; any place of confinement.

meyeria, n. mi-ér-i-d (after Von Meyer), in geol., a small lobster-like crustacean, having its crust highly ornamented with minute bead-like tabler-less.

ornamented with minute bead-like fubercles. mezereon, n. mê-zê-rê-on (F. mézéreon), a flowering

shrub whose extremely acrid bark is used in medi-

cine.

meszanias, n. mės:sd.nin (It. meszanino—from meszano, middle), a low intermediate story between two higher ones.

meszo, a. mėl:sō (It. meszo, middle—from L. medius, middle), in music, middle; mean: meszo-ralisve, niddle; messo-soprano, n. mėl:sō-ridlen, indidle; messo-soprano, n. mėl:sō-ridlen, o. medius or half soprano—see soprano; the female voice so called; the person having such a voice: add, having a medium compass of voice, between the soprano and contrato, said of a female voice.

messociate, n. mės:sō-tini or mėl:sō-tini, also messociate, n. mės-sō-tini or mėl:sō-tini or mėl:sō-tini or mėl:sō-tini or mės-sō-tini or mėl:sō-tini or mėl:sō-tini or mės-sō-tini or mėl:sō-tini or mėl:sō-tini or mėl:sō-tini or mės-sō-tini or mėl:sō-tini or mėl:sō-tini or mės-sō-tini or mėl:sō-tini or mėl:sō-tini

beria), a granite rock, consisting of cleavable white felspar, black mica, and greyish or yellowish-white elzeolite with some hornblende.

emenute with some normblende.

miasma, m. mi-ds-md, also miasma, n. mi-ds-md (Gr.
miasma, defilement—from miasma, to stain, to polution floating in the air, arising from diseased, putrefying, or poisonous bodies: more usually in the plural miasmata, mi-ds-md-td, malaria: miasmal, a. -mdd, containing miasma: miasmatic, a. mi-ds-md-td, pert. to miasma, or containing it.

miasma, or containing it.

mica, n. mika (l. micure, to sparkle, to gitter: Sp. and F. mica), a mineral having a metallic lustre, and divisible into thin glistening plates or scales, used as glass; called also Micropy glass: micacous, a. mika'shis, perk to or containing mica: mica-schis callet (fer. schiemu, a splitting), a kind of foliated rock consisting of mica-and quartz, the two ingredients rockronsisting of mica-and quartz, the two ingredients rockronsisting of mica-and quartz, the two ingredients of the nature of, or consisting of, mica and lime, applied to mica-schist containing carbonate of lime.

Michaelmas, n. mik'd-mis (after St. Michael, the archangel), the feast of the archangel Michael, celebrated on 28th Sept.; a regular term in England, 28th hept.; suturn: Michaelmas term, among Lawyers, the interval between 2d and 25th November.

the interval between 2d and 25th November.

michs, v. mich (Swiss, munchen, to conceal: F.

musser; prov. F. mucher, to hide, to skulk; to ile hid out of view: miching, imp.: miched, pp.

michi; michier, n. -dr, one who.

michie, a miki (AS. micel; Scot. melikle or muckie,

much, great), much; great.

mico, n. miki (Sp. mico), a small S. Amer. monkey,

micraster, n. mi-krds-ter (Gr. mikros, small, and

astron, a star), in geof, a genus of sea-urbina

abounding in the chalk, and so termed from the star
like arrangement of its amall of successibles. like arrangement of its small or incomplete ambulacral furrov

micro, mikro (Gr. mikros, small), a prefix in scien-

micro, mikro (Gr. mikros, small), a prefix in scientific words signifying "smallness."

microcosm, n. mikro-közm (Gr. mikros, small, and kernos, the world), the little world, applied to man, supposed to be an epitome of the universo or great world: microcosmic, a. köz'mik, also microcosmical, a. köz'mik kill, pert. to the microcosm: microcosmic salt, a triple salt of soda, ammonia, and phosphoric acid, so called as having been originally obtained from human urine.

micrography, n. mikros'rd-fi (Gr. mikros, small, micrography, n. mikros'rd-fi (Gr. mikros, small,

micrography, n. mi-króg-rd-fi (Gr. mikros, small, and grapho, I describe), a description of microscopical

objects.

microlestes, n. mikrō-lēsitēz (Gr. mikros, small, and kestes, a robbor), in geol, a small fossil insectivorous quadruped.

micrometer, n. mi-krōmi-š-tēr (Gr. mikros, small, and metros.

micrometer, n. mt-krim-k-kr (Gr. mikros, small, and metron, a measure), an instrument employed in measuring small objects, spaces, or small angles formed by bodies at a remote distance: micrometrical, a. metri-kdl, pert. to the micrometer: micrometer, at the micrometer objects or small angular distances with a micrometer, microphone, n. mt-kr-6-fon (Gr. mikros, small, and phone, sound), an instrument for making low sounds more distinctly audible.

microphyta, n. plu. mikro-fild also microphytes, p. plu. mikro-fils (Gr. mikros, small, and phuton, a

plant), in geol., a term applied to minute forms of vegetable life; mi'crophy tal, a -ft-fdl, applied to deposits of minute forms of life, chiefly of vegetable ori-

posits of minute forms of life, chiefly of vegetable origin, micropyle, n. mt/kro-pil (Gr. mt/kros, small, and pule, a gato), in bot, the opening or foramen of the pule, a gato), in bot, the opening or foramen of the riponed seed for the except of the root of the embryo. microscope, n. mt/kro-sktp (Gr. mt/kros, small, and stope, l view), an instrument for viewing minute objects: microscopie, a. stopic, state on the microscope: microscopies, n. stopic, like the microscope: microscopy leality, ad. -ti. mt croscopies, n. stopic, like use of a microscopy microscopy. mt/krot-for, the use of the microscope; microscopy, mt/krot-for, Gr. mt/kroc-to-pt, the use of the microscope; n. mt/krot-for, Gr. mt/kroc-to-pt, microscope, microscope,

microzoa, n. mikro-cold (Gr. mikros, small, and zoon, an animal), a term employed to denote minute animal organisms whose forms can only be defined by the aid of the microscope: microzo'al, a. -di, pert, to. micturition, n. miklibrishim (il. micturitum, to. micturitum, to. mickibrishim (il. micturitum, to. desire to make water), the act of making water, on the desire to pass the urine; a too frequent passing off urine in consequence of disease.

mid, a. mid (Goth. midja; Gr. mesos; Sans. madhya; L. medius; Icel. midd; Gr. midtel, in middle= Icel. midtll, menns—from midla, to divide), at an equal distance from the extremes; middle: mid-day, n. noon; adj. pert, to noon; meridional; mid-feather, in a steam-engine, a vertical water-space in a fire-box mi'kro-zo'd (Gr. mikros, small, and

icel. midili, means—from midle, to divide), at any equal distance from the extremes; middle: mid-day. n. noon: adj. pert. to noon: meridional: mid-feather; no a stem-enquine, a vertical water-space in a fire-boss or combustion-chamber; mid-heaven, also mid-air, the middle part of the heaven or sky; the state of being raised and suspended considerably above the surface of the earth: midland, a, being in the interfor; distant from the sea: mid-Lent, the middle of the period of life about 50; midlight, the middle of the period of life about 50; midlight, the middle of the period of life about 50; midlight, the middle of the might: mid-rib, in bot., the principal nerve or veinight: mid-rib, in bot., the middle part of a ship; mid-hipman, a punior naval officer in a ship of war om a first-class merchant vessel: mid-summer, the middle of the way or distance: a. the middle of the veinight of the way or distance: a. the middle of the distance: a. middle, a. middle of the middle of the way or distance: a. the middle of the distance: a. middle, a. middle, a. middle of the middle of the way or distance: a. middle, a. midd ry: mid'dlemost, a. in the middle or nearest the mid-dle: middle passage, in the slaw trade, the part offi-the Atlantic Ocean lying between Africa and the West Indles: middle-post, in arch, the same as king-post middle-sized, a. neither very large nor very small a middle-sized, a. neither very large nor very small a middle torm, in logic, the term of a syllogism by which the two extremes are separately compared: middle-tint, in painting, a mixed tint in which bright col-curs do not predeminate: middle voice, in the Gr-verb, a mood in which the agent is represented as-performing some act to or upon himself, as, I struck maself.

myself.
middletonite, n. middl-tön-tf, a mineral resin found
in the older Coal-formations, and occurring in layers,
or in rounded pea-like masses, of a roddish-brown

mate, mat, far, law; mete, met, her; pine, pin; note, not, move;

colour—so called from Middleton collieries, near Leeds, where it was first discovered.

where it was first discovered.

middling, a mid/ling (from middle, which see), of
middle rank or degree; neither high nor low; of middle average quality; of moderate capacity; medicere:
middlings, n. plu. mid/lings, the consur part of the
four left in the dressing-machine.
midge, n. mi/ (Ger. mucke, a small fly—from mucken,
to hum: Bohem. maucke, as muscr; F. muuche, a
fly), generally the common gnat, and such minute
missects.

insects midrif, n midrif (A8. hr(f, entrails: Dut. middelriff, the disphrague: old H. Ger. hrere, the belly), in
anut, the disphragm: a muscular partition which
separates the cavity of the chest from the belly,
midst, n. midst (superl. of mid, which see), the
middle; the very centre; ad, in the middle; in our

midst, amongst us, as neighbours, fellow-citizens, or fellow-countrymen: in the midst of, among; involved in; in the thickest of: in our midst, in their midst, in the midst of us, in the midst of them, are common lloquial phrases, which at the best are but of doubt-

colloquist phrases, which at the best are but of doubtful propriety.

when mid-wey (AS. mid. with, and welf, woman, who, mid-wey (AS. mid.) with, and welf, woman, who, mid-welf (AS. mid.) with, and welf, woman, who, a mid-welf-rt, the profession of a midwife; the art of assisting women in child-birth.

mien, n. mên (F. mine, ar, look: Bret. min, beak of a bird: W. min, the lip or mouth), the whole external appearance; aspect; air; manner.

might, v. mit, pt. of may, which see.

might, n. mit (Goth. maths; Ger. macht; Swiss, mucht; Shohn, moc. might, power-acemay), strength, force, or power in general; ability: mighty, a. mit*, strong; powerful; very great; momentous: ad. in very great degree: might'iny, ad. 4-4-8, powerfully: efficacionally: vehemently; in a great degree: might'iness, n. -nés, power; greatness; title of dignity: might and main, utmost effort; highest degree of strength.

mignomette, n. min'yon-nét' (F., a diminutive of

dignity: might and main, utmost effort; highest demignonnette, m. mini-yōn-nö! (F., a diminuitve of
mignonnette, m. mini-yōn-nö! (F., a diminuitve of
mignon, darling), literally "little darling"; a common
and favourite garden plant bearing fragrant flowers.
migrate, v. migrat (L. migrare), to remove from
one place to another: It migrare), to remove from
one country to settle or reside in another: migrating,
interest of removing from one country to another; the
instinctive periodical change of abode from one climate to another, common to many species of animals,
especially birds: migratory, a migratier', accustomed to migrate; passing from one climate to
another; roving.

tomed to migrate; passing from one clinate to another; roving.

Mikado, n. mi-kā'dō—see Tycoon.

milch, a. milch (Ger. milch, milk; milken, to milk; cr. amego, l. milk; Lith. milcu, to stroke, to milk a cow, giving milk—applied to cows only.

mild, a. mild (Ger. mild, soft; lecl. mildr, lenient; milda, to soothe: AS. mild, merciful, soft, smooth, or gentle; affecting the senses gently and agreeably; acting or operating gently; not stern, rough, or angry; not acrid; sweet and mellow; not sharp: mild iy, ad. A: mild'ness, n. -mes, quality of being mild; softness; tenderness; gentleness of operation; pleasant condition.

mildew, n. mild-id (Ger. mehlihou, ch. H. Com. -21.

mild; softness; tenderness; gentleness of operation; pleasant condition.

mildsw, n. milds (Ger. mehlthau; old H. Ger. mildsw, n. to corn; Gacl. mill-che, mildew-from mil, to injure, and eco, a mist), a disease which attacks slants; rust; blight; mouldness; spots of mould caused by moisture on linen, paper, &c.; v. to taint with mildew: mil dewing, inp.; mildseed, add, affected with mildew. miles, and for measure of length or distance of 1760 yards—also called the statute of Queen Elizabeth; a measure of length differing widely in European countries; milesge, n. mild; fares paid for travelling by the mile in a conveyance; geographical or mattical mile, a measure of length one sirtleth of a degree, about 2026-5 yards; milepost or mastical mile, equal to 1614 Eng. yards.

milestan, n. mild: Lit. dn, a native or inhabitant of Milettus; and c. city of Asis Minor; a native on Milettus and control pert. to Milettus; descending from or relating to king Miletus.

milfell, n. milfold (L. mille, a thousand, and follows a leaf), the herb yarrow, found growing on roadsides having small white flowers, and numerous narrow pointed leaves.

having small white flowers, and numerous narrowpointed leaves. "It militare, military: L military, a military, a military." I military, a military glands, the schooling glands of the sidinium, military glands, the schooling lands of the sidinium, military glands, the schooling lands of the sidinium, military glands, the schooling lands of the sidinium military glands, the sidinium help occurring in myrads in certain Tertiary glands, the sidilitary in military in military a frost sidilitary and in the property of the Paris basin, almost entirely made up of these many-chambered mirroscopic shelias, serving as a solder; military, a military, a military, a military, a military, a solder, military, a solder, military, a solder, military, a solder, fighthal and the stands of the military, a subtitery is military.

warfare against her enemies—Church triumphant, the Christian Church in heaven: military, a military, in Christian Church in heaven: military, a military, in pert, to soldery or to arms; engaged as a solder; pert, to soldery or to arms; engaged as a solder; derived from services or exploits as a solder; warlike; martial: n. the soldery; the army; militate, v. military, to operate unfavourably; to act in opposition, followed by against: militating, mp: militards, pp.; militard, n. mi-lish'd, citizens embodied and trained as soldiers, liable to serve for the internal defence of a country; a body of men trained and disciplined in military factics, but not regular soldiers; militaryana, n. d-man, one who serves in the militia; one not a regular soldier. regular soldier

regular soldier.

milk, n. milk (see milch), the white fluid drawn from the breasts of females for the nourishment of their young; the white fluid yielded by the cow; the white juice of plants: v. to draw or press out the milk of; to draw from the udder of a cow; to add milk to: milking, imp.: milked, pp. milki. milk'er, n. er, one who milks: milky, a milk's, tyelding milk; full of milk; juicy; whitish, as milky fluid gentier milkly, ad, milk's!; milk mash, n. neb, qualities like those of milk: milk maid, a wernan that milks cows, or is employed in the dairy; milk-ouartz, a compact vitrous of milk: milk-maid, a weman that milks cows, or is employed in the dairy: milk-quartz, a compact vitreous variety of quartz, occurring in veins of the older rocks, of a milk-white colour and somewhat greasy justre: milksop, a piece of bread dipped in milk; a soff effem-inate man: milk-teeth, the first or decidnous teeth: milk-tree, a tree yielding a milky juice fit for food; the cow-tree; milk-white, a, white as milk: milky-way, the broad white zone or belt seen in the heavens, slightly juminous, ascertained to be formed of innu-merable stars: sugar of milk, a sweet substance ob-tained from milk. tained from milk.

tained from milk.
mill, n. mil (AS. mylen; W. melyn; Dut. molen;
Ger. mühle; Gr. mule: L. mola, a millstone or mill:
L. molene; Ger. muthen; Goth. molan; W. molu, to
grind), a machine in which corn and other substances grind), a machine in which corn and other substances are ground into meal or flour; a machine for spinning, weaving, sawing, or for performing other operations; the building in which such operations are carried on; v. to grind; to press or stamp, as the edges or coins; to full, as cloth: milling, inp;; n. the act or employment of grinding; the act of being operated on by machinery; the act of making indented of rough edges on coins; the rough edges thus made: milled, pp, mild: add, passed through a mill; operated on by machinery, as coins; miller, n. miller, one who keeps or attends a corn-mill; a certain winged insect; mill-board, a stout pustchoard made in a mill in the same way as ordinary paper; mill -dam, the barrier mill-board, a stout pasteboard made in a mill in the same way as ordinary paper: mill-dam, the barrier of stone and wood placed in the bed of a stream to retain the water and raise its level for the purpose of turning a mill: mill-zee, the stream that drives a mill: millstone, one of the grinding-stones of a mill: millstone grit, a hard gritty variety of Carboniferous and the stream of the drives a mill of the stream of the stream and the stream of the stream of the carboniferous system; mill-wight, one who constructs and reneirs mills: mill-wright, one who constructs and repairs mills: milled lead, mild leid, lead rolled out into sheets a machinery: to see into or through a millstone, to see with neutriness; to be sharp-sighted. mill, n. mil (i... mille, a thousand), in the U. S., an

imaginary money of account, the tenth of a cent, or the thousandth of a dollar, milleanium, n. m

n. 4st, one who believes that Christ will reign on the earth in person for one throusand years, millepeds, n. mill-peds, millepeds, n. plu, milled-peds or millepeds, the mille, a tousand, and pet, a tous-e-n. pedis, an insert with many feet, millepers, n. pli, millepers, also milleperi ds, n. plu, -ri-let, and mil leperses, n. plu, -pro-el, mille, a thousand, and porte, a person front, a person and family of branching corals, whose only or pores are ex-fectly milleperse. a fosail millepore. miller—see under mill.

millerite, n. miller-it (after Professor Miller of Camminerae, in meet to take Projessor in user of cam-bridge), a mineral, sulphate of nickel, occurring in delicate six-sided prisms of a bronze yellow. millesimal, a. mil-less't-mal (L. millesimus, the thou-sandth-from mille, a thousand), consisting of thou-sandth-from mille, a thousand), consisting of thou-

sandth parts: milles imally, ad. 48.
millet, n. mill-let [F. millet or mill: L. millium, millet), a grain-bearing plant, consisting of a jointed stem having a large head containing abundance of small

naving a large need containing acumaance of sinal eithle grains: Guinea core, in milityramme, in milityramme, in milityramme, in milityramme, a letter of the alphabet, a figure, in France, the thousandin part of a grainme, millitire, in militalitie ity.—from L. milie, a thou-sand, and F. litte, a unit of measure, the one-thou-sand, and F. litte,

said: And I cour, a unit of measure, the encurses and the faltire, millimetre, n. millimetre (P.—from L. mille, a thousand, and metron, a measure, a French lineal measure containing the thousandth part of a metro.

milliars, n. milliars, tupposed to be from Jilian, a town in Italy—that is, a dealer in Milan warest, one who makes and sellis bonnets, head dresses, den for females; millimery, n. +r.t., bonnets, caps. den worn by females; the materials composing them; the

one who makes and sens connects as a reason, ac., worn by females; the materials composing them; the material composing them; the material composing them; them to make the material composing them to the material composing the material composite the material composite co

the voice, genures, and more than the mineties, n. mi-meties, n. mi-meties, n. mineties, n. mine of lean, occurry yellowish-brown colour blance to pyromorphite.

mimographer, n. mim-ögird-fir 'Gr. mimos, a mim-ic, a player), a writer or actor of farces, mimosa, n. mi-môd-od (Gr. we'... an imitator), a genus of leguminous plants including many species, genus of leguminous plants including many species, one of which is the sensitive plant, which is a called from the leaves being more or less sensitive to the touch inhumatics, n. plu, which is sensitive to the seed-pois, apparently belonging to plants of the misa family.

mins, n. mi'nd (Gr. mna; L. mina), among the one. Grocks, Romans, or Jews, a weight; a coin; the Old Test, mins valued at fifty shekels, the Greek at

minaret in minid-ret l'Ar monuret, a lamp, a lan-terio, the lotty turret of a Mohammedian mosque, from which the priests summ in the people to prayers at stated hours—the use of bells being disallowed by the Stated hours—the lise of Mohammedan religion.

minatory, a. min-d-Fr-I (L. minutorius, threatening-from minuri, to threaten, threatening; men-

acing,
mines, v. mine (F. miner, to cut into small pieces:
It. mines, v. mine (F. miner, to break or cut small),
to cut or chop into small pieces: to waik with affected
nicety, to omit a part for the purpose of suppressing
the truth; to pallist; to extensite; to speak small
and imperfectly: minering, imp. mines; adj. having
the character of that which mines: in affectation:
mined, pp. mined; adj. chopped into very small
pieces: min cingly, ad. 4, in small parts; not fully;
affectedly: mine-meat, a weetment whose principal
ingredients are raisins, currants, brandy, &c., and a
small portion of finely-cut meat: minced-meat, meat
cut or chopped fine: mine-pie, a pie or pastry containing mine-meat; not to mine matters, neither
to suppress, extennate, or weaken the force of, as of to suppress, extenuate, or weaken the force of, as of ne words of another.

mind, n. mind (L. mens, the faculty of memory and the w

thought—gen, mentis: Icel, minnex, to remember: Ger, meinen, to think; Gael, meinen, mind), intelligent der mind, the light mind, intelligent power; the understandin; the power by which we perceive, think or reason; intention; choice; purese; thoughts; opinions; remembrance; recollections; v. to attend to; to regard with attention; to obey; to incline; mind ing, inp.; mind de, pp.; sdf, obey; to incline; mind and inp.; minded, pp.; sdf, obey; inclined—minded, inclined—minded, minded, doubtended; inclined—minded, minded, doubtended; inclined loss, a *eds, stupid; heedless; mindedicas, n. .eds, inclination toward anything; mindedicas, n. .eds, the quality of being mindin; regard; to make up each mind, to come to a decident to determine; naver mind, do not regard; it is of no consequence.

to come to a decision; to determine: maver mma, so not regard; it is of no consequence. mine, pron. min (As. Sw. and Dan. min; feel, mine; foth mine; feel min, my or mine), the pos-sessive case of the pronoun of the first person; belong-ing to me; my; that which belongs to me; in Serip-lantance and in old style, mine is put before a noun-tremental processing and an object of the series of the con-

ing to me; my; that which belongs to me; in Seriplanciage and in old style, mine is put before a nous
beginning with a rowel, as, mine inliquity,
mine, in Air Gael meinn; W. miya, ore, a mine:
It, mine; F. mine, a mine; It, miner; F. miner, or
dig, under ground, a pit or exvavation in the earth
from which ores are due; any rich source of wealth egoed; an exvavation filled with gumpowder for the
purpose of blasting rocks, or in war, for blowing was
enemy's works: v. to sap; to form mines under; or
exvavate: mining, imp.; adj, pert, to or connected
with the forming of mines: an the art of making pis
for the discovery of ores, &c., and everything relating
to their systematic management: mined, pp. wissi
mineral, in miner, one who works in a mine: ming, a.
d. abounding with mines or excavations.
mineral; from Eng, mine, which seel, any inorpais
body which is found on the surface or within the earth
at the form Eng, mine, which seel, any inorpais
als, imprepriated with minerals; formed in or deg
at the mineral interest and or relating to mineral
attention in the surface of which the earth
mineral sing, imp.; min erailsed, pp. 4d. mineral
ail ser, n. 15-7, a substance which combines in a
ore; mineralisation, n. 4-2d-3ain, the process of or
erail-blue, the name usually given to arserite when it
discontanted in a mineralist in a surface or in a mineralist,
sid, one versed in or employed about minerals; mineral-contence, an elastic mineral pitch, a variety of bitumen, resembling caoutchout in elasticity minerals. ty of Litumen, resembling caoutchout in elasticity

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isoflass—also called clasterite: mineral-charcoal, a term applied to silky fibrous layers of charcoal, which are interiaminated in beds of ordinary bituminous coal—known to miners as mother-of-coal; mineral-green, a native green carbonate of copper; mineral-green, and Devonian upwards; mineral-tailow, a familiar term for hatcheline, from its fatty or sperma-eti-like appearance; mineral-green, temperal-add-green, mineral-green, and Gr. logot, discoursel, the science which treats of the properties and relations of the various mineral substances which enter into the composition of the crust of the golde; the art of classifying and describing mineral bedies; min-gralog ical, a. d. d. im-in-ral-ogist, n. ali-clus, one versed in the science of minerals.

Minerva, n. mine-gred L. Minerva—from L. root

Minerva, n. minerva (L. Minerva-from L. root ca; Sans, man, to think, in anc. myth, the goddess wisdom, of war, and of the liberal arts. minerer, n. minerere, an animal, a variety of the

minever, in mini-deep, an animal, a variety of the sminer, also its fur.

mingle, v. minigol (Ger. and Dut. mengen; AS. mengias; Gr. mingueta, to mixt, to unite into one body mixing; to mixt, to blend; to join in mutual intercourse or in society: minigiling, imp. gling; minigially, ab. glid: in mix gledy, ad. glid: in min gler; a ser, one who mingles: mingle-mangle, a medley; a ministarre, in ministarre-from L. ministarre, it and Sp. ministarre, in ministarre-from L. ministarre, to even with ministarre of the contamination of the ministarre of the contamination of the ministarre of the contamination of the ministarre of the ministarre

the-from menen, a cameel, a ravourite; a caring; add diminutive; small.

minute, n. minim (I. minimun, the least: F. minute, extremely small: It. minimo), in music, a note of the value of half a sembreve; the smallest liquid measure, about equal to one drop: minimum, n. minimum, n. the least quantity or degree; the opposite of

measure, about equal to one drop; minimum, n. minimum,

miniver—see minever.

mink, n. mingk, also minx, n. minks, a quadruped
that burrows in the earth by the side of a pond or
river, valued for its fur, common in Amer. and in

many parts of Europe; one of the weasel family.

minnow, n. min'no' (Gael, membh, little, small; F.

menu, small; L. minimum, the least), a small British

Sah inhabiting fresh water.

minor, a mi'ner (L. minor, less), less; smaller; inconsiderable; petty; unimportant; in music, lower by a semitone: n. a person under age; one under 21 years; in loyic, the second proposition of a regular syllogism, called the minor term: minority. n. minority. n. minority. h. minority. h. minority. h. minority. h. minority: minor key, in music, a key that takes a minor bind; of music, which is chiefly employed for solemn and mournful subjects.

minotaur it. mino-lafor (Gr. minotauros: L. mino-minority in minority in minority in minority in minority in minority.

of music, which is chiefly employed for solemn and mournful subjects.

minotaur, if min-6-idor (Gr. minotauros; L. minotaurus, rom Minos, Minos, and Gr. tauros, a bull), in anc. myth., a monster with the head of a bull and the body of a man, said to have been the fruit of the intercourse of Pasiphaë, the wife of Minos, with a bull.

minster, n. min-ster mid. L. monasterium; AS. mynstre; old F. monster, a monastery, then the church attached to it), the church of a monastery or convent; a cathedral church.

minstrel, n. min-strel (mid. L. ministerium; F. minister, occupation, art: old F. menestrel, a workman), in the middle ages, one of a body of men whose profession it was to recount heroic deeds in verse, often composed by themselves, and to sing them to the harp; a national poet who writes poetry recounting the heroic deeds of the past; a portrayer in verse of national deeds and character, and of home life in the past; a musician: minstrelsy, n. min-strels, the art or occupation of a minstrel; system of ballads reserved to the past; a musician: minstrelsy, n. min-strels, the art or occupation of a minstrel; system of ballads reserved to the past in ministrels, or the served mage; music, general mage; music, general mage; music, per ministrels, n. min-strels, music, general mage; music, general mage; the stranus with which, it was struct. Internation of the magnetic manner, the stranus with which, it was struct. Internation of the ministrels and the was struct. Internation of the ministrels and the was struct. Internation of the ministrels and the magnetic moneta, and the ministrels are ministrely. Internation of the ministrels and the mi

generally instrumenta; a numoer of musicians, mint, n. mint (Dut. mante; Ger. minter; i. moneta, money, the stamp with which it was struck: Dut. munice, to mint, to strike money, the place where money is coined by authority of the Crown; a source of abundant supply: v. to coin; to invent or fabricate: minting, imp.: minted, pp. coined: mintage, n. mintid; that which is coined or stamped; duty paid for coining; master of the mint, the officer who pre-

sides over the mint

sides over the mint.

mint, n. mint (AS. mynte; L. mintha; Gr. minthe,
mint), a well-known aromatic plant, two species of
which are popularly called spearmint and peppermint; mint-julep, a liquor made of brandy, sugar, and
pounded ice, and flavoured with mint, partaken of by
being sucked through a straw or small tube.

minuend, n. min: 2-pd. (L. minue, I lessen), in
arith., the number that is to be lessened; the number
from which another number is to be subtracted.

minuet, n. min: 2-t (F. menuet, a dance—from menu,
small), a slow graceful dance; the tune or air for it,
minus, n. mi: nis (L. minus, less), in arith, and alg.,
the sign of subtraction, thus (—), which, placed between two quantities, means that the latter is to be
subtracted from the former.

subtracted from the former.

minute, a. mi-mit (L. minutus, little, small—from minuo, I make less: It. minuto, slender: F. minute, a minute), extremely small or slender; little; dimin-

a minute), extremely small or slender; little; diminute; attentive to small things; exact in details; minute]y, ad. Al: minute ness, n. -nds, smallness; sienderness; great exactness.

minute, n. min'tl (L. minutim, in little pieces or morsels—from minuo, 1 lessen; il. minuto; F. minute, a small portion of time or duration; the saketh part of a bour; the skitch part of a part of the lower portion of a column; a abort sketch part of the lower portion of a column; a abort sketch or note of an agreement; an outline or brief report. part of the lower portion of a column; a short sketch or note of an agreement; an outline or brief report in writing of the proceedings of any meeting or society: v. to put down in writing an outline of the proceedings of a meeting or society: min uting, imp.: min uted, pp.: min utely, ad. d., happening every minute: minute-book, the book in which the minutes are written: minute-glasa, a small sand glass; minute-guns, guns fired at short intervals, as signals of distress at sea, or of mourning: minute-hand, the hand of a clock pointing out the minutes, minutia, n. mi-naishi-d., minutiae, n. plu.-chi-d. (minutiae, smallness, fineness-from minutus, little, small; F. minutic), the smaller particulars or details.

minx, n. minks (contracted from minikin), a pert

minx, n. mines (contracted from minisin), a pert girl; a pert wanton girl, miny—see mine, an excavation, miocene, n. mi/o-sen (Gr. meion, less, and kainos, recent), in gool, a term applied to the Middle Ter-tiaries, as bolding a less percentage of recent shells than the Pliocene or Upper Tertiaries.

miracle, n. mër'd-ki (L. miraculum, a wonder-from miror, I wonder or marvel at; It. miraculo: F. miracle), something beyond human power to do; a miracle), something beyond human power to do; a supernatural event; an event contrary to the estab-lished course of things; a marvel; a wonder: mirac-alous, a. mi-rak-a-las, of the nature of a miracle; done by superhuman power; effected by Almighty power, and not by natural causes: mirac-alously, ad. 45: mirac-alousless, n. nes, state of being effected by a miracle: miracle-play, an old dramatic entertainment, the subject of which was taken from the histories of the Old and New Testament, or from the legonds of saints and martyrs.

sale Un and New Iestament, or from the legious or saints and martyrs. mirage, n. mirage, n. mirage, f. mirage. The mirage of the decision of t looming.

mirs, n. mir (Icol. myri, marsh: Dut. moeyer, miro,
—from moer, a bog), deep mud: earth very wet and
soft: v. to sink deep or fix in mud; lo soil: mirias,
imp.: mired, pp. mird: miry, a. miri, covered with
miro; muddy: miriness, n. -frings, state of being

mire; muay: marror, n mir/er (F. miroir, a mirror—from L mirror, 1 wonder, I admire), any polished body capable of reflecting images of objects; a looking-glass; a pattern or example, as, "she was a mirror of grace" to reflect or shadow forth as in a mirror: mirroring, imp. mir/er-ting: mirrored, pp. a erd, reflected

as in a mirror.

mirth, n. mirth (Lap. murre, delight: Gael. mir, to sport, to play: connected with Eng. merryl, social merriment; the excitement of pleasurable feelings in company: noisy galety: mirthful, a. mirth/500. merry; jovial: mirth fully, ad. 45: mirth fulness, n. -mer, state or quality of being mirthful; mirthfass, a. -les, state or quality of being mirthful; mirthfass, a. -les, without mirth

miry see mire.

state or quality of being mirthful: mirthiess, a. 48s, without mirth.

miry—see mire.

mirsa. n. mérical (Pers. mirza, corrupted from Emirzadeh, sons of the prince), in Persia, a common title of honour preceding the surname—following it, the meaning is prince.

mis mis (Goth. mis, implying error, separation: Icel. d mis, astray, in turns; missa, to lose: AS, missa, prefix, signifying divergence; error; defect; wrong, missacceptation, in missadehedration, missadehedration, and acceptation), the taking in a wrong sense.

and acceptation), the taking in a wrong sense.

and acceptation, in missadehedration (mis, error, and acceptation), in missadehedration, error, and content of missadehedration of missadehedration of missadehedration of missadehedration of missadehedration, and acceptation of missadehedration of missa

propriated, pp.: mis appropriation, n. pri-d'shin, wrong appropriation.
misbecome, v. mis'bh-kin' (mis, wrong, and become), to sit ill; not to become; mis becoming, imp:
add, unseemly; improper; mis becomingly, ad. di.
misbecotten, a. mis'be goldn (mis, wrong, and behave),
nilawhully begotten.
misbehave, v. mis'bh-hav' (mis, wrong, and behave),
to conduct one's self improperly; mis'behav'ing, imp:
misbehaved, pp. hadw; mis'behav'iour, n. hav'yer,
ill conduct; rude or uncivil behaviour.
misbelief, n. mis'bh-def' (mis, wrong, and belief),
wrong bellef; false religion.

mishelisve, v. mis-bi-löv' (mis, wrong, and believe), to believe erroneously: mis-balieving, imp.: mis-balieved, pp. -level': mis-baliever, n. one who believes erroneously.

miscalculate, v. mis-kdl'k-lat (mis, wrong, and calculate), to calculate wrongly: miscal-culating, imp.: miscal'culated pp.: miscal'culation, n. -less k-la, an erroneous calculation.

miscall, v. mis-k-k-lot (miss, wrong, and call), to all by a wrong name; to abuse or revule: miscalling, imp.: miscalled', pp. -k-lot-ld': adj. misnamed.

miscarriage, n. mis-k-ld': (mis, wrong, and carriage), failure; unfortunate issue of an undertaking; the bringing forth of young before the time; premature birth.

miscarry, v. mis-kdr'! (mis, wrong, and carry). is

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the bringing forth of young before the time; premiure birth.

miscarry, v. mis-kdr'l (mis, wrong, and carry), to fail of the intended effect; not to reach its destination; to bring forth young before the time; miscarrying, inp.; miscarled, pp. kdr'ld, destination; to bring forth young before the time; miscarrying, inp.; miscarled, pp. kdr'ld, destination; to bring forth young before the time; miscallany, n. mis-selidaned, p. miscellaned, n. destination; destination; destination, n. destination; de

hurtfulness.
miscompute, v. mis'kōm.pūt' (mis, wrong, and compute), to compute or reckon wrongly: mis'computing imp:. mis'computed, pp: miscom putation, n. -dashin. arroneous computation.
misconcelve, v. mis'kōn.sēv' (mis, wrong, and conceive), to have or receive a false notion of ; to interpret incorrectly: mis'conceiving, imp.; mis'conceived, pp. -sēvd',
misconception, wrong notion or understanding of and conception), wrong notion or understanding of thing; false opinion.
miscondet, n. mis-kōn'dūki (mis, wrong, and conception), wrong notion or understanding of thing; false opinion.

thing: false opinion miss-kön'döldt (mis, wrong, and misconduct, n. mis-kön'döldt (mis, wrong, and conduct), ill behaviour: v. mis'kön-döldt', to mismanage; to conduct amiss; to misbehave: mis'conduct'ing, imp: mis'conduct'ed, pp. misconstrue, v. miskonistro (mis, wrong, and construe), to interpret in a wrong sense either words or things: miscon struct, pp. strod: misconstruct tion, n. struk-strin, wrong inter-strod: misconstruct tion, n. struk-strin, wrong inter-

pretation of werds or things.

miscount, v. mis-kownt (mis, wrong, and count),
to mistake in counting: miscount ing, imp.: mis-

to mistake in counting: miscounting, imp.: miscountid, pp.
miscreant, n. mistire-ant told F. mescreant misbelleving-from L. minus creater, to belleve amiss;
F. mecreant, a miscreant: It. miscreante, an imbellever, a miscreant, originally, one who holds a falls
atish: a vile unprincipled wretch: adj. inbelieving.
misdate, n. mis-det (mis. wrong, and dieving.
misdated, pp.
misded, n. mis-det (mis. wrong, and deed), an
evil deed; a wicked action.
misdameanour, n. misd-men'er (mis, wrong,
and demeanour), ill behaviour; evil conduct; a petty
crime.

crime.
misdirect, v. mis'di-rēki' (mis, wrong, and direct),
to give a wrong direction to; to direct to a wrong
person or place: mis directing, mn;. mis'direct'ed,
pp:: mis'direction, n. -rēk'shūn.
misdo, v. mis-di' (mis, wrong, and do), to do wrong;
to do amias: misdo ing, imp, doing wrong: n. an ofcince: misdo'ar, n. -q., one who commits a fault or
fence: misdo'ar, n. -q., one who commits a fault or

misemploy, v. mis'ëm ploy (mis, wrong, and em-ploy), to employ to no purpose, or to a bad purpose; to use amiss: mis'employ'ing, imp.: mis'employed', pp. -ployd'.

miser, n. mt'z'r [L. miser, miserable: It. and Sp. misera, wretched, miserable, one whose chief please is the acquirement and hoarding up of money: alerly, a. ll., very covetous; very mean; sordid; tigrardly, miserable, a. mis'e'r-d-bl (L. miserablits, deserving pluy—from miseror, 1 pity—from miser, wretched: It asserablits: E. mis'rable, very unhappy; wretched; extremely poor or mean; despicable; barren: misrably, ad. d-bl's mis'erableness, n. blen's, the state of being miserable: misery, n. mis'era's, extreme plan of body or mind; great unhappiness; distress; calamity.

camity.

misfeasance, n. mts-fa'-vins (old F. mes, wrong, and
fuence, manner, method: F. faisances, manorial
erices), a treapass; a wrong done; the improper
sing of an act which a person might lawfully do.
misfit, n. mis-fit' (mis. wrong, and fit)

bing of an act which a person might lawfully do.

mist, n. mis-fit limits, wrong, and fit, a bad fit.

mistorm, v. mis-fairerm's, wrong, and fit, a bad fit.

mistormal ill form: mistorming, imp. mis-for-ming:

mistormed', pp. fairermd'.

mistormen, n. mis-for-tim or chôin (mis, wrong,
and fortune), ill fortune; adversity; mishap; disasler; calamity.

misque, v. mis-qiv' (mis, wrong, and qire), to fill
with doubt; to deprive of confidence; to fail, applied
to the heart, as, my heart misquer me: misqiv'ing,
tap.: n. a failing of confidence; to doubt; mistruse:

misque, pp. -qdv': misriv'en.

to the heart, as, my heart misgore me: misgiving, mp.: n. a failing of confidence; doubt; mistrust: misgave, p. -qu'r : misgriven, pp. -qu'r . misgaver, p. -qu'r . misgriven, pp. -qu'r . misgovern, v. mis-qu'r-ern (mis, wrong, and govern). Govern III; to administer unfaithfully: misgov'ernment, inpn: misgov'erned, pp. -trad: misgov'ernment, inpn: misgov'erned; pp. -trad: misgov'ernment, and guidel; to misgov'erned; wrong, and guidel; to misgov'erned; wrong, and guidel; to misgov'erned; m

mishap, n. mis-hdy' (mis, wrong, and hap), ill mishappen, v. mis-hdy' (mis, wrong, and hap), ill mishappen, v. mis-hdy-

minaspen, v. michalp-n (mic, wrong, and happen),

bappen ill.

Blana, n., also Mischna, mish-nd (Heb. mishnah,
repetition, explanation—from shanah, to repeat),
wrious traditions of the Jews and interpretations of
pentition, explanation—from shanah, to repeat),
wrious traditions of the Jews and interpretations of
pentition of Scripture, collected and reduced to wridlag, forming the text of the Talmud; mishnic, asale, pert. to or relating to the Mishni-n asile, pert. to or relating to the Mishni-nmovel, to abuse; to improve to a bad purpose: missuperver ment, n. -pro'mroved, pp. -pro'ed: missuperver ment, n. -pro'mroved, pp. -pro'ed: missuperver ment, n. -pro'mroved, pp. -pro'ed: misforms, to give wrong information to: mis infor ming,
forms, to give wrong information to: mis infor ming,
forms, to give wrong information to: mis infor ming,
forms, to give wrong information to: mis infor ming,
forms, to give wrong information to: mis infor preting,
to form false opinions or notions: mis infor preting,
to the provided of the provi o happen ill.

who interprets wrongly: mis inter prets tion, neshin a mistaken or false interpretation.

misjudge, v. mis-fis (mis, wrong, and judge), to green county in form false opinions or notions of; to mistake: misjudg ing, imp.: misjudged, pp. sid: misjudg ment, an unjust judgment or determination.

mislay, v. mis-lis (mis, wrong, and lay), to put saide and not afterwards to recollect where; to lose; to lay in a wrong place, or out of its proper place: mislay ing, imp. -li ing: mislaid, pt. and pp. -lad.

mislay, v. mis-lis (mis, wrong, and lead), to lead, mislaid, pt. mis-lis (mis, imp.; mislaid, v. mis-lis (mis, wrong, and lead), to lead, not sating of the mislaid of the mislaid sating of into error; to deceive: mislaid ing, imp.: mislad, v. mis-lis (mis, wrong, and lead), to lead, to sating of the mislaid of the mis

mismanage, v. mis-mdn'dj (mis, wrong, and manage), to manage or conduct ill, as any matter of business: misman'aging, inp.: mismanaged, pp. -ajd: misman'agement, n. -dj-mismi, improper or wrong management of any matter or affair.

mismane, v. mis-ndn' (mis, wrong, and name), to call by the wrong name: misma ming, imp.: mismaned, pp. -ndm'd.

named, pp. nāmā. misnomer, n. m

guite, a womani, natreu or aversion to women: ma-og ynist, n. 4-nist, a woman-hater. mispickel, n. mispickel (said to be from old Ger. mispickel), arsenical pyrites, an arsenide with sul-phide of iron, of a tin-white colour and strong metallic lus

ic lustre.

misplace, v. mis.pilās' (mis, wrong, and place), to put in a wrong place; to set or place on an improper object, as confidence or affections: misplace fine, imp., misplaced, pp. pilās'. misplace misplacent, n. pilās'mēni: the state of being misplaced; the act of putting in a wrong place.

misprint, v. mis-print' (mis, wrong, and print), a mistake in printing; to print wrong: n. misprint on istake in printing; to print wrong: n. misprint'. ed, pp.
mispriston, n. mis-prikt'ūn (old F. mespris, a neject or contempt; mesprison, erro, offence—from

misprisson, n. mis-priza-in (old r. mispris, a ne-glect or contempt; mesprison, error, offence-from mesprendre, to mistake, to transgress), in law, a term applied to all such high offences as are under the de-gree of capital, but nearly bordering thereon; neglect,

gree of capital, but nearly bordering thereon; neglecu, negligence, or contempt.

misprize, v. mis-priz' (L. mis, wrong, and prize), to slight or undervalue.

mispronounce, v. mis-prō-noïons' (mis, wrong, and pronounce), to speak incorrectly; to pronounce wrongly: mis 'pronounc' cing, imp.: mis 'pronounced', pp.
noïonst: mis 'pronunc' cia tion, n. -nun'st-ā-shun.

-notionsf: mis pronun'cia*tion, n. -nun-st-a-shun, wrong or improper pronunciation. misquote, v. mis-kuof' (mis, wrong, and quote), to cite or quote incorrectiv; misquoting, imp.; misquoted, pp.; mis quota tion, n. kuof-id-shin, the act of quoting wrongly; the wrong quotation itself. misrate, v. mis-raf (mis, wrong, and rate), to reckon or estimate incorrectly; misrating, imp.; misra'ted,

pp. misreckon, v. mis·rěk'n (mis, wrong, and reckon), to compute incorrectly: misreck'oning, imp.: misreck'oned, pp. -rěk'nd.

oned, pp. -rek'nd.
misreport, v. mis're'.port' (mis. wrong, and report),
to give an incorrect account of; to make a wrong report: n. a false or incorrect account of: mis'report ing,
imp: mis'report ed pp.
misrepresent, v. mis-report-dedu' (mis, wrong, and
represent), to represent falsely or incorrectly: misrepresent ing, imp: misrep'resent'ed, pp: misrepresentation, n.-zên-dis'shin, a false or incorrect account
given from mistake, carelessness, or malice; a softened expression for a lie or falsehood,
misreputed. a. pp. misrep-nedial (mis wrong, and
misreputed. a. pp. misr-d-nedial (mis wrong, and

ened expression for a lie or falsehood.

misreputed, a pp. mis-ré-phi-tièd (mis, wrong, and
reputed), wrongly reputed.

misrule, v mis-rôt (mis, wrong, and rule), to role
wrongly or badly: n. unjust rule; disorder; confusion: misruling, imp.; misruled', pp. rolid'.

miss, n. mis (contraction of misrress), a title of address conferred on young unmarried wamen prefer

sion: misruling, imp.: misruled, pp. -role miss, n. mis (contraction of misress), a title of address conferred on young unmarried women, prefixed to the name, as Miss Brown, or Miss Jane Brown; a young girl; a kept misress; plu. misses, misses; missy, n. misses, misses; plu. misses, misses; missy, n. misses, with the misses. Dut. misses, misses, or missy, to misses, misses, to misses, to misses (all n. misses, to misses, to misses), and misses (but, misses, to misses, to misses, to omit; to be wanting; to perceive the want of; to mistake; to omit; to be wanting; to perceive the want of; to mistake; misring, inp.; ad, lost; wanting; absent: n. falling to hit the mark: missed, pp. miss.
missed, pn. miss. diff. [f. missel; mid. L. missele, massbook—from misses, the mass, which see), the R. Cath. Ch. ritual or mass-book.
missel, n. misseld, a bird of the thrush kind—so called from feeding on the berries of the misletoe, misseltoe—see miletoe.

misseltoe see misletoe.
misshape, v. mis-shap' (mis, wrong, and shape), to

give an ill form to; to shape ill: missha'ping, imp.
misshaped', pp. -shdpt'; missha'pen, a. -shd.pn, illformed; ugly.
missla, in. mis'll (L. missile, a missile; misslis,
that is thrown or cast—from missus, sent), a weapon
or thing thrown, or intended to be thrown, to hurt or
injure, as a lance, a spear, a bullet, a stone: adj. that
misslon, n. mish'sh (L. missum, to send: It. misslon, in. mish'sh (L. missum, to send: It. missione: F. mission), state of being sent by authority on
some special business; persons sent on some special
business or with some particular object in view; purpose of life; message; a station of missionaries in a
heathen country: missionary, a mish'sh-dr', pert.
to missions: n. one sent to preach the Gospel to the
heathen or the poor; one labouring to spread the Gospel, especially among a neglected population, in conmissus, sent: it. mission, a missive, a letter-from I
missus, sent: it. mission, a missive), a letter sent; a
missage: adj. linended to be sent; prepared for sent).

ing out

message: adj. intended to be sent; prepared for sending out.

misspel, v. mis-spel' (mis, wrong, and spell), to write with wrong letters; to spell wrongly: misspell-tling, imp.: n. a wrong spelling: misspelled', pp.-speld', adj. wrongly spelt. misspend, v. mis-spend (mis, wrong, and spend), to waste and consume to no purpose, to spend lill: misspent' ing, imp: misspent', pt. pp. spend: adj. lil: misspent' ing, imp: misspent', pp. misstate's, v. misstate's, v. misstate's and spend; consumed to no purpose, and stately to state misstate's, v. misstate's main, n. misstate's, v. misstate's main, n. men, an errone-ous representation, whether verbal or written. missy-see miss.

mist, n. mist (icel. mistr, a foggy darkness in the air: Dut. mist, mist; misteriem, to exhale a mist, to rain fine), the vapour of wator hanging over sea or land, less dense than a fog; vapour floating and falling in fine particles in the form of very small rain: that which dims, or obscures, or intercepts vision, as if it were vapour or a mist; misty: misty interventation, which is a mistry a mistry, a word of the presentation of the presen

misty.
mista'en, pp. mis-ian', a poetic spelling for mis-

taken.

mistake, v. mis-lak (mis, wrong, and take), to misunderstand; to conceive wrongly; to take one person
or thing for another; to err in opinion or judgment:
n. an error of any kind; a misconception; a bunder;
n. an error of any kind; a misconception; a bunder;
an oversight: mistaking, imp: mistaken, pp. 4d-km,
wrongly ndging; incorrect: mistook, pt. mis-takk,
did mistake: mistakable, a. mis-takkable, that may
be mistaken: mistakenly, ad. 4t. mistakingly,
ad. 4t.
mistaucht. v. mis-taky (mis. wrong, and taucht).

ad. -it.

mistaught, v. mis-icibi' (mis, wrong, and taught),
pt. and pp. of misteach; wrongly taught.

misteach, v. mis-icick' (mis, wrong, and teach), to instruct wrongly: misteach'ing, imp.: mistaught', pt.
and pp., which see.

mister, n. mis-icir (a misspelling of master—from I.

magister, a master), a common title of address to any
adult male, contracted into Mr.

mistily—see mist.

mistily—see mist.

mistily—see mist.

mistily—see mist.

mistily—nee v. mis-itm' (mis, wrong, and time), to
arrange ill as to time; not to adapt to the time: mistiming, imp.: n. the doing at a wrong time, or unseasonably: mistimed', pp. -itmd': adj. done out of
senson.

season.

mistitle, v. mis.Hill (mis, wrong, and tille), to designate by a wrong title or name: mistitling, imp. Hilling: mistitled, pp. -4ill.

Mistitled, p. 1-4ill.

mistote, pt. of mistake, which see.

mistral, n. mistird! (F.), the name given to a cold north wind, which blows with great violence from the Alps in winter and spring over Frevence and they all the mistrandate.

ley of the Rhone.

mistranslate, v. mis'trdns-lat' (mis, wrong, and
translate), to translate erroneously: mis translating,
inp.: mis'translated, pp.: mis'translating,
skikin, an erroneous version or translation, n. -ki
skikin, an erroneous version or translation,
mistract, v. mis-tret' (mis, wrong, and treat), to illtreat; to aluso: mistract'ing, imp.: mistract'ed, pp.:
mistract ment, n. -mént, ill treatment; abuse

mistress, n. mistres (old F. maistresse; F. matiresse, fem. of maitre, master: L. magistra, a mistress). résse, fem. of maitre, master: L. magistra, a mistresal, the fem. of master; a woman who instructs or governe a school; a female teacher; a woman who governe holds authority; a woman beloved and courted; a title or term of address applied to a married untilled wo-man, now contracted into and written Mis; the female head of a family; a concubine; a woman who holds something in possession; a woman who has skill a

something in possession, a something, mistrust, in mis-trief (mis, wrong, and trust), wais of confidence or trust; suspicion: v. to doubt; to suspect; to regard with suspicion: mistrust ing, hop; mistrust value, pp.; mistrust value, pp.; mistrust value, pp.; mistrust value, pp.; wanting confidence in: mistrust vally, ad. 4. mistune, v. mis-tân; (mis, wrong, and tune), to put out of tune; to tune wrongly: mistu ning, imp; mistrusd: on. 4tand.

out of tune; to tune wrongly; mistuning, imp.
mistuned; pp. dand?
misty, mistily, mistiness—see mist.
misunderstand, v. mistan-der-stand! (mis, wrong,
and understand), to take in a wrong sense; to misconceive: mis understanding, imp.: n. disagreemen;
dissension or slight difference; a softer name for a
quarrel; mis understood, pl. and pp. stood, did take
in a wrong sense.

in a wrong sense.

misusage, n. mis-ūz'dj (mis, wrong, and usage), ill
usage; abuse.

misuse, v. mis-ūz' (mis, wrong, and use), to treat er
use improperly; to treat ill; to use to a bad popose: n. mis-ūs', improper use; til treatment; wrong
application; misu'sing, imp. -zing: misused, pp.

misused, pp.

misy, n. mt/st (a miner's name), an impure sulphate of peroxide of fron, a mineral of a fine bright-rellow colour, and of friable structure.

country, and of Iriable Structure,
mite, n. mit (Dut. mite; Sp. mita; F. mite, a mite;
Gr. midas, a little creature that cuts beans, a small
insect not easily seen by the naked eye, found in
cheese and many other substances; mity, a mid,
containing mites.

containing mites.

mite, n. mit (F. mite, the smallest of coins—from
minute, very small: old Eng. mynutis, a very small
coin: Port. miudo, little), in Scrip... a small coin, a
little less than one-third of a farthing; a very little

minute, very small; old Eng. mynutis, a very small coin: Fort. miudo, little, in Scrip., a small cola, a little less than one-third of a farthing; a very little thing; a minute particle. mitigate, v. miti-pat (l. mitigatem, to soften, w allay or ease—from mitits, soft, mild: 1t. mitigare: F. mitigare; b. oalleviate or ease, as sufferings; to reduce or lessen, as a penalty or a disease; to soften it oappease; to soother: mitigating, imp.; adj. alleviatei; moderating; mitigated, pp.; adj. alleviatei; mederated: mitigant, a miti-todm, softening; diminishing or easing, as pain: mitigator, n. yed-ter, one who or that which mitigates: mitigable, n. miti-qoi-d, that may be alleviated or lessened; mit iga tion, n. yed-ten, the act of mitigating; the diminution or lessening of anything painful, severe, or calamitous: mitigating, a yed-file, bending to lessen or alleviate.

a. yed-file, bending to lessen or alleviate.

a. yed-file, bending to lessen or alleviate with the particle of th

with their axes at right angles mitrion, a mitri-fairm IL mitra, a headband, and forma, shape), in bot, shaped like a mitre; conical; hollow and open at the base.

mittens, n. plu. mitrax (F. mitains, a winter glove Gael. mutan, a muff, a thick glove; mutag, a glove without fingers), rough coverings for the hands to protect them from the cold; gloves without a separate

wering for each finger; gloves without fingers: to badde without mittens, to use roughly, uittimes, m. mittimes il. mittimus, we send), in its a warrant of commitment to prison, given by a majastast; a writ for removing records from one cart to another.

mitts, n. plu. mitz (contracted from mittens), gloves which do not cover each finger separately.

mitty—see mits.

which do not cover each inger separately, nity see mite.

nix, v. miks (L. mixtum, to mingle or mix; Gerl.

nix, v. miks (L. mixtum, to mingle or birx; Gael.

nix, to mix, to mingle or blend two or

new substances into one mass; to join or unite, as

th a crowd; to become united or blended; to be

shed or associated; mixing, imp: mixed, po
mixed, adj. consisting of various kinds; promiscuous; what, adj. consisting of various kinds; promiscious; at pure miner, n. miker's, one who or that which hiss: mix'edly, ad. edd-is mixture, n. mikes'dar or cher (l. mixtura, a mingling together), act of mix-ke; state of being mixed; a mass or compound formed by mixing two or more substances together; a liquid melicine formed of various ingredients; a liquid melicine formed of various ingredients; a liquid melicine formed of various ingredients. mixtilineal, a. mixes'i-fisse'ad, also mix'tilin'ear, a. der (l. mixturs, to mix, and timea, a line), containing or consisting of lines of various kinds, as straight and carred.

mizzen, n. wiz'n (F. misaine, the foresail of a ship; It memma, a triangular sail with a long sloping yard acqually divided, so that a small part at the lower and is before the mast—from mezzo, middle), the after-mast of the fixed sails of a ship; adj, hindmost; bearest the stern: mizzen-mast, in a three-masted sky, the mast that stands nearest the stern, and which supports the mizzen.

mearest the sterm: mizzen-mast, in a three-masted sig, the mast that stands nearest the stern, and which supports the mizzen.

mizzie, v. mizzi (Dut mizz, fog; micselen, to rain fine: Low Ger. majacein, to mizzie), to rain in very fine drops: mizzining, into, micking: mizzied, pp. mizzied, mammatis, a. mizzied, mi

mobeap, n. mobkdp' (old Eng. mobble, to muffle up: old but, moppen, to wrap up: Low Ger. mopp, a woman's cap), a kind of female undress for the head.

wasan's cap), a kind of female undress for the head, anothle, as mobil (i. mobile, casily moved, variable), asseptible of motion; fluid: mobility, n. mo-bilite, i. mobilities, v. mobilit

water-serpent.

Mocha, n. mocket (from Mocha, in Arabia), a fine description of coffee: mocha-stone, a white translucent variety of agate, containing brown markings resembling vegetable filaments or mosses—chiefly brought from Arabia; moss-agate.

from Arabia; moss-agate.

mock, v. mok (Ger. mucken, to make mouths at one;
Sp. mucca, a grimace: It. mucca, a mocking mouth;
Gr. mokos, mockery, to laugh at; to deride; to mimic in contempt; to subject to unnecessary disappointment; to fool; to tantalise; to make contemptions
sport of: adj. assumed; not real; false: n. any act of
contempt or derision; a sneer; insult: mock (ing, inp.:
adj. initiating in contempt or ridicule; treating with aq.: immating in contempt or rancture; treating with needest, needed, persons in such a content of the content er, n. mokén, one who mocks; a scoffer; a deceiver; mockery, n. én; the act of deriding and exposing to contempt by imitation or miniery; derision; sportive insuit or contempt; false show; imitation; subject of laughter or derision: vain effort; mockingly, ad. 4: mocking-bird, a N. Amer, bird, having the wonder-ful faculty of imitating the notes and cries of every bird of the forest: mock-lead or -ore, a sulphuret of these to make a mock of, to turn any person or thing

being moderate; restraint in indulgence; temperance; calmness of mind; equaninity; forbearance; moderate, at a. d. d. d. d. l. l. in music, denoting a movement between andante and allegro; moderately; modern, a modern [F. moderne, modern—from L. mode, just now, but of late: it, and Sp. moderno, late, recent, pert, to the present, or time not long past; late; recent; not anclent; n. one of modern times, as opposed to one of ane, times, used in plu; modernness, n. nds, the state of being modern: modernies, v. d.; to render modern; to give a modern form to: modernleing; imp; modernised, pp. 4.cd, rendered suitable for modern usage or style: mod'erniser, n. d-calshin, the rendering conformable to modern usage that which is anclent or antiquated; mod'ernism, n. d-tan, modern practice; something recently formed, as in language; origin not remote: mod'ernism, n. d-tan an anguage; origin not remote: mod'ernism, n. d-tan an anguage; origin not remote: mod'ernism, n. d-tan an anguage; origin not remote; mod'ernism, n. d-tan and name and remoternism. in language; origin not remote: mod'ernist, n. -ist, an admirer of the moderns: modern epoch, in geol., the

existing period, embracing all formations which owe their origin to causes now in action.

modest, a. modicest (l. modestus, that keeps within due bounds—from modus, measure, limit: lt. modesto: R. modeste), restrained by a due sense of propriety; not forward or bold; unobtrusive; diffident; becoming: not excessive; reasonable; not lewd; chaste; mod'estly, ad. -lt. mod'esty, n.-esti, the lowly estimation of one's own merits, importance, or powers; unassuming conduct; propriety of manner or behaviour; decency; decorum; chastity, modicum, n. modi-kim (l. modicus, small, not large—from modus, a measure), a little; a small quantity.

large—from modus, a measure), a little; a small quantity, modify, v. mödif-fi (L. modificatum, to measure, a limit, and factum, to make: It. modificate: F. modificatis, and factum, to make: It. modificate: F. modificate; slightly to change, as in the form or in the external qualities of a thing; to reshape; to vary; to moderate; to lower: modifying, imp.; ad; changing the form or external qualities; n. the act of slightly changing modified, pp. fid: ad; slightly changed; qualified in certain parts: modifier, n. fiver, one who or that which modifies: modifi able a, fid-bi, that may be slightly changed or altered in external appearance or in qualities: modifi ablility, n. fit-bill-ti, capability of being modified: modification, n. modificate of modifying; a slight change in form; any particular form or manner.
modifilm, n. modificate of recolly in arch, a rich ormented bracket, placed at regular intervals under the cornice of the Corinthian composite entablature.
modifile, n. modificate la tempolous, a small commensum of the cornice of the Corinthian composite entablature.
modiola, n. modificate la tempolous, a small commensum of the cornice of the Corinthian composite entablature.

modiols, n. mod-di-l-la (L. modolous, a small cornmeasure), a genus of bivalves, living and fossil, distinguished from the mussels by their habit of burrowingorder of the mussels by their habit of burrowingorder of the mussels by their habit of burrowingorder of the models, and the models of the models, a modorder of the models, and inflated in front. Inmodiologists, n. mod-di-ologists (L. modolous, a small
corn-measure, and Gr. opsis, sight), in geol., a bivalved
shell somewhat like the modols.

modish, a. mod-dish (from mode), according to the
mode or customary manner; in the mode; fashionable: modishly, ad. -H: modishness, n. -nds, state or
quality of being modish or fashionable: modishly, ad. -H: modishness, n. -nds, state
of fashion, particularly of dress; a woman who makes
addes' (F. -see mode), a woman who deals in articles of
fashion, particularly of dress; a woman who makes
addes' dresses in the style and mode of fashion.

modulate, n. mod-di-did (L. modalous, brought-fithin
a measure: It modulars F. moduler, to wary the voice
or musical sounds in a natural and pleasing manner;
to vary or inflect the pitch of the voice in reading or
speaking, in a pleasing manner; in music, to change
the key or mode: mod qulating, imp.: mod ulated, pp.:
add, varied; inflected; formed to a certain key; modulat'or, n. -di-dr, that which modulates: mod dux'tom,
n. -di-dr, that which modulates: mod dux'tom,
n. -di-dr, that which modulates: mod use time
module, n. mod-di-li (L. modulous, a small measure), in
arch, a measure or standard taken to regulate the
proportions of columns or the symmetry of the whole
building, as the diameter or semi-diameter of the base
of a shaft.

modulus, a small measure), in
modul

of a shart.

modulus, n. môd'û-lûs (L. modulus, a small measure), in math., the constant coefficient or multiplier in a function of a variable quantity.

modus, n. mô-lûs (L. modus, a measure), a mode or manner; n. compensation given in lieu of tithes.

modwall, n. môd'wâl, a bird that feeds on bees.

modwall, n. middiwdl, a bird that iceus on necessary Moss-Gothic, a mix-g-pdhik it (from Moesia, a name formerly given to the two modern Turkish provinces of Servia and Bulgaria), of or pertaining to the Goths who settled in Musia: n. the language of the Mosso-

Goths.

Mogul, n. mô-gil, or Great Mogul, the name given
to the emperor of the former empire of Hindostan.

mohair, n. mô-har (Ger. mohr: F. moire), a sort of
camlet; the hair of the Angora goat, a native of Asia
Minor; the cloth made of its hair; a general term for
cloth made of hair—see moire.

Mohammeda, n. mô-ham'ed, the founder of the
Bammedan religion: Mohammedan, a. mô-ham'ed-dan,
of or relating to Mohammed or to his religion: n. a

believer in Mohammed: Moham'medanise, v. -ts. to convert or make conformable to the religion of Mohammed: Mohammed Mohammed Mohammed, he principles of which are contained in the Koran. Note.—The above words are also spelt, Mahomet, Mahometan, Mahometan, Mahometan, Mahometan, Mahometan, Mahometan, Mahometan, Mahometan, Mahometan, and the sease of mohammetan of a tribe of the same name; during last century, a name applied to a class of ruffinas in London who prowied about at night committing outrages.

mohur, n. möhör (Pers. muhr. a gold coin), a gold coin of British India, equal to 15 rupees.

Mohurum, n. mö-hör' (Pers. muhr. a gold coin), a gold coin of British India, equal to 15 rupees.

Mohurum, n. mö-hör' (Pers. muhr. a gold coin), a gold coin of British India, equal to 15 rupees.

prophet. modica, n. möji'dör (F. moidore, a spelling of the moidore, n. möji'dör (F. moidore, a spelling of the Port. moeda d'ouro, money of gold), a Portuguese gold coin, equal to 27s. sterling.

moiety, n. moji'é-it (F. moitid, half—from L. medicas, the place in the middle), the half; one of two

motety, n. mojet-ii (F. motici, half—from L. medietas, the place in the middle), the half; one of two
equal parts.

moil, v. moji (F. motici), to wet: It. moliare, to
soak), to wet; to daub with dirk.

moil, v. moji (F. motos, labour, tol): L. molior, I
tol), to toll or labour; to drudge: moil'ing, imp.;

moiled, pp. mojid.

moire, n. mucalor (F. motic, same as mohair, which
see), a clouded or mottled appearance on metallic or
textile fabrics; watered or clouded sifk; mohair:

moire-antique, a superior style of watered sifk: mohair
moire-antique, a superior style of watered sifk: mohair
moire-antique, a superior style of watered sifk; mohair
moire-antique, a superior style of watered sifk: mohair
moire-antique, a mojis of the moiste; Gris, mucost; Milan,
moisc, wet, amp; Sw. must, juice), damp; wet in a
small degree; juley; containing water or other liquid:
moist ness, n. -nès, dampness; a slight degree of wetmess: moisten, v. mojis-in, to wet in a small degree;
to damp: moistening, imp. mojis-ining: moistened, pr.
mojis-nic moistener, n. mojis-in-r, that which moistens: moisture, n. mojis-in-r, that which moistens: moisture, n. mojis-in-r, that which moistens: moisture, r. molair, a mill; molaris, a millstone: It. molare; F. molaire, molar), a double tooli
or grinder: adj. grinding; used for grinding, as a
molar tooth.

molasse, n. mol-las' (F. molasse, flabby, flimy: L

mollasse, n. mol-las' (F. molasse; It. melasse, mo

molasses, n. mol-las' (F. melasse; It. melasse, mo

molasses, n. mol-las' (F. melasse; It. melasse, mo

naceous beds which constitute the middle Teritaries naceous beds which constitute the middle Teritaries of Switzerland.

molasses, n. mol-Ms-fer (F. mellasses; It. melasse, molasses; Sp. mellaza, the dregs of honey, the drainings of sugar—from Gr. mels, honey—gen. mekkon, syruwhich drains from raw sugar when cooling; treacie.

mole, n. mol (Ger. mahl, a stain, a spot; Sock mad, a spot in cloth; Sw. mal, a mark; L. macsua, a spot or blemish), a spot or permanent mark on some part of the human skin.

mole, n. mol (L. moles, a huge mass or pile; R. mole; n. mol; a massive work of stones formed is the sea to protect a harbour from the violence of the waves; a huge shapeless mass.

mole, n. mol (Dut. mol, a mole; Ger. maulacefrom its habit of casting up little hillocks of mould or earth, a small animal which burrows in the ground and throws up mould or earth; mole-bat, a lumpy sea-fish; mole-cast, a mole-lill; mole-cricket, a crain burrowing insect; mole-syda, a nearly blind: mole-hill, a little hillock thrown up by moles; any indicating the season of the fer of a mole, mole, in mole side, in mole-side, a mountain of a mel-hill; moleskin, n. mol-side (mole, and asin), a statistic of the standard of the mole of a mole and the order of the fer of a mole, use the continuous course of a mole, men; mole-rack, the underground course of a mole men; mole-rack mole, n. mol (L. mole, a flate conception; it melt. mole, n. mole, n. moles, a mass of deshy matter generated in the uterus, a mole order, a matter or affect of the mole, a mass of deshy matter generated in the uterus.

in the uterus.

molecule, n. moli-k-kil [F. molicule, a particle of
matter or air—from L. moles, a mass), a small mass;
a very minute particle of matter; one of the elementary particles into which all bodies are supposed to be
resolvable: molecular, a. molicid-ki-p, part, to or
sisting of molecules: molecular try, n. der-k-k, the
state of being molecular; the state of consisting of
molecules: molecular attraction, that force or perform

by which the particles or molecules that compose a bely are kept together in one mass.

mainst, v. molest' [L. molestus, troublesome, offendre: R. molecter; to molest), to disture, brushle, or very to amony; to render uneasy: molest'-ing, imp.: molest'ed, pp.: molest'er, n. -er, one who molects: molestation, n. mol'est'41-shim, annoyance; molestation, n. molect'effol, trouble-molesse given: molestati, a. molection, annoyance;

Mainist, n. mcTun-ist, in the R. Cath. Ch., a fol-lower of the religious opinions of Molina, a Spanish lesuit, who taught a system of opinions on grace and predestination somewhat resembling those of the Ar-

precisination somewhat resembling those of the Arminians among Protestants.

modical, An. maula. Turk. molla—from salah, n. mollud. At. maula. Turk. molla—from eact, to rule, the title of the highest order of judges in the furkish empire.

mality, v. mollid-fig. R. mollifer: It. mollificare, to reader soft or supple, to mollify—from L. mollity, soft, and facto, I make, to calm; pp. ad., softening; mitigating: mollifying, imp.; ad., softening; mitigating: mollifying, imp.; ad., softening; mitigating: mollified; pp. fid: mollifier, n. file, one who what which softens or appeases: mollifi able, a.-d. it has may be softened; capable of being mollified; mollified, n. n. file, shain, the act of mollifying; is state of being mollified.

mollifies, n. mollishi-te; (L. mollities, softness), in ms., a diseased softening of an organ, or part of an expa.

mellese, n. mol'ilesk, mol'illese, n. plu. l'disks (L. mol-leses, soft.—from moltis, soft; mollusca, a nut with a safi shell; molluscum, a species of fungus growing on the maple-tree), one of a class of animals whose loties are soft and destitute of a bony skeleton—as mails, oysters, and shell-sh in general; mollusca, a pla. mol-iles-kd, one of Cuvier's grand divisions of its samual kingdom, which includes all the shell-she prepa—so called in reference to the circumstance that at these creatures have soft bodies, and are unsup-lotted by any internal framework sufficient to merit the same of a skeleton; molluscan a moll-ink-kdn. name of a skeleton; molluscan, a. mol·lus:kdr mame or a akeleton: molluscan, a mollusckan, as mollusckan, as malluscous, a kais, pert. to or resembling the malesca: molluskite, n molluskit, in ged., a dark-leven carbonaccous substance occurring in shelly meries, originating from the mineral transmutation of the soft bodies of the mollusca.

The meliuscoula, n. plu mollusca, in the mollusca, and Gr. etdos, appearance), a term applied to these mollusca which have accelerated.

and Gr. etdos, appearance), a term applied to emolluscs which have coriaceous or horny integu-

Maloch, n. molick (Heb. molech, king), the chief fold the anc. Phenicians and Ammonites; a genus of hards found in Australia.

melecuma, m. mol-fos-sul (Gr. Molossos, belonging to the Molossians, in Epirus), in Gr. verse, a metrical rene consisting of three long syllables.

melten, a mol-fra (pp. of melt, which see), made of meltal metal.

mety, n. m6:18 (Gr. molu; L. moly, moly), wild gar-lie; a fabulous herb having a white flower and a black root, mentioned by Homer as possessing secret

black root, mentioned by Homer as possessing secret power.

malybdama, n. mdi'lo-di'nd, also molybdenite, n. mdi'lo-di'nd; (Gr. molubdaina, a mass of lead—from soubdos, lead: I. molybdama), an ore found in varieus rocks, and in veins with tin and other ores, closely resembling in colour that of fresh-cut metallic lead: melybdamama, n. mdi'lo-di'nim, a very rare, white, brittle metal, obtained with difficulty from its ore, molybdanic: molybdamama, a mol-lo-di-nila, also molyb'dic, a. ddk, pert. to molybdana, or obtained from it: melybdame acid, an acid having a sharp metallic taste, and forming certain saits called molybdates: melybdate acid, an acid having a sharp metallic taste, and forming certain saits called molybdates: melybdate acid, miseral, occurring as an incrustation, of various shades of yellow to pale green, only used in laboratories for yielding molybdaum, and for making molybdic acid.

messassis, n. mol-ment (L. momentum, movement, messassis), n. mol-ment (L. momentum, movement, p. messassis), n. mol-ment (L. momentum, movement, p. messassis).

modybdic acid.

moment, n. mo'ment (L. momentum, movement, a
very small portion of anything—from moveo, I move: R. momendo: F. momend; the smallest possible portion
of time; an instant; one-sixtleth part of a minute; importance; value; force: momentary, a. mo'mente'n-t,
done in an instant; lasting an extremely short time:
mo'mentar'lly, ad. d-'t-fit, also mo'mently, ad. di, for
a moment; every moment: momentous, a. mo-ment'
de, important; weight; of great consequence: moment'exity, ad. di: moment ourness, n. nee, state of

being of the utmost consequence: momentum, n. mô-ment um, impetus; in mech., quantity of motion in a

memi-im, impetus; in mech, quantus, or moving body, momiler, n. momit-er (F. momier – from old F. momer, to mumm—see mumm), on the Continent, a term of reproach or contempt—applied to certain sectaries among Protestants, particularly in Switzer-

Momus, n. mo'mus (Gr. momos, derision), in anc. myth., the god presiding over ridicule, mirth, and raillery.

myth., the god presiding over ridicule, mirth, and raillery.

mon, món, also mono, món's (Gr. monos, alone,
a preñx, signifying alone; single; solitary; only one,
monachal, a. món'a-kdl (Gr. monachos, a monkfrom monos, alone: It. monacale: F. monacal), pert.
to monks or a monastic life; living alone; solitary:
mon'achism, n. *ktzm, the system, the influences, and
the state, of a monastic life.

monad, n. môn'ad (Gr. monas, unity, a monad—gen.
monados—from monos, alone: It. and F. monade), an
indivisible thing; that which is one; an ultimate
atom; the simplest and extremely minute kind of
microscopic animalcules: monadic, a. món-dá-lt, also
monadical, s. *kdl, resembling a monad.
monadelphia, n. món'ad-dél'; d. Gr. monos, alone,
and adelphos, a brother), in bot., a class of plants having hermaphrodite flowers, in which all the stamens
achough who the pistil passer: mon'ache: flamency,
one of the monadelphia: mon'ache' phian, a. *f-len,
also mon'adel' phous, a. *fis, pert. to the monadelphia
raving the stamens united into one bundle by union
of their filaments.
monandria, n. món-dn'dr'a-d (Gr. monos, slone, and
aner, a man—gen. andros), in bot., a class of plants
which have only one stamen: monand'drana, a. dr'a-dn,
also monan'drous, a. dr'as, having one stamen only.
monarch. n. món'ark'(Gr. monarchos, one who reigns

also monan'dro so monan'drous, s. -drus, having one stamen only monarch n. mon'ark (Gr. monarches, one who reign

monarch, n. môn'ark(Gr. monarchos, one who reigns alone, a monarch—from mones, alone, and archein, to rule: F. monarque: It. monarcho, the prince or ruler of a country; a king; a sovereign; a person or thing superior to there of the same kind: ad, supreme; ruling: monarchal, a. môn'arkāl, regal; suitable to a monarch; monarchical, a. *kit. kal; of or relating to a monarch; so monarchical, a. *kit. kal; of or relating to a monarch; to play the monarch ruler: monarchical, y. *do. *li* monarchical, or non'archical, n. *kit. an advocate of noor of monarch; mon'archical, n. *kit. an advocate of monarchy: mon'archical, n. *kit. an advocate of monarchy: mon'archical, n. *kit. an advocate of monarchy: mon'archy, n. *kit, a state or government in which the supreme power is vested in a single person, being either limited or absolute; a kingdom; an empire.

ment in which the supreme power is vested in a single person, being either limited or absolute; a king-dom; an empire.

monastery, n. mön'ās-tēr'i, or mön'ās-tr'i (Gr. monas-terion, a place where one may live in solitude—from u. monos, alone; It. monastero: E. monastero, a re-ported in the monastero of the monastero, a re-for either monks or nuns, but more usually the for-mer: monastic, a. môn-ās-tic, also monastical, a. -ti-kal, pert. to monks or to monasteries; secluded from the world; devoted to religion: monas'tically, ad. 4r. monastic, n. -tik, a monk: monas'ticism, n. -ti-tem, monastic, n. -tik, a monk: monas'ticism, n. -ti-tem, monastic, n. -tik, a mona'ticism, n. -ti-tem, monastic life: monas'ticon, n. -ti-kon, a book on monasteries.

Monday, n. min'ād (AS. monandag, the day sacred to the moon—from mona, the moon, and daeg, a day), the second day of the week.

monds, n. môngā (F. world), a number or circle of people who know and visit each other; the world; society: bean-monde, n. bō-môngā' (F.), the fashion-salle world: demi-monde, dām'i. a genteel name for the so-called higher class of prostitutes in every large

the so-called higher class of prostitutes in every large town and city in the so-called higher class of prostitutes in every large town and city in the solution of the soluti

MONT

montem, n. monitim (L. mons, a mountain—gen. monitis), an anc. custom among the scholars of Eton School of making a procession every third year on Whit-Tuesday to a tumulus (ad montem) near the Bath road, and collecting money from persons present or passing, now shollshed.

month, n. mainth (AS. monath, a month—from mona, the mono: L. mensis; Gr. men.; Ger. monat, the period of the moon is evolution; Goth. mens. Itech monat, Ger. monat, Ger. monat; Gr. mens, the moon, the twelfish month, y. a. 'd. happening once smooth, or every month: lasting a month: sad in every month: n. a monthly publication; calendar month, one of the iwelve divisions of the year, from 28 to 31 days in each: lumar month, one revolution of the moon.

monticle, n. moni-ti-ti, also moniticula, n. -tall (a dim.—from L. mons, a mountain or great hill—gen. monities), a little mount; a hillock: moniticulate, n. moni-tion, many small projections: monton, n. moni-tion, among miners, a heap of ore; a mass under the process of analgamation.

monument, n. monitiman; (in monituration, a monoration, moniticulate, a. moniticulate, a. monoration, monument, and monoration, monument of folloy or wisdom: monument ally, ad. -ti. mood: monoration, monoration, and the monoration monoration, monoration

of music.

of music.

Mon, n. mon (see month), the luminary of the night which revolves round the earth; the sciellite of the earth; a month; moment, n. mon's, a little moon: moony, a mon's, pert to the moon: moonless, a .les, without moonlight: moonbeam, a ray of light from the moon: moon-salf, a mass of fleshy matter generated in the uterus; a dolt; a stupid follow: moon-salf, a fish so called from the shape of its tail-fin: moonlight, a illuminated by the moon; occurring during or by moonlight: n. the light of the moon: moonlight, a -lift, illuminated by the moon; morahine, the light of the moon; morahine, a ston, also named dularia, of a whyte moonstone, a stone, also named dularia, of a whyte of the moon; mere show without substance or reality: moonstone, a stone, also named adularia, of a white colour, or of a yellowish or greenish white—so called from the beautiful play of light which it exhibits: moon-struck, a affected by the influence of the moon; silly; lunatic.

moonshee, n. môn'shê (Ar. munshi, a writer), a Mohammedan professor or teacher of languages—so called in the E Indies; a Mussulman interpreter or scribe

soribe.

moor, n. môr (Icel. mor, peat, turf, moor; myrf, a
marsh: Dut moer, a bleak swamp or marsh), an extensive tract of waste land, covered with patches of
heath, and having a poor light soil, sometimes murshy
and peaty: moor'lah, a -4st, marshy; cnny: moor'y,
a -t, sterile; marshy; moor-buxzard, a moor-bird:
moor-cock, moor-fowl, or moor-hen, red game or
grouse: moor'land, n. heath-overed and marshy
land: moor'stone, n. granite found on the surface of a
moor.

Moor, n. môr (L. Maurus, an inhabitant of the eastern part of Africa—from Gr. mauros, black: Bomm. maur, coal-dust: F. maure or more, a Moorl, a native of the northern part of Africa—called by the anc. Romans, Mauritanta, from the colour of the people, the word meaning literally "dark-complexioned people"; one of the people from Africa who conquered Spain in the eighth contury—these were, however, strictly Arabs, the Moors crossing much later: Moorlish, a. 4sh, port. to the people called Moors.

moor, v. môr (Sp. amarrar; F. amarrer, to fasten,

to moor: Dut. morres, to tiel, to confine or make fast a ship, by means of cables or chains and anchors, in a particular station; to be confined to a particular station; to be confined to a particular station, as a ship: mooring, imp.: n. the act of securing a ship to one position, or alongwide a landing-place; moored, pp. mord, made fast in a station: moorage, m. mor-da, a place for mooring; moorings, n. pin. -ings, the anchors or buoys laid in a river or harbour in order that a ship may confine itself to one position; said of a ship lying with more than one anchor out. out

tion; said of a ship lying with more than one auchor out.

moose, n. môs (an Indian name), the largest of the deer kind: moose-deer, the Amer. elk.

moot, v. môs (AR. mot or gemos, an assembly; motan, to cite before the moot, or court of justice—see mast), to bring forward a subject for discussion; to discuss a question, as in a court of justice; to argue or plead on a supposed came by way of exercise; as in moot-case, a presente me blead, mp. mooting or moot-case, presente et plead, mp. mooting or debated; moot-hill, a mound or beight on which justice was anciently administered: moot-point, a doubtful point; a point which admits of being mooted or argued on opposite sides, mop, n. môp (L. mappo, a table-napkin: Gael mob, a tuft; mobach, shagg; prov. Rng. mop, a napkin, a tuft of grass), a bunch of strips of cloth or coarse yam, fastened to a stick or handle, and used for cleaning floors: v. to clean or rub with a mop: mopping, imp.
mopped, p. môps: mospet, n. mop'et, also mop'et, n. si (dim of mop), a child's baby made up of rag;; a term of foundness applied to mott: pnv. Rng. mon. a fool: moune, a sift fellow!

little girls.

mope, v. mop (Dut. moppen, to make wry faces, to pout: prov. Eng. mop, a fool; mouse, a silly fellow), to be dull, stupid, or drowsy; to be spiriless or gloomy from discontent: B. a person low in spirits: moping, inp, mopping; add, insective and affected with dulness; eloomy: moped, pp. mope'; mo plank, a. spich, dull; stupid; spiritless: mop in the state of bed pulled to the state of bed pulled. In mother and mouse and mouse and mouse and mouse and mouse and mouse and mouse.

being silent, inactive, and dispirited.

moppet and mopsey—see mop,
mora, n. môrd, a valuable S. Amer. wood, pecuinary adapted for ship's timbers and planks, for which
it is extensively used; also the tree.

moraine, n. môrdne, n. moraines, n. plu. môrdne; (P.
moraine, a moraine: It. mora, a heap of stones), acdiges and terminations of all great that of the colleges and terminations of all great that of the moral, a môrda (L. morails, of or belonging to mends
or manners—from mos. manner, waw—see, morals: It.

moral, a m6s-tal (L. moralis, of or belonging to mensis or manners—from mos, manner, way—gen, moris: it, morale: F. moral, pert, to or founded on the practices or conduct of men with reference to right and wrong, in their intercourse with others; right; just; supported by the evidence of reason or probability; founded on experience, as a moral certainty: n. the lesson taught by a fiction or fable; the practical lesson which a thing is fitted or designed to convey; mor'ally, ad. -la, according to the rules of morality; according to the divine law; according to the ordinal course of things and of human judgment: moralise, v. mór·dl-tz, to think, speak, or write on subjects relating to right and wrong; to make reflections or remarks on good or evil, or on virtue or vice among men; to furnish and wrong; to make reflections or remarks on good or evil, or on virtue or vice among men; to furnish with a moral: mor all'sing, imp, mor allsed, pp. 422; mor allsed, pp. 422; also mor allset, n. 42-2r, also mor allset, n. 42-2r, one who moralises; one who teaches the duties of life: mor allsa tion, n. 4-4xi-8win, the act of moralising; explanation in a moral sense; morality, n. mo-rdi-4-fi, the doctrine or science of man's duties; the quality of an action which renders it good or bad: morals, english morals, the practice of the duties of life; course plu, morals, the practice of the duties of life; course regard to good or evil: moral agent, a person capable of understanding the distinction between right and regard to good or evil: moral agent, a person capable of understanding the distinction between right and wrong: moral philosophy, the science which treats of man's social relations and duties; ethics: moral sense, the feelings with which we regard the conduct and dispositions of others.

morale, n. mo-rds' (F.), moral condition with respect to zeal, spirit, hope, and confidence; mental state, morass, n. mo-rds' (Dan. morads; Ger. morass, a morass; Icel. myri, a marsh—from mor. peat, turf: connected with moor, a tract of waste land), a tract of soft wet moor or bog; fenny ground; a marsh: morass' peaks, a. rds'st, marshy; fenny.

manalegue, n. mön'ó-lög (Gr. monos, alone, and less, speach), a speach or poem uttered by a person alone; a soliloquy: monologist, n. mō-nōl'ò-jist, a witer or performer of monologues: monol ogy, n. ji, shabit of soliloquising, or of monopolising conver-

motion.

monomaria, n. mön'ó-má'ni-á (Gr. monos, alone, má monai, madnesa, confined to one partirular subject: mon'oma niace, n. mi-ák, one affected with monomania: adj. affected with monomania: adj. affected with the monomania, or affected with it.

monomania, or

egui or similar, said of certain systems of crystallistics.

messmelal—see under monome.

messmelal—see under monos, single, and

messmelal—see the lips—from mus, a muscle), a term

ensent par single adductor muscle, such as the oysters

and cham-shells: mon'omy'ary, n. -mid-rt, a bivaive

see the single adductor muscle, such as the oysters

and cham-shells: mon'omy'ary, n. -mid-rt, a bivaive

sit content par single adductor muscle, such as the oysters

and cham-shells: mon'omy'ary, n. -mid-rt, a bivaive

sit content par single adductor muscle, such as the oysters

and cham-shells: mon'omy'ary, n. -mid-rt, a bivaive

sit content par single adductor muscle, such as the oysters

and shells: mon'omy'ary, n. -mid-rt, a bivaive

sit content par single adductor muscle, such as the oysters

sampathous, a. mon'o-pel-d-like Ger. monos, alone,

messphyllous, a. mon'o-pel-d-like or mon's fullist (n.

messphyllous, a. mon'of'l-like or mon's fullist (or.

monophysite, n. mon'of'l-stif (Gr. monos, alone, and

plate, nature), one who maintains that Christ had

cophysite, n. monof-t-sit (Gr. monos, alone, and a nature), one who maintains that Christ had

monopolise, v. monopolise-from Gr. monopoliser; Sp. manpolisar, to monopolise-from Gr. monos, alone, sad poles, I sell), to purchase or obtain possession of the whole of anything with the view of selling at an indipoteo, I selli, to purchase or obtain possession of the whole of anything with the view of selling at an abused price and controlling the market; to obtain of engross the whole: monopolding, imp.; adj. obtaining the sole power or right; engrossing: monopolding, p. -lind: monopolding, imp.; adj. obtaining the sole power or right; engrossing: monopoldied, pp. -lind: monopolding, imp. -lind: monopold, imp. -lind: monopolding, imp. -lind: monopolding, imp. -lind: monos, alone, and person, a wingl, one-winged, used to designate a temple without a cella, composed of columns arranged in a circle and supporting a conical roof.

menoptote, imp. -lind: monopold (Gr. monos, alone, plotis, imp. - apt to fall), in grams, a noun having but ease oblique case-ending, messeguale, a môn-ôr-gdn'tk (Gr. monos, alone, and organos, a sepal), having the sepals which compose a flower united at their edges or margins so as to same a tube; gamosespalous, amonopolitic, monos, alone, and spradon, a sepal, having the sepals which compose a flower united at their edges or margins so as to same a tube; gamosespalous, and spradon, a sepal, having the sepals which compose a flower united at their edges or margins so as to same a tube; gamosespalous, -monopolitic, and promos, alone, and sprame, a codi, one-seeded; applied to a fruit having ealy one seed: mea' esparm, n -gdrm, a plant of one seed only.

and spermed, seem; was easily one seed : men' osperm, n. -sperm, n. -sperm, n. sperm, n. sperm of spermer of spermer

moneyllable, n. môniô-stillabl (gr. mones, alone, and suitable, a syllable), a word of one syllable: monö-syllable, s. 4dô-tt, consisting of words of one syllable. monö-monthalamous, a. môniô-thdid-mus (Gr. monos, single, and tholamos, a bamber), one-chamberd—monos,

single, and thalamos, a chamber), one-chambered—applied to shells
monothecal, a. mon'to-the-kell/Gr. monos, single, and
theles, a sheath), in bot., having a single loculament.
monothelium, n. mon'to-the-tem (Gr. monos, alone,
and Theos, God), the belief in the existence of only
one God: mon'the-line, n. -the-tes, one who believes
that there is but one God: mon'othelistic, a. -to-tie,
port, to monothelism.

pert. to monotheism.

monotomous, a. mô-nôtiô-mús (Gr. monos, alone, and temno, I cut), in miss., having its cleavage distinct in monotomous, a. mô-nôtiô-mús (Gr. monos, alone, and temno, a cound), a succession of sounds having the same pitch; an unvaried tone of voice: monotomous, a. mô-nôtiô-nús, having a continued sameness of sound; continued with dull uniformity: monotomous, a. mô-nôtiô-nús, having a continued sameness of sound; continued with dull uniformity: monotomously, a. d.: monotomy, n. mô-nôtiô-nú, dull uniformity of tone or sound in speaking, reading, or singing; a sameness; a want of variety.

monotrematous, a. môniô-trêmid-tús (Gr. monos, single, and trema, a hole or opening), having only one external outlet for the passasge of excrements, as certain animals: monotreme, n. môniô-trêm, one of the mon'otrem'ata, -trêmid-tús, or monotrematous animals.

the mon

monotriglyph, n. mön'ö tri'glif (Gr. monos, alone, and Eng. triglyph), such an intercolumniation in the Doric order as brings only one triglyph over each

column. monseigneur, n. möng-sen-yer (F. monseigneur-from mon, my, and seigneur, lord), in France, a title of courtesy prefixed to names of persons of high rank, or to titles of noblemen; my lord; your grace or highness: messeigneur, n. plu mês-sen-yers, my

rank, or to titles of noblemen; my lord; your grace or highness: messeigneurs, n. plu mås-sen-yérs', my lords.

monsieur, n. mös-sei (F. monsieur—from mon, my, and sieur, sir, master), sir; Mr; a Frenchman, in slight contempt: messieurs, n. plu mås-sin, sir; sir; a monsoon, n. mön-sön' (F. monson: Fort. mongao—from Ar. maasaan or mausin, season), a periodical wind of the Indian and Arabianseas, blowing regularly from the south-west from April to October, and from the north-east during the other half of the year.

monster, n. mön-sier (I. monsirum, anything sirange or wonderful: F. monsire: Sp. monsiro), anything out the north-east during the other half of the year.

monster, n. mön-sier (I. monsirum, anything untenamon) large: monstrous, a mön-siris, unnatural in form; huge; enormous; shocking; hastful; horrible: ad. in a monstrous manner; exceedingly: very much: mon strous-y, ad. di, mon strouses, n. nös, the state of being monstrous: monstrosity, n. mön-sirösi-ti, an unnatural production; that which is monstrous; a monster. monstrons, shewing), in the R. Cath. Ch., a highly-ornamented article, consisting of a hollow transparent headpleee and stand, in which the consecrated wafer is placed for the view of the congregation.

montanie, a. mön-idn-sik (I. monstrous, dwelling upon the mountains—from mons, a mountain), perf. to or consisting of montains.

montanist, n. mön-idn-sid, so the contract of Montanus a Phrygian hishop of the 2d century, who pretended that he was inspired by the Holy Ghost to instruct mon tanist, n. mön-idn-sid, e.—from monder, to mountain tand, n. montanist, n. mo

tanus.

montant, n. mön'dant (F.—from monter, to mount—from L. mons, a mountain), a term in fencing; any puright piece in framework de péd-ta' (F. mount of piety; l. monte de piete, n. möng'de péd-ta' (F. mount of piety; l. monte de pieto), a pawnbroking establishment in France and other parts on the Continent, generally kept by the Government, where money is lent to necessitous persons at a low rate of interest. From, in Italy, celebrated for its fossil fashes, found in a fissile cream-coloured limestone of the Upper Tertary age.

tiary age

monteith, n. mon-teih' (after the inventor), a vessel in which glasses are washed.

a mixture of lime, sand, and water, used as a cement

a mixture of lime, sand, and water, used as a cement for building with stones or bricks.

mortgage, n. mór-gaf (F. mort, dead, and gage, a token or pledge), the grant of lands or houses to a creditor in security for the repayment of his money, with the condition that in case of non-payment at a certain time the estate becomes dead—that is, passes wholly into the hands of the creditor; state of bedieved to be creditor in security for a debt; to pledge; to put to pledge; mortgaging, imp. 4ng; mortgaged, pp.-gdd: adj. conveyed or granted, as real property in security for a debt; mortgager, n. mór-gd-fer, the person who grants lands or houses in security for debt: mortgage, n. gd-gd; the person to whom an estate is mortgaged.

mortiferous, a. môr-tif-fer-ils (L. mortifer, death-mortiferous, a. môr-tif-fer-ils (L. mortifer, death-

debt: mortgagee', n. -gd-je', the person to whom an estate is mortgaged.

mortifereous, a mortgaged dero. I bear, bornderous, a mortgaged dero. I bear, bringmor producing death, edadh, and fero. I bear, bringmor producing death; deadly; fatal.

mortify-from L. mors, death, and facto, I make: F. mortify-from L. mors, death, and facto, I make: F. mortify-from L. mors, death, and facto, I make: F. mortifer), to destroy vital qualities; to subdue or bring into subjection, as the appetites or passions; to suddue the body to the mind, as by abstinence or severities; to humble or depress; to vex; to lose vitality, as flesh; to become corrupt: mortfying, imp.: adj. that tends to humble or abase; humbling; vexing; becoming mortfled; mort fised, p. fid: adj. humbled; vexed; subdued; affected with gaugrene: mortifier, n. files, n. files, nor time, depression by disappointment; subjection of the passions; the death of a part of a living body: mortflyingly, ad. fs.

mortise, n. mortfie (F. mortoice, a mortise-from L. morsism, to bite), the hole cut in one had a mortise in: mortising, imp: mortised, pp. fist: adj. joined by a mortise and tenon.

mortling—see morting.

mortmain, n. mortfienda (F. mort dead and mortise in: mortling, n. mortmain, n. mortfienda (F. mort dead and mortise).

mor taing, mp! mor there, pp. 4-ss; adv. joined by mortling—see mortling.
mortmail, n. mortmail.
mortmail, n. mortmail.
mortma

morus, n. mó-rūs (i. morus; it. moru), the mulberrytree.

mosseaurus, n. mós-és-szőe-rūs, or morasan'rus (i.
mosa, the river Meuse, on which Mestricht is situated,
and Gr. sauros, a lizard), in geot, a gigantic marinereptile of the Upper Chalk, allied to the crocodile—socalled from its first being found in the Mestricht beds.

Mosaic, a. mô-ta-tik, also Mosa-ical, a. -t-k-di, pert.
to Moses or his writings: Mosa-ically, ad. -tl.
mosaic, n. mó-ta-tik, or mosaic-all, a. -t-k-di, pert.
to Moses or his writings: Mosa-ically, ad. -tl.
mosaic, n. mó-ta-tik, or mosaic-all, a. -t-di, pert.
to Moses or his writings: Mosa-ically, ad. -tl.
mosaic-um, or mosa-icum opus, mosalc-work;
mosaic-um, mosa-origin not known, but supposed
to be from Gr. mouseion, a place dedicated to study
and the muses, a museum), designs formed with small
pleces of coloured glass, stones, or pebbles, cemented
on a ground of stucco or inlaid upon metal; the art of
so designing: mosa-ic, a., also mosa-ical, a. -ta-ti-k-di,
relating to or composed of mosai-cowork: mosa-ically,
ad. -tl. mosa-ic-gold, a fine gold-coloured variety of
brass; an alloy of copper, zinc, and gold.
mosasaurus, mos-id-al-tel (Gr. mos-hos, a tender shoot:
moschus, n. mós-id-al-tel (Gr. mos-hos, a tender shoot:
smal like musk,
moschus, n. mós-id-sis (Gr. moschos; L. muscus,
musk), a genus of animals; the musk-deer; the musk
used as a remedial agent by homosopathists.
Moselle, n. mós-zell, a white wine from Moselle, in
France.

France, Moslem, n. mös'lèm (Ar. muslim, a true believer), an orthodox Mohanmedan; a Mussulman. mosque, n. mösk (F. mosquée A. m. masjid), a Mohanmedan place of worship. mosquito. n. mös-ke'd (Sp. mosquito—from mosca; L. mus-a, a II; F. moustique), a gnat-like fly, common in the marsha and low grounds of many countries,

very annoying from its stinging powers; also written

very annoying from its stinging powers; also written musquito.

moss, n. môs (F. mousse; it. musco; L. muscus; Gr. moss, n. ons; Dut. mos, n. onld: I cel most, a swamy most, most. Dut. mos, n. onld: I cel most, a swamy in the property of the most in the stingistic stress and numerous narrow leaves, found growing on rock, trees, amongst grass, &c.; a bog; a morass; v. to cover with moss; nosising, inp.; messed, pp. môst; mossy, a môst, overgrown with or abounding in moss; mossiness, n. môst-fact, the state of being overgrown with moss; moss-agate, a variety of agate which, on being cut and polished, exhibits numerous minute tree-like branchings of various shades, like the filaments of moss; moss-berry, cranberry; mossapped, moss-clad, or moss-grown, covered with moss; moss-land, land abounding in peat-moss; moss-land, land abounding in peat-moss; moss-lake growth on the envelope of the flower: moss-troopers, a name given to the robbers or bandidit who infested the borders between England and Scotland before the union of the two crowns.

most, a. môst (AS. mast; Scot. masts; Goth. mosts; Dut. mess, most see more), superi. degree of: n. the greatest number, part, or quantity; the unnot value or extent—when used as a noun, the noun is usually understood; most, ad., also mostly, ad. if, in the greatest or highest degree; for the greatest part; at most, or at the most, within the furthest limits; the utmost extent: to make the most of, to derive the greatest benefit or advantage from. mostick, n. môstick (contr. from Ger. malersfock), the stick or staff on which a painter rests his hand when painting; also written mall-stick and musd-stick. mot in the first most, or a strength of the moto. mot, n. môt (fiel. mod, chaff; moda, dust; Dut. moto, n. mot (icel. mod, chaff; moda, dust; Dut.

mote, n. môt (Icel. mod, chaff; moda, dust: Dut. mot, swentpags; Bohem mets, to sweep), a mall par-ticle, as of dust; anything proverbially small motet, n. mo-tet (it. motet) motet from motto, a word, device: F. motet), a short piece of sacred

a word, device: F. motel, a short plece of sacred mussle; a hymn.
moth, n. moth (Dut. mot, dust, a moth: Norm. mott, a moth, n. moth winged insect of several species, somewhat like, and akin to the butterfly, generally seen in the twilight; a worm, the grub of a moth, that breeds in and consumes cloths, &c., laid up from the air; figuratively, that which gradually and silently consumes or eats away anything: mothy, a moth's, full of moths: to moth-eat, to eat or prey upon, as a moth eats a garment: moth-eaten, a. moth-et'n, full of holes by moths.

mother, n. milh-èr (Sans. mdlar; Gr. meter; L. mother, n. milh-èr (Sans. mdlar; Gr. meter; La mother, a woman that has borne offspring; a female another), a woman that has borne offspring; a female parent; that which has produced anything; that which is oldest and chief; a familiar term of address to an elderly woman; the dregs from certain liquids, as vinegar; adj. native; natural; received from parents or ancestors; v. to adopt or ascribe to, as a son or daughter; mothering, inp.: moth'ered, pp. &rd. moth'ering, inp.: moth'ered, pp. &rd. mother; mether; nether; ad, in the manner of a mother; motheriness, a. -lie, having lost a mother; and mother; mother; or acting as a mother: moth'erines, a. -lie, having lost a mother; moth'ery, a. &rd. containing thick slimy matter, as a liquid: Mother Carey's chickens, &dr/schikenz, the name given by saliors to the ocean birds called stormy-petrels; mother church, the oldest church in a large parish which has been subdivided into smaller ones; the R. Cath. Ch.; now's own church; mother country, the country from which a new country in the country from which a new country, the country from which a new country is mother country; shrewd common-sense; mother -wort, mother-of-chyme, plants; mother-in-law, the mother of husband or wife; mother-of-cal, the name given by the miners to the fine silky-fibrous laminer of carbon or mineral charcoal, which occur embedded in the seams of husband or wife; mother-of-coal, the name given by the miners to the fine-sliky-fibrous lamine of carbon or mineral charcoal, which occur embedded in the seams of ordinary coal; mother-of-pearl, the hard, silvery, internal layer of several kinds of shells, much used in the arts for inlaid work. Note-Mother, as applied to the dregs of vinegar, oil, wine, &c. (Ger. muiter; Bohem. matha, mother, or dregs of vinegar, is the same word, and "the expression appears to be lake."

where the mother waters are the original source from where the mother waters are the original source from which the spirits of the salts are produced. The furbid residue is the mother, after parting with the child, to which the process of manufacture has given birth. So in wine-making the crushed grapes are the wine in the mother's womb; after separation, the husks and stones are regarded as the mother from which the pure wine has been produced, the sediment subsequently formed from the wine being still regarded as part of the parent substance." Wedgewood.

mottic, a. mot if; ike (L. motum, to move, and facio, lanks, required motions.

semed from the wine being still regarded as part of the parent substance."—Wedgewood.

motific, a motific (I. motum, to move, and facio, Inake), producing motion.

motility, n. motific (I. motim, to move, and facio, Inake), producing motion.

motility, n. motific (I. motio, a moving—gen. motionie; It. motifice; I. motifice; and proving motion, n. motehan (I. motio, a moving—gen. motionie; It. motifore; F. motion), change of place or of focal position; animal life and action; the passing of a body from one place to another, as opposed to rest; manner of moving the body; change of posture; impulse communicated; tendency of the mind; internal action, as of the bowels; a proposal made at a meeting or an assembly; in a locomotive engine, the cross-head, cross-head guides, and the blocks, taken as a whole, are called "the motion": v. to make a significant movement with the hands: no tioning, imp.; motivated to the motion of the moti

course.

mould, n mold (Flem. mul, dust: Dut. mullen, to crumble away: Goth. mulda, dust: Icel. mold, earth; molna, to moulder away), ine soft earth such as constitutes soil; friable earth; garden-soil; matter of which anything is formed; moulder, v. mold'er, to turn to dust, or crumble by aturn! decay; to waste away gradually; mould'erag, imp; ad, turning to dust; wasting or crumbling way; mouldered, pp. mold'erd; ad, turned to dust; waster away; mouldered, pp. mold-erd; ad, turned to dust; waster away; mouldery, a mold-er-6, partaking of he nature of mould: mould-board, the part of a slough above the share which turns over the earth; mould-warp, n. -moleyp (AS, molds, earth, and veoras, to throw or cast), a mole, so named from its castag up carth. noide, to commit to earth; molna, to moulder away), ne soft earth such as constitutes soil; friable earth;

ing up early the model, a mole, so named from its casting up early a mold (Bav. maukelen, to smell closs and musty; massaken, to look sour, to smell ill: Dut, monkelen, to look gloomy or sour: Dan muggen, sulky, mustry, the thread-like fungl or down-like substance which forms on bodies, particularly when exposed to warm or damp air, and which prey upon them and destroy their valuable properties: v. to cause to contract mould; to Dive moulders of the mould: seald issen, n. mes, state of being mouldy; the minute fungl which appear on organic bodies under certain conditions: iron-mould—see iron.

mould: n. moid (F. moule: Sp. moide, a mould, a model: it. modolo, a model—from L. modulus, a small measurel, that in which anything is cast and receives its form; the matrix; a shape for confectionery; the cast or form given: v. to form into a particular shape; to fashion; to kneed: mould ing, imp:: n. anything formed in a mould; an ornamental form in wood or stone; the contour given to the angles of cornices, capitals, window-jambs, &c.; a small border or edging to a panel, or to a picture-frame: mould ed, p.,

nould able, a. -a-bi, that may be moulded or formed:

mould able, a. -d.-o., that may be moulated or former:
mould'er, n. -dr, one who moulds or forms into shape.
moult, v. molt (Ger. mausen; Dut. muiten, to mew
or moult: Norm. muda, to lurk or seek covert, as a
bird casting its feathers—see mew), to cast or shed the
feathers, as a bird at a particular season; to shed or
cast, as the hair, skin, horns, &c., of naimals: moult'ing, imp.: n. the time when birds cast their feathers;
the act or process of casting the feathers: moult'ed,

pp.
mound, n. moïond (AS, and Icel. mund, hand, a protection or defence: AS, mundian, to protect), an artificial bank of earth or stone, raised for defence or ornament: shell-mounds, masses of refuse shells found along many shores, and marking the feasting-places of the early and savage inhabitants.
mount, n. moïont [F. mont, a hill; monter, to rise up—from L. mons, a mountain—gen. monts), a hill or mountain; an artificial elevation; the paper or cardboard upon which a drawing is placed, and to which it is attached: v. to ascend; to rise on high; to get or place on horseback; to raise aloft; to set in framework; to tower; to elimb; to scale; to furnish with horses; to embellish; to adapt or fit to, or to set upon, as to mounta quan, that is, to set it upon a carriage; horses; to embellish; to adapt or fit to, or to set upon, as to mount a pun, that is, to set it upon a carriage; to mount a precious stone, that is, to set it in a framework of metal, as in a ring or brooch: mount ring, imp.:

n. the act of mounting; the act of preparing for use; that by which anything is equipped or embellished; mounted, pp.; add, raised; seated on horseback; embellished; thruished with, as with guns: mounter, n.-er, one who or that which mounts: mountingly, add. It to mount guard, to do duty and watch at a particular post for a limited time.

mountain, n. mojent'in or dn U. montanus, belong-

buntain, n. motont'in or -an (L. montanus, belongmountain, n. moent-in or dn L. montainus, beiong-ing to a mountain—from mons, a mountain: It. mon-tagna; F. montagna; N. evry high hill, usually applied to heights of nearly and above 2000 feet; anything pro-verbially large: adl. pert. to a mountain: found on mountains: mounvaineer', n. -ev., an inhabitant of a mountains: mounvaineer', n. -ev., an inhabitant of a mountains; higher mountainousness, n. -nes, state of being full of mountains: mountain-ash, a tree prooeing run or mountains: mountain-san, a tree pri-ducing large bunches of red berries: mountain cort, leather, wood, and paper, all varieties of asbestos: mountain-dew, Scotch whisky, especially that which has paid no duty: mountain green and blue, the fis-miliar terms for the green and blue carbonates of cop-miliar terms for the green and blue carbonates of copmiliar terms for the green and blue carbonates of copper, mountain being at one time used as synonymous
with mineral mountain-limestone, carboniferous limestone, familiarly applied to that found on hills, in contradistinction to that found in the low-lying districts:
mountain-meal, an influential earth, called also bergmachi: mountain-milk, a soft variety of carbonate of
lime: mountain-paraley and rose, plants: mountainsoap, a variety of soapstone or silicate of magnesia:
mountain-tailow, a tallow-like mineral: a mountain
chain or range, a series of elevations, more or less lofty,
having their bases in contact and continuous over a

nountain-tailow, a tailow-like mineral; a mountain chain or range, a series of elevations, more or leas lofty, having their bases in contact and continuous over a considerable extent of country; to make a mountain of a molehill, to make great out of little difficulties; mountain in labour, much and varied preparation with but; little result, adopted from the fable.

Mountain, n. molen'if no r-dn [F. la montagne], in French history, a popular name given in 1793 to the party of extreme Jacobins in the Convention, who occupied the highest rows of seats.

mountebank, n. molen'if-bingk (II. montare, to mount, and banco, a bench; montare in banco, to play the mountebank), a quack-doctor who mounts a bench or stage in a public place to boast of his skill in curing diseases; any boastful or false pretender.

mourn, v. môra (Gael, mairgnich, to groun, to soft F. morne, duil, lowering; Goth, maurnam, to be troubled about; old H. Ger, mornen, to grieve), to grieve for; to lament; to be sorrowful; mourn'ing, imp.; add, employed to express sorrow or grief, worn, as act of sorrowing or expressing grief; lamentation; in the plu, the dress assumed on the death of a friend or relative; mourn'ing, p., mornd; mourner, n. morn'er, one who is grieved at any loss or misfortune; one who attends a funeral in the habit of mourning; mourn'inl, a. -fc., d., expressive of grief; having the appearance of sorrow; sorrowful; doleful; sad; mourn'fully, ad.-H, in a mourning manner; mourn'ill candidates.

and trappings for the accommodation of mourners attending a funeral: mourning right, a broad metal bordering for mourning columns or paragraphs in newspapers.

newspapers.

mouse, n. moles, mice, n. plu. mis (Gr. and L. mus; Ger. maus, a. mouse), a well-known little animat that infests houses, granaries, &c.: v. moles, to watch for and catch mice, as a cat: mousing, imp.: adj. stealthy; aneaking; cat: like: moused, pp. molesd: mousy, a. molesd, abounding in mice: mouser, a molesd, abounding in mice: mouser buttock, a term applied to certain parts of beef; we have a supplied to certain parts of beef; we have suffered in the layers; mouse-hawk, a bird that vety surface of the leaves: mouse-hawk, a bird that feeds on mice: mouse-hole, the nest or den of a mouse:

mouse-trap, a contrivance for catching mice.

mouseline-de-laine, n. moss-knide-dani (R. muslin of wool), a woollen fabric of very light texture, used for ladies' dresses.

nor more dresses. mode-tash' (mod. Gr. mustax, mous-taches; mustak; whiskers; Gr. mustax, the upper lip; mastax, the mouth: It mostaxc, sneut, face: F. mustache), hair worn over the upper lip by men; usually in the plu. moustach'es, 'dab-te; also spelt

mouth, n. moleth, plu. mouths, moleths (Goth. munths; leel. munnr; Ger. mund; Scot. munds, the mouth: Swiss, munear. L. manders, to chew), the opening in the head of an unimal by which food is received, and containing the organs of mastication and opening in the head of an animal by which food is received, and containing the organs of mastication and of voice; the instr. of speech; any opening or channel by which a thing is received or discharged; an entrance; the part of a river or creek where its waters join those of a sea or other large body of water v. molioth, to utter with an affected swelling voice; to utter a word fully and roundly; to vociferate; to seize in the mouth; to attack with reproachful language: mouthing, imp. -log: ad, uttering with an affected swelling manner of speaking; mouther, n. moliother, mouther, in affected swelling manner of speaking; mouther n. moliother, mouther, in outher the mouth; to attack with reproachful language; n. in a wind-instrument of music, the piece for the mouth can contain; a small quantity: mouthly piece, n. in a wind-instrument of music, the piece for the mouth can be not be not be not of others; a spokesman: to make mouths, -moliother, to make grimaces or wry faces; down in the mouth, more, who the mouth, to silence or confound.

move, v. mov it. movers, to move or stir: it. movere, to move is. mouver, to the mouth in a garden; mouved, to move to stir, to carry or convey from one place to another; to walk; to change the posture of the body or the postulon of a part; to put into more prevail on; to persuade; to tother pathecistly; to walk or march; to change a residence; to propose or bring forward for consideration or acceptance; to have vital action—as, "in Him we live, and move, and have

prevail on; to persuade; to touch pathetically; to walk or march; to change a residence; to propose or bring forward for consideration or acceptance; to have vital action—as, "in Him we live, and more, and have our being"; n. the act of transferring from one place or spot to another, as in chess or draughts; a movement; in familiar language, a scheme; an artifice: mo'ving, imp; add, changing place; having motion; impelling; persuading; sitiring the passions or affections; touching; fitted to excite the passions or the affections: movings, n. plu. moëving, motives; impulse: moved, pp. mod: mo ver, n. -ber, one who or that which moves; a proposer; moveless, a. -lez, not to be put out of place; movement, lens, a. -lez, not to be put out of place; movement, lens, a. -lez, not to be put out of place; movement, lens, a. -lez, not to be put out of place; movement, lens, a. -lez, not possion; motion; excitement; any single part in music; the wheel-work of a watch; an agitation or proceeding undertaken to accomplish certain purposes, or to effect desired changes, as in political or ecclesiastical affairs, or in matters affecting social life; mo'vingly, ad. -li, in a moving manner; pathetically; in a manner to excite or affect the passions: moving-power, an agent used to impart motion to machinery, as water, steam, wind, &c.: moving or motive force, in mach., the cause of the change of velocity in the motion of a body; a force equal to the product of the, a. -deb, that mo the accelerating or motive force, in movableness, n. -blues, the state or quality of being movable; susceptibility of motion; mo'vables, n. pin. movables, any kind of property which can be carried mate, mat, far, low; mete, met,

about, as distinguished from houses or lands; goods; furniture: movable feasts, certain Church festivals which are reckoned backward and forward from the Resurrection, the celebration of that event depending on the time of the full moon.

mow w. mo (AR) memors; Dut. macden; Ger. malken, to mow—see meadow), to cut the grass from, as a field; to destroy sweepingly or in great numbers; to cut and make grass into hay: mow ing, imp.: a. act of cutting down with a scythe: mowed, pp. mon. act of cutting down with a scythe: mowed, pp. mon. act of many, pc. mow. mow ex, n. 4r, one who mows.

mow, n. mo (AR) mucg or mowe, a heap, a stack: Icel. murr, a row of hay: Norm. muso, a heap of hay; mug, to gather into heaps), a pile of hay or sheaves of grain stored in a barn; the place where corn or hay is stored: mow-burnt, a. appile of hay or sheaves of grain stored in a barn; the place where corn or hay is stored: mow-burnt, a. appile do hay that has heated by being heaped together in a damp state.

moxa, n. moks-d (F. maca: probably a word of Eastern origin), the down of a Chinese plant; in med. a small cone of inflammable matter, used in Easters countries as a cure for the gout or deep-easted pain by burning it on the skin; a small mass of combustible vegetable matter, employed for effecting cause-instead.

moya, n. moy'ā (Sp.), in S. Amer., a term applied to the fetid sulphurous mud poured out from certain

Mr, n. misiter, a contr. of master, prefixed to the names of men: Mrs, n. misitres, contr. for misitres, prefixed to the names of married or elderly women—

names of men: arts, h. mistres, court, for mistres, prefixed to the names of married or elderly womensee master.

much a. machine much (Icel. miok.) Dan. megen; Swim, machine, much great), great in quantity or monun; long in time: ad. to a great degree; greatly; nearly: n. a great deal; a great quantity; a heavy service or burden; comp. more; superl. most; to make much of, to treat with regard; to pamper; to fondle: much at one, nearly of equal value; equal influence. much, a missis (Icel. much at one, nearly of equal value; equal influence. much, a missis (Icel. much and formed by the action of nitric acid on sugar of milk, gun, &c. muchage, n. missis-ldi (F. muchage; Sp. muchage); the action of nitric acid on sugar of milk, gun, &c. muchage from the nose, a solution in water of gunnal matter; a slimy substance found in many vegetables; muchage from the nose, a solution in water of gunny matter; a slimy substance found in many vegetables; muchagenous, a. missis-ldi (M. muchage, p. m. missis-ldi (M. muchage); muchage, p. missis muchage from the nose, and pario, I produce, secreting or producing mucus.

much, milk (Norm. mokkok, a muck-heap—from moka, to cast aside with a shovel: Dan. muge, to clear away the dung in stables), the cleansings of cattle-stalls; dung in a moist state; fifth: w. to manure with dung : mucking, imp; mucked, pp. milti-muck-heap, and milk; (Malay, mok. signifying to kill—see amuck, which is properly one word, and an adverb), as audon wild attack upon every one met with, as among the Malays and Javanese, hence for run amuck; vunning amuck, an indiscriminate murderous attack upon friends and enemies, as the inhabitants of Java and other Asiatic islands often do under the influence of a remarkable frenzy, in which fits they aim at Indiscriminate destruction. of a remarkable frenzy, in which fits they aim at indiscriminate destruction.

mucor, n. makkor (L. mucor, a moisture from vines, which is injurious to them), mouldiness; a certain fila-

mucor, n. mai/kör (L. mucor, a mousture from vance, which is injurious to them), mouldiness; a certain filamentous fungus.

mucous, a. mui/kis (L. mucus, discharge from the mose: it. muco: F. mucus, pert. to mucus; secreting mucus; alimy: mu'cousses, n. mas, the state of being mucus; alimy: mu'cousses, n. mas, the state of being mucus; mucous membranes, the membranous alimy links, of the canals and cavities of theory of the membrane in the membrane point.

mucus, n. mai/kis (L. mucus, the discharge from the mucous membrane; in bot., a peculiar matter forming a covering of certain sea-weeds: muculant, a. mai/kis-lênt, mucus-like; alimy.

mud, n. maid (Low Ger, mudde: It. mota; Fin. mwia, mud; Sw. modd, snow trod by cattle into alush: prov. Eng. mwdpc, mud, dirl, soft alimy earth or debris; the wet filth of roads: v. to bury among mud; to soil her: vitee, visa: soile, ali, mota; mota or six soile, alimy among mud; to soil her: vitee, visa: soile, alim, mota.

with mud; to render mindey; mud'ding, imp.: mud'ded, pr.: mud'dy, a. ds, consisting of mud; turbei; dirty; impure; solled or besmeared with mud; to dirty; to cloud: mud'dying, imp.: mud'died, pp. des del mud; to dirty; to cloud: mud'dying, imp.: mud'died, pp. del: all, colled with mud; rendered turbid: muddiff, ad. di-H: mud'dines, n. als, foulness caused by mad or sediment: mud-cart, a cart for removing rabbis and filth from the streets: mud-fish, a species of shi hring among mud, somewhat between a reptile and a fish: mud-lark, one who cleans out common sewen, or who searches for articles lost in such places, of for things lost among mud or alime: mud-sill, the sill or timber of a bridge which is laid at the bottom of a river, lake, &c.: mud-stone, a name applied to the shales which return to mud on exposure to the six mud-sucker, a sea-fowl: mud-wall, a wall built drief mud.

of direct mand.

maddle, v. midd't (from Eng. mud; Low Ger. musseln,
la sanh, to dirty; prov. Dan. mossel, confusion), to
red out with the bill, as geese and diucks do; to make
ful or turbid; to cloud or stupefy with drink; to
custract filth: n. in familiar language, confused or
tabid state: madding, mp. mid-ling; muddled, pp.
mid-line; in a half-intoxicated or stupefied state.

mezzin, n. mil-ës-tin (Ar. muezzin—from azana, to ber, to listen), in Mohammedan countries, a clerk or orer who proclaims from the minaret of a mosque the

the who proclaims from the minaret of a mosque the bar of prayer?

muft, n. mult / flam. mufte; Ger. muft, a muft: Dut, mufte, in the snout a muxile; mouther, the chapa), a cover, usually in the bam of a cylinder, generally made of fur, into which the hands may be placed for warmth.

muft, n. maf / fluit, may, dull, laxy: prov. Eng. maffing, a simpletoul, a fool; a stupid fellow.

muffin, n. muff-in (from Eng. muft, a cover for the bands, so called in allusion to its lightness), a light, round, snoney cake.

tound, spongy cake.

muffle, n. muffl (Sp. muffla: F. moufle), in assaying,
as arched vessel with a flat bottom, placed in the fur-

ce to receive the cupels.

modie, v. maj?4 (from Eng. musf, a warm cover for the hands—see musf 1), to cover or wrap up closely, as the neck or fuce; to cover or conceal; to deaden the sound of by winding something around: musfling, inp.: numled, pp. musflir add, covered closely, espe-cially the face or neck for warmth; blindfolded; covcally the face or neck for warmth; blindfolded; corred with a substance to deaden sound, as oars: muffer, n. maf-lier, a warm covering for the neck and face; a kind of mask; part of a woman's dress by which the face is wholly or partially concealed.

mutti, n. maf-lit (A. multi), among the Turks, a dector or expounder of the law of the Koran.

mag, n. maf_loud Ger. mageke; Swiss, mage!; Milancee, wicks, a cup, a mug; Gris. majoid, earthen carthen or metal vessel for drinking from; a cup, mag, n. mais (it. macca, a mocking or apish mouth; Bathon, mok, a snout, the mouth: Gesl. multi, a snout, a face in ridicule), in slang, a face; the countenance; an ugly face.

an ugly face.

Maggy, a sudof, also mag giah, a gish (icel mugga, darkness caused by rain: Fret mouga, to stiffe: W. seeg, smoke: Geel. muig, to smother), warm; damp and close, as the air; murky: mug giness, n. gl-nēs, the state of being muggy.

Magil, n. mei-fit (i. mugul, a sea-fish), mullet.

Malatte, n. mei-fit (i. mugul, a sea-fish), mullet.

walkerry, n. mailberr-ri (Ger. maulberre; Sw. mul-berr, the mulberry-from L. morres; Gr. mores, the sanberry, probably so called from the dark purple of the fruit; the berry and the fruit of a well-known tree; the tree itself—the leaves of one species form the food of still-worms.

mule, n. mell (L. mulus, a mule: It. mulo, a mule: F. mule, a female mule), the offspring of a male ass and a mare; a hybrid; a machine used in spinning

cotton, so named as being the offspring, so to speak, of the jenny and water frame: muliah, a. mu'lish, resembling a mule; sullen; obstinate: mu'lishly, as 45: mu'lishness, n. -nës. obstinacy like that of a mule: mule-like, a like a mule: mule-like, a like a mule: mule-like, n. mu'lit-dr', a

mule-driver, mailt-55-rt-it (L. mulisbris, pert. to a woman,—from mulier, a woman), the state of being a woman; womanhood.

woman, womaninood, mule or moot, to crumble; to mull, v mull motor, mule or moot, to crumble; to mull, v mull, v mull motor, mull, v motor, v motor, v motor, v mull, v motor, v motor,

mountain), in Scot., a cape or headland; a snuff-box made of the end of a horn.

mulla or mullah, n. mull'ili—see mollah.
mullein, n. mull'ilin (F. mouleine or molène; Dan. mol, a moth), a wild hedge-plant whose seed was con-sidered good against moths in clothes.

sidered good against moths in clothes.

muller, ace under mull.

mullet, n. mullife! (F. mullet—from L. mullus, the
mullet, ace afish of several species having two long
appendages hanging from the under lip.

mullet, n. mullife! (F. mullette, the rowel of a spur),
in her., a figure resembling the rowel of a spur),
mullife_absway, n. mullife_follows, a kind of curry
mullife_absway, n. mullife_follows, a kind of curry

mulligataway, n. multil gd.tabins, a kind of curry soup or stew mullion, n. multiplin (It. mugmone, a carpenter's runnion: Sp. muñon: N. motimon, the stump of an arm or leg), one of the upright bars which divide the several lights in a window-frame, being the stump of the division before it breaks off into the tracery of the window: v. to fit with mullions: mullionins, imp.: mullioned, pp. multiplind: adj. having mullions. Note.—The short upright bars are called mullions or munnions, and the cross or horizontal ones transoms. mulse, n. mulse (n. multis, milled with honey, wine boiled and mixed with honey. mult. multi, or multit. multis (in. multus, many), a prefix in many words which are mostly technical or scientific.

prefix in many words which are mostly technical or scientific.

multangular, a. māl-tāng-gā-tēr (L. multus, many, and angulus, an angle), having many angles: multangularly, ad. -tl.

multarticulate, a. mūl-tār-tik-ā-tāt (L. multus, many, and articulus, a joint), a term applied to the antenns of insects, and to the legs of crustaceans, &c., when composed of a great many joints: many-jointed, multicapsular, a. mūl-tit-tag-ta-ta, limitus, many, and capsula, a chest), having many capsules.

multicapsular, a. mūl-tit-kār-ti-tāt (L. multus, many, and capsula, a term applied to a shell traversed by many keel-like ridges.

multicapsular, a. mūl-tit-kār-ti-tāt (L. multus, many, and capus, hollow), having many caytites.

multicopsular, a. mūl-tit-kār-ti-tāt (L. multus, many, and capus, the head-gen. capitis), many-headed.

multicopsular, a. mūl-tit-tār-ti-tāt (L. multus, many, and capta, the head-gen. capitis), many-headed.

multidentate, a. mūl-ti-tār-ti-tāt (L. multus, many, and capta, the head-gen. capitis, tarmed with many beth, or tech-like specses the strength of the many-multidigitate, a. mūl-ti-tār-tāt (L. multus, many, and digitus, a finger), many-fingered; having many fingers, or finger-like processes.

multifarious a. mūl-ti-tār-tāt (L. multis, many, and digitus, a finger), many-fingered; having many fingers, or finger-like processes.

multifarious a. mūl-ti-tār-tāt (L. multis, many, and digitus, a finger), many-fingered; having many fingers, or finger-like processes.

multifarious a. mūl-ti-tār-tāt (L. multis, many, and digitus, a finger), many-fingered; having many fingers, or finger-like processes.

and captus, a ungerl, many-ingered; having many ingers or inger-like processes.

multifarious, a. mūl'tt-fā'-t-tā' (L. multifarius, manifoid-from multus, many), having many varieties or great diversity; of many and various kinds: mul'tifariously, ad. -ti- mul'tifariousness, n.-nės, multiplied diversity.

plied diversity. multifid, a multifidous, a multifit-fid, also multifidous, a multifidous, cleft or split into many particular from multius, many, and findo, I cleave or divided, having many clefts or divisions; in bot, applied to a simple lead divided laterally to about the middle into numerous portions; when the divisions extend deeper it is called multipartite.

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multiflorous, a. mulifit floirds, also multifloiral, a. rdl (L. multus, many, and flos, a flower—gen. floris), having many flowers.

multifoil, n. multif-jojel (L. multus, many, and folium, a leaf), in urch, a leaf-ornament consisting of more than five divisions or folia.

more than five divisions or folia.

multiform, a. militi-fairm, also multiform'ous, a.

-form'is: (L. multus, many, and forma, shape), having
many forms or shapes: multiform'try, n. -td, diversity of forms or shapes.

multigenerous, a. militi-fair-tu: (L. multus, many,
and genus, a kind—gen. generis), having many kinds.

multilateral, a. militi-fair-di (L. multus, many,
and latus, a side—gen. lateris), having many, or more
than four, sides.

multiliseal, a. militi-fini-di, also multilisear. a.

multilineal, a multitilin'edd, also multilin'ear, a. -2-dr' (Le multus, many, and linea, a line), having many lines.

many lines.

multilocular, a. militi-löki-lèr (I. multus, many, and locuius, a coll), having many cells or chambers.

multiloquent, a multi-li-lokoet (I. multus, many, and loquens, speaking), loqueclous; containing many words: multiloquenes.

multinomial, a. militi-nömi-nöl, also multinomi-nious, a. i-nis (I. multus, many, and nomen, a name-gen nomins), having many names or terms: multinomial, a. noi-mi-di, having many names or terms; in dig., applied to quantities consisting of several names or terms.

multiparous, a. militip-d-ris (I. multus, many, many names)

manten or terms, multiperous, a multiperous, and partitus, divided, divided into or having many parts; in bot, deeply divided into several strips or

parties; in cot., uceply divined into several strips of multiped, n. milit. pdd (L. multus, many, and per a foot-gen pedie), an insect that has many feet: adj. having many feet. and insect that has many feet adj. having many feet. I fold: F. multiple), a quantity or number which contains another an exact number of times without a remainder—thus 8 is a multiple of 2, and 9 of 3: adj. containing many times; numerous: common multiple, one that is a multiple of two or more numbers—thus 12, 24, or 38 is a common multiple of 4, 3, and 2: least common multiple, the least number that will contain other numbers exactly—thus 12 is the least common multiple of 4, 3, and 2: multiple fruits, in bot., masses or aggregations of fruits, springing from several distinct blossoms, united into one body.

one body, multiplex, a. mil'ft-pleks (L. multiplex, that has many folds—from multis, many, and plice, I fold), in bot, having many folds; having many of the same necurring together.

many folds—from multus, many, and pileo. It fold), in bot., having many folds; having many of the same parts or organs occurring together.

multiply, v. multi-pit (h. multiplicare, to make many or unmerous—from multus, many, and pileo, It folds it multiplicare: F. multiplier), to increase in folds it multiplicare: F. multiplier), to increase in production to sarow in number of times: to tree-form the process in arithmetic of repeating or adding a number to itself a given number of times: multiplier, imp; sad, increasing; multiplied, pp. multiplied or increased; in mumber; numerous; multiplier; h. -pit-r, one who or that which multipliers; the number which shows how often another is to be multiplied or increased; in physics, an instrument for multipling or increased; in physics, an instrument for multipling or increasing the intensity of a force or action by repetition, as an electric current by being conducted several times round a magnetic needle: multiplied physics, capacity of being multiplied; multiplicand, n. physical cand, n. physical c

multiplying-glass, an optical toy by which objects are increased in number to the eye.

multipotent, a. mai/tip-t-tend (t. mai/tis, many, and potens, powerful), having manifold powers; having power to do many different salings, mally, and process present; having the power of being present in many places at once; multipress smee, present; having the power of being present in many places at once; multipress smee, present, power of being present in more places than one at the same time.

multidinguess, a. mai/ti-t-kroifs (L. mai/ma, many, and sidigue, a pod), many-podded; applied te plants whose fruits contain many seed-vessels, multisonous, a. mai/ti-ts-t-nis (L. mai/ma, many, and some, sound), having many sounds, or much sound.

multispral, a. mai/ti-spt-rd (L. mai/ma, many.

multispiral, a multit-spiral (L. multus, many, and spira, a wreath), applied to a shell having many wreaths or whorls.

multistriate, a multit-striat (L. multus, many, and stria, a streak), applied to the part of an animal or plant marked with many streaks.

multitade, n. multit-toid (L. multitiado, a great number-from multus, many; It multitiadine: F. multitude, a great number; a crowd; a throng; the populace: multitudinous, a -toid-toid consisting of a great number; very numerous; manifold: multitudinuly, ad. dl.

multivalve, n. multitudie (L. multus, many, and wataw, valves or folding doors), a shell composed of more valves or places than two: multival valar, a -toid-toid-to, having many valves or places.

roll'val-ler, having many valves or pleces.

multoca, n. mul-lo'kd (Turk. multoka), the Turkish code of law.

code of law.

multocular, a. multiok-u-ler (L. multus, many, and occulus, an eye), having many eyes, or more than

multum, n. multum (L. multum, much), a mixture of the extracts of quassia and liquorice, used to adulterate beer.

multungulate, a. mül-tüng-gü-ldt (L. multus, many, and ungula, a hoof), having the hoof divided into

and ungua, a nooth naving the hoof divised into more than two parts.

muiture, n. militer or -chōr (L. moiturea, a grind-ing), a grinding; the toll or emolument paid to the miller for grinding.

mum, a mim (an imitative word; the sound made with the lips closed, being the least articulate sound a person can make, silent; not speaking: tak be a person can i

num, n. milm (Ger. mumme, a thick strong beer brewed at Brunswick: prov. Dan. mæm, mash for beer: Bav. mampf, thick soup), ale or beer brewed from wheaten malt.

beer: Bav. mampf. thick soup), also or beer browed from wheaten malk.

mumble, v. mimibl (Low Ger. mammelen, to make the sound mum mum in eating or speaking: But. mommelen: Leel mumble, to mutter), to speak with the lips parity closed; to suppress or utter imperfectly; to mutter; to chew; to eat with the lips close; mumbling, imp. biding: adj. uttering with a low imperfect articulation; muttering: mumbled, pp. bid: adj. uttered with a low imperfect articulation; mumbler, n. bidr, one who speaks or utters words imperfectly: mumblingly, ad. 48.

mumm, v. mim (F. mommeur; It. mommeno, one that goes a mumming; It. mommenr, to mumm: Drd. momme: Ger. mumme, a masker, a mask, a bugbear: Ger. mumme; Gr. mormo, a cry to frighten children with), to sport as a masker in allence and disguise; to mask: numming, imp: adj. pert. to the sports of mummers: n. a masked entertainment: mummed, pp. mimid: mum'mar, n. mer, one who plays at a theatre in disguise; a masker; a buffoon: mummery, n. mimid: fonery; hypocritical disguise and parade.

From mum, wax: It. mummia: F. mumie), a dead body embalmed after the manner of the anc. Egyptians; a dead body preserved from decay by any means; a liquor which distills from mummles; a sum e.

body embalmed after the manner of the anc. Exprisins; a dead body preserved from decay by ammens; a liquor which distils from mummies; a gum; a sort of wax used in the grafting of trees: to beast to a mummy, to best soundly: mummify. ". messimif's (L. facio, I make), to prepare as a mummy of mum might combalming: to make a mummy of: mum miffling, imp.: mum mided, pp. fld." mum mides tion, n. -tof after, the sect of making into a mummy: mummiform, a. mummif-form (L. forme, shape), mummy-shaped.

mump, v. mump (Scot. mump, to speak indistinctly,

to hint at: Icel. mumpa, to eat voraciously: Swiss, ambit; to eat with full mouth), to bite the lip like a rabbit; to move the lips while closed or almost desel; to make faces as if chewing or nibbling; to make mouths; to beg; to implore with a bener's look and manuer; to rick: mumping, hap: add, nibbling; begging; n. begging tricks: manuped, pp. monopt; mumper, n. ey, a beggar; manuped, pp. monopt; mumper, n. ey, a beggar; manupelady, ad. -4: mumpiahness; n. eys, sullen deser; sullen deser des deser des deser deser de ishly, ad. -l

mmps, pullenness, mumps, but members, as welling the plands of the neck—see mump), inflammation at swelling of the salivary glands, and of the parted glands in particular.

much, v. muisch (F. manger; It. mangiare—from L mandscare, to chew, to eath, to chew by great mostifules munching; imp; munched, pp. minesht; maching; imp; munched, pp. minesht; maching; imp; munched, pp. minesht; musdare, a., mineshdan, (L. mundanss, belonging to the world—from mundus, the world), belonging to the world—from mundus, the world), belonging to the world—from mundus, the world, belonging to the world—from mineship; terrestrial; mundanely, ad., mundie, n. mineship, woollen cloth manufactured from the rags and cast-ord clothing of fine woollen gods; shoddy is the material from rags of coarser gods.

mingrel, a mingleptil—see mongrel.

minignal, a minigleptil—see mongrel.

minignal, a minist-pdi (l. municipalis, of or blonging to a free town—from municipalis, a foot edit, other than a Koman city, whose citizens possessed the privileges of Roman citizenship, a free term: F. municipals: It. municipals, pert. to a city, operation, or state: municipally, ad. -4t: municipally, a. pdf-fet, the corporation of a city; a small armiterial district: a ward or district.

mailisent, a munific-ted (l. munificens, presenting with anything—from L. munus, a gift, and factor laste: It. munificense, in minificense, in minificense

multion, n. mu-nish-in (I. munitio, a fortification - from munito, I fortify: F. munition), materials used

In war munjeet, n. munjet, a kind of madder obtained from the root of an East Indian plant.

munion—see mullion.
Munts metal, n. mints:/met/dl, an alloy consisting of 60 parts of copper and 40 of zinc, used in the
form of thin plates for the sheathing of ships—named

form of thin plates for the sheathing of ships—named after the inventor.

Manage, in. mile off it. murus, a wall), money paid to keeping the walls of a city in repair.

Manage, in. mile off it, murule; belonging to a wall—manage, in. mile off it is murule; it. murule; it. murul, pert, to or beauting walls: murul cirele, the principal fixed formation walls: murul cirele, the principal fixed formation in an observatory, consisting of a large graduated circle inxed on a solid perpendicular wall: Manage from the control of the co

best an elongated spiral sent, naving the outer up sheeply notched; mur chisonite, n. sôn-ti, a golden or prejain yellow variety of felspar.

mirder, n. mér-der (loth. mauthrjan; Ger. morries, to slay; Icel. mord, a secret slaying; Bohem.

set, such to srash, the killing of a human being by a person of a sound mind, and with premeditated nailes; that, a cry of alarm arising from bedility fear; old spelling, murther, n. mér-ther; v. to kill or slay with premeditated mailes; the via an end to: mur'dering, imp.: mur'dered, pp. derd: add, slain with premeditated mailes; mur'deres, n. ds, a woman who kills a human being; mur'deres, n. ds, a woman who kills a human being unlawfully; mur'derous, a. ds, done with intent to murder; bloody; sanguinary; mur'derously, ad. di. to murder the Queen's English, is familiar in nguage, to commit improprieties in grammar or spelling; to spoil.

murez, n. ma'reks (h. murez, the shell-fish yielding

a purple dye), a genus of rock-shells: murexan, n. mat-reks-dm, purpure acid: murex'ide, n.-dd, purpure act of ammonts, an organic compound, forming a purple colour with a solution of potash. muriacites, n. mat-ri-d-stf (l. muria, brine, seawater), a term applied to the crystalline varieties of anhydrous sulphate of line: muriate, n. mat-ri-d, a sait

anhydrous sulphate of lime: muriate, n. mu'rt-d.t, a sait formed by the combination of muriatic or hydrochloric acid with a base, as muriate of soda, common salt: mu'riatic, a. -d.'d.'k, from or resembling brine or sea-salt: muriatic acid, an acid consisting of chlorine and hydrogen, obtained from sea-water, emitted in a gaseous form from the craters of active volcances, and sometimes found in solution in crevices about their slopes.

muriatiferous, a. mai-ri-d-tif-fr-n's (L. muria, sea-water, and fero, I produce), producing brine or sea-salt.

salt.

muricalcite, n. mū'rī-kāl'stt (L. muria, sea-water and calx, lime—gen. calcis), a mineral consisting of the carbonates of lime and magnesia.

muricates, a murri-kāt also murricated, a. -kātēd (L. muricatus, full of sharp points—from murez, a shell-fish armed with sharp prickles), formed with sharp points; covered with firm short points or ex-

muridæ, n. plu. mű/rf-dé (L. mus, a mouse—gen. muris), the rat family: murine, a. mű/rin, pert. to

mice.

muriform, a. mū'ri-falorm (I. murus, a wall, and forma, a shape), in bot., wall-like, applied to tissues presenting the appearance of bricks in a wall.

murky, a. mer'ki (Icel. myrir, darkness, myrka, to darken: Bohen, mrak, darkness, Lap, murko, mist, fog), dark; obseure; gloomy: mur'kily, ad.-fi: murkilsas, n. -nes, the state of boing dark or gloomy.

hiness, n. -nes, the state of being dark or gloomy.

marmur, n. me/-me/-the representation of a sound
like that of running waters, wind among branches of
trees, the hum of bees, and the like: L. murmurare,
to give out a low murmuring or hollow sound: Gr.
mormurein; It. mormorare; F. murmurer, to murmur), a low continually-repeated sound or sounds; a
complaint uttered in a low suppressed tone: v. to
give forth or utter low suppressed sounds; to complain: mur'muring, imp.: adj. uttering complaints in
ow half-suppressed tones; giving forth low suppressed
tones, as a murmuring brook: n. the utterance of
complaints in half-suppressed tones; low confused
noise: murmured, pp. mer-merd: mur murrer, n. er,
one who complains or grumbles: mur muringly, ad.
-4: mur murous, a. -ia, attended with murmurs; exciting complaints. citing complaints.

citing complaints. In miri-rân (Sp. morriña, a disease among cattle: old F. morine, the carcass of a dead beast: leel. morkinn, rotten; morkan, to roi; L. morticinus, that dies of itself—from morior, I die; mors, deathi, that dies of itself—from morior, I die; mors, deathi, an infectious and fatal disease among cattle: adj. infected with murrain: int. used as an imprecation, as, "murrain take thee!"

murrey, a. mur'ri (F. morse; Sp. morado, mulberry-coloured—from L. morum, a mulberry), of a dark-red

dour.
murrhine, n. murris (L. murrhines, belonging to the stone murrha-from murrha, a stone of which costly vessels are made), among the ancients, a name applied to a delicate sort of ware of great value and beauty.

auty. n. mar'rion—see morion.
murtier, n. mer'ther, an old spelling of murder,
murther, n. mer'ther, and old spelling of Tartar nowhich see murza, n. mėr:zd, the second grade of Tartar no-

muscase, it. met's, the course grade of the first scale in muscade, in muscade, in muscade, and the wine made from it; a fine kind of pear it; a fine kind of pear muscardin, n. muscardin, first first first first first muscardine, in muscardine, in muscade, first f musculatum, the wine—from musca, a ny—so named from files and bees being attracted by the fruit or its flowers: F. muscadel—from mouche, a fly: It. and Sp. moscadel—from its, a fly, a very rich grape, and the wine made from it; the grapes dried on the vine for fine table-raisins; a pear.

ten thousand, and F. metre), ten thousand metres, equal to 64 miles nearly.

myriapod, n mirt-d-pōd, plu. myriap'ods, -dp-iō-da (Gr. muries, innumerable, and pous, a foot—gen. podos), an order of ringed animals, including centipedes and milepedes, having many feet. myricine.

myricine, n., or myricin, n. mir-i-sin (E. myricine-from L. myrica; Gr. muries, the tamarisk, a kind of shrub), the portion of bee's-wax which is insoluble in alcohol: a medical substance obtained from the bark alcohol; a medical substance obtained from the bark

nicohol; a medical substance obtained from the bark of the root of the wax-myrtle or bayberry.

myriophyllites, n. plu. miri-to-fillilite (n. murios, innumerable, and phullom, a leat), in gool, coal-measure stems or roots surrounded by numerous fibres.

myriorama, n. miri-to-rā/mā (Gr. murios, innumerable, and horama, a sight), a picture consisting of movable pieces, and capable of forming an almost end-less variety of scenes.

myrmecophaga, n. mēr-im-tā/f-ā-gā (Gr. murmez, an ant-gen, murmekos, and phago, I eat), a genus of edentate quadrupeds which feed on ants, and are called ant-heaters.

centrate quarrapeus when need on anis, and are called ant-enters. In mér-mi-dônz (Gr. murmidones, myrmidons, n. plu. mér-mi-dônz (Gr. murmidones, the soldiers of radians under a desperate or unprincipled leader: myrmido dana, a. -dô-mi-dn,

unprincipled leader: myrmidous, a. do-ni-dn, pert, to or resembling myrmidous, myrobalan, n. mir-db-d-din (L. myrobalanum, the fruit of a species of paim-from Gr. muron, ointment, and balanas, an acorn), the dried fruits of different varieties of terminatia brought from India, much resembling prunes in appearance, used in dyeing and in the manufacture of link.

myrrh, n. mér (L. myrrha: Gr. murrha), the aromatic gummy resin of a plant growing chiefly in Arabia: myrrhic, a. mér'ék, pert. to or obtained from myrrh: myrrhic acid, a substance obtained from

myrrhine, a mer'rin (L. myrrhinus, of or from the stone myrrha), made of murrhine-stone or fluor-spar. myrtie, n. mer'il (L. myrrus: Gr. murtos), a small fragrant evergreen plant: myrtaccous, a. mer'td:shig, of or relating to the myrtle or myrtaccas, -sê-c; mig-yrile-berry, the fruit: myrtle-wax, wax from a species of myrtle. of myrt

of myrtle.

myself, pron. miself (my, and self), the emphatic
form of the personal pronoun I, to which it is commonly added to render the pronoun I more emphatic,

mohly squeet to return use product as I myself, mystes, no entitated in mysteries, and agogo, a leader), one who interprets mysteries; in the K. Cath. Ch., one who keeps and allow Church relies: mysteries tagog ical, a. gdf-t.cdt, pert.

shows Church relies: mys 'aspog' loal, a. pdf-f-koll, pert. to or connected with a mystagogue.

mystary, n. mis-fdr-i (l. mysterium; Gr. musterion, a secret hing: It misterio: F. myster), a profound secret; something wholly unknown; something awrilly obscure or incomprehensible; that which is key secret for a time to be afterwards revealed; a mirade-play; mys'teries, n. plu. -te, among one pagars, secret rites and worship known only to the initiated; in the middle ages, mirade-play; a kind of rude drama of a religious character: myste'rious, a. -fe'ri-

vis, relating to or containing mystery; hid understanding; awfully obscure; incompre and calculated to excite curiosity or wonder

and calculated to excite curiosity or women riously, at. 4t. mysterformness, n. mes, the of being mysterious. mystic, a mis-tik, also mystical, a mis-tik, also mystical, a mis-tik or j. t. mysticus, of or belonging to be or mysteries—from Gr. muster; I. mystical, a the mysteries: It mistico: F. mystiquel, hidden; remote from human comprehensions. the mysteries: It missico: R. mysteries, hidden; remote from human comprehensiblematical; involving a secret meaning: mone professing to have direct intercourse Spirit of God: mystics, n. plu missics, profess a pure, sublime, and disinterested; and who aspire towards a more direct, in with the Divine Being than can be obtained revelation, not through the medium of the me who sought direct revelation from God in as excitany, or through visions: mystically, adticalness, n. miss. quality of being mystical cime, n. missif-stem, the religious tenests of tice; obscurity of doctrine.

mystify, whistif-fil. It mysticus, hidden, a mystify, whistif-fil. It mysticus, hidden, a

mystify, v. mis: it; f(L. mysticus, hidden, a I make), to involve in mystery so as to mi render obscure; to perplex purposely; to p the credulity of: mys'tifying, imp.: mys't f(d: mys'tifica'tion, n -fi-kd-shān, the act of the control of the cont

fid: mystification, n. fi-kāci-hān, the act ing a thing mysterious or perplexing, myth, n. mith (Gr. muthos, an ancient fable), a fanciful narrative, in some respects on real events; a creation of the imagination fiction; a fable in mythic, a mith's, also my mith'i-kall, relating to myths; fanciful; mythically, ad. -ii. mythographen, ad. -ii. mythographen, at writer of fable mythology, n. mi-th-di-j-j-i(Gr. muthology in mi-th-di-j-i(Gr. muthology i

fable, and logos, a word), a collected body of legends and traditions of a people respect gods and other fabluous beings, whom they to preside over the world and influence its gous and orner monutous beings, whom they to preside over the world and influence its system of myths; a treatise on myths: my anthi-bi-dylk, also mythological, a. -ioji relating to mythology: mythologist, n. midner one versed in mythology: mythologist, n. midner: mythologist, mythologist, v. mi-tholid-jiz, to explain the history of the heathen: mythologisting, i thologised, pp. -jizd. mythoplasm, n. mith-b-platm (Gr. muthon and plasma, image, figure), a marration of mythoplasm, to mytho-platm (Gr. muthos, and potein, to make), making or producin giving rise to myths or mythical marratives. mytiliacea, n. plu mith-lais-id-(i. mytilius mytiliacea, n. plu mith-lais-id-(i. mytilius image), mytiliacea, mytilius, mith-lais-id-(i. mytilius and Gr. zidos, appearance), in ged., applied undetermined, but approaching in shape the sea-mussel.

N

nab, v. ndb (Dan. nappe, to snatch: Fin. nappata, to seize suddenly: Dut. knappen, to crack, to seize, to catch or seize unexpectedly; to clap the hand down upon a thing—a low or slang word: nab ting, imp.: nabbed, pp. ndbd.
nabbb, n. ndb'ob (Hind. nawbb, a deputy, title of a governor), a native indian deputy or governor—derindependent; any European who has amassed wealth in the East.

in the East.

in the East.

nacre, n. nd/kr (F. nacre, mother-of-pearl: Sp. nacar), the beautiful iridescent substance forming the inner covering of the shell of the pearl-musel or oyster, called mother-of-pearl: nacreous, a. nd/krt/s. sinileral of the mics family, consisting of minute grains or scales, having a pearly lustre. opposite: It and F. nacht, n. nd/krt/s. It and F. nacht, n. nd/krt/s. nacht, nacht, n. nd/krt/s. nacht, nac

permanent natural spot or mark on the skin a birth-mark.

nag, n. nag (Dut. and Fris. negghe, a litt Swiss, noggels, a dumpy woman; Icel. nabh ande, a dwarf, a small userul horse; a pony nag, v. nag (Norm. and Sw. nagge, to gnost atta), to scold and keep it up: nagging, it applied to a slight but constant pain; scold keeping it up: nagged, pp. nadgd: nagg touchy; irritable.

nagging to marging nagged, pp. nadgd: nagg

touchy; irritable.

nagelfuse or nagelfuhe, n. nd.off.fl. (Set. nail, and flije, a swarm), a peculiar, soft erate stone found in the Alps, having the appearance of a swarm of nail-heads througmass.

mass, agite, n. ndg't-d-fit (from Nagyag, in benberg), a mineral consisting of tellurium with traces of gold, silver, copper, and sulpl naiad, n. nd'ydd (fr. naiades, the naiads; I E. naiade), in anc. myth., a water-nymph;

deity said to preside over rivers and springs: naisdes, n. plu. nd:pdate, in pead, the fresh-water mussels. nail, n. ndi (Ger. nagel, a nail of the hand, a nail for fastening with: Icel. nagl, a nail, a claw: Lith. nages, a claw: nagrinti, to scratch: Sans. naikha, a nail), of the flat horny substances at the ends of the fingers and toes; a pointed piece of iron or other metal, commonly with a head, used to fasten wood-work; a measure of length, one-sixteenth of a yard (Fin naula, applied to the nails by which the different veights are marked on a steelynaft; v. to fasten or

state in a soluted piece of tron or other metal, commonly with a head, used to fasten wood work; a measure of length, one-sixteenth of a yard (Finandala, applied to the nalls by which the different weights are marked on a steelyard); v. to fasten or unite with nalls; nall ing, inp.; nalled, pp. nald; naller, n. naller, one whose trade is to make nalls; naller, n. naller, one whose trade is to make nalls; naller, n. nert, a nall manufactory; on the nail, without delay; immediately; to hit the nail on the head, to fouch the exact point; to understand the matter: nall-headed copper ore, the name given in Cornwall to certain crystals of chalcosine, from their fanciful resemblance to the heads of nails. Note,—When the nails are compressed, curved or pointed, and extended beyond the digit, they are called tolons or clause; when they encase the extremity of a digit like a box they are called hoofs.

nathless, another spelling of nathless, which see, nashwa, a nales (F.—from i. naticus, natural, native), having, and the property of the state of the native simplicity; unaffected blainness.

naked, a native simplicity; unaffected blainness.

naked, a native simplicity; unaffected blainness.

naked, a native simplicity; unaffected blainness, naked, a naked (Goth naquatha; Ger. natch; Irel. necovered; plain; manifest; having no clothes on; defenceless; unassisted by glasses—applied to the sight; destitute; in bot, without pubescence; applied to seeds not contained in a true ovary, also to flowers without say floral native simple the property of the native simple the seeds not contained in a true ovary, also to flowers without say floral native simple simple the property of the name; ness; openness; naked eye, the eye alone, or unassisted by glasses or a telescope: naked flooring, the timber-work which supports a floor.

namby-pamby, a name/the ore contempt applied by his emenies to the poetry of Ambrose Phillips about the close of the 17th century; sentimentally weak; affectedly prefix, as poetry.

namby-pamby, a nather-fr

Strich; the ries.

strick; the r

maps, n. ndp (AS, cnop), the top of a thing, the brow of a hull: W. cnop, a knob, a boss), the prominent joint of the new kehind; the back of the new 2.

napery, n. ndiperell', unppe, a bable-cloth: R. noppe, a table-cloth; noppe, the ribbons or tassels of a garment, made-up line cloth in general; table-linen, naphtha, n. ndp-thd (Gr. and L. naphtha: F. naphte), a variety of bitumen, thin, fluid, and highly inflammable, used largely as a solvent for caoutchous; rock-odi: naphthalic, a. ndp-thd-tk, applied to an acid obtained from naphthaline; naphthaline, n. ndp-thd-tk, a soft, greyish-white, flaky, crystalline substance, found incrusting the pipes employed in the rectification of coal-tar. tion of coal-tar.

tion of contrar, napiform, a nai-pt-folorm (L. napus, a turnip, and forma, shape), turnip-shaped. napkin, n. nai-fish (F. nappe, a table-cloth, and kin, a dim. termination), a cloth used for wiping the hands or mouth at table; a handkerchief; napkin-ring, a

or moun at tase; a manuscremer: maps.m-ring, a ring used to enclose a napkin at table. Naples yellow, n. na!pls yello(Naples, in Italy, and Eag. yellow), a compound of the oxides of lead and antimony, having a rich, opaque, golden hue. napoleon, n. na.po!i-lo (nifter Napleon I.), a French gold coin of twenty francs, about sixteen shillings sterling.

gold coin of twenty francs, about sixteen shiftings sterling,
narceine, n. ndr/sd-ta, also narceis, n. ndr-sd/yd
line bases obtained from optum.
narcissus, n. ndr-sd-vd. L. narcissus; Gr. narkissos,
in anc. myth., a beautiful youth, fabled to have been
changed into the flower called by his name), an extensive genus of bulbous plants whose flowers are soft,
variously-coloured, and sweet-sconted.
narcotic, a. ndr-kôt'de, also narcot'ical, a. 4-kdl (Gr.
narcotic, a. ndr-kôt'de, also narcot'ical, a. 4-kdl (Gr.
narkotikos, having the power of benumbling-from
narke, torpor: It. narcotice; F. narcotique), having
the power of producing drowsiness, sleep, or supor:
narcotic, n. a medicine which, in small doses, relieves
pain and produces sleep: narcot'ically, ad. 4: narcotine, n. ndr-kôt-tin, a peculiar substance obtained
from optum: narcoticsm, n. ndr-kôt-tim, the effects of
a narcotic; the condition of one affected by a narcotic,
nard, n. nard (L. nardus; Gr. nardus, nard), the
shrub called the spikemarl, funned for its aromatic
scent and medicinal qualities; an ontment prepared
from the plant: nardins, a. ndr-din, of or resembling
mard. line nardins, a. ndr-din, of or resembling
mard. line nardins, a. ndr-din, of or resembling
mard.

nard, nargile, n. nārigileā (Pers.), in Turkey, a smoking apparatus in which the smoke is passed through water by means of a long tube in order to cool it.

nariform, a. nāri-falārna (L. nāris, the nostril, and forme, shape), nose-shaped.

narrate, v. nār-rāl' (L. nārratum, to tell, to give account of: It. narrat: F. narratu, to tell; to recle, as a story; to relate; narrating, imp.: narrated, pp.: narrating, n. nārishin, an account; the telling or relating the particulars of an event; a story; narrative, a. nāri-rā-tie, giving an account of particulars, a. a continued account of the particulars, as an event; a story; narratively, a. nāri-stuely, occurrence.

narrow, a ndrivo (AS, nourse, narrow-from neuro, nearlow, and. near, nich, not broad or wide; having little distance from side to side; close; near; contracted; traitened; contracted in mind; higotel; not liberal; scrutinising; w. to contract; to lessen the breadth of; to limit; to confine; narrowing, inp.: narrowed, pp. nutrivod; narrower, n. zr, one who or that which narrows or contracts narrowly, and 41; narrowness, n. nes, the condition or quality of being narrow; powerty; penuriousness; narrow cloths, in the veoden trade, those cloths under 52 minches wide; narrow gange, on a nutleng, the general width between the ralis—viz., 4 ft. 85 in.—so called in opposition to the broad gauge or width; narrow-minded, a. contracted in mind; illiberal; narrow-minded, a. contracted in mind; illiberal; narrow-minded, s. narrow views or sentingents; illiberal narrow, a. nar'ro (AS. nearwe, narrow mindedness, n. narrow views or sentiments; illiber-

narwhal, n. ndr'hwâl (Dan. narhvall; Icel. nahvalr; F. narval—so called on account of the pallid colour of the skin—from Icel. nar, a corpse), the mon-

colour of the skin—from rect. nar, a corpse, the men-olion or sea-uniform.

nasal, a. nat:al (F. and Sp. nasal; It. nasale, nasal—from L. nasal; a. not:al (F. and Sp. pert, to the nose; formed or affected by the nose; n. a letter whose sound is affected by the nose, or is uttered through the nose; a medicine which operates through the nose; a medicine which operates through the nose; nascal, n.

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nds'kdl, a pessary made of wool or cotton to raise the

Maswitt, a possary man nose when compressed.

It macent, a. nds'en' (L. nascens, being in its birth:

It macente, beginning to exist or grow; growing; increasing: in chem., in the act of being produced or wolved: macency, n. nds'enst, the beginning of provovored: macency, n. nds'enst, the beginning of production.

duction nationnous, a nd'st-kôr'nôs (L. nasus, the nose, and cornu, a horn), having the horn on the nose, nasiform, a nd'st-future (L. nasus, the nose, and forma, shape), having the shape of the nose, and rasturtium, n. nd'st-f'shi-un, also nasturtion, n. shi-on (L. nasus, the nose, and tortum, to twist, a plant of several species, as the water-cress, the Indian cress, &c.

cress, &c.
nasty, a. nasiti (formerly written nasky. Low Ger.
nask, dirty, piggish: Lap. naske, unclean, dirty: Fin.
naski, a pig, very dirty; filbly; obscene; nauscous;
nastily, ad. 4:1: nastiness, n. ncs, filbliness; dirt.
natal, a. natial (l. natialis, of or belonging to birth
—from natix, born: It natiale: F. natial), of or relating to birth; native.
natant, a. natiant (l. natians privacion) and privacion of the privacion o

natant, nations, the nations, swimming), swimming; floating on the surface: natantly, ad. di: natation, n. nd.ta'shūn, the act or practice of swimming: natatores, n. plu. na'ta'-to'-rez, the swimming order of birds, distinguished by their webbed or partially-webbed feet: na'tato'rial, a. -rt-dl, swimming; formed for swimming: na'tatory, a. -ter-t, adapted

for swimming. nathless, ad. nath'les, an old spelling of neverthe-

less.

nation, n. naishina (L. natio, a race, a tribe—from natus, born: F. nation), the inhabitants of one country united under the same government; a body of people speaking the same language: national, a national van-da, pert to a nation; public general: national strongly attached to one's own country; national character; any body of a population differing in race, language, and national feeling from the governing race of the state to which they belong: nationalise, v. -dt-t, to make national; nationalism, imp. nationality: national debt. The money owing by a nation of state: national guards, the militia of France: law of nations, that law which natural reason appoints for all mankind; international law—see under law.

native, native, a naivite (L. nativus, that has arisen from

—see under law.

native, a nd-tife (L. nativus, that has arisen from birth, born), not acquired; produced by nature; belonging to the place or country; pert. to the time or place of birth; applied to a metal or other substance found in nature almost in a pure state, as native iron, native copper, native areance, &c.: n. one born in a place; a thing not foreign; that which grows in the country: natively, nd. ds: nativeness, n. nds, state of being native; nativity, n. nd.tic-it, birth: the time, place, or manner of a persons birth; n. -nds, state of being native: nativity, n. naticitis, n. -nds, state of being native: nativity, n. naticitis, n. birth; tentine, place, or manner of a person's birth; among astrologers, a representation of the position of the heavenly bodies at the moment of one's birth, the result being supposed to indicate future destiny: the Nativity, the birthday of our Lord: to cast one's nativity, to represent the position of the heavenly bodies at the moment of one's birth.
nata, n. nativita, a bird, a species of shrike.
natrolite, n. nativita'il (Eng. nativos, and Gr. lithos, a stone), a mineral substance found in many varieties as a stone, a mineral substance found in many varieties of the property of the property of the property of the property.

contains.

contains, in differ (new L. natrum; F. natron; L. natrum; Gr. nitrum; Ar. natrum, natron), a native carbonate of soda found in many spring and salt lakes and dried up water-courses in Egypt. Hungary, &c. natrium, n. ndiff.im, an early chemical term for

natterjack, n. natter-jak (natter, an imitative word,

matterjack, n. mitterjak institut, an imitative word, and jack which see), a species of toud found in England having a yellow line on the back—its deep holow voice is heard to a great distance, natty, a mitty from Eng. meat), in familiar language, smart; spruce.

nature, n. mitter or -chōor (I. matura, the natura) constitution or property of a thing-from matus, born, produced: It. matura; F. nature), the qualities or properties which make a thing what it is; native character; essential qualities; disposition of mind; the established order of created things; the power which has created and which presides over all things, being

the effect put for, or associated with, the cause; asi ral affection or reverence; sort, species, or kind; as timents or images conformable to truth and realing natural. a. nati-a-ral or nati-chab-ral, produced or natural, a. nar-rae or nar-rae-or-rae, promises equi-fected by nature; derived from nature; not acqui-not artificial; irue to life; not forced or far-feet dictated by nature; happening in the ordinary on of things; not revealed, as religion: a. one bore tute of the ordinary powers of reason and under

ing; an idiot; in music, a character, marked thus used to correct the previous power of a sharp of fair naturally, ad -k, according to nature; without affectation; spontaneously; naturalness, n. -ee, the state of being natural or produced by nature; confirmity to truth and reality; naturalise, v. -rdk-t, invest a work of a citizen or subject; to acclimatise; naturality imp.: naturalised, p. +zd': ad), invested with the privileges of a native; in both, originally introduced from a foreign country, but now apparently become native; naturalisation, n. -tz/s-bus, the act of a native subject; the state of being so invested and trailing, n. -tzm, a mere state of nature; the doused to correct the previous power of a sharp or fi a mative subject; the state of being so invested; nat uralism, n. -izm, a mere state of nature; the dotrine of those who deny miracles, and a revelation nat uralist, n. -tst, one versed in the natural history of animals: natural history, the scientific description of the earth and its productions—sometimes limited to the animal kingdom only: natural magic, the supportantly supernatural; natural orders, in bd. apparently supernatural; natural orders, in bd. philosophy, the science of material bodies in regal to rest and motion, and of the forces, or combination of forces, which produce these results: natural orders of forces, which produce these results: natural sections. to rest and motion, and of the forces, or combinables of forces, which produce these results; natural projections, perspective delineations of a surface on given piane; natural religion, religion so far as it is discoverable by reason; natural scale, in music, a scale written without sharps or flats; matural selection, that process in nature by which the stronged switcest, &c., outlive and take the place of the weak switcest, &c., outlive and take the place of the weak

er, &c.
naught, a naiot (AS. na-woltt, no-whit, nanght,
bad; worthless: n. nothing: naughty, a. nothbad; good for nothing; mischlevous or perverse; applied to children in censure: naught lip, ad. 4d.:
naught lines, n. 4-n8, the quality of being naughty;
slight misbehaviour; badness: to set at naught, to
disregard; to treat as of no account; to despise.
naumachy. n. naiot-md.*ii (Gr. naumachta, a seh,
fight—from naus, a ship, and mache, a light), in emc.
Rome, a show or spectacle representing a sea-fight
a naval combat.

a naval combat.

naumanite, n. natio:mdn-ti (after Dr Naumans of Saxony), a peculiar ore of silver, found in cubical crystals, in this plates, and granular.

nauscopy, n. natio:skip-t (Gr. naus, a ship, and skope, I view), the pretended art of discovering approaching ships, or the existence of land, at a considerable distance.

proaching ships, or the existence of land, at a considerable distance, nausea, n. nativishi d. L. nausea, Gr. nausea, sessickness. In nausea, T. nausea, a strong semantion of sirkness inclining to vomit; loathing; disgust: nauseate, v. nativishi at to loathe; to turn away from with disgust; to feel disgust: nau-sasting, imparatisested, pp.: nauseous, a nativishi sk, loathequality of being nauseous, or reacting disgust. nauseous, or of exciting disgust. nauseous, or of exciting disgust. nauticus; Gr. nauticos, or belonging to ships or seamen; naval: nautically, sd. -t. Nauticus Almanac, a work published by the Admiralty for the special use of seamen: nautical astronomy, astronomy in its application to navigation.

nauticid, in nativiticity (Gr. nautica, a nautifica and cides, liceness), a term applied to the feesil nautificated have many-chambered shells, or rather college.

cases.

nautitus, n. noti-ti-lis, nau'tili, n. plu. -ti-li [L. nautitus; Gr. nautitos, a shell-fish that sails through the waves in its shell-from Gr. naus, a ship: [t. nautitio: F. nautitio; s. shell-fish having a spiral univaive shell with smooth sides; a popular name for a shell-fish having a boat-like shell in which it sails on the surface of the sea: nautitids, n. plu. notic-fit-lid. a family of sea-fish, generally having shells, of which

n mandibus has been taken as the type: nautilits, n. shift-lif, a fouril nautilus: nautilites, n. plu. naïo:
Lifz, in geol., a general term for shells like the litz, in gool,

misting nactifius.

The state of the state o

was, n. mas (mid. L. mowis; F. mcf, the part of the man in which the lasty were placed—from L. mowis, my—so called from its vaulted or curved roof re-taking the inverted hull of a ship), the middle part out of a church extending from the choir to the tody of a church extending from the choir to the

rings or alsies.

awew, n. ná:vů (L. napus; AS. naepe, a turnip), a last found growing in corn-fields having large weers of a pale yellow; also spelt naphew, n. ná:vů; a mavicula, n. ná:vů; n. ná:vů; n. ná:vů; n. ná:vů; n. ná:vů; n. naivoula, a little ship—na naevis, a ship), in geol., a genus of microscopic lant-growths—so called from their siliceous boat-like ses; navic nilar, a. ná:ví; pert. to or like a boat;

d like a bout.

case: navic'ular, a -ù-lèr, pert, to or like a boat; shapel like a boat.

havigate, v. ndv'-pdt (L. navigatum, to sail upon rbun Gr. naus; L. navis, a ship: It. navigare: old I. navigare: bl. navigare: a ship; to pass by water; savigating, imp.: nav'igated, pp.: nav'igaten, n. der, navigating, imp.: nav'igated, pp.: nav'agaten navigating, navigating, navigated, pp.: navigating, n

the other given by courtesy to persons of high rank way. At the for me gay, being AR, see, not, and Eng. Service. Goth. score, never), a word that expresses rishnal; not; not only so; not this alone: n. a small; not; not only so; not this alone: n. a small; not; not only so; not this alone: n. a small; not; not only so; not this alone: n. a small; not; not only so; not this alone: n. a small; not; not only so; not this alone: n. a small; not; not only so; not of a sect of Judaising special; not of the early Christians; in contempt; one of a sect of Judaising Jews: Hazarite, n. sda-d-ris, a lew who was bound by vows to great purity of life and devotion: Hazaritism, n. -tem, the practice or decrines of the Nazarites.

Based, n. sda-ff. sec; Ger. sase; L. sasus, nose, offig or headland.

Heanderthal, n. sd-d-d-d-rid; a portion of the valley of the Dussel, near Dusseldorf, celebrated for its configuration from a small property of the content of the sast special security. Story, exantly, scantly; deficient; low; special security story scantly, scantly, deficient; low; special security story scantly, scantly, deficient; low; special security security security. Scantly, scantly, deficient; low; special security security security. Scantly, scan

direct; short; next to one; parsimonious; on the left, opposed to off in riding or driving; ad. almost; within a little: prep. at no great distance from; close to,

followed by to, expressed or understood, as the ship is near the harbour: v. to approach; to come neare; to draw near: nearing, inp.: neared, pp. nerd; comp. nearer, a.-dr, more near: superl. nearest, n. -ds, most near: nearly, ad. -ds, closely; at no great distance; almost; within a little: nearners, n. -ds, small distance; closeness; close alliance by blood; closeness in expenditure: near at hand, not far distance; closenes; nexpenditure; near; at a small distance only; near-sighted, a seeing at a small distance only; near-sightedness, n. the state of being short-sighted. short-sighted

short-sighted
neat, a. net IF net, neat—from L. nitidus. clean, trim—from niteo, I shine) tidy; spruce and clean; not tawdry; trim; pleasing with simplicity; pure; unadulterated: neatly, at. nett, tidily; with good taste: neat ness, n. nets, the condition or quality of being neat; good taste in style of dress or literary composition; neat-handed, a. clever and tidy; finished; exact.
neat, n. net (Icel. naut, an ox: AS. nyten, cattle in general—from nitan, not to know), cattle, as the ox, the cow, and suchlike: neat-herd, a cow-keeper; a herdisman: neats-fort oil, an oil procured from the fat of cattle by boiling, used to render leather soft and pliable.

and pliable.

neb, n. nëb (AS. neb, a beak, nose, face: Icel. nebbi;
Dut. nebbe, the beak of a bird: Scot. neb, any sharp
point), the beak of a bird; the nose; the smout; the

outh; a nib. mouth

n. něb'd-lä, plu. neb'ulm, -lē (L. nebula; nebula, n. nebi-did, plu neb'ula, de (L. nebula; n. q. neb'ula, mist, a cloud), an appearance as of a light gauxy cloud amongst the stars, usually only seen through a telescope, often resolvable by a powerful instrument into clusters of stars; a white spot or slight opacity on the cornea: neb'ular, a. -ler, of or relating to nebulas: neb'ulousness, n. -nes, sien neb'ulou'stry, n. -lös-i-d, the faint misty appearance which surrounds many stars: nebuly, a. neb's-i-d, covered or ornamented with wary lines: nebular hypothesis, the theory or hypothesis which supposes that, in the primal condition of the solar system, the sun was the centre of a luminous mass, out of which were gradually evolved the planets and satellites of our system.

of necessity, by necessary consequence; by compusion.

neck, n. nžk (AS. hnecca, the back of the head: Dn.

nakke, nape of the neck: Icel. hnacki; Norm. nakkje,
the back of the head: Dnt. nak, the nape, the neck
and the trunk; a narrow the nape he ween citing two
lines and the trunk; a narrow the one all the trunk; a narrow the one palender part of anyhing, as of a bottle: necked, a. něk, having a neck
necd only in composition, as stiff-necked, neck-band,
the collar of a shirt: neckloth, a cravat; something
worn round the neck by men: stiff-necked, a. obdurate; obstinate: neckorchiet, n. něk-kir-chif, a kerchief
or cloth for the neck: neckloth, a cravat; something
worn round the neck: neckloth, a charden the neck
the, a small cravat for the neck: to harden the neck, to
grow obstinate: neck and crop, completely; utterly;
to break the neck of, to destroy the main force or
power of; to reduce to an almost harmless condition:
neck or nothing, with the risk of everything; neck
verse, the verse anciently required to be read by

young till able to fiy; any place where insects or small animals are produced; a warm, close place of abode; a number of persons dwelling together, in an ill sense, as a nest of theree; a number of boxes or baskets placed one within the other; a set of small drawers; v. to build and occupy a nest; nesting, imp.: nest ed, pp.: nest-egg, an egg left in a nest to prevent the hen for-saking it; something laid up as a beginning or nu-

cicus.

nestle, v. něsti (AS. nestlian, to nestle—from nest, a
nestle, to cherish and fondle closely, as a bird ita young;
to lie close and sung: nestling, imp. něstling; adj;
recently intched: n. a young bird from the nest or in
it: nestled, pp. něstld.
Nestorian, n. něstld-ti-dn, one of an anc. sect founded by Nestorius of Constantinople in the fifth centurywho taught that the divine and human natures of
Christ did not unite and form one person, that Mary
was not the mother of God, but of Christ—remains of
the sect are still found in Persia and India: adj. of or
relating to the Nestorians.
net, n. nět (Goth. natís; feel. not; Ger. nots; Bret.
newd, a net), a texture with open meshes, made of

relating to the Nestorians.

net, n. net (Goth. and:; Icel. not; Ger. nctx; Bret.

net, a. net, a. texture with open mesnes, made of

twine, thread, &c. used for catching fish or birds; a

snare; an inextricable difficulty: v. to form as net
work; to take with a net: net ting, imp.: n. a plece of

network; the process of forming mesnes for nets:

net'ted, pp.: add, made of network; in bot., covered

with raised lines disposed like the threads of a net:

net, a. net't, resembling a net or network: net
work, work formed with meshes like a net.

net, a. net't, s. net, p. neto; I. netto, pure; unadul
terated; clear of all charges or deductions, as net pro
fit; net ling, imp.: netted, pp. net'ted: net is impro
perly written net: net proceeds, the amount or sum

which goods produce after every charge is paid: net

weight, the weight of merchandise after allowance has

been made for the casks, bags, or any enclosing material.

nether, a nether (Icol. nedn, under: nedri, lower:

Ger. nieder, lower: AS. neothom, beneath; lying be
neath; in a lower place; oposed to upper; belonging

the regions below: neth ermost, a. super! degree,

Setalmin, n. plu. neth's net (Heb.—from nathan, to

two in a new to the super leves the avenus of the priests

nost, lowest.

Nethinim, n. plu. neth'i-nim (Heb.—from nathan, to
ivel, among the anc. Jews, the servants of the priests
nd Levites about the Temple.

and Levites about the Temple.
nattle, n. nelt'i (Ger. nesset; Low Ger. nettel; Norm.
nette; Dan. nelt'e, a nettel: leel notr, a nettel-from
notra, to shiver), a well-known stinging plant; v. to
irritate; to provoke; to excite feelings of displeasure
or uneasiness in: netting, imp. nelt'ing: nettled, pp.
nelt'id: nettle-raah, a peculiar cruption on the skin
resembling the effects of the sting of a nettle.

neural, a. nat-ral (Gr. neuron, a sinew, a nervel, pert. to the nerves or nervous system; denoting the arch of the vertebra: neural arch, that which protects part of the nervous system: neuring, n. nat-rin, nervous sub-

the nervous system: neurine, n. nei-rin, nervous substance.

neuralgia, n. nei-rdi/f-d, also neuralgy, n. ft (Gr.

neuralgia, n. nei-rdi/f-d, also neuralgy, n. ft (Gr.

neuron, a nerve, and dogo, pain), violent pain of a

nerve, as in the head or face: neuralgic, a. fik, pert.

to or afficted by neuralgia.

neurapophysis, n. nei-rd-pff-t-ste (Gr. neuron, a

sinew, a nerve, and Eng. apophysis), in anat, the part

projecting from a vertebra which aids in forming the

canal that protects the spinal cord.

neuralgem, n. nei-rd-ibn/md (Gr. neuron, a sinew, a

nerve, and lemma, hin, bark), in anat, the delicate

fibrous sheath of a nerve.

neurology, n. nei-rd-ib-ft (Gr. neuron, a nerve, and

logos, a discourse), a scientific description of the nerves:

neuromy, n. nei-rd-ib-ft (Gr. neuron, a nerve),

neuromy, n. nei-rd-ib-ft (Gr. neuron, a nerve),

neuropathy, n. nei-rd-ib-ft (Gr. neuron, a nerve),

neuropathy, n. nei-rd-ib-ft (Gr. neuron, a nerve),

neuropathy, n. nei-rd-ib-ft (Gr. neuron, a nerve,

neuropters, n. plu, nei-rd-ib-ft (Gr. neuron, a nerve,

neuropters, n. on order of neuropters: neuropters,

n. one of the order of neuropters: neuropters,

n. one of the order neuropters.

neuropteria, n. nei-rd-ib-ft (Gr. neuron, a nerve,

ne

and pteris, a fern), a genus of fossil ferns occurring abundantly in the coal-measures.

neuroses, n. nār-0:ées (Gr. neuron, a nerve), nervous affections or diseases in which sense and motion are impaired without any local disease.

neuroskeleton, n. nār-0:skēl-6:iōn (Gr. neuron, a nerve, and Eng. skeleton), the deep-seated bones dithe vertebral akeleton connected with the nerve

rous affections or diseases in which sense and motion are impaired without any local diseases.

Betroaksleton, n. natroskil-lon (Gr. neuron, a nerve), at the anteroite, n. natroskil-lon (Gr. neuron, a nerve), a disease of the vertebral skeleton connected with the nervous system and with locomotion.

Betrotic, n. natroskil-long the sense of the natroskil-long the natroskil-long the sense of the natroskil-long the natroskil-long

or news-man, one was cents of delivers inexplayers news-galleys, among printers, long frames of metal or of metal bottoms and wooden sides, for containing columns of type, for the purpose of pulling therefrom

neigh, n. na (AS. hnægan; Icel. hnægaa; Low Ger.
nicken; It. mitrire, to neigh; Scot. nicker, to neigh;
to laugh consely—all initiative of the sound), the
cry of a horse: v. to cry as a horse: neighting, imp.:
a the act of crying as a horse: neighed, pp. nad.
neighbour, n. naber (AS. neab-bur; ter. nachbor,
ter. housen, to till, to cultivatel, one who lives
near to another; an intimate; in Scrip., a fellowbeig: v. to be near to; to adjoin: neighbouring,
imp: adj. living or being near: neighbouring,
imp: adj. living or being near; neighbouring,
imp: adj. living or being neighboury, a. 4i, friendread-being neighbour: neighbouring,
nation; not being neighbour; a. 4i, friendrequality of being neighbour; a. 4i, friendfrom ne. not, and Eng. either), not the one or the
uder; not either: conj, not either; not yet. Noterefisher is used to introduce two or more co-ordinate
dances, and as the correlative of nor, as, "netther
dances, and as the correlative of nor, as, "netther
dances, and as the correlative of nor, as, "netther
dances, and as the correlative of nor, as," netther
dances, and as the correlative of nor, as, "netther
memoration, new fon, an abbreviation of the Latin
memoration, nem fon, an abbreviation of the Latin
memoration, nem fon, an abbreviation of the Latin
memoration, nem fon, an abbreviation of the Latin
memoration, as network of the new of the correlative
fonsil fin-spines, so called from being covered with
minute prickles.

**Hemman, a. network of the new, a thread, and
thos, a stone), fibrous hydrate of magnesia.
**semationeura, n. nem-d.to.nol-nol (for, nema, a thread, and
thos, appearance), like a thread—applied to that division of the
dances on, a nervel, applied to that division of the

massite vorms.

tematoneurs, n. něm'd-tō-nū'rd (Gr. nema, a thread, sal neuros, a nerve), applied to that division of the redictate, among the animals of which the nervous flaments are distinctly traceable, and the alimentary cand floats loosely in a distinct abdominal cavity.

Nemesis, n. nėm'd-sis (Gr. distribution), a female freek divinity, the duspiher of Night, the distributer of good and evil, but chiefly of punishments, most severe to the insolent and proud on whom fortune last lavishly bestowed her favours.

mamphar, n. něm'd-far [F. něm'gar, It. němu'gar), the great white water-lily of Europe.

mas, nö' (Gr. neos, new, fresh, recent), the first part many scientific compounds, signifying, new; fresh; roung; recent.

ascomia, n. se'o-ko'mi-da (L. Neccomium, etc., neconium, etc., neconium, etc., a smarplied to the Greensand or Lower Cretaceous smarkton.

comed, iterally, new-born; a term applied by geolo-lists to designate the Pilocene and Niocene tertiaries, needite, new-born; a term applied by geolo-lists to designate the Pilocene and Niocene tertiaries, needite, new-born;

Formed), literally, new power, and gritomed; I am formed), literally, new power, and gritomed; I am formed), literally, new power, and gritomed; I am self-the in not-felf (fir. neos, new, and lithes, a stone).

I aminiar massive variety of tale, of a brownish or a stone, a

modern.

mesoic, a. ne'6-zô'ik (Gr. nees, new, and zoe, life), a
term used to designate one of the two great epochs of
geological time, which embraces the portions of the

earth's crust from the Trias up to the existing order of things.

of things.

nep, n. nēp (L. nepeta), the herb catmints.

nepenthe, n. nē-pēn-thē (Gr. nepenthes-from ne,
not, and penthos, grief, sadness), in one. Greece, a magic
potion or drug supposed to cause persons to forget
their sorrow and misfortunes: nepen'thes, n. -thee, a
singular plant, well known under the name of pitcherplant.

nepheline, n. něf ě-lin (Gr. nephele, a cloud), a double

nepneume, n. nef-e-tin (Gr. nepnete, a cloud), a double silicate of alumina and soda, occurring in small crys-tals in igneous rocks, so called from its transparent fragments becoming cloudy in nitria caid. nephew, n. net-û (L. nepos, a grandson, a descen-dant—gen. neposis: F. neveu; Scot. nevoy, a nephew: Lap. napat, a sister's son), the son of a brother or sister; form. nice: fem. niece

in nice.

nephralgia, n. nö-fröliji-d. (Gr. nephros, a kidney, a mineralgia, n. nö-fröliji-d. (Gr. nephros, a kidney, a mineralgia in of body or mino), pain in the kidneys, nephralgia n. nöfrit (Gr. nephros a kidney), a mineral of a leek green colour, remarkan kidneys, a mineral of a leek green colour, remarkan nice a magnined specific for diseases of the kidneys; also called index nephritica, a. nö-frölik, also nephritica, a. ne-hritik, a. nephritika, n. ne-frölik, also nephritica, n. ne-frölik, also nemarkan nephritika, n. ne-frölik, ninflammation of the kidneys; nephritika, n. ne-frölik, inflammation of the kidneys; nephritika, n. ne-frölik, ninflammation of the kidney, nephritika, n. ne-frölik, ninflammation of the kidney, nephritika, n. ne-frölik, nor on-fephrikm (F. ne-potisme; It. nepotismo—from L. nepos, a grandson, a nephew—gen. nepotism, oly distribution of the kidneys), under preference of ravourtism shown to relatives.

Neptune, n. nepi-tin (L. Neptunus), in anc. myth.,

to relatives.

It relatives.

Reptune n. něpitůn (L. Neptunus), in anc. myth., the god of the sea; the remotest known planet of our system: neptunian, a. něpitůrá dn. peri, to the sea; formed by water—now applied to the stratified rocks only: neptunian theory, the theory which referred the formation of all rocks and strata to the agency of water: neptunian, n. nětán, also neptunist, n. thistoi, one who supports the neptunian theory.

Nereid, n. nětřá d. (Gr. Nereis, a nymph of the sea nym něptunist, n. nětřádos), one of the sea nymphs or goddesses who were constantatiendants upon Neptune. Næreides, n. plu. nětřáde, also nětřáde: næreites, n. nětřá, n. nětřád, n. nětřád, nereides, n. plu. nětřád; nereides, n. plu. nětřád; nereides, n. plu. nětřád; nereides, n. nětřád, nurivalvular shell-ňán of the genus nerita, nětřád. ně-ršită.

nerita, në-ri-të.
neroli, n. nër-o-li (F. nëroli), the essential oil of orange-flowers.

ness, sk, also naze, ndz (AS. nesse, a cape: L. nasus, a nose—see naze), in geog., any promontory or sudden projection of land into the see—common as a postfix in names of places and capes—as Shoeburyness, Fife-

ness, Dungeness.

nest, n. nest [Pol. midsa, a nest, a bred : Bret, netz ; dael. nead; L. nidsa, a nest), the bed or dwelling prepared by a bird for incubation, and for the

mediately before going to bed: night-dew, the dew formed in the night: night dress or gown, a loose undress for sleep: night-fall, the close of the day; evening; night-fy, a moth that files in the night: night-plass, a sort of telescope, which, by concentrating a large amount of light, enables objects to be distinctly seen at night: night-hawk, a well-known Amer. bird; in Sooi, the night-moth: night-jar, the bird called goat-sucker: night-man, one who empties coss-pools, &c., as night; night-shade, the name given to several poisonous plant: the atrops bediadonn: night-sodi, the contents of cess-pools, &c.; night-vision, a dream in the night: night-water, one walking at night in sleep; a somnambulist: night-watch, the watch placed at night, as on a ship at sea: in the might, suddenly; unexpectedly: to-night, in this night,

night, suddenly; unexpectedly: to-night, in this night.
nightingals, n. nii'in-qdi (AS. nith, night, and As galan; Icel. qdia, to sing), a small bird that sings sweetly in the evening.
nightmare, n. nit-mar' (Icel. mara; Dan. mare; Ger. mahr; Dut. nagi-merric, nightmare), a disagree able sensation in sleep of pressure on the breast, and phantom-seeing an incubus; a certain overwhelming or stupering inducence of the property of

prehead), light and quick in motion; active; brisk; expert: nim bly, ad. bdf. nim bleness, n. bb.nbs, the quality of being nimble; quickness; celerity; nimble-footed, a light of foot: nimble-fingered, a dexterous; in a bad sense, given to pilfer.

nimbus, n. nimbbis, li. nimbus, a bright or black cloud, a cloud-shaped splendour; li. nimbo: P. nimbe, the rain-cloud; lin ane. myth, the cloud of light around the person of a god when he appeared on a lado; nimbliferous, a moround the heads of saints; a lado; nimbliferous, a moround the heads of saints; bringing clouds and storms.

nincompoop, n. ninkôm.php (a corruption of the L. non compos, not competent, in the phrase, non compos mentis, not possessing mind, of unsound mind, a fool; a trifler; a silly fellow.

nine, a or n. nin (L. novem; Gr. canea; Icel. niu; V. nauc; Sans. navan, nine), one more than eight: nineteen, n. nin'ten, nine and ten: nine'teenth -tenth, the ordinal of nineteen: nine'tieth, a. -ti--ti-eth. -fenth, the ordinal of mineteen: mine tieth, a. -ti-th, the ordinal of ninety; ninety, a and n. nin-ti, nine times ten: minth, a. ninth, the ordinal of nine: n. a ninth part; in music, an interval consisting of an octave and a tone or seratione: minth by, ad. -ti, the ninth place: mine-fold, nine times repeated: nine-holes, an old game: mine-pins, a play with nine pleces of wood placed on end: nine-mens-morris, an old name for mine-pins; The Nine, poetical name for

pieces of wood placed on end: inne-men -horriz, an old name for the Muses.

shaw, n. sin'ni (Sp. niño, a child; Gr. nennos, foolish, senseless: mod. Gr. ninion, a child, a doll), a childsh, senseless: mod. Gr. ninion, a child, a doll, a childsh, person; a fool.

alp, n. sip (Ger. knipp, a map or fillip with the angles; knippers, to snap; Dan. nappe to snap), a map of the something place; a cuttin had: a contine or cut with something place; a cuttin had: a cuttin contine of plants by frost; a sip; w, so pinch, as with the sain; to cut or pinch off the ends of anything; to beat; to kill or destroy; nip ping, imp: add, shar; to blact; to kill or destroy; nip ping; mp: add, shar; to blact; to kill or destroy; nip sing, imp: add, shar; to blact; to kill or destroy; nip sing inp: adp per, h. he or that which nips; shappers, n. plu. nip-dr.; ample menses, to destroy prematurely.

abadies, n. plu nip-d-ditt; singo, a genus of plants of the screw-pine tribel, a genus of fossil nuts resembling those of the nips-paim of Bengal and the E. India Islands.

nipple, n. nipl4 (a dim. of neb or nib: Esthon. nip, point, end: AS. nipele, a nipple), that part of the female breast from which the milk is drawn; a test or dug; that part of the lock of a run over which the percussion-cap is placed: nippled, a nipl4d, covered with nipple-like protuberances: nip ply, ad. 4t.
Nisan, n. ni>6m (Heb.), a month of the Jewish cal-

Nian, n. nizān (Heb.), a month of the Jewish calendar, answering to the month of April.

nisi prius, niest privās (L. nist, unless, and prius, before, previously), a judicial writ, so called from the first words; a court so called.

nit, n. nit (A.S. hatiu; Dut. nect, a nit), the egg of a louse or other like insect: nitty, a. nit*st, full of nits; nit*tiness, n. nit*st of being full of nits.

nit*dous, a. nit*-das (L. nitidus, shiningi, in bot., having a smooth and polished surface; glossy.

nitrastins, n. ni*rd-fin (see nitre), the mineralogical term for nitrate of soda.

naving a smooth and polished surface; glossy, nitratina, n. nitrot-in (see nitro), the mineralogical term for nitrate of soda.

nitra, n. nitrot-in (see nitro), the mineralogical term for nitrate of soda.

nitra, n. nitrot-in (see nitro), a mineral alkall), sattpetre or nitrate of potash, a crystalline substance of the appearance of sait, extensively used in the manufacture of gunpowder: nitrate, n. nitrot, a natifical bed where nitre is formed or made; a place where nitre is refined: nitrate, n. nitrot, a nitrot, a sait formed by the union of nitro acid with a base, as nitrate of soda, nitrate of potash, &c.; nitrated, a nitrot of soda, nitrote of potash, &c.; nitrated, a nitrot, n. nitrot, a nitrot, n. nitr

ficial oil of bitter almonds: nitro-calcita, n. dof-fit (L. calr. lime, nitrate of lime, having a greyinh-vitic colour, occurring in efflorescences on old walls, and in limestone caves, especially where there exists decaying animal matter: nitro-glycerina—see under glycerina, nitro-gan, nitro-gan

lime.

nitrometer, n. ni-trôm'd-tr' (Gr. métron, nitre, and
metron, a measure), an instrument for testing the
quality or value of nitre.

nitrous, a. ni-tr'as (from nitre, which see), resembing or obtained from nitre: impregnated with
nitrous acid: nitrous acid, a compound of nitrogs
and oxygen: nitrous oxids, the gas known by the
name laughing-gas: nitry—see nitre.

nitre. n. nitr'-; (from nit, which see), the herelouse or fly which deposits nitr on horses.

nitrous, a. nitr'-the (L. nitreus, white as movi,
nivann, n. ni-to'm, the title of one of the naive
sovereigns of India.

Bo, pronounced nim-b-r, the common commercial

sovereigns of India.

Ho, pronounced năm-5/r, the common comuserial
abbreviation of number [F. nombre].

no, ad. no, (AS. no.; Sans. no.; Pers. noâ., no. noisee nay), a word of denial or refusal; expressing a
negative; the opposite of yes; no is emphasir and
another negative—as. "there is none rightsoots so,
not one": n. a refusal; a denial; a negative su
generally in the plural, as the mess (not) have Bnegative. ice SV.

see ay, a no (an abbreviation of none: L. non, not, so any; not one; none. Note.—Before the companion degree, no may be regarded as an adjective or as a verb, the word time or suchlike being understood in the former case, and signifies "in no respect of egree," "not at all," as no higher, no longer, no shorts.

Beachian, a m6-3/M-dm, pert. to the patriarch Noah we his age.

100 m. m50 (a corruption of Eng. knob, a protuberance; Low Ger. knobbe, anything thick and round, femiliarry, the head; one who refuses to hold out for higher wages in a strike.

100 mobile, a m6-bi (L. mobile; famous, of high birth: It. mobile; F. mobile, noble, illustrious, a nobleman: L. mobiletos, high birth, the nobles, high in excellence or worth; eminent; great; illustrious; exalted; sublime; distinguished by rank and title; of the best kind; above the common orders; an old gold roin, values 6s. 8d.; mobility, ns dudity, randout; classes of society; titled persons and their near relatives; the persons; mobile birth; dignity; grandout; common orders; an old round the persons of society; titled persons and their near relatives; the persons; mobile birth; dignity; grandout common orders; and old gold round direct; heroically; mobile min; direction or dignity of mind or station; grandeur; no bleman, n. bleman, peer; a titled gentilemen; mobilemen, n. bleman, peer; a titled gentilemen; mobilemen, n. bleman, n. bleman,

mectileness, a. notificities (L. noz, night—gen. roories, and inco. I shine), shining in the night or in the dark: noc'tilu'es, n. -kd, an old name for phosphorus.

mactivagant, a nöt-frod-pant (L. nor, night-gen. mocitie, and engor, I wander about), wandering by Elight: mocity agains, n. -pd-shin, a roving in the Elight.

mestegraph, n. nök'tő-gráf (L. noz, night-gen. noc-te, and grapho, i write), a writing-frame for the blind. mestegraph n. nök'di-dr-i (L. noctu, by night), an ac-count of what occurs by night.

Less and groupe, i write), a writing-frame for the blind measure; n. not-view of the north py night), an account of what occur by night.

In the form more night, in the R. ach Ch. a religious the form more night, in the R. ach Ch. a religious the rich man and the state of the new terms as if striking with the head; a salight quick instant of the head as a token of recognition; a rick movement forward or sidewise of the head in owniness or sleep, while in a sitting or upright poster; a command: v. to signify by a slight and quick miling of the head; to be drowsy; to make a slight with the new terms and the normal street of the new terms and the normal street of the new terms and the normal street of perpendicularly downwards; nod ded, poster, n. der, one who node; nod dingly, ad. 4. In add, n. a. der, one who node; nod dingly, ad. 4. In node, a node of the new terms and the new

noegarathia, n. plu. nai-geir-dilli-d (after Dr Noegarath), in geol. a genus of palm-like leaves found in the Carboniferous and Permian systems.

nog, n. nog (Gael. enag, a knock, a thump, a knob; enagath), bunchy; enagater, a knocker, a noggin), a little pot; a block of wood of the size and shape of a brick inserted into the walls of a building to form a brick inserted into the wails of a billiding to form a hold for the wood-work; the bolt or tree-nall which secures the keel of each shore employed in sustaining a ship in dock or on the slip; the plece of wood which scrapes the hopper of a mil: noggin, n. noje!n, a mug or cup: nogging, n. noje!nig, a kind of brick-work carried up between banels, or within the wooden framework of a building; nogging-pieces, the hori-zontal pieces of timber fitting in between the upright

zontal pieces of timber fitting in between the upright timbers or quarters.

noise, n. noise it. noise, strife: Prov. nausa or noisea, noise, dispute, also applied to the nurmur of water: Icel. gnauth, applied to the clashing of swords, the dashing of skips, and suchikel, confused or disagrees able sound of any kind, loud, rough talking; occasion of talk; quarrelling; uprose; much public conversion: v. to sound loud; to spread abroad, as a report: noising, imp.: noised, pp. noised, noise less, a. 48s. silent: noise lessly, ad. 4s: noisy, a. noisines, n. 4-nes, state of being noisy; loudness of sound: noise-lessmess, n. -nes, a state of silence.
noisome, a. noisism (it. noiser, to annoy, to molest; noisnea, annoyance: Prov. nozer; old russis; to injure, to hurth, unwholesome; injurious; offensive to the smell or other senses; no'somely, ad. 4s: no'someness, n. -6s, quality that diagusts; offen-

-li: noi'someness, n. -nēs, quality that disgusts; offen-siveness to the smell.

noli-me-tangers, n. no-it-mē-tan-jēr-ē (L. do not touch me-from nolo, I am unwilling, me, me, and tangers, to touch), a plant of several species, one of which is the wild or squirting cucumber; an ulcer or

while is the wild or squirting occumber; an ulcer or cancer and present, n. nollel prosection, not an acknowledgment or agreement on the part of a plaintiff in a suit that he will aband did. (Ir. nomades, wanter of particles on the prosection on the prosection of the prosection of the normal prosection of the prosection of

names, n. plu. www.bis (F. nombles—see num-bles), the entrails of a deer. nome, n. nom (Gr. nome, division or partition of an inheritance—from nemets, to deal out, to assign a por-tion of land as pasture), a tract of country; a province

holds the doctrines of nominalism.

nominate, v. nominatum, to call by
name—from nomen, a name: It nominatum, to call by
name—from nomen, a name: It nominate: F. nommer), to appoint by name; to propose or designate
by naming for an office or appointment: nominate
ting, imp.; nominated, pp.: nominater, n.-deskin, state of
being nominated: the set or power of nominating:
nominate, n.-deskin, state of
tines, n.-deskin, state of
the person named by another to an office: nominathe person named by another to an office: nomina-

tive, a non-1-nd-1tv, that simply names; that forms the subject, or part of the subject, of the verb: non-inatively, ad. -4: nonmative case, in gram, a noun or name in its simple form; the noun or pronoun which generally precedes the verb and forms the

subject.
nomography, n. nō-mōg-rā-ft (Gr. nomos, a law, and grapho, I write), a description or treatise on laws.
non, nōn, a common Latin prefix signifying not, reversing the sense of the word which it precedes; a hyben is generally placed between non and the word following, sometimes not—as, non-obitity, want

of ability.

nonage, n. non'aj (L. non, not, and Eng. age), minority or under age: non'aged, a. -ajd, not arrived at maturity.

maturity.

nonagenarian, n. nön'd.jén-d'ri-dn (L. nonagenarius, the ninetieth: F. nonagénaire, ninety years of age, one who is ninety years old.

nonagesimal, a. nön'd.jés'i-mdl (L. nonagesimus, the ninetieth), denoting the ninetieth degree or highest point of the ecliptic at any instant.

nonagon, n. nön'd-gön (L. nonus, the ninth, and Gr. gonia, an angle), a piain figure having nine sides and

set point of the ecliptic at any instant.

monagon, no hord-good, monago, the minth, and Gr.
monagon, no hord-good, no hord-g

sen'sitive, a wanting sense or perception: men'es ual, a having no distinction of sex; neuter: me slave holding, a not possessing slaves: neut-sol'ven a not able to pay debts; imsolvent: neut-sol'venor, inability to pay debts: non'-submissive, a unyi-ing; not compilant: non'-submissive, a unyi-mission.

mission.

mission.

mones, n. nons (a corruption of the old Eng. phraser to than once, for that only), present purpose or occasion; used only in the phrase, for the nonce.

monthalismes, n. nong-skd-tongs; (F. -from non, not and chalorir, to concern one's self for), cooliness: indifference; carelessness: acachalant, a. nong-skd-tong; (Col.); careless; indifferent.

nondescript, n. non-skd-tongs; (R. non, not, and decorribed, occasion) person or thing that cannot castly be described; a person or thing that cannot castly be described; and odity; anything not yell described, and none, not any; not one.

non-segon n. non-tong (I. non, not, and ego, I), seemon one-segon n. non-tong (I. non, not, and ego, I), seemon of a being—eyen entis), a thing not existing; the negations of a being—eyen entis), a thing not existing; the negations of a being.

of a being.

nones, n. plu. none (L. nones, the nones—from nones, n. plu. nones, the ninth), in the calendar of anc. Rome, the seventh day of each of the months, March, May, July, and Oct., and the fifth day of Jan., Feb., April, Juna Aug., Sept., Nov., and Dec.; the nones occurred nine days from the idea.

nonesuch, n. naissach (none, and such), anything which has no equal, as a fruit or plant; name of as

apple, nonlillon, n. nön-li'yün (L. nonus, the ninth, and nonlillon), a number produced by milding a million), a number produced by milding a million to the minth power; in Eng. notation, 1 followed: by 54 ciphers; in the French and Italian, 1 followed: by 30 ciphers, nonlonina, n. nön-li-ö-ni-mä (L. nonus, ninth, as courring in nines), a genus of many-celled organisms occurring fossil in the Chalk and Tertiary strate, and now living in existing seas.

curring in white, a cenus of many-celled organisms occurring fossil in the Chalk and Tertiary strate, and now living in existing seas.

nonius, n. noint-is, a name frequently given to the contrivance for subdividing the arcs of astronomical instruments, from the supposed inventor. Arcs is a Frenchman, Vernier, was the real inventor, and the contrivance is generally called the Vernier.

non-juror, n. noin-joi-re (L. non, not, and juror, n. noin-joi-re (L. non, not, noin-joi-re (L. non, noin-joi-re (L. non, noin-joi-re (L. non, noin-joi-re (L. non, noin-joi-re (L. non-joi-re), noin-joi-re (L. non-joi-re), noin-joi-re (L. non-joi-re), non-joi-re (L. noin-joi-re), noin-joi-re (L. noin-joi-re), noin-joi-re (L. noin-joi-re), noin-joi-re), noin-joi-re (L. noin-joi-re), noin-joi-

surdity.

non-sequitur, n. non-selven-ter (L. non, not, and requitur, it follows), in logic, a term applied to an inference which does not follow from the premises.

nonsuch, see nonsuch.

nonsuit, n. non-selven (L. non, not, and Eng. self), in low, an abandonment of a suit by the plaintiff, when actually in court, on the discovery of some error or defect, but which does not prevent his beginning his suit again on payment of the costs; v. to enter the abandonment of his suit by a plaintiff or pursuer on the record of a court; non-suiting, imp.: non-suited, pp. adjudged to have abandoned the suit, as the plaining non-tensita.

nontronite, n. non-fre-nti, a hydrated tertilicate of iron, found in small kidney-shaped masses, varying in colour from green to yellow—so called because found in Nontron, in France, neodie, n. nedd! (a probable corruption of neddia, which see), an expressive word for a simpleton.

mock, n. noisk (Fin. noiska, the beak of a bird; noise, to peck; Esthon, nuk, akunckle, a button; nukka, ip, a corner), a corner; a small reess.

noon, n. non (from L. nona hora, the ninth hour noug the anc. Romans, equal to our three o'clock in a alternoon: It nona, the fifth of the seven canonishours, the service of which was shifted from midifermoon to mid-day; leel. non, the third meal or ting-time of the day, mid-day; 12 o'clock; middle; eight: adj. happening at noon; meridional: noon-yor noontide, a. nonital, per to noon or mid-day; the time of noon: high noon, the exact meridian mid-day. mid-day.

the time of noon; high noon, the exact meridian mid-day.

noose, n. nose (prov. F. nous or nousel, a knotmon L. nodus, a knot, a running knot binding closer to more it is drawn; v. to catch or tie in a noose; e manare; noos ing, inp.; noosed, pp. node.

nopal, n. noi-pd (Mexican, nopalit), a species of cacas or Indian fig on which the cochineal insect breeds.

nor, conj. nor (AS. ne, not, and or), a connecting article correlative to neither, not, expressed or uncerstood; a particle which marks the second or subsection to the notation of a negative proposition; sometimes used instead of neither, as, "nor did they not perceive instead of neither, as," nor did they not perceive heart with a normal (L. norma, a square or rule), eccording to established rule or law; obeying what believed to be the natural law; perpendicular; but in the neither of the nei

Norms, n. plu. nörnz, also Normas, n. nör'nds (Icel. orn.), in Scand. myth., the three Fates, whose names lunity the past, the present, and the future. Norroy, n. nör'röj (F. nord, north, and roi, a king), be title of the third of the three kings-at-arms, whose urisdiction lies to the north of the Trunt.

windiction lies to the north of the Irent.

Norse, n. norse (F. Kover) and n. no. have the Norse, n. norse (F. Kover) and n. no. have the Norse, n. norse (F. Kover) and n. norse have the language of the Scaedinavia, including the Farcé, Orkney, and Shetland Islands: Morseman, n. norsenda, an inhabitant of an e. Scandinavia; a Northman.

north, n. north (Icel. nordr: F. nord), one of the our cardinal points; the parts lying towards the north pole of the earth; the direction towards the north pole —in the northern hemisphere, the direction opposite the sun at noon—in the southern, the parts in the direction of the sun at noon: adj. being in the north: north star, the star always seen in the north; he pole star or polar star: north wind, the cold wind hat blows from the north in the northern hemisphere a warm wind of the southern hemisphere: north—ast', n. est', the direction between the north and the ast; adj. pert. to the north—ast; cor coming from that as warm wind of the southern hemisphere: norther as any wind of the southern hemisphere: norther as any per to the north-east, or coming from that soint; north-east end, a. a-sitiera, in a direction to the north-east; northerny, a. a-sitiera, in a direction to the north-east; northerny, a. a-sitiera, in a direction to the north-east; northerny, a. a-sitiera, in a direction to the north-east; northerny, a. northern, in the north of the north; and the north; northern a north-index, in the north of the north; northern so raurors boreall as they appear in the north; northern, a. situated at the point furthest morth; northing, n. north-index, the dency or distance morthward—applied to a planet; difference of latitude made by a ship in salling northward. North man, n. ward, a. seerd, being in the direction of the north; north-ward or north wards, ad-seerd, also north; wardly, ad. di, in a northern direction; north-west, w. north-west or nort-west, the point between north and west; north-west seern, a. seels-tien, in the direction of the point between north and west; north-west north pole of the heavens, thut pole of the heavens towards which the north pole of the carth is directed; north fright one, the zone or between the trople of cancer and the arctic circle; North-west passage, the supposed existence of a passage of ships from the

Atlantic Ocean into the Pacific, or the reverse, long sought for, and at last discovered by Capt. M'Olure in 1850-51. but the discovery is only the solution of a scientific problem, not one of practical utility: near-thern hemisphere, that one of the two hemispheres of the earth in which Europe is situated: Northern Drift, the glacial drift or erratic boulder group, so called because the materials seem to have been brought by polar currents from the north.

**Rorwegian, in **dr-weif-i-dn, a native of Norway: add, pert. to Norway.

**add, pert. to Norway.

**anotales, destitute of a nose: nose-bag, a bag containing food to be attached to a horse's head: nose-bad, part of a bridle: nosegay, n. nota'ga (nose, and gay), a bunch of pleasant-smelling flowers; a bouquet: nosing, n. notaine, in arch, the projecting edge of a moulding or dip, principally on the edge of a step in a stair: to lead by the mose, to lead bilmdy or unresistingly: to have one's nose on the grindstone, to be oppressed, as by exactions: to thrust one's nose, into to interfere with in a meddlesome manner: length of one's nose, as far as one can see at the first view: to turn up the nose, to show contempt; to extend the servation.

**add, pert. to lead by the major to the servation of diseases: noselogy, n. nota'do, in the normal diseases; the doctrine of diseases: noselogy, n. nota'do, in the new particular of diseases; noselogy, n. nota'do, in the new particular of diseases; noselo

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dorse, as an unpaid bill of exchange; no ting, imp.:
no ted, pp.: adj. remarkable; celebrated: no ter, n.
der, one who takes notes : no tedly, ad. di. no tedness,
n. -nès, the state of being remarkable; conspicuousness: note less, a. des, not attracting notice: note lessness. n. -nès: noteworthy, a. nôtiver-thè, deserving of
notice: note-book, a book for jottings or nemoranda:
note-paper, small-sized sheets of paper for writing
notes or short letters on: notes, brief writings to
assist the memory in an extended writing, or a speaker
in addressing a public andience: to note a bill or
draft, to record on the back of it its non-acceptance
as a ground of a protest.

oraft, to record on the back of it its non-acceptance as a ground of a protest.

nothing, n. milhing (no. and thing), not anything; non-existence; no particular thing; no quantity of degree; no imporiance, value, or use; no fortune or means; no difficulty; a trille; a symbol or character denoting absence or want; a cipher; ad. in no degree; not at all: noth ingness, n. nes, non-existence; a thing of no value: to make nothing of, to treat as a trifle; not to understand; not able to invest with a meaning; nothing least, nothing lower or infersion.

notice, n. notite, in. notitic, a being known, a known, ing—from notum, to know: 8. notice, observation by the eye or other sense; a paper that communicates information; a warning; information given; attention; civility; respectful treatment: v. to observe by the senses; to regard; to pay attention to; to treat with attention and civility: noticing, inpp.: notice with attention and civility: noticing, inpp.: notice of being observed; worthy of observation: noticeably, ad-2-bit. -a-bli

notidanus, n. no-tid-d-nus (Gr. notos, the back, a ridge, and idanos, beautiful), a genus of fossil shark-

teeth.
notify, v. no'll-j/t (F. notifier; It. notificare, to signify or make known—from L. notus, known, and facio,
I make), to make known; to inform; to declare; to
give notice: no'lifying, imp.; ho'tified, pp. j'ld: notification, n. no'lif-j'l-kd-shin, the act of making
known; notice given; the writing or paper contain-

ing a notice.

notion, n. no'shun (L. notio, a making one's self acquainted with, an idea, a notion—gen. notionis—from notum, to know: F. notion), thought; knowledge from notum, to know: r. noton), unuan; knowledge of anything derived from a perception of its relation to other things; idea; sentiment; opinion: no'tional, a. dl., existing in idea only; imaginary: no'tionally, ad. dl: no'tionist, n. dst, one holding ungrounded

opinions.
notite, n. nö-ttt, a peculiar mineral occurring in
connection with modern volcanoes, found in the Val
di Noto, in Sicily, whence the name.
notochard, n. no-tō-koibrd (fir. notos, the back, and
korde, a chord, in nond., an extremely delicate fibrous
band, with successively accumulated gelatinous cells,
compacted in the form of a cylindrical column, forming the primary condition of the spine in vertebrate
successively accumulated and column coning the primary condition of the spine in vertebrate
successively accumulated as a -kōr-dad, having a noto-

animals: no'tochor'dal, a. -kōr'ddl, having a notochord.

notopocorystes, n. no'to-po-ko-ris'tiz (Gr. notos, the back, a ridge, and karabos, a marine animal of the crab kindl, a genus of fossil crabs.
notorialal, a. no'to-ri-tizl (Gr. notos, the back, and rhiza, a roto-ri-tizl (Gr. notos, the back, and rhiza, a roto-ri-tizl (Gr. notos, the back, and rhiza, a roto-rious, a. no-to-ri-tizl (int. notorius; It. noto-rio, notorious, a. no-to-ri-tizl (mid. l. notorius; It. noto-rio, notorious, a. no-to-ri-tizl knowl, and the world, usually in ani il sense; conspicuous: notorious, la noto-rious, noto-rious, pendicuous: notorious, notoriou

despise; to disregard.

noun, h. noton (L. nomen; F. nom, gram., a part of speech embracing the nason, place, animal, thing, or quality; a m

stantive. nourish, v. nurish (F. nourrice, a wet-nurs nourish, v. nūrish (R. nourrice, a wet-nurse rissani, nourishing-from nourrir, to nour nutrio, I nurse or suckle), to supply with food, port, to encourage; to cherish; to train or e nourishing, imp.: adj. promoting growth; ous: nourished, pp. nūrishir, nourisher, n. who: nourishable, a.-d-ōi, capable of receivin ishment: nourishment, n.-ment, that which r es; food; nutenance: nourishingly, ad.-di. novaculte, n. nōvāti-tid til. nouceuta, a r novaculte, n. nōvāti-tid til. nouceuta, a r latent promotion of the principal purpose for which it allusion to the principal purpose for which it allusion to the principal purpose for which it

Hovatian, n. no-va'shi-dn, in eccles. hist., on Hovatian, n. no-va'shi-dn, in eccles. hist., on followers of Novatian, A.D. 250, who held t lapsed should not be readmitted to church pri-lapsed should not be readmitted to church pri-

March.

novemary, n. novelendra! (I. novemarius, cas
of nine—from novem, nine), the number ma
collectively: adj. pert to the number nine,
novemial, a. novemint (I. novem, nine, i
nus, a year), done or occurring every ninth yea
novemal, a. noveriell (I. novem, nine, i
novem, a. noveriell (I. novem, nine, i
novem, novem, new pert, novem, nine, i
nan—from novus, new F. novelo, one new
business or profession; a beginner; one in a e
or numnery who has not taken the vow; a pre
novitiate, n. novenielled, the state or time et
a novice; the time passed in a religious house,
of trial, before the vow is taken: noviceship, to
of a novice.

of a novice.

now, ad. noto (AR nu: Gr. num; L. nume, n

the present time; very lately: n, the presentmoment: nowadays, ad. noto-d-dds, in thi
now and then, occasionally.

noway, ad. notwd, or no ways, ad. -wds is

to ay), in no manner or degree.

nowel, n. notel, the core or inner part of a

mould for casting large cylinders.

nowhere, ad. nothwdr (no, and where), not

blace.

nowise, ad. no wiz (no, and wise), not in an ner or degree.

ner or degree.

noxious, a nök'shüs (L. noxius, hurtful—from
I hurt), productive of injury or of evil consequent on the consequent of the consequence of the conseque

jures or destroys.

noyau, n. no'yō (F. noyau, stone of a fruit), a flavoured with bitter almonds or the kernels of

stones.

nozzie, n. nōzi (Low Ger. nussel, the nose; the from Low Ger. noszel, the burnt end of the see nose, the nose; the snout; the projecting; the air-pipe of a bellows, or the part of a lam holds the wick.

nubecula, n. nā-bēk-ā-tā (L. nubecula, a little nfrom nubec, a cloud), in astron. the Mag clouds, two extensive nebulous patches of stan nucament, n. nā-tā-nārd (L. nucamentam, oxcrescence hanging from the pine-from nus, nucleotites n. plu. nak-tāt-āta (L. nucateux. In nucleotites n. plu. nāk-tāt-āta (L. nucateux.)

to nuts.

nucleolites, n. plu. na.kištō.litz (L. nucleus, i nut or kernel, and Gr. lithos, a stone), a genus o sea-urchine characterised by their long inflates rounded in front and flat behind, nucleus, n. nä:kišto (L. nucleus, a small kernel—from nuz, a nut: It. nucleo), anything

which matter has accumulated; that which may a matter has accumulated; that which may a matter the solid foundation or basis, as the nucleus of a army; the solid centre of any nodule or rounded mas; the central feshy part of an ova; the body of a conec; pin, mvclet, 4: nuclear, a -dr. pert. to or the control of the control part of an ova; the lock of a conec; pin, mvclet, 4: nuclear, a -dr. pert. to or the control part; nucleolus, n. nā-kid-de-dits, a mail nucleus; n. nai-kid-de-dits, a mail nucleus; n. nai-kid-de, n. nai-kid-de-dits, a mail nucleus; n. nai-kid-de, n. nai-kid-de-dits, a mail nucleus; n. nai-kid-de, n. nai-kid-de-dits, a mail nucleus; n. nai-kid-de-dits, a mail nucleus; n. nai-kid-de-dits, n. nai-kid-kid-dits, n. nai-kid-de-dits, n. nai-kid-kid-dits, n. nai-k

taill, a nül (L. nullus, none: It. nullo: F. null, of leral or binding force; void; invalid: nullity, n. leral or binding force; void; invalid: nullity, n. leral or void or nullity, v. nüllüf, in. nullus, none, of facto, I make), to deprive of legal force or efficacy; reder void or invalid: nullifying, imp. nullifier, n. er. one who makes void: nullisting, n. nullifier, n. er. one who makes void: nullisting, n. nullifier, n. er. one who makes void: nullisting, n. nullifier, n. er. one who makes void: nullisting, n. nullifier, n. er. one who makes void: nullisting void and of no effect.

ullah, n. nullifier, n. er. one who makes void: nullisting void and of no effect.

ullah, n. nullifier, n. er. one who makes void: nullisting void and of no effect.

ullah, n. nullifier, n. er. one who makes void: nullisting void and of no effect.

ullah, n. nullifier, n. er. one who makes void: nullisting void and of no effect.

those streams or water-courses which are full rapid rrents in the rainy season, and in dry weather only avelly channels, with sometimes a trickling of a very channels, and motion; torpid; chill: the power of sensation and motion; torpid; chill: the power of sensation or motion; to still; to stupefy; to deaden: numbing, imp.: numbed, n. number, v. of verses sing, or plu., division of a work verse, v. verse; v. to rechon someters, pout on early verse; v. to rechon someters, pout on early verse; v. to rechon someters, v. number, v. number

numenius, n. nu.me'ni-us, the scientific name for the curlews.

money; having the character or form of a coin-nummulte, n. nimi-ht, also nummulina, n. nimi-h-li-nd (L. nummus, a coin, and Gr. lithos, a stone), an extensive class of fossil many-chambered organisms, so called from their general resemblance to a coin or piece of money, found in inconceivable numbers in the rocks of the Tertlary strata, called hence nummu-litic limestone: num'multic, a. Alt'ck, pert. to. numakuli, n. min-skul (numb, and skuli), a dunce; a blockheed. Mr. skuling a sexual protection of the first

a blockhead.

nun, n. nin iii. nonna, a grandmother, the first
nuns being naturally elderly women), one devoted to
a religious life, and who lives seculed from the world
in a nunnery: nun'nish, a. -nish, pert. to a nun: nunery, n. nin'nier's, a house inhabited by nuns.
nuncio, n. nin'nier's, la house inhabited by nuns.
nuncio, n. nin'nier's (l. nuntius or nuncius, a messenger: It. nunsio: F. nonce: Sp. nuncio), an ambassador from the Pope to a sovereign; a messenger or
courier: nunciature, n. nun'shi-d-fur, the office of a
nuncio.

nuncio

nuncapative, a. nán-ků på itv (L. nuncupatum, to call or name: It. nuncupativo, nuncupative), existing only in name; nominal; verbal; not written; also

mincup story, a. pd.-der.d. nuptialis, belonging to a muptial, a. nup-shil (L. nuptialis, belonging to a marriage-from nuptius, marriage: F. nuptial), pert. to a marriage; constituting marriage: mup tially, ad. dr. nuptials, n. plu. nupt-shilt, marriage; coremony

It: nuptials, n. plu. nuptials, marriage; ceremony of marriage.

nurse, n. ners (F. nourrice, a nurse; nourrissons, nurse, n. ners (F. nourrice, a nurse; nourrissons, nurses, n. ners (F. nourrice, a nurse; nourrissons, nurses, n. netro; le uckle or feed young), a woman who has the care of infants or young children; a woman who suckles the infant of another, familiarly called a wet-nurse; one having the care of a sick person; he or that which cherishes or promotes; v. to suckle; to noursh at the breast, as an infant; to attend and take care of in sickness; to cherish; to manage with care and economy; nursing, imp; nursed, pp. nerst: nursery, n. nersé-ri, the apartment in a house set apart for the young children; ground for the rearing of plants; that which forms the place where anything is fostered and promoted: nursing, n. -ling, an infant.

nursing, n. -ling, an infant.

nurture, n. ner-fir or -chōor (F. nourriture, food: L. nutro, I suckle or feed young), anything which promotes growth; food; diet; education; instruction: v. to feed; to educate; to train up; nur'turing, imp; nurtured, pp, ner-fird or -chōord.

nut, n. nut (AS, hut; Ger. nues; Gael. cnudh; L. nuz, a nut), a fruit, consisting of a kernel, enclosed in a hard shell; in bot., a bony pericary containing a single seed, to which it is not closely attached; a piece of metal growed for screwing on the end of a botix v. to gather nuts: nut ting, linp: add, pert. to gather ling nuts: nat tof gathering nuts: nut sed, a supplied game, fog, shun, thing, there, zeol.

with a nut: nut'ty, a -ft, abounding in nuts; resembling a nut in flavour, as wine: nut-brown, of the colour of a nut: nut-cracker, an instrument for breaking nuts; a bird: nut-gall, the acorn or nut of the oak: nut-hatch, nut-pecker, birds: nut-shell, the hard substance enclosing the kernel of the nut; anything of little value or of small capacity.

nutant, a nut-fath (L. nutans, hodding or wagging the head; nutatio, a nodding), nodding; having the top bent downwards: nuta'tion, u. tak-shin, a vibratory movement of the earth's axis.

nuthetes, n. plu, nu'-thb'etes (fr. noutheteo, I admon-

tory movement of the earth's axis, nuthetes, n. plu. no.th/etes (Gr. nouthetes, I admonish or put in mind), a fossil litard, so called from its affinities to the monitors or land-lizards of India. nutmeg, n. nutmeg (old R. noix muguette; L. nux moschata, nutmeg—from L. muscus; Gr. moschox musk, the musk being taken as the type of anything highly scented), the aromatic kernel of the fruit of an East Indian tree: nut megged, a. meg-gd, seasoned with nutmeg; nut meggy, a. meg-gl, having the character of a nutmeg;

of a nutriag, nutri-d (Sp. nutria, an otter), the commercial name given to the skin or fur of the copus; a rodent quadruped about the size and shape of the

beaver.
nutrient, a mairri-ēni [I. nutrio, I nurse or nourish),
nourishing; nutritious: n. anything nourishing or
nutritious: n. when [I. nutrio, I nutrientum,
nourishment), food; that which nourishes: nutriment tal, a ménicil, nutritious; having the quality
food: nutritious, a nutrishise [I. nutritists, that
nourishes), having the quality of nourishing; promoting the growth, or rebairing the waste, of animal
bodies: nutritious, and it; nutrition, n. nutritions,
nutritiously, ad. it; nutrition, n. nutritions
moting growth, or repairing waste in animal or vegetable bodies: nutritive, a. nutritively, ad. it.
quality of nourishing: nutritively, ad. it.

mux vennices, n. willerwinn't his (L. wass, all fruits that have a hard shell sownices, pert. to venniting—from venner, to vennit, in the vennit mux; the fruit of the East Indian Strychnoa, yielding the new well-known deadly poison strychnia; a medicinal preparation made from it.

numic, v. wist-i (from meade, which see), to work with the nose, as a wrine, in the earth; to go with the nose down like a swine; numiding, imp. -ling; numics, nyel-fill.

nyel-fill.

pp. nulsid.
nyctalopia, n. nikidaloipid, also nyctalopy, n. nikidalopi (Gr. nukidalopi; L. nyctalops, seeing only at night—from Gr. nus, night, and ops, the eye), a diseased condition of the eye in which a person sees mere distinctly by day than by night; night-blindness, Note.—It is sometimes applied in the opposite sense of vision obscured by day and good at night. nyctalops, n. nikidalops, one affected with the disease nyctalopia.

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nylgau, n. ntl'gaw (Hind. ntl, blue, and gaw, a cow or bull), an animal of Northern India of the goat kind,

ayana, n. ma-you (nind. mi, blue, and youe, a cow or bull), an animal of Northern India of the goat kind, as large as a stag.

nymph, n. nimf [L. nympha: Gr. numpha: F. nympha), in anc. myth., a goddess of the mountains foreast, waters, or meadows; -those over mountains Oreadas, -those over woods and trees Dryades, -those over the sea Nervidez, -those over vallays Nepoza, &c., -and were represented as beautiful young women; in poetry, a young woman: symph-like, aresembling nymphs or becoming to them: nymphs in sect; plu, nym'phs, fr. nymphean, a. nim'f's kill, pert. to nymphs; inshabited by nymphs.

nystagmos, n. nis-idg-mde (Gr. nustagmos, simmber ing with nodding), a winking of the eyes, as in drow-siness.

O

O, int. is used in addressing a person, or a personified object, to express invoking or imploring, and always in addressing the Delty—hau distribution of the person of th the like.

the like.

axi, n. d' (Icel. al/r. an elf or fairy), a foolish child, or idiot, left by fairies in place of another who is carried off by them; a dolt: oaftish, a. -ish, stupid.

axi, n. dk, (A.S. ac; leel. eyk; Ger. etche, an oak), a tree of many species; also its wood, used in slipbuilding and for many other purposes, noted for its hardness and durability: oaken, a. ok/n, made of oak: oak-apple, a kind of gall, being a spongy excrescence on oak-leaves and tender branches: oak-bark, the bark of the oak, used in tanning; oak ling, n. -ling (oak, and ling, a dim. termination), a young oak: oak-paper, paper-hangings stained like the grain of oak-wood.

oakunn, n. 6k/ām (AS. acumbi; old H. Ger. acambi, oakun, n. 6k/ām (AS. acumbi; old H. Ger. acambi,

oakum, n. 6k'am (AS. acumbi; old H. Ger. acambi, tow), old rope pulled into loose yarn for calking

ships.

ear, n. or (icel. ar.; Fin. airo; Eathon. aer, an oar),
a pole with a broad flat end or blade, used in the rowing of boats: eared, a ord, furnished with ears: eary,
a. ord, having the form of ears: earsman, n. ors:man,
no who pulls at the ears: to beat the ears, to cease
rowing and lay the ears in the beat: to feather the
ears, to turn them edgewise as they move back to
repeat the stroke: to lie on the ears, to cease pulling
by merely raising them out of the water; to cease from
work of any kind for a time; to rest: to muffle the
ears, to wrap some soft substance around that part
which rests in the row-lock to prevent noise in row-

ing: to unship the cars, to take them out of the row locks.

oasis, n. 6-d:sis, plu. oases, 6-d:sis (Gr. oasis, a vergentile spot), a fertile spot in a barren sandy deser cocurring around springs; originally the name of the fertile islate in the Libyan desert.

oast, n. 6st (Dut. ost or est, a kiln), a kiln to dry hope or mait.

oast, n. 6st (Dut. ost or est, a klin), a klin to dry hopsomer malt.
oat, n. 6t, usually in the plu. oats, 6ts (AS. ofaFris. oat, n. 6t, usually in the plu. oats, 6ts (AS. ofaFris. oat, oat-from AS. ct; loci. ota, food), a wellknown plant and its seed; a grain, one of the cereals:
oaten, a 6th, made of oats or oatsmeal, oats oried.
shelled, and coursely ground: wild oats, lone ababinso
of young men: to sow one's wild oats, it implies the shell of oats or oatsmeal, oats oried.
shelled, and coursely ground: wild oats, it implies the shell of oats, one wild oats, it implies the shell oats, oats, to have sown one wild oats, it implies the abandonment of them.
oath, n. oth (AS. oth; Goth ofth; Ger. etd, an oath,
a solemn declaration of truth telling confirmed by assappeal to God as witness; a promise to do something—
spread of oats witness; a promise to do something—
ing: false oath, a falsehood intensified in guilt by these
appeal made to God.
ob, ob (L. ob, in front,
ob becomes oe before c, as in occasion; of before f, as as
in offend; o before m, as in onit; and op before p, as
in offend; o before m, as in onit; and op before p, as
in oppose; in bot., ob means "reversed"—thus: "ootdate" means heart-shaped, with the attachment at the oatsachment at the nature heart-shaped, but with
the attachment at the nature heart-shaped, but with
the attachment at the nature for the oatsachment at the oatsachment at the oatsachment at the nature of the oatsachment at the oatsachment at the nature of the oatsachment at the oatsachment a

compressed), in bot, flattened in front and behind, not laterally, obcomical, a. 5b-kön't-kül (L. ob, reversed, and conteal), conical, but with the apex downwards, obcordate, a. 5b-kön'd-kül (L. ob, reversed, and cor, the heart-gen, cords), heart-shaped, but inverted, obdurate, a. 5b'dis-rid (L. obdurates, to harden-from ob, against, and darus, hard), hardened in heart; stubborn; callous; obstitute in wickedness; ob'dis-rately, ad. 4t; obduraty, n. 5d'dis-rid d, also ob'durateness, n. -no. the state of being obdurate; is-druckly hardeness in the state of being obdurate; is-druckly hardeness to beart, obstances.

Obeah, n. 6-bê'd, a kind of secret initiation or craft among the negroes of Africa; also written Obi, 6-bt. obedient, a. 6-bê'd-ient (l. a-bediens, dutiful-gen obedientis; it. obediente-see obeyi, compliant with law or duty; dutiful; willing to obey; submissive to constraint or control; subject to authority; obe-diently, ad. 45: obe-dience, n. -éns (F. obédience; L. obedientia), a willing compliance with what is re-quired; submission to authority; obe-dien'tial, a. -én-shdi, in compliance with commands; passive obe-dience, in Eng. hist., the unqualified obedience which, according to some, is due from subjects to the sove-reign.

obsisance, n. 6-bd/sdns (F. ob/ssance, obedience—
from L. obediens, dutiful—see obedient), a bow; a
movement of the body expressive of deference,
obelisk, n. 6b/s-lisk (L. obeliscus; Gr. obeliskos, an
obelisk), a four-sided pillar of considerable height,
gradually tapering as it rises, and assuming the form
of a pyramid at the top; a reference mark in printing, thus f, also called a dagger.
obelus, n. 6b/s-lisk (L. obelus; Gr. obelos, a spit, a
mark shaped like a spit placed opposite suspected
passages in a book, in anc. MSS, the mark (—) or
(-) inserted, particularly in those of the Septuaght,
the Hebrew; the line thus (—) in modern writing is
employed to mark the place of a break in the sense
where it is usspended, or when some awkward grammatical transition is made, but is often used instead
of a (j) or (j). of a (;) or (:).

of a (i) or (i.)

Oberon, n. 6-ber-6n, the king of the fairles.

Obese, a. 6-ber (L. obesus, fat, plump; it. obeso: F.

obese, a. 6-ber (L. obesus, fat, plump; it. obeso: F.

obese), fat; fieshy: obese fiess, n. -nes, also obesty,
n. 6-bes-6t, excessive fatness; unhealthy fatness.

obey, v. 6-be (F. obeir : L. obedire, to obey-from L.

ob, towards, and sustine; to hear-see obedient), to
comply with the commands, orders, or instructions of a
caperior, as a parent, a master, or a teacher; to yield
submission to; obey ing, imp.: obeyed, pp. 6-bedobey-er, n. -er, one who obeys.

obfuscate, v. 0b/4s/kdt (h. ob/uscutum, to obscure

-from ob, intensive, and fuscutum, to make dark), to
darken; to obscure; to bewilder or confuse: obburcating, imp.; obfus-cated, pp.: obfuscation, n. 65
fla-kel-shin, the act of darkening or confusing; the
state of being darkened.

obimbricate, a. &b-imbri-kdt (L. ob, reversed, and Eng. imbricate, in bot., having the imbrication directed

Eng. smbricate, in box., having the imbrication directed down and both (L. obitum, to go down, to die. It. obito. P. obit death, decease; obsequies in the R. Cath. Ch., an anniversary service for the repose of adeparted coul; obitual, a. obit'd-d. pert. to the days when obsequies are to be celebrated; obit'nary, a. dr.f. relating to a death: n. n. register of deaths; in the R. Cath. Ch., a register of obitual days; post obit, after death; a deed to come into force after death.

object, n. objekt (L. objectus, a casting or throwing in the ways—from ob, in the way, and jactus, thrown or cast: F. objecter, to oppose; objet, an object, anything set over against or before one; a thing seen; that with which the mind is occupied in the act of knowing; that on which the mind is fixed, as the end of an action or effort; anything presented to the mind; and; utilinate purpose; in gram, the noun or pronoun that which the mind is fixed, as the end of an action or effort; anything presented to the mind; and action or effort; anything presented to the mind; altimate purpose: in gram, the noun or pronoun which follows a transitive verb or a preposition: objects of the present or offer in opposition: objecting, imp.: objected, or offer in opposition: objecting, imp.: objecton, n. objekt. without an aim or purpose: objector, n. objekt. on who objects: objection objection; that which is presented in opposition; that which is objective, a objective that only objective that which is to be referred to the mind; axternal; in.mcda, contrasted with and opposed to subjective—subjective denoting that which is to be referred to the hing lunker, and objective that which belongs to the thing lunker, and objective that which belongs to the thing subjective denoting that which is to be referred to the hinker, and objective that which belongs to the thing thought of; in grams., the case which follows a transi-tive verb or a preposition: objectively, ad. -R; ob-jectiveness, n. -nds, the state of being an object: ob-jective, n. object-0-1, the state of being objective; objective character; object-glass, the glass placed at the end of such instruments as the telescope, and towards the object, whose office is to form an image of the object.

objurgate, v. ob-jer gat (L. objurgatum, to chide, to rebuke), to chide; to reprove: objurgating, imp.: objurgated, pp.: objurgation, n. ga-shin, reproof; reprehension: objurgatory, a. ob-jer-jet-ter-t, contain-

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reprehension: objurgatory, a 6b-jer-gd-ter-s, contaming censure or reproof.

oblate, a 6b-lát' (I. oblatum, to bear against, to bring forward—from ob, against, and latum, to bear or bring; latus, broad, spreading out, wide), flattened or depressed at the poles, as a spheroid; shaped like an orange: oblate spheroid, a spheroid depressed or flattened at the poles.

oblate, a 6b-lát' (L. oblatus, offered—see entry above), offered up; dedicated; in the R. Cath. Out used of secular persons who, on embracing a monastic like have civen all their noods to the monastery of

oblate, a ob-late (L. oblatus, offered—see entry above), offered up; dedicate; in the R. Cath. Oh., used of secular persons who, on embracing a monastic life, has given all their goods to the monastery of the control of the control

equator and ecliptic.
obliterate, v. ob-literat (L. obliteratum, to blot out obliterate, v. ob-liter-at (L. obliteratum, to blot out or erase-from ob, against, and litus, a smearing: It. obliterare: F. obliterer), to efface, as anything written, printed, or engraved; to blot out; to erase; to destroy by time or other means, as from the memory: obliterating, imp.; obliterated, pp.; add. effaced; worn out: obliteration, n. ob-liter-de-shim, the act of effacing; a lobting out or wearing out.
oblivion, n. ob-livi-lon (L. oblivio, a forgetting or slipping out of the memory—gen. oblitions: It. obliviones, state of being blotted out from the memory; essation of remembrance; forgetfulness; remission essation of remembrance; forgetfulness; remission

livione), state of being blotted out from the memory; cessation of remembrance; forgetfulness; remission of punishment: oblivious, a. do-livi-last, forgetful; causing forgetfulness: obliviously, ad. -li: obliviousness, n. -nås, state of being oblivious or forgetful obliong, a. do-liong, a. do-liong, a. do-liong, a. do-liong, a. do-liong, collong-from ob, against, and longue, long: it, oblivago: P. oblough, longer than broad; duran out in length: n. a figure

ger than broad; oblong-ovate, a. being betw oblong and ovate.
obloquy, n. öb'lö-kwi (L. obloqui, to speak against—

from ob, against, and loquor, I speak), language which causes reproach and odium to rest on the character or actions of men; slander.

obmutescence, n. ob/mu-tes/ens (L. obmutescens, be-coming or growing dumb), observation of silence; loss of speech.

obmutescenes, i. ob-navies-res (i. obsorbes).

coming or growing dumb), observation of silence; loss of speech.

obnoxious, a. ob-nōk-shās (L. obnoxius, exposed or liable to hurt—from ob, against, and noxius, hurtul; sp. obnoxo, obnoxious), offensive; hateful; odous; liable or exposed: obnoxiously, ad. 4t. obnoxiousness, obee, n. ob-bo-k (it.), a musical wind instrument sounded through a reed; a stop in an organ—the same as hautboy, which see.

obee, n. ob-bo-k (it.), a musical wind instrument as hautboy, which see.

sounded hrough a reed; a stop in an organ—the same as hautboy, which see.

sounded his object; Gr. obelos, an obelus, an obelus, an object, a count of visual sees of the same as hautboy, which see.

sounded his object; Gr. obelos, an obelus, an object, a genus of bivalves characterised by their smooth spherical shells, with their valves scarcely equal; ob/olo, n. 4b, in the foniar islands, a copper coin in value about a halfpenny; obolite grit, ob-olut (Gr. lithos, a stone), in gool, the Lower Silurian sandstones of Sweden and Russia—so called from the abundance of the shells of the obolus found in it. obovate, a. ob-olut (L. ob, reversed, and ovatus, obseans, a. ob-sen' (I. obseanus, detestable, un-

obscene, a. ob-sen (L. obscenus, detestable, un-natural: F. obscene), impure in language

matural: *P. obseven; (I. obsecurus, detestable, unnatural: *P. obseven; impure in language or action;
indecent; filthy: obscene'ly, ad. df. obscene'ness,
. nds, also obscenity, n. obsch'i-tf. impurity in language or action; lewdness.
obscure, a. obsch'i (II. obscurus, dark, with little
light: *P. obscur), dark; with little light; not much
known; lying remote from observation; of humble
condition; not easily read or understood; not clear;
v. to darken; to hide from view; to make less visible
or intelligible; to conceal or disguise; to tarnish; to
cellpse: obscuring, imp.: obscured, pp. skidr'a adj.
made dark; hidden: obscurs'ly, ad. df., in an obscure
manner; darkly; not clearly; obscuration, n. ob'
skidr-d'shin, the act of obscuring or darkening; the
state of being obscured: obscurity, n. ob-skidr-tf,
darkness; state of being unknown to fame; darkness of meaning.

darkness; state of being unknown to fame; darkness of meaning.

obsequies, n. plu. 55'cs-kwir (F. obsèques, obsequies, n. following or attendance on some obsequieum, a. 60-selkwir-ks (L. obsequieum, the following some great person, complaisance; obsequieum, promption obsequieum, a. 60-selkwir-ks (L. obsequieum, promptionsus, very complying, obsequieum, promptionsus, very complying, obsequieum, promptionsus, very compting, obsequieum, promptionsequieum, promptionsequ and man, the angular measurement of any space in the heavans; in science, the act of ascertaining tem-perature, or of noting or scrutinising some fact or occurrence in nature: observational, a. dl. con-taining remarks: observator, n. db-'scr-val'tr, one who observes: observatory, n. db-'scr-val'tr, a build-ing fitted up and set apart for astronomical and phys-leal observations.

obsidian, n. ób-sidii-dn (Gr. opsianos, a kind of pumico-stone of a glassy appearance—less probably

way and hillours progress, an individe-struction.

obstetrics, n. 6b-stêt'rîks (L. obstetrir, n midwife-from obsto. I stand before or in the way), the ari and science of midwifery; the art of assisting women in child-birth, and treating their diseases during preg-nancy; obstet'ric, n. -rik, pert, to midwifery; obstet-trician, n. 6b'stê-trich'dn, an accoucheur; a mid-sette.

wife.

obstinate, a. 65'sti-ndt [L. obstinatem, to persist
firmly in any purpose—from ob, in the way, and sto
I stand: 8p. obstinado, headstrong, firmly adhering
to an opinion or purpose, in an ill sense; inflexible
unyielding; stubborn: eb-stinately, ad. It. ethic
nationess, n. -nds, also obstinately, n. 55'sti-nd-st, s
firm adherence to an opinion or purpose—usually un
reasonable; a fixedness of mind that will not yield
stubbornness. stubbornne

stubnormess.

obstipation, n. δύ:sti-pd'shŵn (L. obstipare, to less on one side, to stop up), the act of stopping up; contiveness in the bowels, in which they do sols ack obstraperous, a. δύ-strp-ier-sis (L. obstrapere, to make a noise against—from ob, against, and streps—make a noise, very noisy; clamorous; making a tumultuous noise; obstraperously, ad. .ti. obstraperousmes, n. .nds, the state or quality of being loudly clamorous.

obstruct, v. öb-strikk' (K. obstruktum to state or obstruct, v. öb-strikk').

loudly clamorum.

In the state or quality of beings obstruct, w. stop on the state of the state

ing: n. anything which obstructs the natural passages of the body, obtain, v. ob-tine, i. bothine, I hold or keep-from ob, against, and teneo, I hold: B. obtener; Sp. obtener, to obtain, to get possession of; to procure; to grain; to acquire; to continue in use; to be established in practice: obtaining, imp.; obtained, better in the continue in use; to be established, a bot-day, the may be obtained, as obtained, obtain, the continue in the co

p mimic: well of, having fared well; in good cir-

insuling; used in attack; assulant; making; the first attack in the part of attacking; a stake or posture of attack cellen sively, ad. 45, often siveness; and the cell of the

topens to be stops in appendix a simple; sold of kept in about the fact in about the season of signifying distance from that part of the see at a distance from the shore having deep water: add, moving of shore; steering from the land.

against another; offset-staff, a measuring rod 10 links long, or 6 ft. 7.2 inches.

offshoot, n. 6f-sh6t (off, and shoot), anything arising from or growing out of another.

offskip, n. 6f-skip (off, and skip), a term used by some writers on art to indicate that part of a landscape which recodes from the spectator into distance.

offspring, n. 6f-spring (off, and spring), children; descendants; that which is produced or arises from something else.

offsward, ad. off-solved (off, and AS. weard, expressing direction), in naw, the situation of a ship which lies aground, and leans from the shore.

often, ad. off-fx (feel. opt; 60th wfit, often), many times; repeatedly; not seldom: oft, ad. 6f, poetic for often: oftentimes, also ofttimes, ad. frequently, ogee, n. 6-fc (F. ogive; It. augito, the arch of a ceiling), a wave-like moulding having the convex part upwards; the union of the concave and convex in arch of fillet; a cyma; contracted into O.G.: ogeo

upwards; the union of the concave and convex in an arch or fillet; a cyma; contracted into O.G.; oges arch, an arch with a double curve.

ogham, 0.60/ham (Ir. ogam or ogmo), a kind of shorthand writing or cipher, in use among the anc. Irish.

ogive, n. 0.91w (F. sees ogges), among the French, a pointed arch crossing another; the Gothic arch with its ribs and cross-springers, &c.

pointed arch crossing another; the Gothic arch with its ribs and cross-pringers, &c.

ode, n. 64f Dan. Open, to co-from cog, the eye:
Get. digels, to eye one slyly—our ange, an eye, a side glance of the digels, to eye one slyly—our ange, an eye, a side glance of the digels, to eye one slyly—our ange, an eye, a side glance to a consider the order of the constant of viewing with side glance: ogied, pp. -pid: ogiet, n. 64t.6, same as ollo, which see, ogre, pp. -pid: of the constant of the

with a white down; a mould or mindew ancetting and grape.

oil, n. öji (L. oleum; Ger. oel; Dan. olie, oil), a highly inflammable fatty liquid expressed or obtained from various animals, from many vegetable substances, and as a natural product from the earth: v. to amear or rub over with oil: oll'ing, imp.: oiled, pp. öjid: oily, a. öjid; containing or resembling oil; greasy: oiliness, n. öjid; nes, the quality of being oily; greasiness; volatile or essential oils, oils that pass away in the form of vapour at the temperature or boiling water: oil-cake, flat cakes of flax-seed; rape-seed; ed., from which the oil has been expressed; ell-colours, painters colours or pigments formed of finely ground mineral substances worked up with oil: oiled colours, painters' colours or pigments formed of finely-ground mineral substances worked up with oil: cilled paper, transparent paper used for tracing purposes: cilled silk, prepared silk impervious to noisture, employed in making balloons, &c.: cilling out, among artists, a thin coating of drying oil passed over the parts of a picture to be retouched, which is immediately wiped off, leaving thus only a slight coating on the surface: cill-cloth, anieted floor-cicth: collegas, a gas obtained from oil: cilman, one who sells cills: cilmill, a mill for crushing seeds in order to obtain their oil: cilmit, the butter-nut of N. Amer; a strub; the Palma Christi; cill-natting. a nicture strub. the land.

officouring, n. of-skolor-ing (off. and scour), rejected matter; that which is vile or despised.

matter; that which is vile or despised with colours which have been mixed with oil or said of the scanning in oil-colours; oliatin, a sort of non-stone of a white or black colour, imported from Turkey; oil
separated from the parent root; a flat on a hillside; in land-measuring, a perpendicular from the major hims, the seeds of the scanning, an Eastern grain
line to an outlying point: v. to set off, as one account coals or shales which yield large quantities of oil on distillation: oil-springs or oil-wells, springs in which oil rises out of the earth as a natural production, like

distiliation: oil-springs or oil-wells, springs in which oil rises out of the earth as a natural production, like springs of water.

ointment, n. öjmi:mēnt (L. wactum, to smear, to anoint: F. oindre, to anoint: R. wato, salve, grease, may soft fatty substance or compound, used for smearing or anointing the body, especially a diseased part. Okra, n. ôi-rd, a plant of the W. Indies, whose pods are used as pot-herbs.

oid, a. ôid (AS. said; Ger. alt; Goth. althets, old: radical meaning probably grown up—from Goth. alan; feel, alar, l. alers, to nourabl, far advanced in years; leel, alar, l. alers, to nourabl, far advanced in years; leel, alar, alar, and the said; Ger. alt; Goth. althets, old: radical meaning probably grown up—from Goth. alan; leel, alar, alar, and the said; Ger. alt; Goth. althets, old: radical meaning probably grown up—from Goth. alan; leel, alar, a

Professor Oldham.

olasginous, a 6:18-dj:1-nis (L. oleaginus, of or pert.
to an olive-tree—from olea, an olive-tree), oliy; unctious: olasginoumess, n. -nēs, olitiess.
olasnder, n. 6:18-ds-1-de (It. oleandro; F. oléandre;
a corruption or hododendron), a beautiful evergreen
ahrub, having clusters of fragrant white or red flowers;
the reaches

the rose-bay.

cleaster, n. 6'lê ds'têr (L. cleaster, the cleaster-from L. clea, the clive-tree: It. cleastro, a wild olive-

from 1. oled, the olive-tree: It, oledstro, a wild olive-tree), the wild olive.

olecranon, n. olikind.non (Gr. olene, the elbow, and kranos, a helmet), in anat., the projecting part of the upper end of the ulma, forming the back of the

olefiant, a. 6:16-ft-ant (L. oleum, oil, and facto, I make), applied to a gas obtained by heating a mixture of two measures of sulphuric acid and one of alchhol—so called from its forming an oily liquid when

nixed with chlorine, oleic, a. o'le-ik (L. oleum, oil), applied to the cily acid mixed with chlorine.

olici, a. ôl-le-le (L. oleum, oil), applied to the oily acid
resulting from the action of linseed and other oils upon
potash, or during the formation of soap: oleate, n.

olid-lt, a salt of oleic acid: oleiferous, a. ôlid-lf-er-lis (L.

ero, I produce), producing oil, as seeds: oleine, n.

olid-lin-le-ler (Gr. metron, a measure), an instr. for
testing oils: oleon, n. ôlid-on, a liquid obtained by the
distillation of a mixture of oleine and lime: oleo-phosphoric, a. ôlid-of-les-for-lk, a term applied to the peculiar acid found in the brain and nervous matter: o'leore'sins, the natural mixture of a resin and an essential
oil, forming the vegetable balsams and turpentines:
o'leo-sac'charum, n. -sakkid-rim (L. oleum, oil, and
saccharum, sugar), a mixture of oil and sugar.
oleraceous, a. ôlie-dishis (L. oleraceus, resembling
herbs-from olus, any garden herbs for food), having
the nature and qualities of pot-herbs; used as an eculent pot-herb.
olifactory, a. ôl-fiki-fix (L. oleraceus, to smell, to
seent-from olus, any ending used in smelling, as olyadory
olibanum, n. ôlib-d-nim (Ar. of or al, the, and luban,
trankincense: Gr. libenos, the frankincense-tree), a
gum-resin of a bitterish taste, and aromatic; a kind of
frankincense.

oligamia, n. 674-9e'mi-d (Gr. oligos, little, and he'ms, blood), in med., that state of the system in which there is a deficiency of blood.

oligandros, a. 6/4-gan'dros (Gr. oligos, fw. an aner, a male-gen. andros), in bot., having few the twenty stamens.

ther, a maso gent season, as the control of the con

oer.
oligocens, n. 5-lig/5-sēn (Gr. oligos, few, and keises,
new or recent), in geol., a term employed to designate
certain strata, because supposed to occupy as hismediate position between the Eccene and the Moone

mediate position between the Ecoene and the Blooms of the Council of the Council

old mines, manufacture, more of the column o

in mast, the third stomach, or manyplies, of ruminal animals, n. omibe's (F. and R. ombre, a game at cards, usually played by three persons, or measured, a man, a game at cards, usually played by three persons, and ombrometer, n. om. browns, tell (Gr. ombrom, a measure), a rain-gauge, ornega, n. of-mb-qu (Gr. the great O), the last letter of the Greek alphabet; the last; the end. omelet, n. om-6-18 (F. omelete), a kind of panels of beaten eggs, &c. omean, n. of-mb-q (R. omesn, a token of good or evi; a prognostic or presage: omesnet, a. of-mb-q (A. omisian), a sign foreboding good or evi; a ring, or token for good or evi; a common, a set-inst. foreboding evil; insuspicious: cominous, a cominous, a last of the cominous of the cominous and the cominous of th

omntum, n. 6-mënitim (L. omentum: It. omento, a membranaceous covering of the bowels placed in-mediately above the intestines, and enclosing more or less fat; the caul: emental, a. 6-mënitid, belonging to the omentum.

omer, n. 6'mér (Heb.—see homer), a Heb. measure, being about 3-468 imperial quarts.

being about 3-468 imperial quarta.
cminous—see undor omen.
cmission, n. 6-mich'sin (L. omissum, to pass over, to
neglect—from ob, in the way, and mitters, to let go,
to send: It. omissions; F. omission, omission), neglect
or failure to do; neglect of that which duty required to
be done; a failure to insert or mention: omissible, a
omissist, leaving out.
omissist, leaving out.
omis, 'd-mit' (L. omitters, to pass over, to neglect
—from ob, in the way, and mitters, to let go, to dismiss: It. ometters: F. ometters, to leave out; to neglect or pass by; to fail to insert or mention: omitting, imp.; comitted, pp.
omani, fonint (L. omiss, all), a prefix meaning all;
wholly.

holly.

wholly on the control of the control

and the state of mispretip ience, n. 4-tas, perception of everythms, on mispretip ience, n. 4-tas, perception of everythms, a. 6m-nip-6-tat (L. omnis, all, and potens, powerful—gen potentis, all-powerful; al-mighty; having unlimited power: n. one of the titles of God; omnip otently, ad. 4:t omnip otence, n. -tans, unlimited or infinite power—applicable only to God; omnipresent, a. 6m-int-present (L. omnis, all, and presens, present—gen presents). Present everywhere at the same time; om nipresence, n. -presens, unbounded or universal presence; ubquity.

omniscient, a. 6m-ntah-1-tat (L. omnis, all, and scientia, knowledge, all-knowing; infinitely wise: omniscienty, n. -ta-st, universal knowledge; knowledge unbounded or infinite.

omnium, n. 6m-in-tim (L. omnium, of all—from om-

omnium, n. ôm'ni-ûm (L. omnium, of all—from om-nis, all), the whole of the different stocks or securities which the subscribers to a loan receive from Government

mentium gatherum, omint ilm gathier ilm (L. om-nism, of all, and slang L. gatherum, that which is collected, a familiar phrase, denoting a miscellaneous collection of things or persons. commircroms, a om.niver-us (L. omnia, all, and coro, I devour or eat up), feeding on both animal and vege-table subtaction.

I devour or eat up), feeding on both animal and vege-table substances.

emokyoid, a. o'mo-ht'ojid (Gr. omos, the shoulder, and Eng. hyoid), a name given to a muscle attached to the hyoid bone and the shoulder.

complacine. a. om;i-f-sin (Gr. omphaz, any unripe fruit—gen. omphazoe), obtained or expressed from un-ripe fruit: n. the mixed oily matter pressed from green oilves.

olives.

omphalic, a. \(\text{im-fal'4k} \) (Gr. \(\text{im-phalos} \), the navel or navel-string), pert. to the navel: \(\text{omphalocele} \), n. \(\text{im-fal'4k} \) (Gr. \(\text{kel} \), a welling or tumour), rupture or hernia of the navel: \(\text{omphalocomy} \), n. \(\text{im-fal'4k'6k'} \) (Gr. \(\text{tenns} \), for \(\text{ord} \), \(\text{del'k'} \) (Gr. \(\text{tenns} \), for \(\text{ord} \), \(\text{del'k'} \), \(\text{ord} \) (Gr. \(\text{tenns} \), \(\text{del'k'} \), \(\text{ord} \), \(\text{ord} \), \(\text{del'k'} \), \(\text{ord} \),

hlum of a seed through which nourishing vessels pass, on, prep. 6n (Ger. an; Gr. ana, up. on, upon), above, and in contact with the upper surface of a thing; not of; upon; at or near; denoting dependence or reliance; denoting nearness or closeness; denoting addition or accumulation; and forward in progression; in continuance; without ceasing; opposed to off: on a sudden, suddenly: on-going, procedure; event: adj. progressing; without intermission: on-hanger, one who attends on or follows closely, as an idler; a lounger—more untuly hanger-on: on locker, one standing looking on: on the way or on the read, travel-

ling; journeying; making progress: on the alert, in a state of vigilance: on high, above; in the heavens: on fire, in a state of burning; in a range or passion: on the wing, in flight; departing: to put on, to attach to the body, as clothes or arms.

on, int. én, a word of excitement or encouragement to attach or advance; a contraction for go on.

on, pron. éng (F.), one; they: on dit, éng-dé (F. the proposition of the contraction for go on.

on, pron. énd ér (F.), the union or report.

onanism, n. é-né-séren (from énan, of Scripture), the sin of Onan; self-pollution.

once, ad. wins fa corruption ef ones, the plu of one, which seel, one time, but no more; a single time; all

sin of Onan; self-pollution.

ones, al. wins (a corruption of ones, the plu of one, which see), one time, but no more; a single time; all at one time; formerly: a one time; the same time: at once, at the same point of time; immediately: once and again, at repeated times; repeatedly: once, n. one [R. one; Sp. once; 1k lonce], a species of wild-cat—see ounce, onehus, n. on-khis (Gr. once, a claw, a talon—genouchos), in pod., a family of sharks whose fossil finispines only have been found—they are wide at the base and bent backwards.

one, a win [L unus; 60th offs; Ger. efs; Gr. Arn, one), an individual; a single number; opposed to another or other; some or any different; individual; a single number; opposed to another or other; some or any; different; individual; n. a single person; a single thing; ones, plus the same; a single thing; ones, plus the same; at one, in union; in concord: one day, on a certain or particular day now past; one second, the our of the concording of the order of the concording one of the concordi

oneiron, a oneiromancy, n. ö-nt'rö-män'st (Gr. oneiron ream, and manteia, divination), divination dream, and dreams

dream, and maniera, divination), divination by onerous, a burden: It. onerous, burdensome-from oras, a burden: It. onerous, P. onereus, heavy: burdensome; oppressive; in Scotch law, being of maniera, and the second of the seco

Although the common of the control of the common of the co

from on, on, and slagan, to strike, to slay), attack; assault; onset.
onstand, n. önistäd (a corruption of homestead), Scotch and prov. Eng., a farmhouse,
ontology, n. önichtöjd; (Gr. on, being—gen. ontos, and logos, discourse), that part of metaphysics which attempts to investigate and explain the nature and easence of all beings; ontologic, a. önid-löd; kell on on'tological, a. ickdl, pert. to being and its attributes; on tologically, all ontologically, and its ontologically, and its ontologically, and its ontologically general.

onus, n. 6'nüs (L. onus, the burden), the first word of the L. phrase, onus probandi, 6'nüs pro-bdu'di, the burden of proving.

caward, a. ön-werd (AS. onweard—from on, in, upon, and weard, expressing direction), increased; advanced; progressing; improved; leading forward: on ward, ad, also on wards, ad. actrds, towards a state of advanced progression; a little farther or forward: on which is to one; the shell of the E. india ony. Alsh; to one; the shell of the E. india ony. Alsh;

Otteches: it organ, as a constant of the onys.

onychomancy, n. ôn'i-kô-mán':si (Gr. onus., a claw, a nail—gen. onuchos, and monteta, divination) divination by the appearance of the nails of the fingers.

onys., n. ôn'i-ks (Gr. onus: i. onus., a nail of the hand), a general name for those varieties of the agaic and the desired of the constant of attenuate layers of white, brown, or which consist of alternate layers of white, brown, or black, greatly valued by the ancients for cameos; an abscess of the cornea of the eye, by which it becomes

opaque.

solite, n. ci-lit (Gr. con, an egg, and lithos, a stone),
a variety of limestone—so termed from its being composed of small rounded grains resembling the eggs or
roe of a fish, sometimes called roestone; a geological
formation or system: collite, a ci-little, pert. to the
collite system, or classed with it: collibas, n. plu. cilithès or ci-lithes, a general term for the fossil eggs of

birds or 0-0-144.5, a general form for the lossin eggs of birds, reptiles, &c. eology, n. 6-0/16-74 (Gr. 00n, an egg, and logos, dis-course), the science that deals with eggs in relation to their size, ahape, colour, &c., and with the nests of

collegy, n. 6-36-36; (Gr. con, an egg, and logos, discourse), the science that deals with eggs in relation to their size, shape, colour, &c., and with the nests of birds.

cophoridium, n. 6-35-for-424-4m (Gr. con, an egg, and phoredon, in bundles, in loads, in bot, an organ in the lycopodiacese containing large spores.

cocs, n. &c. (AS. vos. julce: leel. vos. moisture: Norm. vaaca, to work in the wet and exposure), soft mud or slime; a soft flow or issue; the liquid of a tanvai: v. to flow or issue forth gently; to percolate, as a liquid, through pores or small openings: co sing, imp.: a. that which cozes: cozed, pp. 623: coxy, a containing soft mud.

copacity, n. 6-pads. A. to practice, shadlness—from franquarency: darkness; gloom; obscurity.

copah, n. 6-pads. A. to practice, shadlness—from franquarency: darkness; gloom; obscurity.

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copah, n. 6-pads. A. to practice, shadlness—from franquarency: darkness; gloom; obscurit, or opah, n. 6-pads. A. for practice, opah, n. 6-pads. A. for practice, o

OPHT

fortress, equivalent to the common expression "braing ground": the open, the open country.
opera, n. opi-dr-d [l. opera, work, labour: it egen;
F. opera), a dramatic composition set to music and
sung and acted on the stage with instrumental accompaniments: operatic, a. opi-dr-tt-tt, also operatical, a. -rdt-t-t-dl, pert, to the opera; operatically,
ad. 4: opera-dameer, a girl who damees in an open
or bailet; a bailet-girl, or a made domeer: operatically,
soms and objects more distinctly at any place of pulic
amusement: opera-house, a building in which opens
are performed.
operameter, n. opi-dr-dm-t-t-tr (L. opera, wurk, and

are performed.

operameter, n. oper-dmid-ter (L. opera, writ, and
Gr. metron, measure), an instrument which indicate
the number of revolutions made by a wheel or infit;
a machine for measuring work done, as of cloth
operate, v. oper-at (II. operatus, worked, habord
—from opus, work: It. operatus, worked, habord
—from opus, work: It. operatus; or mechanical; in
produce any effect; to produce by agency; to call
open a part of the body with a view to healing, as
surgeon: operating, imp.: operated, pp.: operate
produce on the operates; in surge, the skilled propose
you who does some remedial act upon the human body
by cutting with an instrument, or otherwise: offern. 4-te*, one who operates; in surp, the skilled provides on who does some remedial act upon the human but by cutting with an instrument, or otherwise: given then, n. 4-takin, the act or process of operation; something to be done; agency; process; influent action; effect; in surp, any action done by a quilled person upon the human body, with the hand of the means of an instrument, with a view to head or kind to a normal state; operations, n. plu. -attack ments, as of an army; operative, n. -tv, a killed workman; adj. having the power of acting; constitute of the state of

cover.

operose, a. óp-èr-òs (L. operosus, industrious, lat-rious—from opera, work, labour: It. operoso, attende with much labour; tedious: op'erosety, ad. -8; eg eroser suss, n. -n.ès, the state of being laborious, ophicistics, n. ór-i-ñ-dic (Gr. ophica, a serpent, aux kleis, a key--gen. kleidos), the largeat koyed, musica-wind instrument of brass or copper, made somewhe

wind instrument of oras or opper, made sumewhat ophidian, a 5-fidi-dn (Gr. ophidion, a small serpent—from ophis, a serpent), belonging to the serpent order, called ophid'ia, n. plu. -d, also ophid'ins. n. plu. -dn: ophid'ins. n. -dn. an oc-lahaped fast found in the Mediterranean: ophid'ious, a. -ds, make

iound in the Mediterranean: ophidilous, a. ds, make like, ophiology, n. 674-6764 (Gr. ophis, a serpent, and loges, discourse), that branch of natural history which treats of serpents: ophiologic, n. 674-6-16744, also ophiological, n. dst. pert, to: ophiologist, n. fserone versed in the natural history of serpents. ophiological, n. dst. for other ophiologist, n. fserone ophiologist, a serpent, and morphe, shapel, snake-shaped, ophiologist, a serpent, and morphe, shapel, snake-shaped, ophiologist, a serpent, and morphe, shapel, snake-shaped, ophiologist, a serpent, and the server of th

ophthalmalogy, n. dfithal.mdl'd-fi (Gr. ophthalmos, the eye, and lopos discourse), a treatise on whatever relates to the eyes: ophthalmol'ogist, n. fist, one aicilied in ophthalmology.

ophthalmoptosis, n. dfithal mopitio-sis (Gr. ophthalmos, the eye, and pioris, fall, ruin), protrusion of the whole eyeshing the discourse of the whole eyeshing ophthalmoscope, n. dfithalmo-skop (Gr. ophthalmos, the eye, and skope, I view), an inst. for examining the interior of the living eye: ophthalmoscopy, n. dfithalmoscopic, in dfithalmoscopic are ophthalmoscopic op

conceined.

opisthccellan, a. 6-pis'thō-a&ll-dn (Gr. opisthc, behind, backwards, and kodos, hollow), having the verbebre hollow at the back park.

opisthcotonos, n. 6-pis-thōd-ō-de (Gr. opisthc, backwards, and &eino, I draw or stretch), speams by which the whole body is bent backwards and stiffened.

the whole body is bent backwards and stiffened.

optium, n. option, fit, option, fit, option, the juice of
the poppy: 1t. optio: F. option), the thickened juice of
the capsules of the white poppy—extensively used as
a medicine and in medical preparations.

optional option of the balan-juice of the balasm of Gilead, an oleo-resin of a peculiar fragrancy.

opodation. n. opti-deliods (a word coined by Paracelsus), a soap liniment used for aprains.

opopanax. n. optionals (Gr. opponax—from
opopanax. n. optionals) (Gr. opponax—from

change as a piniment used for sprains.

A soap liminent used for sprains.

From pos, place, at popped andes (Gr. opopeanss—from pos, place, at popped andes (Gr. opopeanss—from pos, place, at popped andes (Gr. opopeans).

From pos, place at popeans (Gr. opopeans), at the aguage of the Indians), an American and Australian quadruped that lives principally on trees, the alies having abdominal pouches in which they carry i protect their young.

Polyan, n. op-pl-dan (L. oppdam, a city or town), flom, a boy who is not a king's scholar, and who take in the town.

Ponent, n. op-pl-dan (L. opponens, setting or use against—from ob, against, and pono, I set or use against—from ob, against, and pono, I set or use against—from ob, against, and pono, I set or use against—from ob, against, and pono, I set or use against—from ob, against, and pono, I set or use against—from ob, against, and pono, I set or use against—from ob, against, and pono, I set or use against—from ob, against, and pono, I set or use against—from ob, against, and pono, I set or use against—from ob, against, and pono, I set or use against—from ob, against, and pono, I set or use against—from ob, against, and pono, I set or use against—from ob, against, and pono, I set or use against—from ob, against, and pono, I set or use against—from ob, against, and pono, I set or use against—from objective set of the ponon of the po

in academical degree; the opening of a disputaportune, a opiportune, il., conmit—from ob, over, against, and portunes, the harit opportune, P. opportune, properture, the harit opportune, P. opportune, properture, and it
itime near n. n.es, the quality or condition of
opportune or timely; opportunity, a. opipor,
if or convenient time, place, or occasion;
near of circumstances to any end.

**t. opport (L. oppositum, to set or place;
the oppositum of the opportunity, oppositum, to set or place;
the oppositum, to set or place;
the oppositum, to set or place;
the oppositum, and competitor;
the oppositum, and the oppositum oppositum, and the contrary;
the oppositum oppositum, and the contrary;
the oppositum oppositum, and the contrary;
the oppositum oppositum, oppositum

astron., the aspect of heavenly bodies when 180°—that is, when the heavenly body is in the quart the heavens directly opposite to another, as a pit to the sum; the collective body of the opponents ministry or government: eppositionist, n. des

the heavens directly opposite to another, as a pit to the sun; the collective body of the opposition ministry or government: epipositions, n. dan one who belongs to the opposing party: eppositive opposition, oppress, opposition, oppos

reproach mingled with contempt or disdain; diagrace; ignominy.

oppugn, v. ôp-pān' (L. oppugnare, to fight against, at oassault—frum ob, against, and pugna, a fight: It. oppugnare, to oppugnare, to assault—frum ob, against, and pugna, a fight: It. oppugnare, to oppuge or resist—used only of verbal or written warfare; oppugating, imp.: oppugnad, pp. op-pind': oppuga'er, n. ér, one who oppuges or attacks in verbal or written warfare, opeds, sight, and merron, measure), an instr. for measuring the extent or limits of distinct vision in different individuals, optative, a opid-tic (L. opidius, wished or desire of reinhing; in gram, applied to the mood of a verb which expresses desire, optice, a opid-tic also optical, a. ôpid-tic of a verb which expresses desire, optica, a opid-tic vision; and the coptic, a opid-tic vision; relating to optics: op tically, ad. -di. optics in the periating to optic: optics and the correct optics of the sight; visual; relating to optics: optics and the correct optics in the periating to light or vision, and the corp, the optics and sells instruments and glasses to who constructs and sells instruments and glasses to add vision: optic lens, a ground glass for a telescope or other optical instrument: optic narves, the second optic optic lens, a ground glass for a telescope or other optical instrument: optic narves, the second optic for optic optic for option of sight.

opticraph, n. optid-ford (Gr. optomas, I see, and

pair of nerves which proceed directly from the brain, and which are the nerves of sight.

optigraph, n. opti-graff (Gr. optomat, I see, and grapho, I write), a telescope for copying landscapes.
optimates, n. plu. opti-mail-like (L. optimates, the grandees—from optimate, the best, the nobility of ance. Rome: optime, n. opti-mail-like (L. optimates, the contemporary optimates), and the nobility of new horst and in the second or third class of honous in mathematics—the verangiers comprehend the first class: optimism, n. opti-mism, the doctrine that everything, whether good or evil, is ordered for the best- optimist, n. -mist, one who holds that all events are ordered for the best.

are ordered for the best,
option, in Opision in Logilio, free choice—from optare, to choose, to wish for: F. option), the power of
the Stock Exchange, the liberty to sell or buy stock in
a time-bargain at an agreed price: optional, a. d.,
leaving to choice or preference: optional, a. d.,
with the privilege of choice.

with the privilege of choice.

optometer, n. optometer, cher (Gr. optition, relating to
sight, and metron, measure), an instr. for measuring
the limits of distinct vision; also optimeter.

opulent, n. opto-lefut (L. opulens, wealth, rich-gen,
opulentis-from open, wealth, T. opulente, F. opulent,
having large means; rich; wealth; ropulent, ad.
-lf. opulence, n. -lens, wealth; riche; affluence,
opuscule, n. o-pukskid (L. opusculum, a little work
-from opus, a work, a little work; a brochure,
or, conj. or (contracted from AS, outher, or, either;
leel, eda; Fris, auder; Dut. odder, or), a particle that
marks an alternative; the correlative of either; or
over, before

makas ali alicinatos, evez, befor-evez, befor-evez, befor-evez, com, for for gold, in her., gold, which is expressed by engraved small deta-tor, for the second of the second of the engraved small detailed, and examind, a thorn or spinely, a genus of fossil tiful, and examind, a thorn or spinely, a genus of fossil

W. Soot: pitre, bild; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, zeal.

shark in-spines occurring in the Carboniferous formation—so called from the varied beauty of the species.
orach, n. 6r-6ch, a mane given to several British
wild plants proceed to give to several British
wild plants wild spined in waste places and by the
oracle, n. 6r-6r-6t (L. oraculum, counsel from the
gods—from ror, I plead, I pray; it. oraclo; E. oracle,
annong the ancients, an announcement from the gods
in answer to some inquiry; a prophetic declaration;
the deity who was supposed to give the answer, also
the place where given; any one famed for wisdom
and accuracy of opinions; a sentence or decision of
great authority from its wisdom; oracles, n. plu. 6r-6.ktz, divine revelations or messages; the holy Scriptures: oracular, a. 6-rokk-a-ler, resembling an oracle;
pretending to have the authority of an oracle; grave;
conceptable; ambiguous; orac'ularly, ad. 4t. oraculous, a. 6-rokk-a-ler, uttering oracles; resembling oracles; suthoritative; ambiguous; orac'ularless, n.

venerable; ambiguous; orac darly, ad. Al: oraculous, a b-Aki-ai-ais, uttering oracles; resembling oracles; authoritative; ambiguous; orac diously, ad. Al. oral, a b-fal (P. and It. orale, orac diously, ad. Al. oral, a b-fal (P. and It. orale, oral-from L. os, the month-gen, oris), uttered by the mouth or in words; spoken, not written: orally, ad. b-fal-(h, by mouth; in words, not in writing.
orange, n. or-baj (It. arancio; Sp. naranja, an orange-from Ar. naranja, anorange, mid. L. arangia, an orange, which passed into F. orange, under the influence of the colour of the fruit, the name of a tree, and its well-known fruit; ad.), pert to or resembling the colour of an orange: orange-oloured, a of the colour of an orange: orange-oloured, a of the colour of an orange: orange-oloured, a of the colour of an orange; orange-oloured, a of the colour of an orange orange-oloured, a bring and with orange-juice: orange-musk, a species of pear: orange-el, the rind or skin of an orange: Orangemen, npin. or-baj-da, a drink made with orange, who became William III.: orangeat, n. or-baj-da, better orange are faith ally; a plantation of orange-trees.

orang-outang, n. or-day-do-fang (Malay, orang-sian, meaning wild man of the woods—from orang, man, and udan, a wood), one of the ape tribe, which in outward appearance approaches remarkably near to the human form.

stan, meaning with man of the transport of the man, meaning who wood, and the ape tribe with man, and the man wood, and the ape tribe with man, and the man wood, and the ape tribe with man, and the man form.

oration, n. &rad-shim I.s. oratio, speech, eloquence from oro, I plead, I besech: It. orazione; F. orazion), a speech or discourse delivered in public on a special occasion; I a harangue i a declamation: orator, n. &rad-the-fride and and the special orazione in the special orazione, and special orazione, in the special orazione, and accompanied by instrumental music.

oratory, the art of an orator-see under oration.

oratory, or orbicular, a. or-bitk' alletted for prayer.

orb, n. orb (L. orbis, a circula relation or prayer.

orb, n. orb (L. orbis, a circula relation or orator), and orator-see or oratorion ora

orbic united, a. **erce, mass or being it sees exercises an orb; orbicular, orbicular, orbicular, a small disc or ball, a genus of minute many-chambered shells, so called from their flattened globular form. orbis, a 'orbis, a bor-bis, a lerdel, a fish of a circular form, found in the Indian seas. orbit, a 'orbit (a. orbida, a track, a path—from orbits, a circle: It. orbita: F. orbith), the path or course described by a celestial body in the heavens; the cavity in the skull containing the eyeball; orbital, a. 6**O-bida, pert, to the orbit of the eye. orc. n. ork (L. orc.a, a whale), a species of whale. Orcadian, a 6**Ad-dia ful. Orcades, whale-islands, the Orkneys—from orca, a whale), pert, to the Orkneys—strong a native or inhabitant of the Orkneys. creeine, n. or-se-in (see orcine), the deep-red colour-creeine, n. or-se-in (see orcine), the low-mitter mitter.

ing principle of the lichen-pigments, as archil, end-bear, litmus, &c. orchard, n. or-cherd (Goth, aurtigards; Icel. furta-

orchard, n. ôr-chèrd (Goth. aurtigards: Icel. juriagardr, a garden: AS. ortgeard, an enclosure for work
or vegetables—from word, a herb, and geard, a yard),
a fruit-garden: or chardist, n. -tst, one who owns or
cultivates a fruit-garden: orcharding, n. ôr-cherd-ing,
the cultivation of orchards.
orchestra, n. ôr-kes-trd (Gr. orchestra, the lowest
part of a theatre, among the Greeks, where the chorus
performed the dances: L. and It. orchestra: F. orchestre), the part of a theatre or public place assigned
to the musicians; the body of musical performers;
also written orchestra, ör-kes-tr: orchestral, a. ôrkes-trd, suitable to an orchestra, or performed in it.
orchid, n. ôr-kid, also orchis, n. ôr-kis (L. and Gr.
orchis, a plant with roots in the form of testicles;
It. orchide: F. orchis), a plant having round fleshy
tubers, whose flowers are generally singular in form—
much esteemed by cultivators: orchidaceous, a. ôrki-dis-shis, also orchidacous, a. or-kid-e-as, pert. to
plants of the orchis kind.
orche. n. ôr-sin (F. orcins), a peculiar colouring

plants of the orchis kind.

orche, n. or/sin (F. orcine), a peculiar colouring
matter obtained from a species of lichen.

ordain, v. or-dan' (L. ordinare, to arrange or set in
order—from ordo, order, arrangement: It. ordinare),
to appoint; to decree; to establish; to institute; to
invest with ministerial or sacerdotal functions: or
dain'ing, inp: adj, investing with sacerdotal or
ministerial functions by certain ceremonies, as the
laying on of hands: ordained, pp. or-dand' ordination, which see; ordain'er, n. or, one who ordains or
appoints.

tion, which see: ordain'er, n. er, one who ordains or appoints.
ordeal, n. or'de-dl (AS. ordael; Dut. oordeel, a mode of judgment by fire or water, the issue supposed to be determined by the hand of God: Ger. writheil, judgment), any severe trial or scrutiny; an anc. form of trial to determine guilt or innocence by causing the accused to pass through fire or water.
order, n. or'der (L. ordo, an arranging, order-gen. order, n. or'der (L. ordo, an arranging, order-gen. ordinis: It. ordine: F. ordre), methodical arrangement; regularity; established method or process; proper state; a law; a command; rank or class; a society or fraternity; a division of animals or plants between class and genus; in arch., one of the five ment; regularity; established method or process; proper state; a law; a commander method or process; proper state; a law; a commander, one of the five principal methods employed by the ancients in constructing and ornamenting the columns of an edification of the seventh of th

ordinal, a. & dal. ndl (It. ordinale; F. ordinal, ordinal.— From L. ordo, order), denoting order: a. in the service of ordination: ordinal numbers, numbers insuression, as at the commander and the service of the service ordinary and the service ordinary and the service ordinary as & day; a regulation.

ordinary, a. & day; a regulation.

ordinario: F. ordinarie), according to established order: customary; numal; of common rank or quality; plain; not handsome; common; of little merit: a. an ecclesistical judge, usually the bishop; a single judge having power to decide cases either with or without a jury; sesticed establishment; the figures found on a heraldic shield; a dining-place where the prices are fared; the mesi furnished; a name applied to the chaplain of Newgate: or dinarily, ad. did-rift; statedly attending and serving; ordinate, a. & day of the day of the service ordination. The service ordination, a straight line drawn from any point in a curve perpendicular to another straight line called the & & services—the ordinate and abscissa taken together being called co-ordinates.

ordination, the act or ceremony of conferring holy orders, or of bestowing the powers or functions of a settled minister; established order or tendency consequent on a decree.

orders, or of bestowing the powers or functions of a settled minister; established order or tendency con-sequent on a decree.

ordnance, in the sense of arrangement or preparation:
Prodomer, to ordain, to dispose: It, ordings, a ma-chine, a general term applied to all things connected with artilery; camon; artillery cordnance-map, as country, carried on by the Royal Engineer corps, under the direction of the Ordnance Department.

ordnrs, n. 6r/der (F. ordnrs, it, ordnra, filth: L. luriduse, dark-coloured), dung; filth; excrements.

ordnr, a venlu, properly the vein of metal—so called from the ore found in a thin band appearing in the section like a vein running through the rock; a metal as extracted from the earth combined with other sub-stances;—as mixed with mineral matters, ores receiv-the various names of matrix, gangue, vein-stone, or ore-stone.

oread, n. 6'rē-dd, plu. o'reads, -ddz, also oreades, ö-rē-d-dēz (L. oreas, an Oread—gen. oreadis), a mountain-nymph.

organogeny, n. br'gdn-dj'd-ni (Gr. organos, an instrument, and gennao, I produce), the development of organs: organogen is, a. -bjen'k, pert, to the development of organs in plants and animals. organography, n. br'gdn-dy'n'd, (Gr. organos, an instrument, and grapho, I write), a scientific description of the internal structure of plants: organographic, a. -bgrd'ik, also organographical, a. -grd'. kdd, pert to: organographic and plants organow who is skilled in describing the internal structure of plants.

organology, n. or:qun-oi:o-jt (Gr. organon, an in-strument, and logos, discourse), that branch of physi-ology which treuts of organs of animals.

organon, n. or-gd.non (Gr. organon, an instrument), a body of rules and canons for regulating scientific investigations.

investigations.

organiza, n. ôr-jodn-zin (It. organizae: F. organizin), thrown silk of a very fine texture.

organi, n. ôr-jodn (Gr. organizae), softening, moistening), immoderate excitement or action, as when accompanied by severe spasma.

organt, n. ôr-thei (F. organizae), barley), a liquor made from barley and sweet almonds, sweetened and slightly flavoured.

orgain, n. ôr-ji-ti, the organizae, supposed to be so called from the Orkneys, on the coast of which it is caucht.

caught.
orgics, n. plu. ōrijis (F. orgics, revels; Gr. and L.
orgica, the rites of Bacchus), any drunken revelry, particularly by night.
orgues, n. plu. ōrgs (F. orgue; Gr. organos, an instrument), in md., pleces of timber, pointed and shod
with iron, to be hung over a gateway and let down in
case of attack; a sort of infernal machine made of
loaded gun-barrels to be discharged in defending a

loaded gun-barrels to be discharged in defending a breach.

orichale, n. ôr't-kalk, also or ishal'cum, n. Ad'k-im orichale, n. ôr't-kalk, also or ishal'cum, n. Ad'k-im orichalem; Gr. oros, a mountain, and chalkes, brass), the brass of the ancients; a substance resembling gold in colour, but less in value. F. oriol, a gallery; mid. L. oriolam, a little entrance—from os, a mouth—generally of a trigonal or pentagonal form; a large bay or recessed window in a church or in an apartment.

orient, a 6-iv-tent (i. oriens, the rising sun—gen. orientis—from orivit, to rise, to become visible: It, orient, the East; the part where the sun rises: v. in surre, to mark on a plan the bearings of the compass: orienting, imp.: oriented, pp.: oriental, a. 6-iv-tentif, (ii). orienting, inp.: oriented, pp.: oriental, a. 6-1-4-2.

del. Eastern; proceeding from Asia or the East, applied to gems, "valuable," precious"—as opposed to occidental, applied to the less valuable: n. anative of Asia or the East: orientally, ad. -4: orients, a native of Asia or the East: orientally, ad. -4: orients, n. anative of Asia or the East: orientally, ad. -4: orients, included in a nations: orientalism, n. -4d-4:-m, the doctrines or idioms of the Asiation nations: orientalism, n. -1-4: orientalism, n. -4d-4:-m, the doctrines or idioms of the Asiation nations: orientalism or orientalism, n. -4d-4:-m, the doctrines or idioms of the Asiation nations: orientalism or orientalism, n. -4d-4:-m, the process of determining the east point in taking bearings; the placing towards the east, as the altar of a church.

orientalism.

of a church or fife. It. orificium, an opening, an orifice—from os, a mouth—gen. oris, and facio. I make: It. orifici. F. orifice, a mouth or apeture, as of a pipe or tube; any opening.
orifianme. n. ori-fifam (F. orifiamme—from Lauran, gold, and flamma, a fiame), the anc. royal standard of France.

origin, n. oritjin (L. origo, origin, descent—gen, originis—from origi, to rise, to become visible: It, and F. origine), first existence or beginning; derivation; cause; root; source: original, a. original, in the control of the control or original origin tion; cause; root; source; original, a. 6-tyl-nal, rist in order; perceating all others; primitive; having the power to originate new thoughts or ideas; not copied: n. that which precedes all others of its kind; fountain; source; that from which anything is translated, transcribed, or copied: originally, ad. 4t, privately of producing new thoughts, or rare combinations of thought; originate, v. 6-tyl-nal, to bring into existence; to cause to be; to begin; to produce what is new: originating, imp: originated, pn: originator, n. nal-ter, one who originates; origination, n. nal-ter, one who originates; origination, n. nal-ter, one who originates; origination, n. condition; mode of production or bringing into stience; first production; mode of production or bringing into sugments. original sin, the innate depravity and tendency to evil in the human mind; the result of our first parnta' sin.

ents sin.
orillon, n. orillon, e sort of fortification
orillon, n. orillon, a sort of fortification
orillo, an earl, a mass of earth lined with a
wall on the shoulder of a bastion for the protection of cannon

cannon.
oriole, n. 6rt.6i (Sp. orioi—from L. aurcolus, golden),
a bird of several species, having plumage of a goldenyellow mixed with black.
Orion, n. 6rt.6n (L. and Gr. Orion, in anc. myth.,
a calebrated hunter: R. Orione: F. Orion), a constellation represented by the figure of a man with a
sword or club by his side, and covered with a lion's

akin.
orison, n. ör-i-zös (F. oraison, a speech—from L.
oro, I speak or plead), a prayor or supplication.
ords, n. ör-i f. ouriet, a hem, a margin), in her, a
figure in the form of a fillet or border round a
heraldic shield, but at a distance from the edges:
oris, orist, 14s, or orio, n. -40, in arch., a fillet under
the ovolo of acapital.
orisans, n. ör-iörus (Orleans, in France), a cloth
made of worsted and cotton; a common variety of

made of worsted and cotton; a common variety of plum.
oriop, n. ör-löp (Ger. überlauf, the deck of a shipfrom überlaufen, to run over the whole surface: Dut.
overloop—from over, over, and loopen, to run), in a
ship, the sort of deck or platform on which the cables,
sails, &c., are stowed.
ormola, n. ör-inō-lö' (F. or, gold, and modere, to
ormola, bruised: L. aurum, gold, and modere, to
ormola, git bronze or copper; gold-coloured brass, or
mosaic gold: ormola varnish, a copper, bronze, or
mitation gold varnish.
ornaments, n. ör-nd-mēn! (L. ornamentum, a decoration—from orno, I decorate: It. ornamentum, a decoration—from orno, I decorate: It. ornamento. F. ornementi, something that beautifies and adorns; embellahment; additional beauty: v. to render more
beautiful or attractive to the eye; to embellish: ornamenting, imp. or namentate, pp.: or namen'tal, a
-td.; or namentate dion. . . dd-shin, decoration; embellishment: or namenton, n. -td-r, a decorator; a finisher
of articles. of articles.

of articles, a. &-nat' (L. ornatum, to adorn, to embellish: It. ornare; F. orner, to adorn, splendidly adorned; decorated; beautiful: ornate' ig, ad. -4:. ornate' ig, a. -4:. ornate' ig, ad. -4:. or

guano.

ornithodichnites, n. plu. ornith-oğ-dik-nitz (Gr.
ornis, a bird—gen. ornithos, cidos, resemblance, and
ciknos, a footstep), in geol, bird-like footprints, a
term denoting resemblance merely, without affirming that they are really the footmarks of birds,
ornitholites, n. plu. ornith-i-litz (Gr. ornis, a bird
egen. ornithos, and tithos, a stone), in geol, the remains of birds occurring in a fossil state.
ornithology, n. ornith-i-fidi-ofi (Gr. ornis, a bird—
gen. ornithos, and logos, discourse), that branch of
natural history which treats of the form, structure,
habits, and uses of birds: ornithological, a ornithologidif-i-di-di-ornithology: ornithologidif-i-di-di-ornithological, a dr-i-di-dologyornithology.

thology,
ornithomancy, n. ör-nith'ö-män-si (Gr. ornis, a bird
-gen. ornithos, and manteia, divination), divination
by the flight of birds.

**E-inith-o-ring-kds (Gr. ornis, a

by the flight of birds.

ornithorhynchus, n. ör-intih-ö-ringikis (Gr. ornis, a bird-gen. ornithorhynchus, n. ör-intih-ö-ringikis (Gr. ornis, a bird-gen. ornithos, and rhungchos, the snout of a horg), a fur-covered animal, web-footed, with a flat horny beak like a duck, peculiar to the fresh-water rivers of Australia and Tasmania-known also by the names of duck-bill, water-mole, and platypus. orodus, n. ôr-ö-dis (Gr. oroics, ripe, beautiful, and odous, a touth), in geol., certain fossil fish-teeth-so called from the beauty of their specific forms.

orography, n. ôr-ögi-rd-fs (Gr. oros, a mountain, and of mountain withe science which describes or treats of mountain-systems of the glober, la &c. and of the sense, orology, n. ôr-ögi-fs (Gr. oros, a mountain, and sense, orology, n. ôr-ögi-fs (Gr. oros, a mountain, and sense, orology, n. ôr-ögi-fs (Gr. oros, a mountain, and

the mountain-systems of the globe; also in same sense, orology, n. ō-rōl'ō-ji (Gr. oros, a mountain, and

logos, discourse): orological, a. 6:r0-16/4-kdl, per to a description of the mountains and mountain-yssens on the globe: orologist, n. 6-r0-6-r/iss, one who describes mountains, orotund, a. 6-r0-6-r/iss, one who describes mountains.

orotund, a. 6-r0-6-taid (L. os, the mouth-gen eris, and tundo, I beat), said of the utterance of letter or words with fulness, clearness, and strength.

orphan, n. 6-r/dn (Gr. orphanos, deprived of either parent: F. orphain, an orphan), a child bereaved of father or mother, or both—more usually of both addition of an orphan; an asylum for orphans: orphansis of an orphan or orphansis orphansis, an orphan, a. 6-r/e-tn (L. orpheus, a famous pectand musician of antiquity), pert. to Orpheas, 6-f/sr, musical; poetical: orpheon, n. 6-r/e-0-n, a musicalistrument.

strument

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strument, n. ör'pt-mënt (a corruption of the Laurrifymentum—from aurum, gold, and pigmentum—aram aurum, gold, and pigmentum, a palmi), yellow sulphuret of arsenie; the colour alled king's yellow or orange colour of various degrees of intensity.

orpine, n. ör'pin (F. orpin, a plant), a wild guestlem herbaceous plant, found abundantly in somparts of England, called also the rose-plant.

orrery, n. ör'pin (f. after the Eurit of Orrery) machine for exhibiting the motions, magnitudes, relative distances of the heavenly bodies compositive distances of the heavenly bodies compositive system.

our solar system.

relative distances of the heavenly bodies composition our solar system.

orris, n. 6r-ris (a corruption of \$ris), the plant or flag-flower; a peculiar pattern in which gold silver lace is worked; orris-root, the dried root the Florentine orris, having an agreeable odour.

ort, n. 6rt, generally in plu orts, 6rts (prov. 10 overed; Dut. overed; Dut. overed; Dut. overed, relative orts, fragments, remains: Fris. overed leave remnants in eating: Low Ger, ort; Scot. overed; But. overed, but. overed, but. overed, relative that left by an animal in feeding; the odds and ends that left by an animal in feeding; the odds and ends that left by an animal in feeding; the odds and ends that left by an animal in feeding; the odds and ends that left by an animal in feeding; the odds and ends that left by an animal in feeding; the odds and ends that left by an animal in feeding; the odds and ends that left by an animal in feeding; the odds and ends that left by an animal in feeding; the odds and ends that left by an animal left by an animal in feeding; the odds and ends that left by an animal in feeding; the odds and ends that left by an animal left by animal left by

atticle.

orthoclase, n. ör'thö-kldz (Gr. orthos, straight, and klasis, a fracture), a mineralogical term for potash felspar, from its straight flat fracture.

orthodox, a. ör'thö-döks (Gr. orthodoxia, sound opinion—from orthos, right, true, and doxa, an opinion: F. orthodoxe, orthodox), sound in the Christian faith, as taught in the formularies of any particular Church; sound in opinion and doctrine; not hereical: orthodoxy, n. ör'thö-döks-t, soundness of opinion or doctrine.

Church; sound in opinion and doctrine; not necreated orthodoxy, n. orthodoxy, n. orthodoxy, n. orthodoxides, soundness of opinion or doctrine.

orthodromics, n. plu. orthodoxides (Gr. orthos, orthogoxides), orthogoxides, ortho

daccording to the elevation, not the ground-poses, consisting of straight lines on a plane angles to it: erthographically, ad. it: or-her, n. -4/ho/rd-fer, also orthographist, n. me who spells according to the rules of gram-

sis, n. ör'tho-no'td, also or'thone'tus, n. -tisses, straight, and notes, the back), in geol., a s of fossil bivalves, so called from their long, alatted backs. alted backs.

edist, n. or thop:s-dist (Gr. orthos, straight, ses, a foot — gen. pedis), one who cures or deformities in the limbs or feet.

peace, n. orthop-ns:a (Gr. orthos, straight, and seathe or pant), a diseased state in which the y of breathing is increased by stooping, or on

of breathing is increased by stooping, or on the control of the co

pardens

f gardens.

• 6-ris, also Horus, n. hô-ris, an Egyptian

of Isis and Ostris, frequently appearing in

paintings sitting on the lap of Isis.

• 6-rits, a variety of South African antelope,

be mane and tail of the horse, the head and

of the ass, and the legs and feet of the ante
long horns tapering backwards—also called

t. Se, also cear, n. 6'zār, a Swedish term for the ceas or mounds of drift gravel and sand which bundantly scattered over Sweden and the se the Baitle—called kaims in Scotland, and

Ireland.

8., v. de-sil-ai (L. oscillaium, to swing—from
a swing: It oscillare: F. osciller, to swing),
backwards and forwards; to swing; oscillates,
isad. swinging; vibrating: oscillated,
illia-tion, n. de-shan, a swinging like a penas cilla bory, a. de-t, vibrating; swinging;
ag engiae, a marine engine with a vibrating

, n. plu. ds'kû-ld (L. oscula, little mouths; oscultie mouth, a kiss—from os, a mouth), the name the larger pores on the surface of a sponge: a. der, pert. to: os culate, v. dot, to kiss; docely, as caterpillars and other creping aniculating, imp.: osculated, pp.: os culation, im, a kiss; close contact: or culant, a. did, ivers closely: os culated, pp.: os culation, im, a kiss; close contact: or culant, a. did, ivers closely: os cula'tory, a. dd'der-t, of or kissing; having the same curvature at the contact: n. a tablet or beard having the pic-first or the Virgin, which was first kissed by st and then by the people: os cule, n. did, a olipped aperture.
n. dish'er (F. osier, a willow: prov. F. acst, to fashion; acstl, a willow: Gr. oisos, a specillows), the common name of the water-will-ant of several species, used in making basiered, a. d'ah'erd, covered with osiers: oster-ster-holt (AS. holt, a grove), a picce of land n. plu. os:ku-la (L. oscula, little mouths; oscu-

ant of several species, used in making basiered, a Schlerd, covered with osiers: oster-sier-holt (AS. holt, a grove), a piece of land i willows are cultivated for basket-work. In Get-trie, one of the principal Egyptian lie husband of Isis, and the father of Orus, sed under the form of a bull, or of a human a bull's head.

Base, n. Get-md-som (Gr. come, odour, and zomos, used), the extractive matter on which the broth and the flesh holded in it depends and the flesh holded in it depends.

and Gr. cidoe, resemblance), in geol., a genus of fossil fishes found in the Chalk of England—so named from their resemblance to the smelt, a small fish of the saimon familia. In the constitution of the saimon familia, a distribution of the saimon familia, and the saimon familia, and the saimon familia, and the saimon familia. Saimon found associated with the ore of platinum—substance found associated with the ore of platinum—substance found associated with the ore of platinum—substances, and for mention, and for mention and formed forme

ospray, n., also osprey, n. ös'pra (a corruption of ossifrage: F. orfraie), the bald buzzard or great sea-

ossifrage: F. orfraie), the bald burnard or great seaengle.

osselet, n. &-se-did (F. osselet, a small bone-from L.
os, a bone-gen, ossels, a hard substance found growing between the small bones of a horse's kneeosseous, a &-ds-di-si (t. osseus, bolonging to a bone
—from os, a bone-gen, ossis: It osseo, osseous, composed of or resembling bone; bony: osseous breeds,
-briki-si-d, bones, and fragments of bones, cemented
together by calcarcous or other matter, found in caverns or fissures: osseter, n. &-se-d-der, so species of
sturgeon, said to yield one of the best kinds of Russian
isinglass.

isingless.

ossicle, n. ós-öt-ki (L. ossiculum, a small bone—from
os, a bone), a little bone—applied to various small
bones in the skeleton; a term applied to the bony-like
points and segments of star-fishes, encrinites, and suchlike animals.

like animais.

ossiferous, a. ös-sif-ér-üs (L. os. a bone—gen. ossis, and fero, I produce), producing bone; containing or furnishing bone.

ossifrage, n. ös-si-fraj (L. ossifragus, the sea-eagle—from os, a bone, and frango, I break: It. ossifrago), the onnew reas-assis.

furnishing bone.

ossifrage, n. &sis.fraj (L. ossifragus, the sea-caglefrom co, a bone, and frango, I break: It. osrifrago),
the ospray or sea-cagle.

ossifry, v. &sis.fri (It. ossificare; F. ossifer, to ossify
from L. os, a bone-gen. ossis, and facto, I make), to
convert into bone or a bone-like substance; to become bone: osistifring, imp.: adj. becoming bone;
bone-forming: osisfied, pp. fd: adj. converted into
bone or a substance resembling it: ossific, a. &s.frick,
having power to ossify: ossification, n. &sis.frick,
ossification,
ossification,
ossification,
have been been been been been been been contented
to show, to expose to view, declared; manifest; apparent; held forth or avowed, but opposed to real;
ostensibile, ostensible—from L. ostensim or ostenitum,
to show, to expose to view, declared; manifest; apparent; held forth or avowed, but opposed to real;
ostensibile, ostensibile, ostensibility, n. &sis.frick,
sin, showing; betokening; indirect: ostensive, a.
-iv, showing; bet

and graphs. I write), a scientific description of the homes: or toog rapher, n. -rd-fer, an anatomist of the bony parts of the body-differ (if. osteon, a hone, and esteologist), it of the special parts of the second of the sec

orditate. or district the mouth or opening by which a river discharges its waters into a sea or lake.

ing by which a river discharges its waters into a secondary, n. &sider, former spelling hostler (old F. hostler, n. &sider, former spelling hostler (old F. hostler, n. host, an innkeeper—from hostel, a house, a hall), a person who has the care of the horses at a hotel or inn: ostlery, n. &sider, l. and n. Ostmen, n. plu. &sirmén, Eastmen, the Danish setters in Ireland being so called.

ostraceous, a. &sirdishis (L. ostrea, an oyster onussel), pert. to animals of the oyster family, called ostraceous, &sirdishis (L. ostracians, shidns, ostracian, n. &sirdishis (L. ostracians, shidns, ostracian, n. &sirdishis of the oyster family, called ostraceous, &sirdishis of the ostracians, shidns, ostracian, n. &sirdishis of costracians, and an urn, the name of the person to be banished being written on each shell; banishment; expulsion: ostraciae, v. &sirdishi, n. &sirdishis by the popular voice; ostraciang, imp. - sotraciae, v. &sirdishi, ostraciae, v. &sirdishi, n. &sirdishi (L. ostrea; Gr. ostreon, an oyster), a term applied to any fessil oyster.

ostracite, n. &sirdishic, an ostrich; the largest bird in he word; a strich-fessiblers, the tall, back, and wing fenthers of the ostrich, brought from Africa, and wing fenthers of the ostrich, brought from Africa, Ostrogoth, n. &sirdishik, the largest bird in the world; n. &sirdishik, the tall, back, and wing fenthers of the ostrich, brought from Africa, ostrich-fessiblers, the tall, back, and doth, one of the eastern Goths.

Ostrogoth, n. &sirdi-side (L. ostrache, aars, and &contilex, ostrache, and the world; n. &sirdishik (R. ostrache, and strucht, and the world; n. &sirdishik (R. ostrache, and t

otacoustic, a or or one can can, and accoustics, belonging to the sense of hearing, assisting the sense of hearing; as an instrument for assisting hearing; called also an of acousticon, n. *cous*iton otalgia, n. ortal*if-d (Gr. ota, ears, and algos, pain),

pain in the ear. other, a with er (Goth. anthar; Fris. ander, other. a. with er (Goth. anthar; Fris. ander, other). It is a content of the co other, a univer Goth, anthar, Fris, ander, other, or: Icel, annar; Sans, andara, the other), not the same; not this but different; correlative to each, and opposed to some; something besides; used as a noun with number and case, signifying, not I or he, but some one else, as "let others judge;" otherwise, at different manner; in other respects, otiose, a different manner; in other respects, others, in a different manner; in other respects, other manner; in other manner; in

otium, leave, vacant time), being at rest or ease; until the desired of time, leave, vacant time), being at rest or ease; until the desired of time (or, ota, the ears, and termination sits denoting inflammation), inflammation of the ear-stocrame, n. 666-8rds (Gr. ota, the ears, and kronson, the skull), the part of the skull which contains the organs of hearing.

**The stull, the part of the skull which contains the cars of multiple of the time of the cars, and lithos, a stone), the fossil ears of multiple of the ears of some animals, otopteris, n. 6469-647-16 (Gr. ota, the ears, and pteris, a fern), in peol., a genus of fossil ferns, so called in allusion to their ear-shaped projections, otorrhose, n. 646-647-64 (Gr. ota, the ears, and rheo, otorrhose, n. 646-646) (Gr. ota, the ears, and rheo, if flow), in med., a flow or running of the ear; a discharge from the ear.

**The study of the cars of the ears, and skopeo, I see or observe), in med., an instr. for exploring the ear.

ear.

otosteals, n. 6-tōs'tō-dīs (Gr. ota, the ears, and osteon, a bone), a term applied to the bones of the ears of man, and likewise of the lower animals, otozoum, n. ôt'o-tō's'm (Gr. ôtus, a fabled giant, and scon, an animal), a name given to certain unknown gigantic footmarks found in the New Red Sandstone, otter, n. ôt'tor (F. lower, L. lustra; Ger. otter, loet, an otter), an amphiblous animal resembling

the weasel inhabiting the banks of rivers, feeding

the weasel inhabiting the banks of rivers, feeding principally on fish—the sea-otter is of larger size.

otto, n. 6446, also spelt ofter, n. 6446r, and attar, n. 6446r—see attack of the large size.

n. 6446r—see attack of the large size of the riverse of the ri

oudenodon, n. & didnid-dón (Gr. ouden, none, and odous, a tooth—gen. odonids), in peol., a sub-genus of very peculiar fossil reptites found in the sandatone of South Africa, so called from their toothiess Jaws. ought, v. did (see aught and owe), a defective verh formerly the pt. of ove; to be bound in duty or moral obligation: n. anything; ounce, n. dions (L. uncia, the twelfth part of anything: 1t. oncia; F. once, an ounce), a weight, 112th of a lb. troy; 1-16th of a lb. avoirdupois. ounce, n. ofons (F. once: Sp. onca), a carnivorous animal resembling the leopard, but having a thicker fur, irregular faint spots, and a longer fail—a naker of India and Persia. oudenodon, n. oo den odon (Gr. ouden, none, and

our, pron. owr (Goth. and Ger. uns, us: Goth. wasar, our, pron. our (Goth, and Ger. uns, us: Goth. unsequ.)
AS. ure, our, pert. to or belonging to us: ours, ofors,
poss. of ue: when the noun is expressed, our is employed—as, cur house; when no nounis expressed, our is
is employed—as, that house is ours, that is, our house:
is employed—as, that house is ours, that is, our house:
ourself, comp. pron. dir-self; plu. ourselves, disselve; not another or other, used almost wholly in the
plural, and by way of emphasis.
Ourself, our ourself, our ourself, our
house, the companies of the selves, and prupho, I write, a description of the
heaven, and prupho, I write, a description of the

neavens.

ousel, n. 6'zēl (AS. osle), a blackbird; one of the
thrush family.

oust, v. ôuest [F. oster, to remove, to expel from:
Prov. oster, to take away—see out), to remove by
force; to eject or expel; oust ing, inp.; oust'ed, pp.
out, a. ôlet (loel ut; Ger. aus, out, out of—from the
try huss or hut! used to drive out dogs; W. hat, of,
away; Sw. hat, away, quiet, applied to dogs, exhirior; ad, on or to the outside; without; not at home
in a state of exhaustion; in a state of extinction; not
in office; not in employment; to the end an hear me rior: ad. on or to the outside; without; not at home; in a state of exhaustion; not in office; not in employment; to the end, as, hear me out; without restraint, as, "I dare laugh out"; not in the hands of the owner, as, "the lands are out upon lesse"; with parts of clothes torn, as, out at the elbows; incurring loss, as, out of pocket; make away; begone; prefix, beyond; exceeding; above; out of, prep. from; beyond; not in; not within; deviating from; without; in consequence of: sind out, to discover: to let out, to put forth strength or speed; to reveal: out and out, thorough-going; complete: out of the way, outlying; obscure; mediately; out of print, said of a book of which all the cypies have been sold or otherwise disposed of out of season, not in the proper time or associated for the strength of sorts, alling; unwell: out of femper, in bad server; sullen: out of trim, not properly prepared: so out, of season, not in the proper time or associated for the strength of sorts, alling; unwell: out of femper, in bad server; sullen: out of trim, not properly prepared: so out, as a state of the contract o

outbalance, v. out.bdl:dns (out, and balance, to cut) outbalance, v. out.bdl:dns (out, and balance, to careed in weight or effect.
outbid, v. out.btd' (out, and btd), to bid more than

outbound, a. ofer bolund (out, and bound), process outcound, a out-count (out, and couses, processing from one country to another, as a ship, outbrave, v. olot-brave (out, and brows), to bearders outbreak, n. olot-brak (out, and broks), an emption: a bursting forth: out breaking, n. that which beards a bursting forth: out breaking, n. that which beards

out-building, n. o'ot-bild'ing (out, and building building for common purposes near a large out-outburst, n. o'ot'berst (out, and burst), a breaker out; an explosion

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mines, m. o'esticist (out, and cast), one cast out or alled; one driven from home or country. Means, n. o'esticisty (out, and crop), the exposure he edge of strata at the earth a surface—a stratum day to the surface is said to crop out.

They, m. o'estic'et (out, and cry), clamour; noisy mattern; cry of distress.

This, v. o'estid' (out, and do), to surpass; to perally one of the country of the cry of the country of the cry of the country of the countr

al, a. obs'-3d (from out), put out; ended.

The a obs'-3r (from out), external; opposed to contraly, a.d. 4s: out errorst, a. -most, furthest unnotest from the middle.

H. m. obs'-1r (out, and it), necessaries, as clothen, supplied for a sea-voyage; equipment—often pin. outfile; v. to supply with clothing, &c. as voyage; cut'fitting, imp: n. equipment for a se: cut'fitted, pp: outfilter, n. -4r. a general in overything necessary for an emigrant; one outfilts.

Bank, v. Not flängk (out, and flank), to extend a faktile beyond that of another: outflanking, continued, pp. flangkt.

continued, pp. flangkt.

continued in Notifie (out, and flow), a flowing out; an

canceral, v. o'iot-gen'er-di (out, and general), to advantage over by superior military skill: out-sulting, imp.; out-gen'eralled, pp. -dd. desired, n. o'ot-jo-t-ng (out, and going), state of g out; expenditure; outiay; generally in plu-later, expenditure: adj. opposed to incoming, speed, general.

thouse, n. *distributes* (out, and house), a little house mail distance from the main one.

***Additional distance of the main one.

***Additional distance of the main one.

***Additional distance of the main o

hasharous.

settlest, v. oici-list (out, and last), to last longer as: emilasting, imp.: outlast'ed, pp. estless v. noici-side (As ulda, an extle, an outlaw), person deprived of the benefit of law: v. to deprive the benefit and protection of law; to proceive the benefit and protection of law; to proceive the lawing, imp.: outlawed, pp. labed: add, excleded from the benefit of law: outlawry, n. oxidered the punishment inflicted on one who refuses aspear when called into court, by putting him out the protection of law; the process by which this is

extlay, n. oletita (out, and lay), expenditure.
catlet, n. oletita (out, and lay), expenditure.
catlet, n. oletita (out, and let), the place or means by hich anything escapes or is discharged.
catlleter, n. oletither (Ger. austieger, outrigger), in (ys. a small piece of timber fastened to the top of epops, and standing out astern.
catllers, n. plu. oletitherz (out, and lie), in geol., ritions of any stratified group of rocks which lie tached, or out from the main body.
cutline, n. oletithe (out, and line), the line by which figure is defined; the first sketch of a figure, or of a hence or design: v. to sketch; to delineate: out-ning, imp.: outlined, pp. line.
cutline, v. oletita (out, and live), to live beyond: to arrive; to live after something has ceased: outlive.
timp.: outlived, pp. line.

ig. imp.: outlived', pp. -livd'.
outlook, n. čiet'-löök (out, and look), a vigilant watch;

tlock, n. out look (out, and look), a vigilant watch; spect or view.

tiying, a. out il-ing (out, and lying), remote from main body or design; being on the exterior or

bo 20

contier.

a. distinct, a. distinct (out, and most), furthest resets from the middle.

set managers, v. distinct notice (out, and managers), to surpass in managers,

vi, to surpass in managers,

viii out, and march, to march

to march, v. distincts (out, and march), to march

outnumber, v. owt-num'ber (out, and number), to exceed in number. out-penioner, n. owt-penishun-er (out, and pensioner), an invalid soldier or suilor, who is a pensioner of Chelsea or Greenwich hospitals, and is at liberty to

Chelises or oreenwich nospinans, and is at lineary or reside where he pleases, outport, in Osleport (out, and port), a port or har-bour at some distance from the chief port, attention, in Oslepost (out, and post), a station at a distance from the main body; the company of soldlers

so placed.

utpour, v. out por (out, and pour), to send forth a stream: outpouring, n. out por ing, an effusion;

in a stream: outpouring, n. out porting, an effusion; an abundant supply, output, n. out poor (out, and put), a term in the iron or coal trade for the quantity of metal annually made of the coantity of coal produced.

or coat trace for the quantity of metal annually made by the furmaces, or for the quantity of coal produced from one or more pits. outrage, n. Neitraj (it. oitraggio; F. oultrage or out-rage, excess, unreasonableness — from L. ultra; F. outre, beyond, exceeding, and L. agrer, to do), open and wanton violence either to a person or thing; ex-cessive induces; to the content of th

and wanton violence either to a person or thing; excessive injury: v. to treat with extreme violence and injury; to injure by rude rough treatment of anything; to do violence in words; outraging, imp.; outraged, pp. oictrajd; outra'geous, a. -rā'jūs, excessive in a high degree; exceeding all bounds of moderation; outra'geously, ad. -Rr outra'geousness, n. -nds, the quality of being outrageous; fury; violence, outre, a. 6'tra (F.), extravagant; overstrained; anything exaggrated.

outreach, v. oictrach' (out, and reach), to extend outreach, v. oictrach' (out, and reach), to extend

thing exaggerated.

outreach, v. oid-rech' (out, and reach), to extend
beyond: outreaching, imp.: outreached', pp. -recht'.

outride, v. oid-rech' (out, and ride), to ride faster
than: outr'ding, imp.: outrid'den, pp. -rid'n: outrider, n. -de'r, n. sevrant on horse-back who attends a
carriage, at some little distance from it.

outrigger, n. oid-fr-per (out, and rigger), a strong
beam of wood projecting from the side of a ship, used
to secure the masts in the operation of careening; in
the proas of the Indian seas, a contrivance to counterhalance their very large beavy saffs: a name applied

balance their very large heavy sails; a name applied to the light racing-boats used in rowing-matches—so

to the light racing-boats used in rowing-matches—so called from their row-lock projections.

outright, ad. out-rit' (out, and right), at once; completely; utterly.

outroar, n. olot-ror (out, and roar), a great confusion of many loud voices.

outrun, v. olot-ran' (out, and run), to excel in running; to exceed.

outsall, v. olot-sal' (out, and sail), to leave behind in

outsall, v. outs set (out, and sell), to exceed in amount of sales; to exceed in the prices of articles sold; out-sel'ling, imp.: outsold, pp. outset, n. outself (out, and sel), beginning; first en-

outset, n. Out'set (out, and set), beginning; first entance on any business, outshine, v. Out-shin (out, and shine), to send forth brightness; to excel in lustre.
outside, n. Out'stat (out, and side), the external or outer part of a thing; superficial appearance; part most remote from the middle; the part lying without; the utmost; a passenger on the top of a coach; adj. external; exterior; outsides, n. plu. Out'side, the exterior ahects of a ream of printing or writing paper; spoiled sheets of a paper.
outskirt, n. Out'skert (out, and skirt), border; sub-

outspan, v. o'wt-spdn' (Eng. out, and Dut. spannen, to put horses to—from span, a team), a term used in Cape Colony, &c., for unyoking ox-teams from waggons: outspanning, imp.: outspanned', pp. spand'.

outspoke, v. out. spok (out, and spoke), used in ballad poetry for spoke: outspok en, a. spok n, free of speech; bold of speech.

speech; noud of speech; outer, and spread), to ex-cutspread, v. ôut-spread (not, and spread), to ex-tend; to diffuse; outspreading, imp.: n. the act of spreading over or diffusing; outstanding, a out-standing (out, and standing), remaining uncollected or unpaid.

remaining uncollected or unpaid.
outstep, v. ôlet-stp' (out, and step), to exceed.
outstretch, v. ôlet-stp' (out, and stretch), to expand; to spread out: outstretching, imp.: outstretched, pp. stretchif, out, and strip), to leave behind; to advance beyond.
outstrip, v. ôlet-strip' (out, and strip), to leave behind; to advance, v. ôlet-sulf-si (out, and volue), to exceed in

value or price.

outvie, v. ofet-vt' (out, and vie), to exceed in rivalry;

outvote, v. outvot (out, and vote), to defeat by a higher number of votes: outvo'ting, imp.: outvoted,

outwalk, v. oiet-waick' (out, and waik), to leave behind in walking.
outward, a. oiet-waick' (a.S. utweard, outward—from
ut, out, and weard, towards), external; forming the
superficial part; opposed to inweard. outward, also
outwards, ad. -werds, to the outer parts; from the
port of a country is awards: outwardly, ad. -tl, externally; in appearance only: outward-bound, a proceeding from a port of a country to foreign parts; opposed to homeweard-bound,
outweigh, v. oiet-wai' (out, and weigh), to exceed in

posed to homeward-bound, outweigh, to exceed in weight, effect, or importance: outweighting, imp.: outweighd', pp. tead, outweighd', pp. tead, outwit, v. olet-wit' (out, and wit), to overreach; to defeat by superior ingenuity or craft: outwit ting, imp.: outwit' ted, pp. outwork, n. olet-werk (out, and work), work of de-

onwork, h. oweverer (our, and work), work of de-fence at some distance from a fortress.

ouzel, n. 6:28 (probably a corruption of Eng. ooze,
wet mud under water, in allusion to its habit of diving
through shallow water), a British bird of several species, one of which, the water-ouzel or dipper, resembles the kingfisher in many of its habits. ova, n. plu, 6'vd (L. ova, plu, of ovam, an egg), the eggs of any animal or insect; certain mouldings in the

ova, n. plu. 6-ed (L. ova, plu. of ovum, an egg), the eggs of any animal or insect; certain mouldings in the form of eggs.

oval, a. 6-edl (F. ovale; Sp. oval; It. ovale, shaped like an egg-from L. ovum, an egg), of an oblong, round form; having the figure or shape of an egg; applied to an outline or tracing in the form or a long tudinal section of an egg; an oval object; an ellipse; an outline in the form of a longitudinal section of an egg; ovary, n. 6-vd-ri (Sp. ovarie; F. ovarie, an ovary-from L. ovum, an egg), the part in the body of a female minimal in which the eggs or first germs of future animals are lodged; a hollow case in plants which encloses the young seeds: ovarian, a. 6-vd-ri-dn, of or relating to the ovary; ovarieus, a-ds, consisting of eggs: ovarium, -dm, plu. ovaria, d., an ovary.

ovate, a. 6-vd-ti-d-ovate, shaped like an egg—from ovum, an egg), in bot., in the form of an egg; of vatelan ceolate, a. -dm-sc-o-ldt [L. lancea, a lance), in bot., a shape between that of an egg and spear head; ovatesubulate, a. -vd-d-d-d-d-ovate, shaped like an egg, but more drawn out in length.

ovation, n. 6-vd-sk-d-d-ovate, a peace of vatelance of the peace of the ovation, a lesser trimph of a general for an inferior victory, in which the rites and ceremonles were less imposing than in the trimph

a general for an inferior victory, in which the rites and ceremonies were less imposing than in the triumph —gen. ovationis: It. ovazione: F. ovation), any extra-ordinary and spontaneous mark of respect paid by a

-gen. ovationis: It. ovazioni: F. ovation), any extraordinary and spontaneous mark of respect paid by a
city or people to an illustrious person.
oven, n. ab'n (Ger. ofen; Goth auths; Icel. ofn;
Gr. ipnos, an oven: Saus. agmi; L. ignis, fire), an
arched cell capable of being highly heated, used principally for baking bread; any movable utensil used
for baking meats before the fire.
ovenchyma, n. 6-vēng/kl-md (L. ovum, an egg, and
Gr. engelwana, an intaison, an injection), in bot., the
tissue of plants composed of oval cells.
over, pro. 6-vēr (As. ofer or ober, over, above; upwards; ufera, higher: Ger. ober, upper,
over: Gr. huper; L. super, over), above; opposed to
below; above in authority; across, as he leapt over
the brook; through or diffusely, as all the world over;
covering or immersing; often contracted into o'er;
ad. more than the quantity; beyond at limit; from one
to another: from a country beyond the sea; on the
surface; past, as the winter is over; completely; in a
cover again, one over-difficult; ad, upper; beyond;
to give over, to cease from; throw over, to betray; to desert; and over, repeatedly;
to give over, to cease from; throw over, to betray; to desert; and over, repeatedly;
throw over, to betray; to desert; and over, repeatedly;
throw over, to betray; to desert; and over, repeatedly;
throw over, to betray; to desert; and over, repeatedly;
throw over, to betray; to desert; the low of the sea;
over, 6-vèr (AS. ofer or ober, above—see over, prep.),
profix, meaning above; bevond; too much; the recess

over, over (Net (AS. ofer or ober, above—see over, prep.), prefix, meaning above; beyond; too much; to excess.

Note.—Over, as a prefix, is not usually separated by a hyphen; the words with the prefix over, keeping in

mind the sense of the prefix, are mostly self-upin tory, accordingly, it has not been thought necessary enter every possible compound having the prefixes though it is hoped that no one in common use has be omitt

though it is hoped that no one in common use has beginnited.

overact, v. 6ver-dkt (over, and act), to perform to excess; to act more than necessary.

overalls, n. plu. 6ver-oble (over, and act), to survive or a light, stout material, such as carva, were over others by workmen to keep them clean, and the being destroyed; waterproof leggings, over-anxious, a. 6ver-drukt-shis (over, and act, so examined, v. 6ver-drukt-shis (over, and case), overawe, v. 6ver-dwice, (over, and act), to restrain by fear or by superior influence: o'warawing, imp.: overablance, v. 6ver-bdi'dns (over, and dolmont), to weigh down; to exceed in weight, value, or imperiance: n. excess of weight or value: o'warawing, imp.: o'wer-bal'anced, pp. dws.

owarbeax, v. 6ver-bdi'dns (over, and bear), to even bear in excess of weight or value: o'warawing, imp.: o'warbeax'ing, imp.: o'warbeax'ing

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overbuld, v. 6-ver-boyle (over, and boul, to not meduly or excessively.

overbuld, v. 6-ver-bidd (over, and build, to build beyond the demand.

over-burdam, v. 6-ver-ber-den (over, and burden), to load too heavily: 6-ver-bur densing, imp. 4-wer.

o'ver-bur densed, pp. 4-md: add. excessively loaded of over-bur densed, pp. 4-md: add. excessively loaded of over-bur densemone, a. 4-m-sim, excessively loaded of o'ver-bur burdened.

burdened.

over-canopy, v. 6:obr-kds:6-pt (over, and cassys), to
cover as with a canopy,
over-careful, a. 6-obr-kds:fobt (over, and cassys),
careful too much.

overcast, v. 6-obr-kds: (over, and cass), to spead
over or darken, as with a cloud; to sew by remain
the thread over a rough edge: o'vercast; pp. over
with gloom; o'vercasting, imp. overspreading will
gloom; sewing by running the thread over a rough
edge.

edge.

over-cautious, a. 6'ver-knio'shis(over, and cashing, prudent to excess: o'ver-can'tionaly, ad. &. overcharge, v. 6'ver-charf' (over, and charge), to led or fill to excess; in an account, to demand more than is just; to exaggerate: a. more than is gust in secount; an excessive loading, as in a gun: e'vershifting, imp: o'vercharged, pp. -chdryo': ad.l. loaded to excess; charged more than is just. o'vercoat, n. 6'ver-kot (over, and coaf), a toposit; a greatcoat.

greatcoat.

greatcoat.

overcome, v. o'o'r-l'aim' (over, and come), to waquish; to subdue; to master; to get the better o'; w
be victorious: o'vercom'ing, imp.; adj. subdue;
getting the better o'; o'vercame', pt. -adam', did over

getting the better of: o "vercame", pk. -kdam, did overcome: o "vercame", pp.
over-credulous, a o'set-krid'd-liks (over, and crisi-lous), to apt to believe.
over-delicate, a o'set-deli'-kds (over, and delicate),
nice or dainty to excess.
overdo, v. o'set-dd' (over, and do), to perform in ex-cess; to fatigue; to cook overmuch: o'verdom', hep-o'verdome', pp. -dain', acted to excess; baked or coekel
too much.

too much.

overdose, n. o'ver-dos' (over, and dose), too makets
one time of anything: v. to dose too much.

overdraw, v. d'oer-drois' (over, and drose), to take
out of bank beyond the amount standing to easis
credit; to axagerate: o'verdrawn, pp. -droise, exagerator as a service of the contraction of the contracti

over-sager, a. 6'ver-8'ger (over, and eager), too eager; too vehement in desire: o'ver-ea'gerly, ad. -5: o'ver-

ea'gerness, n. -nds, excess of eagerness.
over-estimate, v. 6'ver-8s'ft-mdf (over, and estimate).

to value too highly: n. too high a value.

over-excited, a. o'ver-ek-stited (over, and excited)
excited to excess: o'ver-excite/ment, n. excitement to

, w. 6-wer-fio' (over, and flow), to fill beyond a cover with water; to be fuller than to the regwhelm; to abound: n. 6-wer-fio, a super; an inundation: o'verflowing, imp.: o'ver-fiod.

d'. G'vêr-fönd (over, and fond), fond to ex-d'ly, ad. -K: o'ver-fond ness, too much

a. Sver-fre (over, and free), free to excess; too familiar: o'ver-free ly, ad. -!s. a. 6-ver-foo! (over, and full), full to excess. by, a. 6-ver-great (over, and greedy), ex-

ady, a deer-graids (over, and greedy), ex-ready, v. deer-gro'(over, and grow), to rise above; yound the usual or natural size: o'vergrow-d-vergrow'; pp. -gro'i. add, increased be-smal size: o'vergrowth', n. -groih', excessive

E. v. 6'ver-hang' (over, and hang), to jut or E: e'verhanging, imp.: adj. hanging over p'verhang, pp. hung over; covered or over-

v. & ever-hasor (over, and haul), to examine to re-examine, as accounts: o'verhaul'ing, familed', pp. -hasla', said of a ship when taken by another in a chase at sea for m, as by an enemy or by a Government

i. ad. 6'ver-håd (over, and head), above; be story or ceiling above; without distinct a floor, expressing the whole without any of parts, as overhead flour.

**, v. 6'ver-her' (over, and hear), to hear what added to be heard by one; to hear by accidentally possible of the heart by accidentally pp. herd.

**ex. v. 6'ver-teh'sh'sh' (over, and tesue), to put attorn a number beyond that authorised, as a their bank-notes; to put into circulation beyond that dictated by prudence and ability commercial bills of exchange; n. an exces-

v. & ver-joy (over, and joy), to fill with ex-menter and delight; to transport with glad-microst, pp. joyd, filled with exceeding and delight.

5, v. 6'ver-ldd (over, and lade), to load with beargo or burden: o'verla'ding, imp.: o'ver-ldd: adj. loaded with too great a cargo

**Less everlay .

**Less everl

over; a superfield covering: o'verlaid', pp. red over; smothered .v. 6:eer-li' (over, and lie), to lie above or rerly ing, imp: adj. resting over or upon it o'verlaid', pp. -lad'. d. v. 6:eer-lad' (over, and load), to fill with too unden, or to excess; to put too heavy a boverland beg, imp.; o'verlaid' ed, pp. g. s. d'eer-lad' ed, pp. c. s. d'eer-lad' ed, pp. c. g. s. d'eer-lad' ed, pp. d'eer-lad' ed, pp.

perintendent.

= see overlie.
= see overlie.
bdue: a. one able to overcome.
a. b. deer-mach' (over, and much), more
sury: ad. in too great a degree.
sury: ad. in too great a degree.
so deer-mat (over, and nice), excessively
is of eler-nits (over, and nice). ly nice.

mice.

5, n. Goer-nit' (over, and night), the time ing is past and night is begun; the night before, as, he came overnight: ad. during exticus; last night.

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overpaid—see overpay.

overpass, v. ôver-pas (over, and pass), to neglect; to overlook; to pass away; to cross or go over, as, he overpassed the limits, &c.: o'verpas'ang, imp.: o'verpased', pp.-pas*, passed over or by; passed away.
o'verpay, v. ô'ver-pa' (over, and pay), to pay too much; to reward more than it due: o'verpay'ing, imp.: o'verpaid, pp.-pad*.

much; to reward mote small study, a very pay mag.

o'verpaid; pp. -pad'.

o'verpeopled, a o'ver-pe'pld (over, and peopled), having too many inhabitants.

o'verplus, n. o'ver-pids (over, and L. plus, more), that
which is o'ver and above; what remains after a pro-

which is over and above; what remains after a pro-posed quantity.

overpower, v. ôver-poler (over, and power), to bear
down or crush by superior force; to vanguish; o verpowering, imp.; adj. bearing down by superior force;
subduing; crushing; o'verpow'ered, pp. poler'd; o'verpoweringly, ad. 4.

overpress, v. ô'ver-pres' (over, and press), to bear
upon with irresistible force; to crush.

over-production, n. 6'ver-pro-duk'shun (over, and roduction), excessive production; supply beyond actual demand.

overrate, v. 6'ver-rat' (over, and rate), to estimate at too high a value: o'verra'ting, imp.: o'verra'ted,

at too mga a value; o'verra'ting, imp.: o'verra'ted, overreach, v. ô'eêr-rêch' (over, and reach), to extend or reach beyond; to get the better of by cunning; to cheat; to bring the hinder feet too far forward and strike them against the fore shoes, as a horse is apt sometimes to do: o'verreaching, imp.: add, cheating; n. the act of cheating by cunning; o'verreached, pp. rechert destreached, pp. verbode the strength of the horse: o'verre dig, imp.: o'verrid'den, pp. ridên, rideden to excess; to overrid'den, pp. ridên, rideden to excess; to override one's commission or power, to go beyond one's power or authority; to use such arrogantly. override, a. ô'ver-ride' (over, and ripe), matured to excess: o'ver-riden, v. ô'ver-ride' (over, and ripe), to control by superior authority; to influence and control by an irresistile power; to supersede or reject, as the plea was overruded by the court: o'verra'ling, imp.: adj. exerting superior and controlling power: o'verruded', pp. rold.
overrun, v. ô'ver-ride' (over, and ruen), to cover all

pp. rold. over rold. (over, and run), to cover all over; to spread over and take possession of; to grow all over or to excess, as noxious plants in a district of country; to rove over in a hostile manner; to ravage; to overflow; in printing, to change the disposition of types by carrying those of one line into another; to extend beyond the previous length by the insertion of new matter, as of a line or column; o vertuning, then, add sureading over; rayaeing; o vertuning. of new matter, as of a line or column: o vertum ming, in p.: adj. spreading over; ravagin; o verran, pt. -rdm: o verrun', pp. -rdm: grown over; ravaged, over-seruplous, a ober-skropulous, it on lice or exact. scrupulous), too nice or exact. over-sea, a. ober-se (over, and sea), foreign; from beyond the sea: ad. abroad.

beyond the sea; ad. abroad,
oversee, v. o'ver's d'over, and sec), to superintend;
to inspect with care: o'verseer', n. se'r', one who
superintends or manages an establishment, or some
department of it; a parish officer who superintends
the parochial provision for its papers: o'versee'ing,
imp, overlooking or superintending.
overset, v. ô'ver's d'over, and set), to turn upon the
side, or with bottom upwards; to overthrow; to subside, or with bottom upwards; to overthrow; to subcurring upside cover, o'ver's d'o'd'o' (over, and shadow), to
shelter or protect; to cover with superior influence; to
throw a shadow over anything: o'vershad'owing, imp.;
o'vershad'owed, pp. ô'd'
o'vershad'owed, pp. ô'd'
o'vershad'owed, pp. ô'd'
o'vershad'owed, pp. ô'd'

overahod owed, pp. -6d.
overahoe, n. 6'ver-sh6 (over, and shoe), a shoe worn
overanother—applied to a shoe of waterproof material; a golosh.

a golosh.

overshoot, v. &'eér-shôt' (over, and shoot), to shoot beyond the target; to pass swiftly over; to venture too far, as to overshot one's self: o'vershot', pp. -shôt': add. having the water falling from above, as on the wheel of a mill driven by water. Some oversight, n. &eer-suit (over, and sight), a falling to oversight, n. &eer-suit (over, and sight), a falling to overlee; a mistake or neglect; an omission; an inad-

vertence; superintendence.

oversman, n. ő'eérz-mán (over, and man), an overseeror superintendent; in Scotch law, an umpire; one appointed to decide where two or more cannot agree on a decision.

colo, doy, foot; pure, did; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, real.

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oversoon, ad. 6:ver.son' (over, and soon), too soon. overspread, v. 6:ver.sprek'(over. and spread), to cover or scatter over; to be scattered over. overstate, v. 6:ver.stat' (over, and state), to state in

or scatter over; to be scattered over.

overstate, v. 6'ver-stde' (over, and state), to state in
too strong terms; to exaggerate.

overstep than, imp. exceeding proper bounds: o'verstepped, pp. stdpt'.

overstep than is wanted or necessary: o'verstocking, imp.: o'verstock o', pp. stdbt'.

oversteck, v. 6'ver-stdb' (over, and stock), to supply
with more than is wanted or necessary: o'verstocking, imp.: o'verstocked', pp. stdbt'.

overstrain, v. 6'verstrain' (over, and strain), to
stretch too much or too far; to make too violent
efforts: o'verstrain' (over, and strain), to
stretch too much or too far; to make too violent
efforts: o'verstrain' (over, and strain), to
stretch too much or too far; to make too violent
proper ilmits. per limits.

per limits.

over-supply, n. 6'oer-sip-pit' (over, and supply), an
excessive supply; a supply beyond demand.

overt, a. 6'oert (F. ousert. open: L. apertus, uncovered), open to view; public; apparent; maulfest:
overtly, ad. H.
overtakle, v. 6'oer-tak' (over, and take), to come up
with as in purmit or process: to actch: to take by

with as in pursuit or progress; to catch; to take by surprise: o'verta'king, imp.: o'vertook', pt. -took', did overtake: o'verta'ken, pp. -to'kn, come up with;

augnt.

overtask, v. 6'vér-tásk' (over, and task), to require
oo much labour from, either mental or physical:
'vertask'ing, imp.: o'vertasked', pp. -táskt'.
overtax, v. 6'vêr-tákt' (over, and tas), to tax too

overtax, v. 6:4er-thes (over, and tax), to tax too heavily.
overthrow, v. 6:4er-thes (over, and throu), to turn implied down; to demolish; to vanquish; to destroy:
n. 6:4er-theo, defeat; downfall; ruin: o'verthrowing, inp: o'verthrow.
overthrow, pp. -thron.
overthop. n. 6:4er-tim (over, and time), time employed in labour beyond the usual hour.
overtook—see overtake.
overtop, v. 6:4er-top' (over, and top), to rise above; to raise the head above; to excel; figuratively, to obscure by rising above: o'vertop'ping, imp.: o'vertopped', pp. -top'.

obscure by rising above: o vertop ping, imp.; o ver-topped; pp. -6ps.
overtrade, v. o'ever-trdd (over, and trade), to pur-chase goods beyond the means of payment, or beyond the wants of the public; to trade beyond one's capital: o'vertra'ding, imp.: n. the speculative purchasing of goods beyond the means of payment; the act of glut-

ting the market.
overture, n. 6'ver-tur (F. ouverture, an opening: L. overture, n. ô-cê-târ (F. ouserture, an opening: L. apertus, uncovered), a proposal; something offered for consideration or acceptance; the instrumental nusic performed before the commencement of an opera, &c.: v. in Scot., to transmit for consideration and acceptance, in a formal writing, some measure deemed of importance, by a lower to a higher ecclesiastical court: n. the document so transmitted, which, when received by the General Assembly of the Scotch Church from a presblytery, may be transmitted by it being final padjucted on: overturing, imp.: overtured, in., vivid classed on: overturing, imp.: overtured, in., viv.

being manity aquateateum: o vertaining, sup. 1-dird.
overturn, v. över-tern' (over, and turn), to subvert
or overthrow: n. the state of being overthrown or
subverted: o verturning, imp.: o verturned', pp.

overvalue, v. o'ver val'u (over, and value), to rate

overvalue, v. over value over, and ween, to think at too highly of conceitedly; o'verween ing, imp.: adj. that thinks too highly; conceited; vain: o'verween.

too influy or conceited; vain: o'verweeningity, ad. -it.
overweigh, v. 6'ver-tod' (over, and weigh), to exceed
in weight; to overbalance: o'verweighting, imp.:
o'verweighed', pp. -todd': o'verweight, n. -todd: a
greater weight; a weight beyond the prescribed or
legal weight.
overwheim, v. 6'ver-hotelm' (over, and wheim), to
crush with something that covers or embraces the
whole; to submerge or immerse; to overpower or subdue: o'verwheim ingly, ad. -it.
overwheim' o'verwheim ingly, ad. -it.
overwies, a 6'ver-wire (over, and work), affectedly
wise: o'ver-wire'ly, dd. -it.
overwork, n. 6'ver-werk (over, and work), excessive
labour: v. 6'ver-werk', to cause to labour beyond
strength or capacity; to tire: o'verworking, imp.:
o'verworkd, pp. -werk', also o'verworking, imp.:
matte, mat, für, lobe; matte, mat

rater, laboured to excess; worked so as to fatigue and exhaust; worked all over.
over-zealous, a. 6'ver-zel'us (over, and zealous).

eager to excess.

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ACTE OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY

eager to excess.
ovicular, a 6-vik'û-lêr (L. ovum, an egg), pert to m
egg; egg-shaped.
Ovidian, a 6-vid't-dn, resembling Ovid, the and
Latin poet, or his poetry.
oviduct, n. 6-vi-dnik' (L. ovum, an egg, and ductus,
to lead, to conduct), the passage for the egg in an

mais.
oviferous, a. 6-vif-ér-ús (L. ovum, an egg, and fm
I bear), egg-carrying, applied to such animals a
spiders, that carry about with them their eggs after esclusion; also ovigerous, a. 6-vij-ér-ús (L. gero, I bear) same sense.

oviform, a. o'vi-fatorm (L. ovum, an egg, and for

oviform, a. ővir. Jaurin (L. ovis, a sheep, egg-shaped, ovile, a. ővir, also ovine, a. ővin (L. ovis, a sheep, oviparous, a. ővirð-drás (L. ovism, an egg an pario, I produce), producing young by eggs, which are hatched after exclusion from the body of the parent oviparit. v. ővir. pöz'ti (L. ovism, an egg and pario, and egg an egg an

hatched after exclusion from the body of the parest oviposit, v. 6vir pōziv (I. coum, an eeg, and go tim, to place), to lay eggs; o'vipos'iting, imp; o'v pos'ited, pp; o'vipos'iting, n, also o'viposition, -pō-zich-tin, the laying or depositing of eggs; o'vipos itor, n. -pōzich-tie, the instrument or organ terminalis the abdomen by which an insect deposits its eggs. ovinac, n. 6viv-sick (I. coum, an egg, and sozu, bag), the egg-bag or membrane which connects in as many insects; the cavity in the ovary containing the ovum.

ovoid, a. 6'voyd, also ovoidal, a. 6-voyd-di (l. oru an egg, and Gr. eidos, form or shape), having a sha resembling an egg: o'void, n. a solid with an ova figure.

figure.

ovolo, n. 6:0-16 (It. ovolo, a. wave, an ogeo-from
L. orum, an egg), in circle, a round or convex modiling, frequently cut with representations of eggs.

ovology, n. 6-v0/d-ji (L. orum, an egg, and 6r. bgos, discourse), the branch of natural science which
reads of the origin and functions of eggs.

ovoviviparous, a. 6-v6-vi-vip-d-ris (L. orum, an eggviue, alive, and pario, I. produce), producing eggcontaining the young alive, as several animals doovule, n. o'vid, also o'vulum, n. -vel-sizm dim of L

ovum, an egg: F. orude), in bot., the body lores by
the placenta of a plant which gradually changes im
a seed; the seed contained in the ovary,
ovulites, n. plu. 6'vid.-lit (L. ovum, an egg, and 6r.

ovulies, n. plu. 6'vid.-lit (L. ovum, an egg, and 6r.

ovulites, n. plu. 6'vu-litz (L. ovum, an egg and Gr. lithos, a stone), in geol., a general name for all feel eggs, whether of birds or reptiles.

lithos, a stone), in geol., a general name for all fast eggs, whether of birds or reptiles.

Ovum, n. 6:vām, plu. Ova, 0'vd (L. ovum; P. ove, an egg; Gr. oón, an egg, the part of an ushmal body where the development of the fectus take place; in arch, an egg, shaped ornament.

Ove, v. 6 (Goth. aigum, to possess; aithis, possessions: Ger. eigen; AS. agen; Soot awin, what is possessed by any one, own), to be indebted to: to boiliged or bound to pay; owing, imp. 64ng, de, as a debt; imputable to; aseribable, as to a cause; one sequential: owed, pp. 6c; own, a. on, belonging to, or that belongs to; peculiar; possessed; used after the poss, pronouns, my, try, his, her, our, your, thefit to render them emphatic, as our own; v. to holder possess by right; to avow; to confess: owning, imp. 6n-fing; owned, pp. 6nd, possessed; avowed; our forsessed; owner, n. on-fer, the rightful proprietor; ownership, n. proprietorship; rightful or just chain of the formather. To come a fining is to claim it as possessed by one's self; to one money is an elliptical extension. The formather, who is the possessor of this? "meaning," who is the possessor of this? "in whom does this belong?"—Wedgewood.

owt, n. olici (AS. ule; i. ultid, an owl—from the cry of the bird, a well-known bird which files during the night, and hoots or howles: o wilsh, n. olicital, also owl-like, a. 4th. resembling an owl; owlet, in ellicits.

night, and hoots or howls: owlish, a. owlish, owl-like, a. -ltk, resembling an owl: owlet, n. ow

owi-its, n. -its, resultant an own to the an owi; a young owl.

own - see under owe.

ox, n. ôts, plu. oxen, ôts'n (AS, ora; Dan, ore; Lap.

wuokar; Turk. ogus, an ox), a general name for ani
wuokar; Turk. ogus, an oxi, a general name for ani
mals of the bovine or cow kind; strictly, a gelded

roale at or near his full growth; ox-like, a. like an ox;

- how the voke for any ox-sweet a. haying large ox-bow, the yoke for an ox: ox-eyed, a. having la eyes like the ox: ox-gall, the bitter fluid sorraid

the liver of the ox, used for scouring cloth, and by this after being refined: ox gaing (Soct. and provide, gaing, to go), as much land as an ox can plough the gaing, to go), as much land as an ox can plough the gain of th

orter, n. oka-tier (AS. oxtan, the armpits), in Scot.
delso prove. Eng., the armpits, in Scot.
delso prove. Eng., the armpit,
exygen, n. oka-t-jen (Gr. oxus, acid, and gennao, I
nerate or produce), that elementary gaseous body
hich gives to air its power of supporting respiration
of combustion, and which, by its union with hydroins with oxygen; ox ygena's ing, imp.; oxygena'to yet a constant of the constant

oxyhydrogen, a. öks'i-hi'drö-j\u00e9n (Gr. osus, acid, and Eng. hydrogen), applied to a blowpipe in which a mixture of oxygen and hydrogen is employed to pro-duce intense heat.

oxymel, n. öks'i-mël (Gr. oxus, acid, and meli, honey), a mixture of vinegar and honey. oxymoron, n. öks'i-mö'rön (Gr. oxus, acid, sharp, and

oyer, n. o'yer (Norm. oyer; F. ouir, to hear), a hear-ing or trial of causes in law: oyer and terminer, -ter: min-er (F. to hear and determine), the court constituted by a commission to hear and determine causes

tuted by a commission to hear and determine causes, oyes, int. opts' (Norm. opez, hear ye, imp. of oper, to hear), the introductory cry of an official connected with a court of the, requiring slence or attention.

oylet, n. opidet (K. oxillet, little eye), an eyelet; a scar resembling an eyelet-hole.

oyster, n. opidet (E. oxillet, little eye), an eyelet; a scar resembling an eyelet-hole. oystering, n. a little oyster: oyster-bed, as delicacy: oystering, n. a little oyster: oyster-bed, a breeding-place for oysters; a bank in a tidal river or other water on or near the sea where oysters are fattened for sale: oyster-patty, a pasty with oysters baked: oyster-shell, the shell or covering of the oyster.

Ozena, n. 6-ze-nd (L. ozena; Gr. ozaina, an offen-

ozena, n. 6-ze'nd (L. ozena; Gr. ozena, an offen-sive ulcer in the nose—from Gr. oze, a stench), a fetid

ulcer, situated in the nose.

ozokerite, n., also ozocerite, n. ôz'ô-kêr'it (Gr. ozo, I smell, and keros, wax), one of the mineral resins or fatty matters occurring in shales of the Coal forma-

son.

ozone, n. 6'zon (Gr. ozo, I smell), a supposed modification of oxygen, developed by electrical action in thunder-storms, &c., and which emits a peculiar edour: ozonised, a. 6'zōn-tzd, charged with or containing ozone: ozonomesten, n. 6'zōn-ōm-ōt-br (Gr. mctron, a measure), a test employed to detect the presence of ozone in the atmosphere, and the relative quantity contained in it.

P

abulum, n. pub'd-lüm (L. pabulum—from pasco, sed: Sp. pabulo), nourialment; that which feeds; d; fael: pab'ular, a. -ler, also pab'ulous, a. -lis, d. to food: pab'ula'tion, n. -dishun, the act of

resulting.

paca, n. pd*kd (Port. paca), a small animal of 8.

Amer. of a blackish-brown colour spotted with white,
pacchionian bodies, n. plu. pd*ki-6mi-dn boties, in

later Pacchioni, an Italian anatonisti, in anat., small,
nound, fleshy-looking elevations found on the external

surface of the dura-mater.

mand, fleshy-looking elevations found on the external surface of the dura-mater.

pace, n. pdz [F. paz; L. passus; It. passo, a step), a step; a stride or stretch between the two feet in walking; a particular movement which horses are taught; degree of celerity: v. to measure by steps or paces; to walk slowly or deliberately: pa cing, imp.: paces; to walk slowly or deliberately: pa cing, imp.: paces; to walk slowly or deliberately: pa cing, imp.: paces; to walk slowly or deliberately: pa cing, imp.: paces; trained in any course or movement, as a horse: pacer, a. sefv, now how steps or paces; Roman pace, as policy in the compaced, a not prompt or quick: thorough-paced, a complete in all respects; going all lengths: to keep or hold pace with, to keep up with; to move as fast as.

Tacks, n. pd. skd. (F. pache; Fers, pache—From pod, paced, a not packed, king; Artosahe, in the Terrisiant challe, in pd. skd. (F. pache; Fers, pache—Trom pod, pachelle, in pd. skd. (F. pache; Pers, pache, Terris, pachelle, in pachedick, the province or government of a Pacha: adj. pert. to a Pacha.

packy-taryous, a. pakk-taryopis (Gr. pachus, thick, pachy-taryous, a. pakk-taryopis (Gr. pachus, thick, pachy-taryopus, a. pakk-taryopis (Gr. pachus, thick, pach

and karpos, fruit), in bot., having the pericarp very

thick.

pachycormous, a. pāk t kör mūs (Gr. pachus, thick,
pachycormous, a. pāk t kör mūs (Gr. pachus, thick,

pachycormous, a. pak*4-kör*mus (tir. pacnus, thick, feshy, and kormos, a trunk), in geol., denoting a genus of fossil saurold fishes having thick bodies.
pachydermata, n. plu. pak*4-tde*mad-td, also pachyderma, n. plu. de*mus (Gr. pachus, thick, and de*mus, a skin—gen, de*musto), an order of animals distinguished by the thickness of their skins, or having phots, as the elephant and horse, and many fossil animals: pach'ydermatous, a. -de*md-tūs, thick-skinned.

skinned.

pachyopterous, a pdk'i-ôp'têr-ûs (Gr. pachus, thick, and pleron, a wing), thick-winged.

pachypteris, n. pdk-p'têr-is (Gr. pachus, thick, and pteris, a fern), a genus of fossil ferns, so named from their thick rigid leaflets.

pachyrhizodus, n. pak'i-ris-6-dis (Gr. pachus, thick, rhitza, a root, and odous, a tooth), a genus of fossil fish having circular teeth thick at the base.

hish having circular teeth thick at the base.

pachyspondylus, n. paki-tspönid-tids (Gr. pachus,
thick, and spondulos, a joint of the backbene), a
generic term applied to the fossil vertebræ of certain
large lizard-like animals.

pacific. a. pd.st/ik (L. pacificus, peacemaking—
from pax, peace—gen. pacis, and facio, I make: It.
pacifico: F. pacifique), peacemaking; conciliatory;
appeasing; calm: Facif to or Facific Ocean, the ocean appeasing; cain: Facility or Facility ocean, the ocean lying between Asia and Amer: pacifically, ad. &d.W.; pacifica'ton, n. &d.&h.w., the act of peacemaking; pacifica'tor, n. &d.&r., one who makes peace: pacifica'tory, n. -kd.&r., tending to make peace: pacify. v. pås'i-ft (F. pacifier; L. pacificare, to pacify), to restere peace to; to quiet or appease; to allay excitement or agitation; to scothe; to tranquillise: pac'ifying, imp.: pac'fied, pp. -t-ftd: pac'fier, n. -ft-ér, one who pacifies or quiets, pac-inian bodies, n. plu. på-strit-ån böd'ts (after Pacini, an Italian matchmist), minute oval bodies attached to the extremities of the nerves of the hands

pacinian bodies. n. plu. pd.stst.dn bodd:s (after Pacini, an Italian anatomist), minute oval bodies attached to the extremities of the nerves of the hands and feet, and other parts.

pack, n. pdk (Dut. pdk, a bundle: L. pango, I fasten or make fast; pactum, to fasten or make fast: Esthon. pakima; Fin. pakkata, to stuff, to cram), a bundle or bale tied up for convenient carriage; a load; a set of playing cards; a body of hounds for hunting; a number of persons confederated, in an ill sense: v. to bind together tightly and firmly; to place in close order; to select and a lury to the up people of the control of the process of the control of the process of the packata, in a lury poods for carriage; to go or send off in a hurry; packing, imp. binding in a bundle; pressing together in a box or barrel, as herrings; n. the act of binding together in a bundle; material used in making water or air tight: packed, pp. pdkf: adj. bound or pressed together; sent off; selected and put together for a particular purpose, usually in a bad sense: packer, n. dr, one who packs goods: pack'age, n. df, a bundle or bale of goods: pack et, n. dr, a small pack or parcel of loose papers or letters; a vessel regularly salling between two or more ports for the conveyance of letters, passengers, and light goods; also called a packet-boator packet-ship: pack-cloth, cloth for packing; pack-horse, a horse formerly cm. back; pack-horseman, a pediar carrying a pack on borseback; pack-horseman, a pediar carrying a pack on borseback; pack-loon, the polar regions, an assemblage of large pleces of floating lee: packing-case, a deal or other box for protecting heavy goods in transport: pack-loon, and the packed pack pack and copper; German-silver.

packwar, n. pdk.dog, in China, a white alloy of arsenic and copper; German-silver.

packwar, n. pdk.dog, in China, a white alloy of arsenic and copper; German-silver.

packwar, n. pdk.dog, in China, a wite alloy of arsenic and copper; German-silver.

packwar, n. pdk.dog, in China, a wite alloy of arsenic a

pact, n. pdkl, also paction, n. pdk'shūn (L. pocisco, I agree, I stipulate; pactum, an agreement: F. pacte), a contract; an agreement: pactional, a. -dl, by way

I agreen. I stipulate; pactum, an agreement: F. pacte, a contract; an agreement: pac'tional, a.-dl, by way of agreement.
pad, n. pad (Dut, pad, a path: Low Ger, pad, the sole of the foot; padden, to tread: Fin, padet, a footpath), a robber who infests a road on foot, usually in the form foot-pad; an easy-paced horse: v. to travel slowly; to rob on foot.
pad, n. padt (Fin. padja, a long sort of pillow: Dut. padd, n. padt (Fin. padja, a long sort of pillow: Dut. padd, n. padt (Fin. padja, a long sort of pillow: Dut. padke, a packet: Sp. paja, straw, chaff), a flat cushion; a soft saddle: v. to stuff with padding; to impregnate cloth with a mordant: pad ding, imp.: n. the material the like; the act of imbulng with a mordant: pad ded, pp. adj, stuffed with a soft substance.
paddle, v. padd! (F. patrouiller or patouiller, to paddle or dabble with the feet: Bav, patschen, to tramp: Low Ger. patsch, mud; pladern, to paddle), to play in the water with the hands and feet; to beat the water, as with oars; to propel by an oar or paddle: n. a broad short oar used in propelling light boats: paddles, n. plu. -lz, the broad boards at the circumference of a water-wheel; paddling, imp. -ling. paddled, pp. -ld: pad dier, n. -ler, one who paddles paddle-orda, the flat boards for entching the water, addlestaff, an instrument used to clear the ploughshare; paddle-wheel, the wheel of a steamboat; paddle-wheel steamer, a steamer propelled by paddle-wheels.
paddock, n. padidk (AS. pearroc, an enclosure), a

wnecis.

paddock, n. pād*āk (AS. pearroc, an enclosure), a
small enclosed park adjoining a stable or mansion.

paddock, n. pad*āk (feel. padda; 11. botta, a toad),
a frog; a toad; paddock-stool, a mushroom or other

fungus.

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of minimation in the occasion of a regioning as publishes: padelles', n. plu. -dels', also padellas, n. padelock, n. padelock, n. padelock no standard pade of the Sinh or sovereign of Perils padlock, n. padelock loss a pod or gate opening to a pade of the standard pade of the standard padelock, n. padelock loss a pod or gate opening to a pade national, a lock in a pad or gate opening to a pade national, a lock in a pade or gate opening to a pade national, a lock in anging like to teacher the observation of the padelock post in a partial padelock, p. padelock p. p. -dok.

pasan, n. padelock pp. -dok.

pasan, n. padelock pp. -dok.

pasan, n. padelock pp. -dok.

pagan, n. padelock pp. -dok.

dok.

pagan, n. -ten, the worship of the whole human nea except that portion which has embraced Christiality, Judaism, and Mohammedanism.

page, n. padelock pp. -dok.

hermit-crab is the type.

bematso name and the type.

paid—ace pay.

paid—ace paid—ace

Ger. peés, pain, trouble: W. poen; Gael. pian. pain, punishment: Icel. pian. to torment, to punish: L. poans; Gr. poins, pentalty, punishment), the sensation of uneasiness, distress, or torture in animals; uneasiness of mind; mental suffering; penalty; punishment denounced or suffered: v. to torture; to distress; to render uneasy in body or mind; to trouble; to grive: pains, n. piu. pánz, work; toll; laborious or diligent effort; the threes of travail; painting, imp.; pained, pp. pánd: painting, and diligent misorable; laborious painting, and di. painting, pp. pánd: painting, and di. painting, pp. pánd: pp. p

neutralise each other's votes; the term is similarly applied to electors, &c., of opposite views who agree mutually to refrain from voting: pairing off, imp.: paired off, pp.: pairing-time, the season when birds

paired off, pp.: pairing-time, the season when birds couple.

palace, n. palids (F. polais, a palace-from L. Palifisms, one of the hills on which Rome was built, and
on which stood the residence of Augustus), a magnificent house in which a sovereign or a great person
resides; any splendid-building; palace-court, a court
formerly having jurisdiction over a circuit of twelve
miles around Whitehalt; palace-yard, the open space

within or around a palace.

paladin, n. pal-h-din (it. paladino; F. paladin), the
knights of the round table were the paladins of Arthur
or Charlemagne, whence, "a brave warrior"; a knight-

or Charlemagne, whence, "a brave warrior"; a knight-errant.
palsechinus. n. pd.16.40-404, also palsechinidae, n.
plu. pd.16-46-404, ancient, and echinos,
a sen-surchin), in geot., a genus or family of fossil sea-urchins, found in the Carboniferous limestone.
palsoogean, a. pd.16-6-56-40 (Gr. palacos, ancient,
and ge, the earth), pert. to the former conditions of
and ge, the earth, pert. to the former conditions of
from the present surface of the globe, as described by
recorrantly.

from the present surface of the globe, as described by geography.

palsegraphy, n. palle-ögirā-fi (Gr. palaios, ancient, and graphs, is write), ancient inscriptions and writings; the art of deciphering them; palseograph [c. a. -b-graft]; also palseographical, a. -b-bd, peri. to palseography; palseographer, n. -ad-fi-fi-fi also palseography; palseographer, n. -ad-fi-fi-fi also palseography; palseography; palseographical, n. -fi-fi-fi also palseography; palseographer, n. -ad-fi-fi-fi also palseography; palseographer, n. -fi-fi-fi also palseographical, n. -fi-fi-fi (Gr. palaios, ancient, and difhos, a stone, a term applied to the earliest portion of the pre-historic stone period.

palseography = palseographical, n. -fi-fi and cost, ancient, and direction, palseography; palseography; n. -fi-fi ancient, and Gr. ontakos; t. ontakos; ancient, and Gr. ontakos; ancient, ancient, and Gr. ontakos; ancient, anci

palsontology, n. pattle-ön-tötiö-ji (Gr. palatos, an-cient, onta, beings, and logus, discourse), that science or subdivision of geology which treats of the plants and animals found fossil in the crust of the earth; palsontological, a. doi:ji-ii.dd, pert to palsontology; palsontologist, n. doi:ji-ji-d. one versed in palson-tology.

PALE

pa montol ogist, n. -60/3-jist, one versed in palseon-tology,
palsophytology, n. palle 67:468/3-ji (Gr. paleios,
antient, pakton, a plant, and logos, discourse), the
science that treats of fossil plants or vegetable remains—a branch of paleontology,
palsosaurus, n. palle 6-scilevis (Gr. paleios, ancient, and cauros, a litard), a term applied to certain
reptilian remains found in the Permian strata.
palsosairen, n. palle 6-scilevis (Gr. paleios, ancient,
and tr. sciren; L. siren, a mormaid), in geot, a fossil
reptile from the Lower Permian, so called from its apparent affinity to the existing salamader.
palsospalax, n. palle 6-scilevis (Gr. paleios,
nectua, and spalez, amole), in geot, a Fost-terilary mammal of the mole kind.

palsotherium, n. pā'lē-ō-thē'rt-ūm (Gr. palaios, ancient, and therion, a wild beast), in geol., a fossil pachydermatous or thick-skinned animal, found in the Eccene Tertiaries.

Eccene Tertuaries.

paleoxylon, n. pd:le-öks't-lön (Gr. palaios, ancient, and rulon, the stump of a tree), in geol., a name applied to certain conferous-like stems found in the Coal-measures.

palæozoic, a. paˈlɛ-o-zōˈik (Gr. palaies, ancient, and zee, life), in geol., a term applied to the lowest division of stratified groups in which the earliest-known forms

of life appear.

palæozoology, n. pd:ld-0-z0-0f-0-fi (Gr. palaios, ancient, zoon, an animal, and logos, discourse), that
branch of palæontology which treats of fossil animal

remains.

palastra, n. pd-les'trd (Gr. palaistra, a place for wrestling—from palaio, I wrestle), the place of wrestling; exercises of wrestling; palastrian, a. pd-les'trd, and palastric, a pd-les'trd, pert. to the art of wrestling

wrestling palaticlogy, n. pd-le'sht-0'i-fi (Gr. palatios, ancient, attia, cause, and legos, discourse, reason), the science which explains, by the law of causation, the past condition and the changes of the earth; palatiological, a. o-lois't-kd, connected with or relating to palaticlogy: palaticlogists, n. ol'o'-fist, one versed in. Note.—Some authors spell the preceding words with s instead of a diphthong,—having regard to the etymology, as is the proper spelling.

Is the proper spelling.

In palagonite, n. pal-dig-o-nt (from Palagonia, in Sici. 19), a peculiar pal-dig-o-nt (from Palagonia).

197, a pecular loca-product of a yellowan-brown con-our occurring near modern volcanoes, palanquin, n. also palankeen, n. pal'ang-kên' (Hind. palkee: F. palanquin), in China and India, a covered conveyance borne on the shoulders of men, fitted for

on person only. pd-lap-tier-tks (Gr. palatos, ancient, a, without, and pterux, a wing), in geol., an anc. gigantic bird found sub-fossil in the river-site of New Zealand, so maned from its affinity to the existing apteryx

panada, n. pā-nā'dā, also pana'do, n. -dō (F. pa-nada: Sp. panada, bread-soup—from L. panis, bread), a food made by boiling bread to a pulp and sweetening it.

ng it.

panary, a. pān:ā:ri (L. panis, bread), of or relating
to bread: panary fermentation, a process of raising
bread, or making it light and spougy,
panart, n. pān:kāri, also pancharta, n. pān-kāri
(Gr. pan, ali; and Gr. chartes: L. charta, paper), a royal
charlor to a subject confirming him in all his possessions.

sions.

panch, n. pdnsh (It. pancia; F. panse; Sp. panza, the belly of an animal, or the skin that covers it), among seamen, a thick strong mat used to prevent friction: panchway, n. in Benyal, a four-oared passen-

friction: panchway, n. in Benjul, a four-oared passenger-boat.

pancratium, n. pān-krū'sht-im (Gr. pam, all, and krados, bodily strength), in anc. Greece, a trial of strength combining boxing and wrestling: pancratic, a pān-krūtik, aiso pancratical, a -tād, excelling in gymnastics; excelling in bodily strength.

pancras, n. pān-krāds (Gr. pan, all and kreas, fiesh), a fieshy gland situated under and belind the combine of the pancras. The pancras of the

side. pandect, n. pdn'd&kt (L. pandectes; Gr. pandektes, a book that contains everything—from Gr. pan, all, and dechomi, I take or receive), a treatise containing the whole of any science: plu. pandects, the title of the collection or digest of Roman laws made by order of the Empeory Justinian.

pandemic, a pdn-tidn'st (Gr. pan, all, and demos, the people), inclient to a whole people; epidemic. the people inclient to a whole people; epidemic. The pandemic of the cylinder of

hell.

pander, v. pdn'dér (from Pandarus, who performs the part of a pander in the story of Trollus and Cressida), to act as agent in gratifying the passions or appetities of others; to minister to the passions or prejudices of others for selfah ends, as, he punders to the prejudices of the crowd: n. one who caters for the prejudices of the crowd: n. one who caters for the justs of others; a pimp a procurer; pan'dering, imp.: pan'dered, pp.-derid; pandiculari, to stretch one's self, stretched out; yawning: pandiculari, to stretch one's self, stretched out; yawning: pandiculari, the restlessness and stretching that accompanies the ague; yawning.
pandit; pan'dit, also pundit, n. pin'dit (Hind. pandit; Sans. pandita, a learned man), a learned Brahmin.

pshalit; Sans. panaua, a tearned man, a constraint.

Pandora, n. pán-do'rd (L. and Gr. Pandora—from Gr. pan, all, and doron, a gift), in anc. myth., a woman said to have been made by Vulcau, on whom all the gods and goddesses bestowed gifts: Pandora's box, a casket in which Pandora had all the evils of life shut up; having lifted the cover they escaped—hastily replacing the cover in terror, hope alone remained a prisoner beauty.

pandore, n. pān'dôr (Gr. pandoura), a musical instr. of the lute kind; commonly spelt bandore.

pandores, n. plu. pān'dôrz, also pandore oysters (Scot. pandoors, large oysters caught at the doors of the sail-pans), a variety of oysters highly esteemed.

Pandours, n. plu. pān-dôrz**, Hungarian light in-

Pandours, n. plu. pdn.dörz', Hungarian ngnt infantry.

Pandours, a. pdn.då'ri.fovrm, also pandurate, a. pdn.då'rd. (Gr. pandoura, a. musical instr. with these strings, and informa, a. shapel, in bot., applied these strings, and informa, a. shapel, in bot., applied the strings and informa, a. shapel, in bot., applied the strings and information of the strings and pane, in pdn. (F. pan, a. pane, the flavoic coat: Port. pane, a. pene, in pdn. (F. pan, a. pane, a. cloth), a somer of glass for a window; a piece of anything, as cloth, in variegated work: paned, a. pdn.d. composed of small squares: paneless, a. without panes.

panegyrie, n. pdn.dirité (L. panegyricus; Gr. panegyriens, of penegyriens, paneless); paneless; paneless, a. discourse in praise of some person; praise; oulogy: panegyrically, ad. dir. panegyrise, v. pdn.dirite, to praise highly: to write or pronounce a eulogy on; panegyrising, imp.; pan'egyrised, pp. ted': pan'egyrish, n. fir'ist, one who bestows praise; a sulogist, md., fdr. lohe; watte, mt.

panel, n. pdn/# (F. ponneou, a panel of walneot, or of a saddle, &c.: a dim. of Kng. pone), a piece of board-ing inserted into a frame thicker than itself; a con-partment of a wainacot or ceiling; a schedule con-taining the names of certain persons summonad bepartment of a wainscot or ceiling; a schedule con-taining the names of certain persons summoned by sheriff to act as jurymen; in Scotch Iaw, a prisoner trial before the bar of a criminal court: v. to forme furnish with panels: pan elling, imp.: panellet, ps. eld: impanelling a jury, entering their names is panel, n. pdn/g/AS. pyngons: L. psingere, to prick: P. portoct, a stitution of sharp pain the en side, a paruym agony; great distress or suffering. pangolin, n. pdn/go-lin (Malay, pangoling), the only sult-cater.

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mn-eater.

panhellenie, a. pān'hēi-lēn'ik (Gr. pan, all, and Bé-lenes, the Greeks), pert. to all Greece: pashelfasina,
h. stm. a. scheme for forming all the Greeks isto os political and united body: panhalfasius, n. 44, os is
lavour of panhellenian.

hyour of panhellenism.
panie, in pdn-tk (Gr. pensitos, influenced by the gel
Pan-Pan is said to have assisted the Attenian is
Marathon by inspiring the enemy with a causeless fear:
It panies: F. panique, nanie or fear), sudes fright
particularly without cause; terror inspired by strick,
particularly without cause; terror inspired by strick,
attenne or sudden, but groundless: panie-siruk, alspired with terror without cause.
panie, n. panie (H. panieum, Italian paniegms: R.
panies: F. panie), a kind of millet, called also panie
grass.

grass,
panicle, n. pdn't-ki (L. panicula, a tuft a pinis:
1t. panicule), in plants, a tuft or bunch of foware
seeds, dense and close as in Indian corn, spreading or
scattered as in oats, and in other forms; the dorn
or reeds; paniculate, a. pdn't-kid, furnished with peicles: paniculate, a. pdn't-kid, furnished with peicles: paniculate, a. pdn't-kid, bloop paniculate
panicles: paniculately-branched, longly
branched.

branched.
panification, n. pdn't-f*-kd'shi'n (L. panis, hush,
and facio, I make), the changes by which the doubt is
converted into bread; panivarous, a. pd. ste'-f*-tovoro, I devour), eating bread; subsisting on bread.
pannade, n. pdn-ndd' (old F. pannade, to prance as
a horse), a curvet or particular way of leaping of a
bread.

horse.

pannage, n. pdn:ndj (mid. L. pannagium, the feeling of swine upon mast—from L. pasium, to feed: F. pai-nage, the money received by the lord for such feeding, the food, as acorns, beech-nuts, &c., which swine pix-up in the woods; the duty paid to the lord for such

permission

pannel same as panel, which see,
pannel same as panel, which see,
pannel not be seen as paniels, which see,
panner n, panisher (P. panser, a basket—from L.
parie, bread: Milanese, panera: it, panera, a breadbasket, a paniry), a wicker-basket; a basket slung
across a horse or donkey for garrying light articles.
pannirin, n, panish-tim ddminutive of pani, a small
in cup or mug; a sauce-pan for pap,
panophobia, n, panis-five dding lift panishes, panie,
and phobos, fear), a kind of melancholy marked by
constantly-recurring groundless fear—a species of
hypochondriasis.

panoply, n. panis-pli (Gr. panoples, completely armed—from pan, all, and hopla, armour), complete armour; armament: panisplied, a. plid, completely

panopticon, n. pān-ōp'tī-kōn (Gr. pan, all, and opto-mat, I see), a name by which Jeremy Rentham des-ignates his plan of a model prison; a species of poly-technic institution.

seemic institution.

panorama, n. pdn'o-rd'md (Gr. pan, all, and horoma, a sight or view), a large painting placed on the inner surface of a cylindrical wall, representing extensive scenes and groups of objects, and exhibited, part at a time, by being unrolled continuously before the spectrum, the part of time, by being unrolled continuously before the spectrum.

time, by being unrolled continuously before the spectator: panoramic, a pantid-rim'tk, pert. to or resembling a panorama.

panstereorama, n. pdn.sdird-d-rdirdd (Gr. pers, all, stereos, solid or hard, and horoma, a sight or view, a model of a town or country, showing all its parts of physical features in relief.

panny, n. pdn'rst (F. pensée, thought—from penser, to think: I. penso, I weigh carefully), a well-known plant highly esteemed for the beauty of its flowers; beart's-ease.

In pantomimes: pan'taloons', n. plu. -lons', long in-side trowsers extending to the heels; trowsers: pantalets, n. plu. pdn'td-ištz, loose drawers worn by women and children.

and children.

partamerphic, a pdn'id-môr'/th' (Gr. panta, all, and
morphe, shape), taking all forms.

partechnicon, n. pdn-id-hôr'ni-hôn (Gr. panta, all, and
technicos, pert. to art—from techne, art), a place of sale
for every species of workmanhip.

pantheism, n. pdn'ith-tim (Gr. pan, all, and Theos,
God), the doctrine or system which maintains that the
universe or nature is God: pan'theist, n. -te', one who
holds pantheism; a term applied to a follower of Spincas: pan'theism; a term applied to a follower of Spincas: pan'theism; to pantheism: Fantheon, n. pdn'ith-ôn
(Gr. pantheion; L. pantheon), in anc. Greece or Rome,
a temple dedicated to all the gods; the whole body of
divinities worshipped by a people, or a work treating
of them.

sther, n. pan'ther (L. and Gr. panther), a spotted wildeast, very ferocious: pan theress, n. és, a female panther: pan therine, a. -in, pert, to or resembling

panting—see under pant.
pantile, n. paniul (F. pente, a slope: Eng. pan, and L, a tile straight in its length, but having a waved or

tid, a tile straight in its length, but having a waved or billow surface transversely, pathochronometer, n. panito-kro-nômič-ter (Gr. patto, all—pantos, of all, chronos, time, and metron, a measure), an insir, which comprises a compass, a sundial, and a universal time-dial.

dial, and a universal time-dial.

Gr. panto, all, and appropriate and supple, a panitograph, n. panitograph, (Gr. panto, all, and supple, all, and supple, and instruction of the panitograph ical, a graphically, ad. dis pantograph; leal, a graphically, ad. dis pantograph; panitograph ical, a graphically, ad. dis pantography, n. panitology, n. panitologis, n. supplicationary of universal knowledge; pantologis, a writer of a work of universal knowledge.

writer of a work of universal knowledge.

pantomime, n. pānitō-nim (Gr. panta, all, and
mimos, an imitator), a theatrical entertainment in
which the plot is either chiefly or wholly developed in
mute action, accompanied with music, gorgeous seenery, &c.; one who acts his part by gesticulation only,
or by dumb show: pantomimie, a. minit, also
pantomimical, a. -t-kdl, pert to or consisting of pantenime: pantomimically, ad. -kdl. is pantomimist,
n. one who acts in pantomimes.
pantom, n. pānitōn (prov. Ger. pantine, a wooden
shoer F. patin, a high-heeled shoe, a skate), a particular form of horse-shoe to recover a narrow and hoofbound heel.

ar form of nova-ance to recover a narrow and non-bound heel. is, n. pān-tōf-ā-fist (Gr. panta, all, and phago, I est or devour), a person or animal that eats all kinds of food.

names of root.

pankry, n. pdn:iri (F. paneterie, a pantry—from L.

nis. breadi, a room for storing provisions for domes-

pes, n. psp (Lith. papes; L. papilla; It. poppa, the mipple or breast: It. pappa, soft food prepared for inflants.—from poppare, to suck), soft food for inflants, made of bolled bread sweetened; the pulp of fruit; a nipple or test: pap'py, a psp'ps, soft; suc-

culent.

page, n. pd.pd' (L. papa, a child's name for father:

Russ. papa, bread, and the same in many other languages, the child's name for father.

pageey, n. pd.pd.es' (It. papalo, the dignity of the

Pope-from papa, the Pope: P. papalo, the popedom

from pape, the Pope; the dignity of the Pope, and
the time of his reign; the Pope staten collectively: papal, a. pd.pdl, of or relating to the Pope or popedom:

pa'pally, ad. -R: papallse, v. pd'pdl-tz, to make papal; pa'pall'sing, imp.: pa'palised, pp. -tzd'. papareraceous, a. pd-pdv'er-d-skist l.. paparer, a poppy, resembling the poppy or pert. to R: pert. to be order of plants of which the poppy is the type, called the papaweraces, n. plu. -d-ski-t; papawerine, p-d-pdv'er-in, an alkaloid found in oplim: papav

n. pd-pdv'er-in, an alkaiou found in optim: papar-erous, a. sis, having the qualities of the poppy. papaw, n. pd-pdv' (Malay, papaya), a tree of the E. and W. Indies, or its fruit. paper, n. pd'per (P. papier, paper—from L. papyrus; Gr. papuros, the paper-reed of Egypt: W. pabpy, rushes), the thin substance in the form of sheets ob-Gr. papuros, the paper-reed of Egypt; W. pabyr, rushes), the thin substance in the form of sheets obtained from the pulp of rags, straw, &c., used for writing on, for printing on, and for a vast variety of purposes; a printed sheet appearing periodically; bills of exchange; bank-notes; adj. made of paper; fauli; alight; thin: w. to cover with or enclose in paper; paper, rent paper made of the refuse of the flax mills: wastepaper, paper thrown aside as no longer valuable for
its intended purpose: wove-paper, paper with a uniform surface, and not ribbed or water-marked as latdipaper is. paper is.

paper is.
papetarie, n. papi2-fre (R. a paper-mill), a case containing paper and other writing materials.
papier-mache, n. papi-glo-mid-sid (R. papier, paper, and macher, to chew, to masticate), paper reduced to a pulp, moulded into any variety of form, and afterwards japanned.
papilio, n. papili-to (I. papilio, a butterfly), the butterfly tribe—a genus of insects: papiliona ceous, a-mis-sid, resembling a butterfly; appiled to plants of the leguminous order, as the pea, from the butter-fly shape of their flowers.

of the leguminous order, as the pea, from the butter, shape of their flowers.

papilla, n. pd.pl&id., plu. papillas, .le (L. papilla, a small pimple, a nipple: It. papilla: F. papille,), the minute elevations found on the tongue, the palm, or surface of the fingers, &c., being the terminations of the nerves, producing the sense of taste and feeling: papillary, a. pdp*il-ler*, also pap'illowa, a. -les, pert. to a nipple or the papilla : covered with papilla: pap'illate, v. -lat, to grow into a nipple: pap'illowa, a. -lea, also pap'illated, a. -ted, nipple; in bot, covered with fleshy dots or points, as the stems of certain plants; warty.

with fleshy dots or points, as the stems of certain plants; warty, papits, n. pdipits (F. papiste, a Rom. Cath.—from pore, the Popel, one who is a member of the Church of Rome.—sterm very offensive to Rom. Caths. papits Rom. Caths, or to popery, popish; papit fically, adding the papistic papits of the Church of Rome.

Amer. Indians. papose, a popular also many the N. Amer. Indians.

Amer. Indians. pappings, also pappose, a. pôz (L. pappous, Gr. pappos, the woolly harry seeds of certain plants), down, as the seeds of the thistie, the dandelion, deer pap pus, n. pūz, in bot, the coronate calvx limb of the florets of composite flowers, frequently hairy or down, as in thistless. papula, n. pap-alc, plu, pap lates, called papula, p

pimply,
papyrus, n. pd.pt'riis, plu. papy'ri, -ri (L. popyrus: Gr. popurosi, a kind of reed very abundant in
the valley of the Nile, of which the ancients made the
paper or material on which they wrote: papy'ri, a
name applied to certain MSS. made of the papyrus,
found in various places, especially in Egypt: payyres,
count, a pdyl-rd-shile, pert. to the papyrus: Paby's

PAR

rise, n. 4-rin, a tough and durable substance closely resembling parchment, made from paper by dippling it into subpluric acid, washing with water, immersing in dilute ammonis, rewashing, and then drying; also called paper or vegetable parchment, par, n. pâr IL par, equal: It, pare: F. pair), equal value; the state of the shares of a public undertaking when they are neither at a discount nor a premiumthat is, when they may be purchased at the original price, usually called at par: below par, at a discount above par, at a premium: on a par, on a level; in the same condition or rank: par of exchange, the established value of the coin or standard value of one country expressed in the coin or standard of another.

par, pâr (L. par, equal), a prefix, meaning in part; partly.

party, party, n. pd.rd, a small Turkish coin varying in value, equal to about half a farthing. pars, pd.rd (Gr. para, by, along), a prefix, usually contr. par, signifying side by side, as for comparison; alongside; near to; like: unlike; beyond; divergence or contrariety.

parabatrachus, n. pdr.d-bdi.rd.kus (Gr. para, like, and batrachos, a frog), a small frog like repetile whose tossil remains have been discovered in the Coal-mea-

fossil remains have been discovered in the Coal-measures.

parable, n. pdr'd-bl (L. parabola; Gr. parabole, a comparison—from Gr. para, side by side, and ballo, I throw), a short narrative or tale conveying some moral lesson; a similitude: speaking in parables, speaking in similitudes; using illustrations drawn from natural objects as vehicles of instruction.

parabola, n. pdr-db'd-ld (Gr. parabole; L. parabola, a comparison—see parabele, one of the conic sections or curves formed from cutting a cone by a plane parallel to one of its sides; parabola, a. -bd'dt, also parabolical, a. -bd'dt, also parabolical, a. -bd'dt, also parabolical, a. -bd'dt-db'd-dd, a comparison; a similitude; paraboliform, a. -bd'dton (Gr. para, side by side, ballo, I throw and forma, shape), resembling or having the shape of a parabolic conoid.

paracented by the revolution of a parabola about its axis, called also the parabolic conoid.

paracentesis, n. pdr'd-shn'dt'sis (Gr. para, side by side, and kenteo, i pierce), in stry. the art or operation of perforating a part of the body to allow the escape of a finid.

paracentrical, parabola-che-firit, also paracentrical, pa

escape of a fluid.

paracentric, a. pdr.d.eln.trik, also paracentrical,
a. -tri-kell (Gr. para, unlike, and kentron, the centre),
going out of the strict curve that would form a circle.

parachronism, n. pd.rdk.rd.nism (Gr. para, beyond,
and chrones, time), an error in dating an event later
than the truth.

parachronism, n. pd.-rdk-rd-nism (cir. para, neyous, and chromes, time), an error in dating an ovent later than the truth.

parachute, n. pdr-d.shôt' (F. parachute, a parachute-from parer, to ward off, and chute, a fall), an apparatus resembling a very large umbrella intended to enable an aeronaut to descend from a balloon.

paraclete, n. pdr-d.kelt (cir. parachute), an advocate a counsellor-from para, side by side, near to, and kelto (call), a term applied to the Holy Spirit; an sparade, n. pdr-ddf (F. parade, place where troops assemble-from parer, to dress, to adorn: L. paratus, placed in order: 1k parata, any preparation), order or array of troops; the place where troops assemble from parer, to dress, to adorn: L. paratus, placed in order: 1k parata, any preparation), order or array of troops; the place where troops assemble from parer, to dress, to after troops assemble for inspection or exercise, to assemble for inspection or exercise; to assemble for history of the same transport of the decidention of a ballon of the decidention of the decidention of the decidention of the decidention of

a bird remarkable for the length and besuty of its

parados, n. pār-ā-dōs (F. parer, to defend, and F. dos; L. dorsum, the back), in mil., a parapet throw up along the capital of a work to protect the men fram

parados, n. para-dos (F. parer, to detend, and F. dos; L. dorsum, the back), in mil., a parapet throm up along the capital of a work to protect the men from a reverse fire.

paradox, n. pdr'd-dôte (Gr. para, contrary to, and dosa, an opinion or notion: F. paradose), that wild is contrary to the received opinion; something sensingly about, yet true in fact; paradox is, at 44th having the nature of a paradox; contrary to received opinion or notions: paradox is a 4-th having the nature of a paradox; contrary to received opinion or notions: paradox is a 4-th having the nature of a paradox; contrary to received opinions or notions: paradox is a 4-th having the nature of a paradox; contrary to received opinions or notions: paradox is a 4-th having the nature of a paradox; contrary to received opinions of the distillation and treatment from coal, shales, peat, petroleum, & —so termed from its remarkable property of resisting chemical combination with acids or alkales—used in the manufacture of candles, &c.; parafine-oil, the liquid portion of the distillation, used in houses in lamps instead of oil or gas, and in the crude state for lubricating machinery.

paragenesis of minerals, pdr'd-jôn'd-sis (Gr. paragine) del, and genesis, origin, source), a term in mineralogy applied to crystalline compounds whese mass is made up of crystals interblended in imperied or irregular forms: paragony, n. pdr'd-jôn'd-sis (Gr. paragoge, n. land up of crystals interblended in imperied or irregular forms: paragogy, n. pdr'd-jôn'd-sis laivage peculiarities of structure, character, and the like; originating at the commencement.

paragoge, n. landing or conducting beyond—from paragoge, a leading or conducting beyond—from paragoge, n. pdr'd-jôn'd (F. paragogy, n. pdr'd-jôn'd (F. parago

to omit or pass by something in order to enable him to mention the same with greater effect, and excite the emotions of the hearers.

paralipomena, n. párá-al-pôm'ê-nů (Gr. paralei-pômena, things omitted), books of a supplementary character containing things omitted—applied to the Book of Chronicles.

parallax, n. párá-li-láks (Gr. parallaxis, alternation, change—from para, beside, beyond, and ullesso, ichange), in celestia bodies, the apparent angular shifting of a heavenly object arising from a change in our point of view; the difference between the apparent place of a heavenly object arising from a change in our point of view; the difference between the apparent place of a heavenly allege to be seen from the centre of the earth or the centre of the sun; parallacite, a. lakkitik, also parallacite, a. sai-lák-la pert, to the parallax of a heavenly body, parallel, a. párá-lá! (Gr. parallelos, beside each other, equidistant—from para, side by side, as if for comparison, and allelon, one another: I. parallelus other, equidistant-from para, side by side, as if for comparison, and allelon, one another: I. parallelus a sine which is equidistant from another line throughout is whole length; a line on the globe marking latitude; anything equal to another in all casential paring latitude; anything equal to another in all casential paring latitude; anything equal to another in all casential paring latitude; anything equal to accordance in or rear of the compare: paralleling, imp.; paralleling, p. leid; sailing, sailing on a parallel of latitude: parallel lines or parallels, in seges, the trenches, generally, her; pane, pan; nake, not, more.

dug parallel with the outlines of the fortress: parallel red. in a locomotive engine, a rod that connects the crank-pins of the driving-wheels: parallel ruler, a mathematical instr. formed by two equal rulers united by two cross-bars of equal length, and movable; parallel motion, in the steam-engine, a contrivance which converts a circular motion into a rectilinear cone: parallel sphere, in geop, that position of the sphere in which the equator coincides with the horizon, and the poles are in the zenith and nadir, being the appearance the sphere would have to a spectator placed at the pole: parallel forces, in mech, force which act in directions parallel to each other: parallels of altitude, small circles of the sphere parallel to the equator; in astron., they are parallel to the equator; in astron., they are parallel to the equator parallels of declination, in astron. circles of the sphere parallel to the equator: parallel coping, coping of equal hickness throughout.

parallel grant and provided the figure, whose opposite of equal stant, and provided and equal. ug parallel with the outlines of the fortress; parallel

sendistabil, and gramma, a writing of drawing), in news, a right-lined, four-sided figure, whose opposite ides are parallel and equal. parallelopiped, n. pdr'd-idl-o-pip'ed, also par'al-leighp'edon, n. pdp'd-idle (Gr. parallelos, beside each other, equidistant, and epipedos, on the ground, or on a level with it), an oblong solid figure of six sides, lawing its opposite sides equal and parallel. paralogise, v. pd-rdl-o'jiz (Gr. para, beyond, and objenos, reasoning), to reason falsely: paral ogising, inp. paral ogised, pp. -fizd: paral ogism, n. -fizm, a ordusion not warranted by the premises; false argu-ments paral ogy. n. -fi, false reasoning. pradyse, v. pdr-d-leig (Gr. paralasis, a loosening at its side, palay—from para, beside, and face, I shall bes, to deprive of strength, whether of body or and to strike or affect as with palay; to unnerve; lake unlesses: paralysing, imp.; paralysed, pp. lake unlesses: paralysing, imp.; paralysed, pp. also the parallelopic of the parallelopic of the palaysis.

bet paralysis, n. pd-ni-set, the loss of the power soully monion or sensation; palsy: paralysic, n. pd-ni-set, palsy: paralysic, n. pd-ni-set, palsy: paralysic, n. pd-ni-set, paralysic, n. pd-ni-set, paralysic, n. pd-ni-set, n

pramatta, n. pār'd-māt'tā, a cloth of cotton and we resembling merino in appearance. pramatter, n. pār'dm't-tēr' (Gr. para, beside, and wors, a measure), a certain constant straight line beinging to each of the three conic sections; the constant quantity which enters into the equation of a

CEVE. Paramos, n. pln. pd-rd:mdc (Sp.), a name given by the Spaniah settlers to the high desert tracts of the Aises of S. Amer., covered with stunted trees.

paramosairs, n. pdr-d-md-drd (a native Irish name), frantic flints occurring in the chalk near Heifast, and common in the chalk near Norwich, while seem to have been goblet-shaped zoophytes allied to the

spunges.

parameters, a pdr'd-molent (F. parament, at the top, up—from the old F. phrase par à mont, upper; L a monte, from the mountain, above all; possessing the highest title or jurisdiction; superior to all others; eminent: a. the highest in rank.

parameter, n. pdr'd-mdr (F. par amour, by way of the parameter, n. pdr'd-mdr'likelin (Gr. parameter), and Eng. moghildaine), a white soill subsection to the parameter of the para

maphthaline.

paragegm, n. pdr'd-pëm (Gr. parapegma), in anc.

fimes, a brazen tablet on which laws, proclamations,

de, were inserthed and exposed to public view.

paraget, n. pdr'd-pët (It. purapetto, a breastwork
from para, a defence, and petto, the breast: F. parapet, a wall breast-high; the screen or wall on the edge

of a rampart: parapeted, a pdr'd-pêt-êd, having a

parapet, parapet, n. pdr'df' (Gr. para, beside, and apto, I touch or connect), the flourish formed by a pen at the end of a signature.

paraphernalis, n. plu. pdr'd-fe-nd-ll-d (Gr. paraphernal, goods in the wife's disposal besides her dower-from para, beyond, and pherne, a downy or portion),

the clothing, jewels, ornaments, &c., which a wife brings with her at her marriage, over and above her dowry; ornaments of dress in general; trappings or

dowry; ornaments of dress in general; trappings or finery generally. n. pdr'd.ft.mo'sis (Gr. para, beyond, and phimosis, a binding or constriction), a morbid con-striction of the prepute behind the glans. paraphrase, n. pdr'd.fras (Gr. paraphrasis, a para-phrase—from para, beside, beyond, and phrasis, a paraphrase of bling), a loose or free translation of an speaking or telling, a loose or free translation of an author's words; the rendering of a book or some passage of it into simpler and more easily understood language; v. to render a passage planer than in the original; to make a free translation of; to explain in many words; par aphrasing, imp.; par aphrased, pp. frakel; par aphrase, in. -frake, one who paraphrases; a -fixial, very full in explanation; not verbal or literal; par aphrasities, a -frakel, very full in explanation; not verbal or literal; paraphegia, n. par-aphrasities, a. fixial, paraplegia, n. par-aphrasities, paraphrasities, paraphras

anecting the upper or lower half of the body.

parapophysis, n. pdr-4-p0f-4-sis (Gr. para, beyond,
and apophusis, a process), in anat, the process which
extends outwards, or outwards and downwards, from
the body of the vertebra in fishes; a name given to
the transverse process of an ideal typical vertebra.

paraquet, n. pdr-d-kêt, a little parrot—see parocuet.

parasang, n. par-a-sang (Gr. parasangges: Pera, farsang), a Pera, measure of length, about four Eng-lish miles.

parasang, n. pdr-d-sdng (Gr. parasangges: Perafarsang), a Pera measure of length, about four English miles.

parascenium, n. pdr-d-se'nl-dm (Gr. para, beside, and skene, a stage), the place in the Roman theatre corresponding to the green-room of the modern one. parascelen, n. pdr-d-se'l-f-d (Gr. para, beside, and stene, n. pdr-d-se'l-f-d (Gr. para), bedde, and selene, n. pdr-d-se'l-f-d (Gr. para), bedde, and selene, the moon), a mock moon or lunar halo.

parasite, n. pdr-d-se'l-f-d (Gr. para), bedde, and selene, the moon), a mock moon or lunar halo.

parasite, n. pdr-d-se'l-f-d (Gr. para), bedde, and selene, the deto, i nourish; stice, wheat, food: L. paraside, and state, in the para the plant which grows upon a tree, and obtains nourishment from its juices; an insect living on some animal body; parasit'ism, n. stif-tm, the manners of a parasite; parasitie, a. stif-ta, freembiling a parasite; fawning; living and drawing nourishment from other plants and animals: parasitically, ad. -la.

parasol, n. pdr-d-soil (F. and Sp. parasol; it. parasoile, a parasol—from it. parare; F. parer, to ward off, and L. soi; It. sole, the sun, a small unbrella carried by ladies as a shade against the sun's rays; par-soilette', n. -de', a small parasol.

parathesis, n. pdr-d-d-fals-ii (Gr. para, beside, and hesis, a placing), apposition, or the placing of two or more nouns in the same case; a parenthetical notice; that which is placed within brackets.

paratomerre, n. pdr-d-fon-ndr (F. paratomerrefrom parer, to ward off, and ton-erre, thunden), all glatning-conductor.

Parbollen, apposition, or the placing of two or more nouns in the same case; a parenthetical notice; that which is placed within brackets.

paratomerre, n. pdr-d-fon-ndr (F. paratomerrefrom parer, to ward off, and ton-erre, thunden), all glatning-conductor.

Parboll, v. pdr-bo'd' (F. parbolle, pp. -bo'dd, pp. -b

the despatch of parcens: parcent van, a number out var-ance for the delivery of parcela. parcenary, n. por et al. (Norm. parcenter; F. por-cener, to take part with—from L. partirs, to part, to

cole, doy, foot; pure, dud; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, real,

co-heir.

parch, v. párch (Bav. pfärzen, to fry; färzen, to toast bread: L. perarezo, I grow very dry), to burn the surface of a thing; to scorch; to dry to excess; o shrivel with heat; parch ing, imp; adj. having the quality of burning or drying to excess: parched, pp. párchi; adj. dried to excess: parchedly, ad párch; edd. i: parch'edness, n. -nés, the state of being scorched by heat or dried to excess: parchingly, ad. di. parchment, n. párch'ement (F. parchemin, parchment: It. and it. pergamena, parchment-from Pergames, in Asia Minor, where first made), the skins of sheep or goats prepared for writing on. pard, n. párd di. pardus; Gr. pardos; AS. pard, a panther, a leopard; a panther; in poetry, any spotted beast.

beast.

pardon, n. párda (F. pardon, pardon—from pardonner, to forgive: L. per, through, and dono, I give: L. per, through, and dono, I give: L. perdon, pardon, forgivenes; remission of a penalty or punishment; a warrant of forgiveness or of exemption from punishment: v. to grant forgiveness of; to remit: to excuse; to forgive: pardoning, imp.; pardoned, pp. dad; pardoner, n. dr., one who pardons; one who dealt in papal indulgences: pardonable, a. d-bl, that may be pardoned; venial; excusable: pardonably, ad. d-bli: pardonableness, n.-blnds, the quality of being pardonable; pardon me, forgive me; a word denoting a civil denial, or a slight apology.

forgive me; a word denoting a civil denial, or a slight apology.

Pare, v. par (P. parer, to deck, to trim, to peel an apple: It. parare, to dress, to trim out, to slice or shave off from the surface; to diminish by little and little; to trim: pa'ring, imp.; pared, pp. parel; parer, n. pa'rèr, he or that which pares; pa'rings, n. piu-rings, unimportant matters; trifles; small savings in a bad sense, as in cheese-parings.

Paregorie, n. pa'règo'rik (Gr. paregorikos, capable of affording relieft, a medicine that mitigates pain; a soothing syrup for coughs: adj. soothing; mitigating.

Parembole, n. pa'r-pa'robeide, (Gr. parembole, a throwing in beside—from para, beside, and balle, I throw), something explanatory thrown into a sentence more closely connected with the context than a parenthesis.

Parenchyma, n. pa'r-pay-le-lind (Gr. parengchuma, a discharge of humours from the lungs, &c.—from para, beside, and engchue, I pour in), in anat., the spongs substance forming the cellular tissue or pith of lants: parenchymaous, a. pa'r-ing-ki-mis, pert. to or resembling parenchyma spany; soft; pithy, parenectic, a. pair-in-nettic, also par enet feal, a. -t.kal (Gr. paranesis, exhortation), persuasive; encouraging.

blende possessed of a high lustre.

parget, n. parise it. paries, a wall—gen. parietis,
rough plaster laid on roofs; the coarse plaster composed of lime, hair, and cow-dung, used to line chimney flues: v. to cover with the rough plaster parget;
pargeting, imp.; pargeted, pp.
parhelion, n. par-he'li-ön, plu. parhe lis, -li-a (Gr.
para, beside, and he'los, the sunh, a mock sun appearing as a bright light near the real sun.

pariah, n. par-la' (Tamul, pareyer, a mountaineer),
one of the lowest class of people in certain parts of

of porcelain for statuettes.

parietal, a pd-riè-du'il il. paries, a wall—gen porietis: il. parietale; F. parietale; and of certain loss of the head), pert. to walls; in and. constituting the sides or walls—applied to a large flat bone on esch side of the head; in bord, growing from the side or wall of another organ—applied to placenas on the wall of the ovary: parietary, n. pd-riè-der, a plan, the common pellitory of old walls: parietes, p plan, pd-riè-der, the enclosing walls of any cavity.

pd-riè-der, a pdriè-phonoit (L. por, equi, and two leaflets as, in both, a compound planate-saing in two leaflets as, in both, a compound planate-saing in

two leaflets.

permit, a wing, in one, a compound parametersong in parish, n. parish (F. paroises; mid. L. parecia; Gr. paroikia, an ecclesiaatical district or neighbourhood: Gr. paroikia, developed and the parameters of the city of Paris.

Parisian, n. parizidad, a native or inhabitant of the city of Paris.

parisyllabic, a parisonal parameters of the parameters of

paritor, n. parii-tor (L. paritor, a servant-contr. from apparitor), a summoner of the courts of avil

parity, n. pdr'd-ft (L. paritas, equality-from par, equal: lt. parita: F. parita), the condition of being equal or equivalent; equality; close resemblane; analogy.

alogy, park, p.drk (F. parc, an enclosure: Dan park; R. parco; AS. pearroc; Ger. plerch, a park, an enclosure, an enclosure, an enclosure portion of grass-land in or near storage authorized partial or plear storage authorized a mansion-house; the train of heavy artillery, with carriages, ammunition, &c., which accompanies an army to the field; the whole collection of tools, &c., belonging to the engineer department of the army; v. to enclose, as a park; to bring into a compact body, as artillery; parking, imp.; parked, pp. parking.

parlance, n. parlans (Norm. F. parlance, speech; F. parlant, speaking—from parler, to speak), conver-sation; idiom of common talk: in common parlance,

F. parlant, speaking—from parler, to speak), conversation; idiom of common talk: in common parlance, in the usual form of speech, parley, p. pdr-it (F. parler, to speak), a conference with on some point of mutual concern, as with an enemy: v. to confer with an enemy; to treat or discuss orally: parleying, imp. pdr-it-ing; parleyed, pp. pdr-itd.: to beat a parley, to be the parley in the parlement, so conversation, parliament—from it. parlare; F. parler, to speak), the general and supremound of the nation, in which alone is placed the legislating power, consisting of three estates or branches—the Sovereign, the House of Lords, and the House of Commons; in France, certain high courts of justice of the energy of the parley in the fourth of the parley in the fourth of the parley in the fourth of the parley in the parley

companies for the conveyance of third-class passengers at the rate of a penny per mile.

parlour, n. pár-ler (F. parloir; It. parlatorio, the room in a numery where the num were allowed to speak to visitors through a grating—from F. parler; It. parlare, to speak, an apartment in a house used as a sitting-room, or for common receptions: parlour boarder, a scholar in a bearding-school who takes meals with the master's family.

Parmesan, a. pôr-wid-stn', of or from Parma, in Italy; applied to a particular kind of cheese.

Parmassian, a. prir-nds'st-dn, pert. to Parmassus, in Greece, the mountain sacred to Apollo and the

remeasures, a. pur-noist-one, pert. to Parthesens, in Greece, the mountain secred to Apollo and the Russes.

Barveckial, a. pd-re'kt-dl (mid. L. parochialts-from parochialts, parish. parochialts, v. -te, to form parochialts, parish. parochialts, v. -te, to form parochialts, p. parochialts, p. -te, to form parochialts, p. parochialts, p. -te, to form parochialts, p. parochialts, p. parochialts, p. -te, to form parochialts, p. p

while or felon.

Baunyase, n. păr-ō-nim (Gr. para, beside, and

coma, a name), a word resembling another in signiscius: paranymous, a pd-roni-mud, of like deriratio: kindred; allied: paron'omy, n. -o-mi, the
eally of being paronymous.

Javquest, n. pdr-ō-kë (see parot), a small species

parot-also written paroket, paraquet, and par
openod-also written paroket, paraquet, and par-

misst.

savetid, a pd-ritted (Gr. parotis, a tumour under the ears—gen. parotidos—from para, beside, and out, it seer; F. parotidos—from para, beside, and out, it seer; F. parotido,—from para, beside, and out, it perfects, also parotid, plu. parotides, pd-ritted, plu. parotides, pd-ritted, plu. parotides, pd-ritted, pd-ritted, pd-ritted, pd-ritted, pd-ritted, pd-ritted, pd-ritted, pd-ritted, parotides, pd-ritted, parotides, pd-ritted, parotides, pd-ritted, parotides, pd-ritted, p

POL, Tich as re, may sudden and violent effort of natural agency, set as the explosive eruptions of a volcano, or the covalities throse of an earthquake: par'oxys'mal, activate, par'oxys'mal, activate, to or occurring in paroxysms: par'oxys'mal, activate, in geol, one who believes in the violent operations of nature rather than in ordinary set continued ones.

and continued ones.

jurgastry, n. pdr'kktri (F. parquet, an iniaid floor),

jurd iniaid work of wood employed for floors.

jurn, n. pdr, the young salmon till near the end of

tis second year; an adult of an allied species.

parralast, n. and paraquet, n. pdr'dktt—see

paragust, pdr'rti (Port. aparetho; Sp. aparejo, tackle

salrigajus; F. appareti, preparation), among seamen,

the collain of granded ropes attached to the yards, and

the collars of greased ropes attached to the yards, and which they slide up and down the mast.

particide, n. pdr'ri-sid (L. particida, the murderer of a father—from pater, a father, and code, I kill: It. particides. F. parricide), the murderer of a father; the erims theelf; a murderer of one to whom reverence is one; the destroyer or invader of his native country.

pur risid dal, a. s-fidel, pert. to particide, or tainted rith ff.

with it.
parrets, n. pdr-roid (contr. from F. perroquet, a parrot:
Sp. Perico, and its dim. Periquito, Peter, a parrot;
sp. Perico, and its dim. Periquito, Peter, a parrot;
a well-known bird of several species, noted for its
ready imitation of the human voice: parrot-coal, canel or gas coal that burns very clearly, so called from
its spiriting or flying in places with a crackling or
clattering noise when suddenly placed in the fire:
paryet-Sah, a fish of the tropical seas, so called from
the state of the control of the cont

parry, v. parri (It. parare; F. parer, to keep off, to ward off; L. parare, to get ready), to ward off, as a

blow or thrust; to fence: par'rying, imp.: par'ried, pp. -rid.

pp. -rid.

parse, v. pars (L. pars, a part, as in pars orationis, a part of speech) to resolve a sentence into its elements; to name the parts of speech in a sentence, and to tell their relation to each other; pars'ing, imp.: n. the art or act of resolving a sentence into its elements: parsed, pp. pars'; pars'er, n. -ér, one who can parse, or who parses.

Parsee, n. par'sé (Pers. Pars', a Persian, a fire-worshipper, one of the Persian refugees driven out of their own country by the Mohammedans, now living invarious parts of India: Par'sesiam, n. -isrs, fire-worship, the religion of the Parsees.

in various parts of India: Par'seeism, n.-tsm, fire-worship, the religion of the Parsees.

parsimony, n. par'sé-môn-t (l. parsimonia, frugality: lt. parsimonia; F. parsimonie), the being very sparing in the use and expenditure of money; frugality; excessive caution in the expenditure of money; closeness: par'simo'nious, a.-môn-i-ās, sparing in the use of money; covetous; niggardiy; par'simo'nious, ly, ad. -8: par'simo'niousness, n. -nôs, a very sparing use of money; a disposition to save expense.

paraley, n. párs'is (f. persil; l. petroselinum, parsley), a common pot-her, also par'nip, -nip (a corruption of L and it pastinaca, a parsnep-from L pastinace, to dig and trench: Dut. pastinaca, a parsnep the nep of the Eng. name is the nep of turney, signifying a tap-root, a plant and its root.

parson, n. pár'se (L. persona, the person, in mid L. digniference and the parson ecclesics, the person of a parish a clergyman; a mark norders parsonage, p. par'se-āj, the house set apart for the residence of the incumbent of a parish; a clergyman; a mark norders parsonage, par'se-āj, the house set apart for the residence of the incumbent of a parish; l. capter, E. narth, a piece or portion—gen. nartis: lt. narte. E. narth, a piece or pragment.

n. par'sn-dj, the house set apart for the residence of the incumbent of a parish.

part, n. part (l. pars, a part, a piece or portion—
gen. partis; It. parte; F. part), a piece or fragment separated from a whole thing; a portion or share; something less than the whole; an ingredient; a proportional quantity; concern or interest; a character or personage in a play; something relating or belonging to, as, for my part; particular office or character; side; party; plu. parts, parts, powers; accomplishments; quarters; districts; v. (l. partire; It. partire, to part, to share; F. partir, to set out, to go away, to separate or divide; to distribute; to break, as a rope; to keep sunder; to be separated; to quit each other; to take or hid farewell; to have share: part'ing, imp, add, serving to part; separating; n. a separation; in geol., any thin subordinate layer occurring between two main beds; a joint or fissure, as in a coal-seam: part'ed, pp.: add, separated; divided; in bot., sub-character, and the partire of the more thouse the partible, a part'it, the hase parting the mentions chere partible, a part'it, the succeptibility of divisible; part, with displeasure; for the meat part, commonly: for my part, so far as it concerns me; for my share; in part, in some degree; partly; part and parcel, an essential portion; a part; part of speech, one of the classes of words into which the language is grouped; to part with, to quit; to resign; to be separated from; cases of words into which the language is grouped: to part with to quit; to resign; to be separated from; parting-sand, in founding, burnt sand employed to part with to quit; to resign; to be separated from; parting-sand, in founding, burnt sand employed to stons of a mould; part ly, ad. 4k, in part; increase and to stons of a mould; part ly, ad. 4k, in part; increase and the partakes, to share; to participate; to share; partakes, ing, imp.; partoke, p. 4k, to share; narcakes, p. part-kin; partaker, n. -ker, one who partakes; a share; an accomplice; an associate. parterre, n. part-kin; partaker, a flower garden—from par, on, and terre, the ground: L. part, a part, and terra, the ground), a series of beds of flowers and evergreens artistically arranged, with intervening spaces of turf or gravel for walking on. parthenos, a virgin, and gennao. I produce; genesis, generation], reproduction of plants or animals without the immediate stimulus of the male principle, or from single ovum.

the immediate stimulus of the maie principie, or from a single ovum.

Parthenon, n. pår-ihö-nön, the famous temple of Minerva in the Acropolis of Athens.

Parthenope, n. pår-ihön-io-pė (l. and Gr. Parthenope, one of the sirens), in anc. myth., one of the sirens, who threw herself into the sea because she was unable to begulie Ulysses by her songs; a genus of decapodous crustaceans found in the Indian Ocean; one of the latest discovered of the smaller planets.

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pasty—see under paste, pat, n. pdf (a word imitative of the sound of a light

pasty—see under paste,
past, n. pdf (a word imitative of the sound of a light
blow, or of a small soft lump thrown down: F. palite,
a pawh, a light, quick blow: v. to strike or struke
gently with the fingers; to tap: add. convenient;
exactly suitable: ad. at the precise moment; fitly;
conveniently: pat ting, imp: pat ted, pp.
patch, n. ptch (świss, batsch, the sound of a blow,
a patch; batschen, to clap on a piece: 16, pezza, a
piece of rage, a piece of cloth sewed onle-work; a deetc or hole; a see the variety patch errors; a defect or hole; a see the variety patch or patches; to
repair clumelly; to make up of pieces; to make or
complete suddenly—followed by up: patching, imp.;
n. act of one who patches; batched, pp. patch; adj.
mendel with a patch; patched, pp. patch; adj.
patchouly, n. patchott, (an Indian word: Malay,
patchouly, n. patchott, (an Indian word: Malay,
patchouly, n. patchott, (an Indian word: Malay,
patch, patch; a wild plant of India, yielding an essential
oil, from which a highly-popular perfume is made,
pate, n. pat (il. patina, a dish or pan: it. patellia, a
pan: F. patc, a plate or band of iron), the brain-pan;
the head: pated, n. also pattee, n. pate (F. pattle—from patte,
a paw, in her., a small cross with the arms widening
towards the ends.

patella, n. pat-tallia (L. patella, a small pan: Il.
patella, n. friging-pan; patella, the knee-pani. in anot.

towards the ends.

patella, n. patelli (L. patella, a small pan: It.
patella, a frying-pan; putellu, the knee-pan), in unat,,
a knee-pan; the limpet; a small vase; in bot, an orbleular sessile apothecium with a marginal rim distinct from the thallus: patelliform, a. 44-folym (L.
formu, a. shape), in the form of a small dish or saucor; knee-pan-shaped.

forma, a shape), in the form of a small dish or saucor; knee-pan-shaped.

paten, n. pdica, also patin, n. pdica (L. patina, a
wide shallow basin: it. patenu: F. putine), in Ch. of
Eng., the plate containing the bread for the Eucharist;
in the R. Cath. Ch., a covering for the challec used
for containing particles of the host.

patent, a. pdicnt (L. paten, lying open: It. patente;
F. putent, patent, evident), open; unconcealed; open to
the perusal of all; protected by special privilege, as by
letters patent; in bot., spreading widely; expanded:
n. a writ from the Crown conferring a certain exclusive right to a new invention or discovery for a certain
time: v. to secure by patent: patenting, imp.;
patented, pp.: patentable, a. -d-b, that may be
secured or protected by patent: patentine, imp.;
patented, pp.: patentable, a. -d-b, that may be
secured or protected by patent: patentine, imp.;
patented, sp.: patentable, a. -d-b, that may be
secured or protected by patent: patented with a Government stamp: patent office, a Government office
for issuing patents: patent rolls, the records
to the use of an invention conferred by Government
for a certain term of years; patent rolls, the records
of patents of patents patent rolls, the records
patental, a. addrinal (It. paternale, F. paternal,
a paternal, a. addrinal (It. paternale, F. paternal,
abbuly.-from 1 eviter a fethern version of curived

or paster compassed of extre and charging of lead,
pasternal, a pd-ter-nil (it. paternale; F. paternal,
fatherly—from L. pater, a father), port. to or derived
from a father; fatherly; hereditary; pater nally, ad.
41: pater nity, n. ni-14, the relation or condition of a
father; fatherahlp.

-li: pater nity. n. ni.li, the relation of condition of a father; father, and father; father, and father; father, and father; father, and noder, out, the Lord's Prayer; a rosary; every tenth head in the rosary: Paternoster Row, a street in London, principally occupied by hooksellers.

path, n. pdth, plu. pdthz (AS. pzeth; Dut. pnd.; Ger. phd., n. pdth, plu. pdthz (AS. pzeth; Dut. pnd.; Ger. phd., n. pdth, plu. pdthz (AS. pzeth; Dut. pnd.; Ger. phd., n. pdth., plu. pdthz (AS. pzeth; Dut. pnd.; Ger. phd., n. pdth., plu. pdthz (AS. pzeth; Dut. pnd.; Ger. pnd., n. pdth., plu. pdthz (AS. pzeth; Dut. pnd.; Ger. pnd., n. pdth., pdth., pasther, n. n. pd., n. pdth., p

pathognomonic, a. pd.thög.no.mön'ik (Gr. pathos, suffering, and gnomon, one that knows), designating that which is inseparable from a disease; distinctive:

pathognomy, n. pā-thōg'nō-mt, the science of the signs by which the passions are indicated. pathology, n. pa-thōg'o-fi (Gr. pathos, suffering, and logos, discourse), that part of medicine which treats of the nature of diseases, and their causes and sympour pathologic, a. path'o-loj'tk, also path'olog'feal, a. +bd, pert. to pathology: path'olog'feally, ad. -di. path-ogist, n. pd-thōl'ō-jist, one versed in, or who treats of, pathology. pathology

ogne, a. pa-anor-pies, one verseu in, of who ireases, pathology, patholos, n. pa-anor-pies, one verseu in, of who ireases, patholos, n. pa-anor-pies, patholos, n. pa-anor-pies, patiente, patiente, patiente, patiente, patiente, patiente, n. patiente, patiente, n. patiente, pat

patin-see paten.
patin-see paten.
patina, n. patina; Gr. palane, a see
dish: F. patène), the fine varnish-like green rus from
covering coins that have been long embedded in par-

ticular soils.

covering coins that have been long embedded in paricular soils. n. pdi-vedic (F.), the peculiar dialet of the
lower classes in any country, and in any district that
country; provincial speech.
patriarch, n. pdi-ri-drk (Gr. patriarchs, the founder or head of a family—from pater, a bake, and
arche, rule: F. patriarche, a patriarch, an epidetimes; an ecclesisation dignitary satirated, an epidetimes; an ecclesisation dignitary satirated, an epidetimes; an ecclesisation dignitary splied to Alraham,
Issae, Jacob, and his twelve sons: patriarchian, t.
same, overnment by patriarchs; patriarchian, a.
same, one patriarchiate, n. the office; the residence
of a patriarch
patriarch, patriarchiate, n. the office; the residence
of a patriarch
patrimony, n. pdi-ri-môn-t (h. patrimonium, a paternal estate—from pater, a father: R. patrimonium, a
patrimoniue), a right or estate inherited from a
father; a church estate or revenue: patrimonial, a.
sand-adi, inherited from ancessors: patrimo riali, a.
matrich, patrich (Gr. patriote, one of the same

inther; a church estate or revenue; patrimo nial, ad. 48.

motived, in patrict from ancestors; patrimo nial, ad. 48.

patrict, n. patrict ff (Gr. patriotes, one of the same country; it patriote; F. patriote, a patriot—from L. patriot, one in the country; it patriote; F. patriote, a patriot—from L. patriot, one in the country; and exhibits great seal in its interests; one whose ruling passion is the love of his country; sometimes applied in contempt or ironically to a factious disturber of the Government; add, devoted to the welfare of one's country; patriotism; actuated by the love of one's country; the patriotism; actuated by the love of one's country; the patriotism; n. stem, love of one's country; patriotism, n. stem, love of one's country; patristic, a. patristic, a love of one's country; patristic, a. patriotistic, also patristical, a stem, patriotism, n. stem, love of one's country; patristic, a. patriotistic, also patristical, a stem, patriotism, patronism, pa

ta, to support; to countenance; to encourage; favour or promote; pa'troni sing, imp.; adj. acting a patron; favouring; promoting; pa'tronised, pp. dipa'troni favouring; promoting; pa'tronised; patroni service; pa'tronised; patroni service; patr

patty, n. pdf:ti (F. pdf:, a ple), a little but savoury le; a pasty: patty-pan, a pan to bake a little ple

path; a pasty: patty-pan, a pan to bake a little pie n. pathlous, a pati-a-like il. pathlus, standing open—pan, to pathlus, to lice open. pan, n. patie (a native name), in New Zealand, a trongty-fortified enclosure or stockade.
panetty, n. patie-is-it (il. paucitas, a small number observable), in New Zealand, a trongty-fortified enclosure or stockade.
panetty, n. patie-is-it (il. paucitas, a small number observable), in the pathlus of panetty in the Apostle Paul, as Pauliness in number or quantity; fewness; acarcity, Pauline, a. patie-itni, pett. to the Apostle Paul, as Pauline episties.
Paulinia, n. patie-itni-id after Professor S. Pauliti of Copathagen), a genus of plants, from the powdered stronger are made to a large extent in some parts of S. dmer.; the beverage guarana obtained from it. panneh, n. patiens if P. panner, it panneh, the belly-from pantschen, to eat greedlip), the belly and its contents; the largest stomach of a ruminant: v. to take the contents out of the belly; to eviscerate: panething, imp.: paunched, pp. patienshi; paunchy, a poinnshi; party-rism, n. -ten, poverty; indigence; state of being destitute of the means of support: party-prise, v. -pering, n. patie, ill paulity in the party perine, v. -pering, n. patie, ill, pause; F. pause, a halt or stop; pause, n. patie, n. patie, n. patie, ill, pause; F. pause, a halt or stop;

lies, n. -sal-shies, the act or process of reducing to preparism.

pause, n. palice (L. pausa; F. pause, a halt or stop: for pauses, a rest: Sw. pusia, to take breath: Norm. pude, to rest awhile), a cessation, intermission, or reit is something, as all labour, reading, speaking, &c.; a cessation proceeding from doubt, suspense, or fear; a stop or rest; a musical sign which indicates that slience is to be prolonged: v. to stop; to halt; to cease for a time eliher to speak or act; to deliberate: pausing, imp.; add. de: pauser, n. de., one who pauses.

pawe, v. pdv (L. pauter, to beat or ram down; pavings, and de: pauser, pauser, v. pdv (L. pauter, to beat or ram down; pavinetures, a path or floor made dense by beating and then laid with stones: F. paver, to pave), to make a hard level surface by laying it with stones or other solid material; to cover with stones or flars to make a surface level and hard; to prepare the way or pausage: paving, imp. flooring with stones: n the of all sping with stones or other solid material; to cover with stones or other solid material; to cover, n, pde., one whose occupation is to det of laying with stones or other solid material; paver, n, pde., one who paves: paving: n, pde. of the paving: pavenents of the paving: pavenents or the pavenents.

Action of the paving: pavenents, n, pde. pavenents, pave

a street or footpath laid with stones or flags or other hard material; the stones or other material so used: pawing board, a number of persons in whom is vested the superintendence and management of the paving of a city, town, or district: paving-stones, large pre-pared stones for paving: to pave the way, to do something to facilitate the introduction or completion

something to facilitate the introduction or completion of a thing.

pavilion, n. pd.vil'yön or -t-ön (F. pavilion; Sp. pabellon, a tent, a flag: it. padigitione, a pavilion, a canopy—from L. papilio, a butterfly, a tent), a large handsome tent; in a building, a projecting apartment
usually more elevated than the rest, and often domed
and turreted: v. to shelter with a tent: pavilioned, a.
pd-vil'yönd, sheltered by a tent.

navo, n. pd-vil pdoud, paroa peacock—gen, paromis), a

and turrered: V. to sateliter with a tent: parinoned, a pavor, n. pdvo (1l. pavo, a peacock—gen. pavonis), a constellation in the southern hemisphere; a certain fish: pavonins, a. pdvid-nin, resembling the tail of a peacock, or formed of its feathers; applied to ores and other metallic products which exhibit the brilliant paw, n. pdio (Bret. pav; old F. poue; W. pdf, palm of the hand, a paw), the foot of an animal having claws; the hand, in contempt: v. to scrape or draw the fore foot along the ground, as a horse: pawing, imp.: pawed, pp. pdivd: adj. having paws. pawky, a, also pauky, a, pdivid (As. peccan, to deceive: Low Ger. patken, to appease by caressing, pow. Eng. and Scot., demurely artiful; sty; cunning. pawl, n. patel (W. pawi; L. palus, a pole or stake), a short bar of wood or iron that prevents the recoil of a capstan or windisse.

a snot bar of wood or iron that prevents the recoil of pawn, n. pain. (icel. pantr.: Dut. pand.; Ger. pawn, n. pain. (icel. pantr.: Dut. pand.; Ger. pawn, n. pain. (icel. pantr.: Dut. pant.) Ger. pawn, a pledge: probably connected with L. pannus. (loth—the first pledges being wearing apparel: Pol. fant, a piece of cloth, a pawn), any movable property deposited as security for the repayment of a loan of money; a pledge: v. to pledge or give in pledge; to deposit as a security: pawning, imp. pawned, pledged; given in security: pawnier, n. -dr., one who pawns: pawnen, n. pain. (ir. pawn) pawned, n. pain. (ir. pawn) pawned, n. pain. (ir. pawn) pawneroker, one who is licensed to lend or advance money on the security of movable property deposited: pawnbroker, pawnibroker, pawn, a dated receipt given by the pawnbroker for the article received in pledge.

pawn, n. pain. (it. pedone, a footman; pedona, a pawn at chess: Sp. peone, a labourer, a pawn), a common man at chess.

pawn at cires; p. zerne, s. asourer, a pawn), a common man at cless,
pax, n. pdks (L. pax, peace), in the R. Cath. Ch., a
pax, n. pdks (L. pax, peace), in the R. Cath. Ch., a
mail crucitx, or a crucifix engraved on a plate, which
used to be kissed by the priest and descon, and passed
on to the people in succession before leaving church;

on to the people in succession before leaving church; kissy peace.

kissy peace.

kissy peace.

to [P. payer: It. pagare: mid. L. pagare, to suisity to [P. payer: It. pagare: mid. L. pagare, to suisity to [P. payer: It. pagare: mid. L. pagare; as suisity to [P. payer: It. pagare: who appease), wages given for duty or service performed; salary: allow-ance: v. to discharge a debt; to make amends by suffering; to compensate; to reward; to recompense; paying, inp:: paid, pp. pt. pad. did pay: payer, n. pad.*f., one who pays: pay'able, a. -d.bl. that may be paid; due; that there is power to pay; justify due: payes, n. pad.*f., one to whom money is to be paid: payment, n. pad.*fan, reward; recompense; something given in discharge of a debt or obligation: payments, or pays wages: pay-day, the day on which wages are paid; on the Stock Exchange, the last day for closing or settling a stock or share account; generally the 15th and 30th days of the month: pay-office, the partment in which wages are paid; the office for the payment of the public debt; payasatty is to pay the troops; a naval commissioned officer who has charge of all cash payments of the vessel and of the victualling stores—formerly called a purser: to pay for, to make amends; to give an equivalent for; to bear the expense of: to pay off, to discharge; to re-tort or revenge upon; to requite; among seames, to fail to leavard: to pay out, to cause to run out, as a rope; to slacken.

pay, v. pd. (old F. empoier, to daub a vessel with

ini to neward: vo pay out, to cause to rin out, as rope; to sinkin.

pay, v. pd (old P. empoder, to daub a vessel with pitch; Ger. perk, pitch), to smear with tar, pitch, &c., as a vessel: paying, imp.: paid, pp. pad, perhaps better payed, pp. pad, to distinguish it from pay, to discharge a deta.

pas, n. ps (AS: pise; F. pois; L. pisum; Gr. pisow;

W. pys, the pea), a well-known plant, also its seed: plu peas, pds, when number is meant, as aix peas; plu pease, pds, when quantity is meant, as a dish of pease:—but it is more generally used as an adj, as proase-meal. Note.—The roots show that pease is the proper spelling, and that s is part of the original word; pea in the singular is a modern corruption, on the supposition that the se of pease belonged to the plural form—the old plural was piosan or peason. pea-grit, a coarse pisolitic limestone, so called from its being composed of concretionary bodies, which are round, oval, or flatened like crushed peas: pea-nut, the ground-nut: pea-or, an ore of iron, occurring in

pea-grit, a coarse pisolitic limestone, so called from its being composed of concretionary bodies, which are round, oval, or flattened like crushed peas: pea-nut, the ground, oval, or flattened like crushed peas: pea-nut, the ground-nut: pea-ore, an ore of iron, occurring in small globular concretions: peas-cod, n. pés-ééd (pea, and cod), the husk that contains peas: pea-shell, the husk of peas: pea-stone, a variety of limestone, so called from the small round shape of the grains of which it is composed—also called pisolitic: green-peaseup, a soup made of green or unripe peas: peasemal, a flour made from peas: pease-pudding, and deding made of peas: pea-soup, a soup made of peas.

peace, n. pés (F. pair; AS. pais; Sp. paz; It, pace, peace—from L. paz, peace—gen, pacis, Irecdom from disturbance or agitation; reedom or respite from disturbance or agitation; reedom or respite from disturbance or agitation; toncord, hamony, heavenly war; call, quide; rest; concord, hamony, heavenly ended the peace; peace-shleness, n. del. del. peace ableness, n. del. del. peace fluit, a. del. quiet; tranquil; mild; removed from noise or tumult: peace fully, ad. del. peace-maker, one who disturbs the public peace: peacemaker, one who disturbs the public peace: peacemaker, one who disturbs the public peace; peacemaker, one who from peace full and peace full

past as on to war or enmity; justice of the peacesee under just.

peach, n. péch (F. péche; k. persicua, a peach: L
persicum, a peach—from Persicus, of or from Persia,
a very fine wall-fruit—also the tree; a name given by
Cornish miners to certain rocks of a bluish-green
colour—a lode composed of it is called peachy lode;
peachy, a. péch; resembling the peach: peach
coloured, a. in colour like a peach-blossom; of a dellcate peac-red; peach-wood, a dye-stuff.
peacock, n. péckôk (F. paon; L. pavo; Dut. parsun,
large, domestic bird, remarkable for the beauty of its
plumage; add, applied to ore and minerals which exhibit an iridescent lustre like the changing hues of the
peacock at sait; pavonine; fem pea-hea; pea-chick, n.
-chick, the chicken or young of the peacock chan, a fish of the Indian seas, having beautiful
streaks of colour.

pea-leaket, n., péjdkél (Dut. pije, a coarse thick
pea-leaket, n., péjdkél (Dut. pije, a coarse thick

pes-jacket, n. pe-jdk-el (Dut. pije, a coarse thick cloth: Goth. puida, a coat: Fin. paila, a shirt), a coarse woothen jacket worn by seamen; a pilot's rough

course would nacete worm by seamen; a plicit rough heavy coat.

peak, n. plet (Sp. pico; F. pic, a sharp point: AS, peak, n. plet (Sp. pico; F. pic, a sharp point: AS, peak, n. plet (Sp. pico; F. pic, a sharp point: AS, of a hill or mountain; the rising fraction of a hill or mountain; the rising fraction of a hill or mountain; the rising fraction of a complete corner of an extended sail; a point: the opper outer corner of an extended sail; a point: the opper outer corner of an extended sail; a point: the opper outer corner of an extended sail; a point: the opper outer corner of an extended sail; a point: the opper outer corner of an extended sail; a point: the opper outer corner of an extended sail; a point: the opper outer or colliquely; peaking in a point: peak, p. piki, a depended, p. pekin, having peaks, or situated on them; peakish, a. *sh. having peaks; hilly; exposed; having peaks, peak, p. pel (Korm. bylia, to resound; to utter or give forth loud or solemn sounds; pealins, inp; adj. uttering loud successive sounds; sounding as a peak; peaked, p. p. peld.

pean, p. peld, see poaan; peanism, n. *lem, the song or shoults of battie or triumph.

pean, n. pe'an, see pean: pe'anism, n. -izm, the song or shouts of battle or triumph.

ЙM

THE RESIDENCE AND PROPERTY.

pear, n. pdr (AS. pera; F. poire; It. pera; L. pirum, a pear), a well-known fruit; the tree liself; pearhaped, a. ovate beneath and conical, like a pear; the pear is ripe, the matter has come to maturity. Pearl, n. péri (F. perle; It. perla; old H. Ger, perla; Port, perold, a pearl—from Gr. berre, a berry), a hung pearl, n. péri (F. perle; It. perla; old H. Ger, perla; pearla, perla; pearla, perla; pearla, perla; pearla, perla; pearla, perla; pearla; pearla;

pearmain, n. pariman (F. parmain), a variety of the apple.

pearmain, h. par-man (r. parmain), a variety a
the apple.

peasant, n. pār-dant (F. paysan; mid. L. pagesis, t
countryman—from F. pays; it. paese, country, es
occupied in rural labour; a countryman; a rust; a
had, add of or relating to peasants; rural; pease
had, add of or relating to peasants; rural; pease
taken together.

pease—see under pea.

peast, n. pēt loid Eng. beating, turt for fuel; bēt, to
mend or kindle a fire; beats or peats, the turis consumed), a natural accumulation of decayed vegetable,
substances in swampy districts, occurring in stants
more or less deep; peats, n. plu. pēts, peat cut
into pieces of the shape and size of a brick, dried
in the sun, and used as fuel; peaty, a. pēt'd, consisting of peat: peat-bog, an accumulation of peat more
or less extensive, and soft and swampy; peat-men, a
district covered with undisturbed peat-soil; peat-soil,
peat-moss that has been reclaimed for agricultural
supposes.

ABCM (One of the description)

peat-moss that has been reclaimed for agricultural purposes.
pebble, n. pēbbl (Dan. pūlēt, to flow with small bubbles, to puri: Dut. kabbelen, to beat as waves upon the shore: AS, pabol, a pebble), a rolled stone from the bed of a river or from the sca-beach; a small round stone; transparent or colourless rock-crystal: pebbles, a pale, bubble is pebbles, a plubble, a name given by lapidable: pebbles ornamental stones, differing much in colour and appearance: pebbly, a -bit, full of pebbles.
pecan, n. pē-kār (F. pacane: Sp. pacasa), a N. Amer. tree and its ruit; a species of hickory.
peccable, a. pēkā-bi (F. pacable: Its peccable, pecable—from L. peco, I do amiss or transgress), liable to sin; subject to transgress the divine law: percablity, n. bill: fit, the state or quality of being subject to sin: pec caddilo, n. -dil'id (Sp. pecadilo, a. alight fault—from pecado, a sin, an excess), a petty crime or fault: per cant, a. -dn. siming; guilty; corrupt; offensive; bad quality; offense.
peccari, n., also peccary, n. pēkār (a. B. Amer. peccar), n., also peccary, n. pēkār (a. B. Amer.

peccari, n., also peccary, n. pěkár-t (a S. Amer. name), a quadruped allied to the hog, inhabiting S. America.

America.
peccavi, n. pēk-kd'vī (L. I have sinned), a word confessing error; an admission of having done wrong, pechblende, n. pēk-blend (Ger. peck, pitch, and blende, a bilnd), an ore of uranium and iron, used in porcelain-painting glass-howing, and the like alo called pech-urans, pēch-8-rdn', the principal ore of

peck, n. pěk (F. picotin, a peck; pic, a messure for

PECK

cur, containing about four of our pecks), a measure of dry things: the fourth part of a bushel.

peck, v. pek (Sp. picar, to peck, to nibble: It becomes the peck of a bird: f. becomes the peck with the beak, to strike with the beak of a bird: to pick up food with the bill or beak; a bird: to pick up food with the bill or beak; a bird: to pick up food with the bill or beak; a bird: to pick up food with the bill or beak; a bird: to pick up food with the bill or beak; to the contained the peck of the p

crystals.

pectoral, a. pdc/to-rdl [L. pectus, a breast—gen. pectoral, pert. to a breast; good for the chest or lungs;

L. a breastplate, applied to that of the Jewish high priest; a medicine to relieve complaints of the chest; one of the breast-fins of a fish. pectoral fins, the two fare fins near the gills of a fish.

peterlloquium, n. pekto-rilo-kwizm [L. pectus, the pectur-loquium, n. pekto-rilo-kwizm [L. pectus, the meast—gen. pector-is, and loquit, to speak), the act of speaking from the chest: pectoriloquy, n. o-kwi, in add, the apparent issuing of the voice from that part of the chest to which the ear or stethoscope is applied.

the chest to which the ear or stethoscope is appearance, v. pall-lift (I. peculative, an emberilement of public money; it, peculative, an emberilement of public money; it, peculative, it per the same is to dedrain the member of public money to one as was exceeded to the peculiar of the

mamer,
pedagegrae, n. pēd'd-gōg (L. pedagogus; Gr. paidapot, a slave who took children to school, and had
charge of them at home-from Gr. pais, a child-gen
pedage, and ago, I lead: F. pedagogue), a schoolmaster-now med generally by way of contempt to desigmate a pedant; one whose occupation is to instruct
young children: pedagogie, a ped'd-gōj'tt, also ped'-

agog'ical, a. 4-kdl, pert. to a teacher of children, or to the art of teaching; ped agogism, n. 42m, the business and manners of a pedagogue.

pedal, n. pedid IL, pedalis, of or belonging to a foot—from L ped; Gr. ped; Sans. pdda, a foot: F. pedale, t. pedale, a pedal, a key or lever attached to an organ, plano, harp, &c., to be moved by the foot, designed to modify the tone or swell of the instrument: add, pert. to a foot; played or produced by the foot: pedal-note, a holding-note.

pedant, n. peddini (F. pedant; It. and Sp. pedante, a pedanti, one who makes a vain and ostentatious display of his learning; pedantic, a. ped-dan'ilk, also pedan'teal. a. 4t-kdl, vainly displaying or making a show of knowledge; pedan'teally, ad. 4t. pedanty, n. peddin't, a vain and offensive display of knowledge.

pedate, a. peddid (L. pedatus, footed—from pedes.

n. pdd/dn-tri, a vain and offensive display of knowledge.
pedate, a. pdd/dt (L. pedatus, footed—from pedes, feet), in bot., having divisions like the feet, an epithet applied to certain palmate leaves.
pedatid, a. pd-ddt-frd (L. pedatus, footed, and findo, I divide), in bot., applied to a leaf whose parts are not entirely separate, but divided as a pedate one; irregularly lobed, said of a leaf.
Irregularly lobed, said of a leaf.
saketp grided to perfect the first pedate one; irregularly lobed, said of a leaf.
saketp grided to be leaf.
saketp grided to be leaf.
saketp grided to be busy about trifles; to engage as a pedlar; ped diing, imp. travelling about selfing small wares; adj. triling; unimportant: n. the occupation of a pedlar; ped dled, pp. dld; ped'dler, n. der's, goods or small wares sold by pedlars; ped'dlery, n. der's, goods or small wares sold by pedlars; adj. sold by pedlars; ped'ar, n. der's, etc., the ped'ar, n. der's, or travelling the country, chiefly on foot, selling goods and small wares.
pedestal, n. ped'es'tal (Sp. pedestal; F. piedestal; 1. p. piedestallo, a pedestal—from It. piede; l. ped' a foot, and It. stallo, a standing, a permanent stuation, the base or substructure of a column or statue; a permanent standas on which to place anything.

the base or substructure of a column or statue; a permanent base on which to place anything.

pedestrian, n. pê-dês'tri-du (L. pedester, on foot, pedestrian-from pea, a foot-gen, pedies 'L. pedestre'. P. pêdestre', one who performs a journey on foot; one noted for his powers of walking; adja pertormed on foot; walking; pedes'trial, a. dl, pert. to the foot: pedes'trianism, n. dn-tm, the art or practice of walking; journeying or racing on foot.

pedicel, n. pêd't-sel, also pedicle, n. pêd't-k! (L. pediculus, a small foot-stalk-from pea, a foot-gen, pedis; F. pédicule or pédicelle, a small short foot-stalk of a leaf, flower, or fruit, the foot-stalk or stem by which certain lower animals are attached: ped'icel'late, a. sell'idd, supported by a pedicle.

certain lower animals are attached: pedfectlate, a. sell-list, supported by a pedicle.

pediform, a. pedicle/arem (L. pes, a foot—gen. pedis, and forms, shape), shaped like a foot—gen. pedis, pedigerous, a. pedicle-vis (L. pes, a foot—gen. pedis, and gero, I carry or bear), having feet; furnished with foot-like organs.

foot-like organs.

pedigree, n. pēdi-grē (old Eng. pedigru, a line of kindred: F. pied-de-grue, crane's foot, a her. tree), a list or register containing the line of ancestors from which a person or family is descended; the same list represented in a tabular form.

represence in a sound form, pediment, in pédi-mènt (L. pes, a foot—gen. pedis), the triangular stone ornament stretching across the upper part of a doorway, a portico, or a window; the finishing-stone of the front elevation of a building; the similar erowning ornament of a piece of furniture,

cc. pedipalpous, a pědil-pdl'pús (L. pes, a foot—gen. pedis, and palpo, I feel; padpi, feelers), applied to insects having feelers in the form of pincers, or armed with two claws, as the scorpions—the genus is called pedipalps, padps, or pedipalpi, n. pil. padpi, pediar or pedier, n. pēdiler (see peddie—the proper spelling is pedder), one who travels through the country, or from town to town, with goods sind petty wares for sale; a petty hawker or chapman: pedfery, n. ler-t, goods or small wares sold by pedlars. pedobaptism, n. pēd-do-doptism (Gr. pais, a child—gen. paidos, and baptismos, baptism), the baptism of infants or of children: pedobapt tist, n. -baptist, one who holds the Scriptural character of infant baptism.

tism pedomancy, n. pžd'o-mdn'st (L. pes, a foot—gen. pedis, and Gr. manteta, divination), divination from bhe examination of the lines of the soles of the feet. pedometer, n. pžd.ddm'ž-ter (L. pes, a foot—gen. pedis, and Gr. metron, a measure), an instrument resembling

pennigerous, a. pēn-nifiér-ils (L. penna, a feather, and gero, I carry), bearing feathers or quills. penniles—eee penny, penniner-ee, a. pēn-int-nerva (L. penna, a feather, and nervus, a nerve), in bod, applied to leaves which have the nerves or veins arranged like the parts of a

pennon, pennoncel—see pennant, pennule, n. pén-nul (dim. from L. pennu, a feather), a small feather or division of a feather. penny, n. pén-ni (Dut. penninck; Ger. pfennig, a small coln: Bohem. peniezk, a little piece of money: small coin: Bohem penisek, a little piece of money; Manx, peng, a penny), the original meaning was pro-bably a coin in general; an English copper coin, twelve of which are equal to a shilling; a small sum; money in general; plu. pen'nies, -nts, when number is meant: plu. pence, ptns, when amount or value is indicated: pen niless, a. nt-lés, destitute of money; poor: pen'nilessness, n. nts, state of being without money; penny-wise, sawing small sums at the hazard of larger: penny--liner, a humble contributor to a newspaper, who is paid at the rate of 1d, or 1ld, a line: newspaper, who is paid at the rate of ild, or ild, a line: penny-royal, an aromatic herb: penny-wedding, a wedding where the guests contribute to the festivities and the household outfit: penny-weight, a weight of 2 grains troy; penny-worth, good value; a bargain; a small quantity, pennile, a periodi (L. pensile), hanging—from pennile, a periodi (L. pensile), hanging; suspended above the ground.

deo, I hang: It pensile), hanging; suspended above the ground.

pension, n. pēn'shān (L. pensio, payment—gen. pensionis—from pendo, I weigh out: It pensione: F. pensionis, an annual allowance of money from the public purse, or from a private person, without an equivalent in labour or otherwise—generally in consideration of past services; pdnyi-dny, a French boarding-house or school: v. to grant an annual allowance of money to: pen sioning, imp.: pen'sioned, pp. -shānā: pension; a pension: a. the chief municipal magistrate of a Dutch town: pen'sioner, n. -dr, one who receives a pension; a discharged soldier who receives a pension; one of an honourable hand of gentlemen attendant upon the sovereign; at Cambridge or Dublin, as student of the second rank who pays for his own board and other charge—at Oxford such a one is a commoner. pensive, a. pēn-sto [L. penso, I weigh: It pensivo; Pensive, weighing, pondering, or considering in the mind: thoughtful and sad, or melancholy: pensively, a. d. if. pen stowns, n. -d. s., the state of being gloomy and thoughtful; serious depression of spirits. pensive, he mind: pond.

pent—soe pen.
pent—soe pen.
pent—soe pen.
pent, pent, pente, pente, pente, pente, pente,
pente, pente, pente, pente, pente, pente,
pente, pente, pente, pente, pente, pente, pente,
pente, pente, pente, pente, pente, pente, pente,
pente, pent

ties.

pentachord, n. pēnitā-kalord (Gr. pente, five, and chorde, a string), a musical instrument of five strings; a system or order of five sounds.

pentacle, n. pēnitā-ki (It. pentacolo, a talisman, a charm), a figure composed of two equilateral triangles intersecting each other so as to form a sixpointed star, used with superstitious import by the astrologers and mystics of the middle ages.

pentacoccous, a pēnitā-kibi-kibi (Gr. pēnte, five, and kokkos, a kernel), having or containing five seeds or grains.

grains,
pentacrinus, n. pēn-tāk'rī-nās, also pentac'rinite,
n. rī-nāt (Gr. pente, fivo, and krinon, a lily), in geol., a
genus of iliy-shaped tossil animals having a five-sided
stalk—a living species is still found in the Indian seas.
pentadactyl, a pēn-tāt-dēk'tāt (Gr. pente, fivo, and
aktetulos, a finger or toe), having fivo fingers or toes;
having a structure resembling five fingers.
pentadelphous, a pēn-tāt-dēk'rās (Gr. pente, five, and
adelphos, a brother), in bot, having the stamens arranged in bundles or divisions of five, five, and gonic,
a corner or angle, a figure of five sides and five angles
—if equal, it is called regular. If unequal, irregular;
pentagonal, a. -daf-ōnāt, also pentagonous, a. -dafōnās, having five corners or angles: pentag onally,
ad. -di.

pentagraph, n. pën'id-graf (Gr. pente, five, and grapho, I write), an implement for enlarging or diminishing copies of drawings—see pantograph.

pentagyn, n. pėnidė, fin (Gr. pente, five, and gent, s man or female), a plant whose flowers have five pixils or five distinct styles: pen'tagyn'isa, a fis-tor, also pentagnous, a pėn-ldj'i-nas, having ire pixils or styles.

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platils or styles.

pentabedron, n. pēn'id-hē'drön (Gr. pente, five, sa hedra, a seat or base), a solid figure having fire equasides: pen tahe'dral, a -hē'drāl, also pen tahe'dras, a -hē'drāl, also pen tahe dras, a pentahexahedral, a pentahexahedral, a pentahexahedral, a pentahexahedral, a case), exhibiting five ranges of faces, one above another, each range contain-

ing six faces g six inces, pentamerous, a. pēn-tēm'ēr-ās (Gr. pente, five, and eros, a part), in bot., composed of five parts; having ne elements of the floral whorls five in number, or multiples of five: pentam'era, n. plu. -er-d, in zod., a section of the beetle tribe having five joints on the tarsus of each leg: pentam'eran, n. -er-an, one of the

pentamera, n. pēn-tāmiē-ier (Gr. pente, five, un metrom, a measure), in anc. poetry, a verse of five fect: adj. having five metrical feet. pentander, n. pēn-tām-ier (Gr. pente, five, and ome, a man or male—gen. andros), a piant of the class pen-tand dria, dri-da, characterised by hermaphrodit flowers with five stamens: pentandrian, a. dri-da, also pentandrous, a. dris, having five stames. pentangular, a. pēn-tāng-gul-ier (Gr. pente, five, and La angulus, a. corner), having five corners or angles. pentapetalous, a. pēn-tārp-tid-lais (Gr. pente, five, and petalon, a. petal, having five petals or flowe-leaves. pentapyllous, a. pēn-tāf-tī-lais (Gr. pente, five, and

pentaphyllous, a. pên-tê/têl-lûs (Gr. pente, five, and phullon, a. leaf), having five leaves, pentarchy, n. pēn-têr-kî (Gr. pente, five, and arok rulo), a government consisting of five persons, pentaspermous, a. pēn-têt-spēr-mūs (Gr. pente, five, and sperma, seed), contaning five seeds, pentastich, n. pēn-têt-stik (Gr. pente, five, and sticks, a verse), a poem of five lines or verses, pentastyle, n. pēn-têt-stik (Gr. pente, five, and sticks, a column), an edifice having five columns in frou. Pentateuch, n. pēn-têt-tik (Gr. pente, five, and steuchos, a book), the first five books of the tôl Teisment: pentateu chal, a. -tū-kāl, pert. to the Pentateuch

couch.

Pentecost, n. pën'iè-kist (Gr. pentecoste, the fifich
Pantecost, n. pën'iè-kist (Gr. pentecoste, the fifich
Pantecost of the Passover; Whitsundies: pantecoste, the fifich
pentecoste, n. pent'hoïse (F. pente, a slope, and Est,
pent-house, n. pent'hoïse (F. pente, a slope, and Est,
posse: old Bing, penties; F. cappentis, a sloping shell
It. pentice, any bending or down-hanging, a shell
standing out aslope from the main building; pant
root, a roof whose slope is wholly on one side.
pentite-coe pantile.
pentite-coe pantile.
pentite-slope is wholly on one side.
pentite-slope is bending out aslope from the main building; pantilepentite-slope pantile.
pentite-slope pantile.
pen contains

contains.

penuit.

p

nes, the state or quanty of being penurious; a sordul disposition to save mone, foot-soldier in India: Sp. peon, a foot-soldier in India: Sp. peon, a foot-gen, pedis: in India it has assumed the form of penne, an ernad-boyl, one travelling on foot; a foot-soldier in India; a native constable; a day-labourer; in Sp. Amer., one bound to forced labour; a pawn at chess.

peony, n. pē'ō-nī (L. pœonia, so named after its dispense).

pelvimeter, n. pēl·vimitier (L. pelvis, a basin, and a. metron, a measure), an instr. for measuring the limensions of the pelvis, a basin: Gr. pellis, a dish r bowl, the bony cavity forming the lower part of the pelvis, a basin: Gr. pellis, a dish r bowl, the bony cavity forming the lower part of the internal or cause; pelvis, a pelvis, or or rain of the internal or pension, a pension-bon (a N. Amer. word), meat as into thin siloes, divested of fat, and dried in the san; cured meat dried to hardness, then pulverised and mixed with fat, and sometimes raisins, and afterward compressed, used on long journeys of exploration, or during long sea-voyages.

penphygus, n. pemificulas (Gr. pemphis, a blisterpen, pemphigos), in med., an eruption on the skin of alisters of various sizes.

pen, n. pēn (L. penna, a feather: It. penna; F. penne,

a pound or enclosure), a small enclosure for sheep, fows, &c.; a coop; a reservoir for water; v, to confine in a pen or in a narrow place; to coop; to incage; penning, inp.; penned, pp. pehd, followed by up, shut up in their pen, as poultry; pent, pp. peht, consed or crowded into a narrow space.

penal, a penal (L. paradis, penal-from pana, suffing, pain; It, penale: F. penal), that punishes; that hours or inflicts punishment; used as a place of punishment; penally, ad. 4t. penalty, n. pendid, thy unishment inflicted by law, either on the person or by a money fine; a forfeiture for non-payment or non-compliance; fine or mulet; pen'ance, n. dns, voluntary or imposed pain or suffering, as punishment for faults, or as an expression of penitence; pains and penalties—see under pain.

sealties—see under partes.

Penates, n. plu. pē-nā/tē. (L. Penates, the Penates, from penātes, within), the household gods of the anc.

Jonans, worshipped in the inner parts of each dwel-

Somans, worshipped in the inner parts of each dwelling.

panean, n. pēns, the plu, of penny, which see,
penchant, n. pēnŋsahdnơ (F.-from pencher, to incline), inclination; decided taste.
penchant, n. pēnŋsahdnơ (F.-from pencher, to incline), inclination; decided taste.
pencli, n. pēnsul (I. pensicilium, a small tail, a painterabrush or pencli—from penis, a tail: Sp. pēncel: F.
paceau, a pencil), a thin strip or thread of plumbago
or black-lead, or other substance, generally enclosed in
acwer of soft wood, and pointed at one end, used for
whiting or drawing; a small fine brush used in paintlag; the art of drawing; a collection of rays of light
sourceging to, or diverging from, a single point: v. to
wide, mark, or sketch with a pencil; to delineate:
pacilling, imp: adi, drawing or marking with a
pencil; n. the act of sketching or painting; the work
of the pencil or brush; a sketch: pen cilled, pp.
sill; adi, marked or painted with a pencil: having
pencils or rays; radiated; in bot, marked with lines
scall; capentil, or having the appearance of a hair
scall; or energy of the pencil or a local
scall or energy of the pencil or a mostal
case having a pencil
scall for one; pencil or having the appearance of a hair
scall; or one; pencil or having the appearance of a hair
scall for one; pencil or having the appearance of a hair
scall for one; pencil or pays of light, in ortice, an aggregate
scallection of rays of light, in ortice, an aggregate
scallection of rays of light, in ortice, an aggregate
scallection of rays of light.

sencelleform a constilictory of the residual pencil p

st collection of rays of light, radiating from, or con-tending to, a common point, penciliform, a. pen-siti-falorm (L. pencilium, a pencil, and forma, shape), pencil-shaped, pendant, n. pen-dant, hanging, pending), anything hanging by way of ornament, as an ear-ring; a wooden or stone ornament hanging from a roof or celling; a streamer or piece of buning worn at the mast-heads of vessels; a hanging apparatus from the roof for gas, generally ornamental; pen danta, n. plu. dants, in the near-st, two pictures, statues, groups of sculpture, or engravings, which, from their similarity of subject, size, form, &c., can be placed together with due regar-ing, which, from their similarity of subject, size, form, &c., can be placed together with due regar-les symmetry; pen dently, ad. dir, hanging; projecting; jutting over: pen dently, ad. dir, pen dence, n. -dens, also pen dency, n. -dens, suspense; state of being mudecided; penden'itw, a. -fie, applied to the portion

of a vault placed between the arches of a dome, usually enriched with sculpture: pending, a. pēnding, yet undecided; hanging in supense; not terminated; prep, during; during the continuance of.
pendulous, a. pēn-du-lis (i. pendulus, hanging—from pendeo, I hang downwards: It, pendulo: Sp. pendulo), hanging; swinging; oscillating; in bot, inclined so that the apex is pointed vertically downwards—applied to owness that hang from the upper part of the ovary; pen dulouness, n. n. n. so pen dulous; pendulous; pendulous, the pendulous pendulous, as the pendulous pendulous pe

side, as in a clock; compensation-pendulum, a clock-pendulum in which the effects of the changes of temperature on the length of the rod are attempted to be a consideranced by the difference in the expansion of heavest consideranced by the difference in the expansion of heavest consideranced by the difference in the expansion of heavest considerance by pendulum in the considerance of the considerance of

one of the secret offices of the court of Rome: adj. relating to the rules and measures of penance.

penman and penmankhip—see under pen 1.

pennant, n. pėnnant, also pennon, n. pėnnom (E.
pennon: it. pennone: Sp. pendon, a pointed flag, formerly borne at the end of a lance—from L. penno, a feather, a wing: it. pinnoa, the flat flap of anythingi, a long piece of coloured cloth divided into two parts, and pointed at the ends, hung at the mast-head or yard-arm-ends inships of war; a small flag: pen non-cel, n. sell (it. pennoncello, a little plume or feather), a small pennon, as of a spear or lance.

pennate, a pėn-nat, also pinnate, a pin-nat (it. pennotus, feathered—from penna, a feather of wing) in bot, feathered—from penna, a feather of wing, in bot, feathered—from penna, a feather of wing, in bot, feathered—from penna, a feather of wing, in bot, feathered—from penna, a feather or wing, in both, feathered—from penna, a feather or wing.

m or, reathered—applied to realises that are arranged on opposite sides of a common peticle.

penniform, a. pei:ni:/dicrm (i. penna, a feather, and jorna, a shape; shaped like a quill or feather; in anat, applied to muscles of which the fires passed out on each side from a central kendon.

It. peresne), a plant whose leaves generally perish annually, but whose root and stem survive for more than two years: adj. lasting through the year; flower-ing for several years; perpetual; uncessing: peren'nially, ad. -lt.

perennibranchiate, a. pērien-ni-brāngiki-at (L. perennis, lasting, and Gr. brangchia, gills), applied to certain inferior amphibians in which the gills remain

certain inferior amphibians in which the guis remain throughout life. But II. perfectum, to render perfect, perfect, a perfett (L. perfectum, to render perfect, to complete—from per, thoroughly, and facto, I make: It, perfetto; F. parfait, perfect), complete throughout; not defective or blemished; having all that is requisite to its nature and kind; completely skilled or in-formed; not liable to er; pure; blannless; in gram, applied to the tense of a verb which signifies an action than to rest time but connected by the continuance or formed; not liable to err; pure; blameless; in gram, applied to the tense of a verb which signifies an action done in past time, but connected by its continuance or effects with the present: v. to complete; to finish thoroughly; to raise to a perfect state; to instructurily; to make wholly skilful; perfecting, impr. n. the rendering or making perfect; in printing, the taking of the impression from the second form of a sheet; perfected, pp.; perfecter, in printing, the taking of the impression from the second form of a sheet; perfecte; perfectible, a. per, Pett-i-bl, capable of being made perfect; perfectible, a. per, Pett-i-bl, capable of being made perfect; perfectiblity, n. buil-th, capacity of becoming or being made perfect; a quality, endowment, or acquirement of complete excellence, or of great worth; perfectional, a. dl, made complete; perfectionain, n. sten, the doctrine that moral perfection is or can be attained on this earth; perfection, n. sten, the doctrine that moral perfection is or can be attained on this earth; perfectively, ad. perfektit, in an error of perfection; perfectively, ad. perfektit, in an error of perfection; perfectively, ad. perfektit, in an error of perfection; perfectively, ad. perfektit, in an error of perfection, in music, a complete and agreeable close in the harmony; a perfect chord, in music, a complete and agreeable to the ear; perfect number, in arith, a number equal to the sum of all its divisions; to perfections, in the highest degree of excellence, perfidus, false, faithhighest degree of excellence.

highest degree of excellence.

highest degree of excellence, the perfidus, a ber-fiditus (L. perfidus, false, faithless; perfidic, perfidy—from per, without, from the notion of going through and leaving, and fides, faith: L. perfide; E. perfidel, false to trust or confidence reposed in; treacherous; proceeding from treachery; faither deated; perfidually, ad. 4f. perfiduousness, n. nes, also perfidy, n. per-fi-di, violation of faith or trust reposed in; treachery; faithlessness, perfoliate, a. per-fo-fi-di (L. per, through, and folium, a leaf: F. perfolich, in bot, applied to a leaf with the lobes of the base so united as to appear as if the stem ran through is.

with the lobes of the base so united as to appear as if the stem ran through it.

perforate, v. periforate (I. perforatum, to bore through-from per, through, and fore, ibove or pierce: It. perforare: E. perforer, to pierce with a pointed instrument; to make holes by boring or pressure: perforating, imp.: perforated, pp.: adj. bored or pierced: per forator, n. 4er, an instrument that pierces holes: perforate, a. 4er, an instrument that pierces holes: perforate, a. 4er, an instrument that pierces holes: perforate, a. 4er, and instrument passing through: perforate, a. 4er, having power to perforate.

perforate.

perforce, ad. per-fors' (I. per, by or through, and force), by force; violently.

perform, v. per-folium' (old Eng. perfourn, to compete: F. parfournir, to consummate, to perform-from par, through, and fournir, to furnish, to complete), to execute theroughly or completely; to do; to carry out; to complete; to achieve; to act a part; to play on an instrument; to represent or act a part upon the same; performing imp., n. act done; act of violent performing imp. n. act done; act of violent performing imp. and the perfor or, one who makes an exhibition of his skill, as on an instrument of music, or on the stage: perform able, a. d-bl. that may be done; practicable: perform ance, a. d-bl. that may be done; practicable: perform ance, a. d-ms, the carrying out or completion of a thing; an acting on the stage; an entertainment provided at any place of amusement; something written or produced; something done; a feat or exploit, perfume, n. pérfume (F. perfume, It. profume, any perfume or sweet smell—from L. per, theroughly, and have a freet affects and the stage of t

scent: v. pēr-fām', to fill or impregnate with a swel or grateful odour; to scent: perfuring, imp.: n. he act of one who perfumes a thing; process by which anything is perfumed; perfumed; pp. -fumd; adj. scented or impregnated with perfumes; perfuring, -fill-mer, one whose trade is to make or sell perfunes and other articles of the toilet; perfumes; n. -mer, perfument in general; the articles sold by a perfuner; perfur matory, a. -met-fer-t, that perfumes perfunertory, a. per-fungheier, it. perfunctories, perfunctor, discharged, performed; it. perfunctories Sp. perfunctor), disconly with the view of getting through duty dose carelessly or superficially; perfuence; perfunctorly, ad. -f-lik: perfunctoriess, n. -mes, negligent performance.

ance.

perhaps, ad. pēr-haps' (I. per; F. par, by, and Eng.
hap, luck, chance), by chance; possibly.

Pert, n. pēr'ā (Pers. perd), in Pers. myth., a spiritud
being; an elf or fairy.
peri. pēr'ā (Gr. perd), a Greek prefix signifybg
around; about; near; with.
perianth, n. pēr'ā-danth, also perianthium, n. dothi-tim (Gr. peri, around, and anthos, a flower, in
bot., the external floral whorls which surrousd te
stamens and pistil—in this sense including calyx and
corolia.

stamens and pistil—in this sense including calyx ast corolla.

peribolos, n. pē-rō-i-lōs (fir. peri, around, and beās, I cast), in anc. arch., a court or enclosure with a wall; the wall which surrounds a temple.

pericardium, n. pēri-katr-id-im (fir. peribardis, being round the heart—from peri, round, and kords, the heart; it. pericardo); the meanism which surrounds or encloses the heart, periards, n. pin. di-d, the two surfaces of the heart, one chast and correct the corollar of the pericardial, and the perit is the pericardium; and perit is the pericardium; pericardias, n. dapert, to the pericardium; pericardiis, n. peribards di-fis, the inflammation of the membrane which surrounds the heart.

a yellow gem, supposed to be the topat of the ancients

perfectant—see under periced, periges, n. perife, also perige um, n. felin (P. periges, n. perife, also perige um, n. felin (P. periges, n. perige, the perige-from Gr. peri, about, and gr. the earth, that point in the winti of the moon, or of a planet, which is nearest to the entre opposed to opages: perige an, a. jela, pert. to the periese.

perigee.

perigene, n. për4-gön (Gr. peri, around, and go

a parent, or game, a woman), a term applied to floral savelopes; a synonyme for perianth, especially when reduced to a single floral whorl: perigratum, n.peri-sai-tam, in bot, applied to the covering of the pistil in the genus Carox: perigraous, a pē-riji-nās, grow-tag en some part that surrounds the ovary in a flower -applied to the corolla and stamens when attached to the calyx.

spided to the corolla and stamens when attached the cally, the cally, the cally, a period of the members of a dark-grey colour, an ore of manganes members of a dark-grey colour, an ore of manganes period of the spide of the sp

and.

paritymph, n. për't-Emf (Gr. pert, around, and L.

tympha, water), the limpid fluid secreted by the serous

membrane which lines the osseous labyrinth of the

senhrane which lines the osseous labyrinth of the set. In the control of the set of of the

periodontal, a. per't-6-dont'al (Gr. peri, around, al odous, a tooth-gen. odontos), surrounding the

periosci, n. plu pěrit-d'et, also per'ioccians, n. plu, -isht-laux (Gr. periotkos, a dweller around—from peri, suund, and oikko, l. dwell), the inhabitants of the arth living in the same latitudes, but in longitudes

differing by 180 degrees, so that when it is moon with the one it is midnight with the other. periosteum, n. péri-los-té-din (Gr. peri, around, and them, a bone), the fibrous sensitive membrane immediately covering the bone: per'ios' teal, a. -dl, relat-ing to or connected with the periosteum: per'iosti'tis,

ag to or connected with the periosteum; per josatus, 1.4ffs; inflammation of the covering membrane of the bone: per los tracum, n.4fd.kim (Gr. ostrakon, a shell), the membrane covering shells, peripatetic, n. per ipd 46f k (Gr. peripatetikos, a walker about, belonging to the Peripatetics—from peri, around, and potco, I tread or walk; a follower or disciple of Aristotle, who walked about as he tagget or disputed in the Lycoum in Athems; a great walker;

reactions in the Lyceum in Athens a great walker frostically, an interact teacher or preacher; adj, also par fracted fail, a. -16tt-16tl. walking about, as Ariatotle did while be taught; port. to Ariatotle, his system, or followers: per fracted fails, n. -16tt-16tm, the philosophy of Ariatotle.

partphary, n. ph-1th-16t-1(Gr. periphereta, a circumbrence-from pert, around, and phero, I carry: F. peripheret, the circumference of a circle, ellipsis, or other regular curvilineal figure: peripheric, a. ph-1th-16t-16th, pert, ba peripheret, a. peripheret, as constituting one; in bot., peripherical is applied to an embryo curved so as to surround the abounce, following the inner part of the covering of

the seed: peripheral, a. per-if-er-al, pert. to a per-

interpolarias, a per voras, para vara-phery, periphrasis, n. pēr-tf-rd-sis, also periphrase, n. pēr-tf-rdz (Gr. and L. periphrasis, circumlocution—from peri, about, and phrazo, I speak: F. pēr-iphrase), the use of more words than necessary to express an idea; circumlocution: per iphrase, v. to express the sense of one word by means of severat; per iphrasing, imp.; per iphrased, pp. -frasd: periphrastic, a. pēr-tf-frasi itk, also per iphrasical, a. -tf-kdl, expressing the sense of fewer words by more; circumlocutory: per-iphrasically, ad. -tl.

some of lewer words by more; circumocutory; per-iphra'steally, ad. 44. peripneumonia, inflam-neumony, in. -m²mö-ni (Gr. peripneumonia, inflam-mation of the lungs—from peri, about, and pneumonia, a lung), inflammation of the lungs; pneumonia, which

peripolygonal, a. pēri-pō-līgiō-nāl (Gr. peri, around, and Eng. polygonal), in crystallogruphy, having a great number of sides or angles.

numoer of sides of angies.

peripteral, a. per-ip-ter-di (Gr. peri, around, and
pteron, a wing), winged all round; surrounded by a
single range of columns; peripterous, a. per-ip-ter-dis,
feathered on all sides; periptery, n. per-ip-ter-dis,
peripter, n. per-ip-ter, a temple or edifice surrounded
by a wing or asise formed of columns exterior to the

by a wing or assic brinch of comments of building, periscian, a për-ishi-i-du (Gr. peri, around, and skid, a shadow), having the shadow moving all round in the course of the day: periscians, n. plu. -dns, talso perisci, n. plu. për-ishi-i-t, a mane given to me inhabitants of the polar circles, whose shadows move the starting times of the vear describing circles. round at certain times of the year, describing circles

during the continuous of the year, describing circles during the continuous of the year, describing circles periscope, n. pdr*k.skop (Gr. peri, around, and skope. I view), a view on all sides, a general view; per incop'ic, a. skop'ik, viewing on all sides—a term applied to spectacles with concavo-convex glasses, constructed to increase the distinctness of objects when viewed obliquely.

perish, v. për'ish (F. perissani, perishing—from perir, to perish; L. pereo, I am destroyed, I perish), to wither and decay; to lose life or vitality in any manner; to come to nothing; to be lost eternally; per'ishing, imp.: adj. having a tendency to perish; losing life; passing away; per'ished, pp. teht: adj. destroyed; dead: per ishable, a. d.bl. per'ishableness, n. -bl-nes, the being liable to decay or destruction; per fishably, ad. -bl. per'ishableness, n. -bl-nes, the being liable to decay or destruction. tion

perisperm, n. pěr'í-spérm (Gr. peri, around, and sperma, a seed), the innermost envelope of the seed; the albumen or nourishing matter stored up with the

embryo in the seed.

perispheric, a përit sfërik (Gr. peri, around, and sphaira, a sphere), having the form of a ball; globular.

perispore, n. pēr-is-pòr (Gr. peri, around, and Eng. spore), the outer covering of a spore. peristaltic, a. pēr-is-di-itie (Gr. peristalticos, drawing together all round—from peri, around, and telio, 1 send), a term applied to the peculiar worm-like notion of the intestines by which their contents are gradually forced downward; spiral; worm-like: per-istal'ideally, ad. -td-it. per-ister'id (Gr. peristera, a. pigcon), a mineral of a greyish-white colour, exhibiting, when properly cut, a bluish opalescence like the changing hues on a pigcon's neck.

nues on a pigeon's neck.

peristome, n. pērist-ióm (Gr. peri, about, and stoma,
a mouth), in bot, the ring of bristles situated around
the orifice or mouth of the seed-vessels in mosses; the
simple or double membrane closing the mouth or
opening in the theca of mosses, which membrane becomes divided into a definite number of lamines,
termed teeth, after the removal of the lid in the ripe

peristrephic, a. perit-strefik (Gr. peri, around, and repho, I turn), rotating or revolving—applied to the

srepho, I turn, rotating or revolving—applied to the paintings of a panorama, also per istylium, n. etc. turn (Gr. peristulon, a gallery with pillura—from pert, around, and stulos, a column or pillar), a range of columns around the interior of a building or square; a building surrounded with columns.

perisystole, n. peri-sisticle (Gr. peri, around, and sustole, a drawing together), in the beating of the heart, the interval of time between the systole or con-traction, and the diastole or dilatation of the heart.

perithecium, n. pěřít-thě:shi-üm (Gr. peri, around, and theke, a box or case), in bot., the envelope surrounding the masses of fructification in some fungi and lichens; a conceptacle in cryptogams, containing spores, and having an opening at one end.
peritomous, a pěř·ti-mis (Gr. peritomos, cut off all round about—from peri, around, and temno, I cut or cleave), in mis., cleaving in more directions than openitomous, a peritomous, n. pěř·ti-th-měi (Gr. peritomotom, ma. also peritomoum, n. pěř·ti-th-něi (Gr. peritomotom, mat is stretched round or over—from peri, around, and teino, I stretch), a thin membrane which lines the whole internal surface of the abdomen, and envelops more or less completely the several parts of the viscers, retalning them in their proper places, and at the same time allowing them to move freely when required: peritoraél, a. něid, pert. to the peritomeum; peritomit is, n. nīidis, infammation of the peritomeum; peritoraél, a. něidi, round—from peritomeum; peritoraél, a. něidi, round—from peritomeum; also, a chat both can be moved by a rope passing round the wheel; one of the mechanical powers, called the wheel and exit.

peritropal, a peritroipal (Gr. peri, around, and trope, a turning), rotatory; circuftous; in bot., applied to the axis of a seed perpendicular to the axis of the pericarp to which it is attached.

the pericarp to which it is attached.

periwig, n. per-tively (a corruption of F. perruque,
a lock or tuft of hair, a wig: Dut. peruit; Ger. perrucke, a wig, a kind of close cap formed of an intertexture of false hair, worn by men to conceal baldness; a wig or peruke: w. to dress with false hair:

per'winging, imp.: per'wingged, pp. wigd.

per'winkle, n. per-tivenyiel (F. pervenche; L. and It.

pervinca, the plant pertwinkle—from L. vincio, I bind
about, a creeping or binding plant—probably se called
from its growth being similar to a tangled mass of

periwinkle, n. për'i-ving'iki (AS. pinewincla, the pinwinkle: Soot, peerie, small, little, and AS. wincle, a whelk), a small whelk; a small shell-fish or sea-small, having a turbinated shell.

snall, having a turbinated shell.

perjure, v. pérjéor (L. perjurium, a false oath—
from per, through, and juro, I swear), to swear falsely;
in a court of justice, to swear to as truth that while
is known to be false: perjuring, imp.: perjured, pp.
jeörd; add, having sworn falsely, as a witness in a
court of justice—usually followed by a pron. and
soft, as, he prijured himself; perjurer, n. er, one who
add, as the prijured himself; perjurer, n. er, one who
of giving false evidence in a court of justice when put
on eath

of giving false evidence in a court of justice when put on eath.

perk, a. perk (W. perc, trim, neat; percu, to trim, beart, and the smarten), smart; trim: v. te make trim or smart; to hold up the head with affected smartness: perk ing, imp.: perked, pp. perk! perky, a. perk!, pert; jaunty; trim—same as pert, which see.

permanent, a. per'man. perk!, permanent, remaining, enduring—from per, through, and maneo, I remain or last: th. permanente: F. permanent, of long continuance; durable; continuing in the same state without change; the permanent, a. 4f. per manency, n. nh. st, also per manence, n. -neae, continuance in the same state without change; the state of the same state without change; the state of the same state without change; the state of permanent way, the bed or superstructure on which the rails are laid in a finished railway.

permaske, v. per'me. del (L. permeatum, to pass through or penetrate and pass through as substance without to pass through the pores of a body; per meating, imp.; per'meated, pp.; per'meation, n. -de'abin, the cast of passing through the pores of a body; per meating, imp.; per'meated, pp.; per

from their extensive development in the government of Perm, in central Russia.

permission, n. per-mish'an (L. permissio, leave-from permissiom, to suffer to pass through-from per, through, and missum, to permit or allow to go: It. permissions: F. permission), leave, licence, or liberty granted; allowance: permission, and this permission is the permission of the permiss

dering; granting liberty; suffered without hindrane; allowing by statute, but not enforcing; permistrily, ad -8: permistrily, ad -8: permistrily, ad -8: permistrily, at -8:60, that may be permited or allowed; permistrily, ad -8:6.

permit, n. pei/snit (L. permittere, to let through, le allow-from per, through, and mittere, to let go, the send; it. permittere; F. permettere, a written licence or permission by the custom-house authorities, shoring that the duties on certain goods that are removed have been paid; leave; v. per-mit, to allow without command; to give leave or liberty to without authorising or approving; to concede; permitting imp: permitted, pp.

permute, v. per-mit! (L. permutare, to change or alter completely—from per, through, and miss.)

rising of approving; to concode: permit ting, mp.: permitted, pp.
permitted, pp. per-mill" (L. permitter, to change of alter completely—from per, through, and mills, I change: II. permitter: F. permitter, to change the musting, time permitter of things: permitters of things: permitters of things: permitters of the permitter of the permitter, permitter of the permitter, permitter of the permitter, proghooded, in bot., thickly covered with woolly matter, becoming powders externally.

in bot., thickly covered with woolly matter, becoming powdery externally, peroneal, a. pêr-ō-nê/all (Gr. perone, the fibula or small bone of the legl, belonging to or lying near the fibula, as certain muscles connecting it with the fost, peroration, n. pêr-ō-nê/ashan (I. peroratio, the faishing part — from per, through, and oratio, a speech the concluding part of an oration or of a speech the concluding part of an oration or of a speech peroration of the peroxide, that oxide of a base which invalually and person proportion of oxygen; peroxidise, v. -dat, to oxide to the utmost degree.

perpenden, n. pēr-pēn/dēr, also per pent-stone [F.

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perpender, n. per-pender, also per'pent-stone [f. perpending—from per, through, and pen, the face of wall), a large stone in a building reaching through wall and appearing on both sides of it; a through wall and appearing on both sides of it; a through

wall, a large stone in a building reaching through wall and appearing on both sides of it; a through band; a coping-stone, oping-stone, oping-stone, oping-stone, oping-stone, a plumb-line—from per, through, and peaded laws, a plumb-line—from per, through, and peaded laws, a plumb-line—from per, through, and peaded laws, a plumb-line—from per, through and peaded laws, a plumb-line—from per, through and peaded laws; it perpendiculars is perpendicular, a line standing at right angles on another line; per pendicularly, ad. 40: per pendicular ty, n. 407 40. 41; pendicular ty, n. 4

indennite period of time, sometime, in one of, in one of, perplex, v. pêr-plêks' (L. perplexus, very much entangled or twisted together—from per, thoroughly, and plexus, twisted, interwoven: F. perplexe, perplexed, to make intriacte or difficult; to puzzle; to distract; to confuse; to distress with suspense or anxiety: perplexing, imp.: ad, troublesome; embarrassing: perplexed, pp.-plêks'; adj. entangled;

le a building.
n. për-rë ki-ër (F.—from perruque, a

der, n. pēr-röliker (F.—from perruque, a smaker.

pēr-rī (L. pirum, a pear: F. poire), the ferhen pēr-sēlkoi (F. persicol—from L. persicum, hiquor favoured with peach-kernels.

le, v. pēr-sē-kai (L. persicol—from L. persicum, hiquor favoured with peach-kernels.

le, v. pēr-sē-kai (L. persicol—from per, thoroughly, and secutus, folruned; sequi, to follow: F. persicuter, to, to pursuse closely or harassingly; to afflict as account of religion; to pursuse with conlightity; to harass or annoy with solicitapostunity: per-secuting, imp. a. harassing
ymjustly, particularly for religious opinmeans: per-secutien, p. a. harassed and
y the enmity of another: per-secutor, n.
wwho persecutes; one who pursues and
nether unjustly: per-secution, n. kā-sā-tīr,
harassing or punishing another unjustly;
affileting or destroying on account of adheparticular creod-per-secutive, a. kā-tīr,
particular creod-perdistinguished,—in the early Church, by the sacctitransfer creot-pertertransfer creot-pertransfer creot-perpertransfer creot-pertransfer creot-pertransfer creot-pertransfer creot-pertransfer creot-pertransfer creot-pertransfer creot-pertransfer creot-pertransfer creot-pertransf

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**Perisat-from per, thoroughly, and rict, severe: It. perseverare: E. perseverare: p. perseverare: p. perseverare: p. perseverare: p. p

a high level: Persians, n. plu. perishanz, sculptured male figures used instead of

pa, n. pēr'sī-fideh (F.), light talk treating all rith banter.
con, n. pēr-sim'um (an Indian name), an
e and its fruit.
v. pēr-side (I. persistere, to continue stead-im per, through, and side, I stand: It. per-persider). In antique steadily in any hostim per, through, and siste, I stand: It, per-persister), to continue steadily in any busi-urse commenced; not to give over; to per-raist ing, imp.: persist'ed, pp.: persist'ence, iso persist'ency, n. -thr.st, steady perseve-what has been undertaken; constancy in-design; perseverance; obstinacy persist'ed, in the perseverance; obstinacy persist'ed, and the perseverance; obstinacy persist'ed, and the perseverance; obstinacy persist'ed, and the persist'ed, and the persist'ed, and the persist'ed, the persist'ed, and the persist per

In persona: F. persona, a mask, a character,
It. persona: F. personne), a human being;
had; the body; one's self; one; a living
a representative; character in a play; in
a of the three states of a verb as modified by tive, representing respectively the speaker, a is speken to, and that which is spoken of; y of the noun or pronoun which modifies the irm applied to each of the three beings of the per sonable, a. -d-bl, of good appearance; : per sonage, n. -dj, a man or woman of or distinction; exterior appearance; an in-per sonal, a. -dl, pert. to men or women, the per sonal, a. -dl, pert. to men or women, per peculiar or proper to him or to her; applying directly to one's character or conduct; exterior; in grum, denoting the three persons of the verb; movable, not real; personally, ad. -H, in person; not by representative; particularly; per sonal ity, not by representative; particularly; per sonal ity, not by representative; particularly; per sonal ity, not individuality; reflection upon distinction of personal individuality; reflection upon distinction of personal individuality; reflection upon distinction of the private actions or character; personal dentity, in meta., our sameness of being at every stage of life, of which consciousness gives us the evidence; personal pronoun, in grum, one of the pronouns, I hou, be, she, it: personal representatives, the executors or administrators of a person deceased; per sonalise, v.-dl. t₂, to make personal; per sonalise, mp.: personalise, pp. -t.zd. per sonality, n. -dl. t₃, personal estate; per sonate, a. -dl, in bot, a form of monopetalous corolla where the orlice of the tube is closed by an initiated projection of the threat, the whole resembling a gapling mask; v. to assume the character of plying directly to one's character or conduct; extean initiated projection of the threat, the whole resem-bling a gaping mask; v. to assume the character of another, and in such a way as to pass for that person; to counterfeit; to feign; to play a fictitious character: personating, imp.: personated, pp.: adj. counterfeit; intitious: personaten, n...ter, one who assumes a fic-titious character: personation, n...shūn, the act of assuming the character of another: personify, v. per-sonity, t. to ascribe to a thing the sentiments, actions, or language of a human below; personifying attents.

incitious: personator, m.-ter, one who assumes a ficitious character: personation, n.-shin, the act of assuming the character of another: personify, v. personition; to ascribe to a thing the sentiments, actions, or language of a human being; personifying, imp.; personified, pp. fd.: personifien, n.-fl-to, ne who personifies: person lifea tion, n.-fl-to-shin, the act of personifying; in rhet, the investing of things with the conduct and actions of human beings: personnel', n.-nel' (F.), the persons employed in any public service: in person, by one's self; not by representative: the person, the body.

The person, the body.

The person in the person life, the perspectum, to look the conduct and actions of human beings: personnel', n.-nel' (F.), the personel', Sp. perspectum's, to look the person, the body.

The person is the perspective of the person life, and person look the conduct and actions of the person look.

The person is the perspective of the person look the conduct of the person look the person look

n. that which persuades; an incitement: persua'sive-ly, ad. -sie-li: persua'siveness, n. -nes, the quality of being persuasive: persua'sory, a. -sir-l, having the power or tendency to persuade: persua'sion, n. -zhun, the act of persuading; state of being per-suaded; settled opinion or conviction; a religious sect

being persuasive: persua sing, a. ser, maring, mepower or tendency to persuade: persua-siden, n.
-thin, the act of persuading state ended; settled opinion certain creed or system: persuaded; settled opinion certain creed or system; persuaded; settled opinion certain creed or system; persuaded; settled; settle

attracting each other.

pertuse, a per-tis', also pertused', a -tist' (L.

pertusus, perforated—from per, through, and tusems,
to beat: F, pertuse, full of small holes—from pertus,
a hole), punched; perforated or pierced irregularly;
in bot, having slits or holes: pertusion, n. per-tison
tion, the act of piercing; the hole made; a perfora
tion.

tion.

pertussis, n. pêr-tûs-sês (L. per, thoroughly, and tussis, a cough), hooping-cough.

peruke, n. pêr-dê (P. perruque—see periwig), a wig:
peruked, a. -dêt, covered or fitted with a wig:
peruka, n. pêr-dê (P. perruque—see periwig), a wig:
perula, n. pêr-dê, also perule, n. pêr-dê, plu, peruls, -dê (L. perula, a little pocket), in bot, a sac
formed in some orchids by the prolonged and united
bases of two of the segments of their perianth; the caplike covering of buds formed by the abortion of their
outer leaves.

outer leaves.

peruse, v. pēr-ōz' (L. pervisum, to look through, to examine—from per, through, and L. visum; F. viser, to look at, to visw, to read with attention; to read through: perusang, imp.: perusang, pp. pēr-ōzd': perviser, n. zōr, one who reads with attention, as a book: peru'sal, n. đ-zd, the act of reading; the careful examination, as of a book.

Peruvian, a. pēr-ōvi-dn of or pert, to Peru: n. a native of Peru: Peruvian balsam, a thick brown liquid of a fragrant odour and pungent bitter taste, the product of a tree of S. Amer.: Peruvian bark, Jesuit's bark; the bark of several cinchona-trees of Peru, much used in medicine in various preparations: Peruvine, n. pēr-ō-ōvin, a light oily fluid obtained from the balsam of Peru. sam of Pern

pervade, v. per vad' (L. pervadere, to spread through, to penetrate—from per, through, and vado, I go), to

pass or spread through the whole extent of a thing; to be diffused through every minute part; pervading, imp.: perva' eded, pp.: perva' eive, as -ed-sie fl. per-vasum, to pass or spread through), tending or able to pervade: perva sion, n. -2-bis, the act of pervading or

pervade: perva'slon, n. -zhūn, the act of pervading or passing through. -perversum, to overturn, to overthrow-from per, thoroughly, and versum, to turn It, perverso; F. pervers, perverse, stubborn; untrad-able; obstinate in the wrong; petulant; versious; perversely, ad. 4: perverse neas, n. -nes, also perversely, ad. 4: perversely perversely dispoi-table to the course; perversely, n. -shan, the sion from the true intent or object; perversus, as

act of perverting; change to something worse; diversion from the true intent or object; perverting, a six, tending to corrupt or pervert.

pervert, v. per-vert (IL. pervertere, to overtum, to overthrow—from per, thoroughly, and verte, I turn:

IL. pervertere: F. pervertery, to corrupt; to turn from the true use, and, or purpose: n. per-vert, one who has changed to the worse—generally aid of one who is believed to have changed from the true religion to a false one, or to a corrupt form of the true pervertishes, or pervertible, a. -bbi, capable of being perverted. verted.

verted.

pervious, a pervit is (L. pervius, having a passes
through—from per, through, and via, a way, that
may be penetrated by another body or substance; almitting passage; penetrable by the mental sight: prviously, ad. 4: per viousness, n, -nes, the quality of
admitting a passage through,
pesade, n. pe-sade (F. pecade, motion of a borse in
riding—from peser, to weigh, the motion of a borse
raising his fore quarters without moving his had
feet.

pessary, n. přís'sir-i (It. pessario: F. pessaira, s small instrument made of gutta percha or waxed lines introduced into the vagina for supporting the mouth

the uterus.

pestimist, n. pisisi-mitai (I. pessimus, the word, one who holds that everything existing is for the worst—thus opposed to optimist.

pest, n. pisi (I. pestis, a deadly disease; it. and F. peste), any pestilential disease; anything destructive or very mischievous; bane: pest-house, an infirmation roughly of the pesting of the pesting pesting of the pesting pesting of the pesting pesting or sticky), to trouble; to annoy; to encumber; to harass with little vexations: per tering imp: pestered, pp. 4erd; pestirer, n. er, he or that which pesters.

which pesters.

pastiferous, a pēs-tif-ēr-ūs (L. pestis, a deadly disease, and fero, I carry), bearing or bringing pestillence, moral or physical; malignant; destructive: pestirerously, ad. 41.
pestilence, n. pēs-ti-tēns (L. pestilens, abounding in plague, noxious; pestilentia, an infectious or contagions disease—from pesties, a deadly disease: L. pestirens.

ous disease—from pestis, a deadly disease: It pestilenta: F. pestilence, any contagious and malignato
or mortal disease; the plague; anything sweepingly
destructive: pestilent, a .dent, destructive to health
and life; noxious to morals or society; corrupt; pestilently, ad .dr. pestilentia, a. .dens.destructive to health
and life; noxious to morals or society; corrupt; per
produce a postilence or an infectious disease; destrocpestilen, pest or pestil (I. pistilium, the pestle of
a mortar: It. pestello), that with which anything is
pounded in a mortar.

pestle, n. pess or pess the possible of the pestle of the

petal, n. pāt'āl (Gr. petalon, a leaf—from petannumi, I spread out; It. petalo: F. petale), in bot, the leaf of an expanded flower; one of the separate parts of a corolla or flower: pet'alled, a. did, also petalaped, a. having the slape of a petal: petallorm, a. petali-faisorm (Gr. petalon, and L. forma, a shape), also petalodd, a. petal-dojud (Gr. petalon, and eidos, a form, having the form of a petal: pet'allne, a. did, pet to a petal repetaline, a. did, in the petalog of the pet

alimellar structure in one direction: pet alous, at disnombling a petal.

Petard, n. pétdird' (F. petard, a cracker—from peter,
to break wind, to crack), a short piece of ordnance of a
blishape, formerly used for bursting open gates, destoying bridges, &c., by explosion—a bag or bags of
supowder are now found to be as effective: petardir, n. petd-dr-der', one who had the charge of a petart,
brianus, n. petd-drs (L. petasus; Gr. petasos, a tra"bling hat or cap), the winged cap of Mercury.

Petechize, n. plut-pétdird' (H. petacotia), in med.,
Peple or dark-red spots which appear on the skin in
ours of a malignant type: petechial, a. pétdék-t-di,
peted; characterised by the appearance of petechie.

Peter-pence, n. péter-pens, an annual tax on evermee, formerly paid by the English to the Pope on
surnas day.

positions of a malignant type; petechnia, a pticki-di, butted; characterised by the appearance of petechnic. Peter-penes, no picker-penes, an annual tax on every lease, formerly paid by the English to the Pope on Senses, and the property of the property

substance resembling paraffine, obtained by distillation from the petroleum of Rangoon.

petrophiloides, n. plu. petro-fi-loi/dez (Gr. petros, a stone, phileo, I love, and eidos, appearance), in geot, fossil cones from the London clay, so named from their resemblance to those of the existing genus of ornamental shrubs called petrophila, pô-troi/ti-d.

petrosal, n. pô-tro-sal (l. petrosas, full of rocks—from petra, a rock), the dense and solid mass of bone forming a part of the temporal bone, and entering late the base of the skull; the ear-capsule bone in a fish: petrosa, a. pô-tri-sk, hard; stony in anat, ap plied to the portion of the temporal bone in which the internal organs of hearing are situated: petrosal nerve, a branch of the vidian nerve.

petrosilex, n. pô-tro-si-léks (L. petra, rock, and

nerve, a tranen of the yidian nerve, petrosilex, n. pétrosilex's like ki. petra, rock, and sites, flint), rock-flint or hornstone: petrosilici'ous, a. s-i-itsh-is, consisting of or containing petrosilex, petriosat, n. petriosat, petriosat, petrosilex, petri, little, petry, and Eng. coaf, a loose inder garment worn by females: petrosicost government, female rule; dominion or petriosat government, female rule; dominion or nettiloger or mattif, fedicate (E. petri, little, mean nettiloger or mattif, fedicate (E. petri, little, mean

influence of a woman.
pettifogger, n. pêtit/fog'pêr [F. petit], little, mean, and old Eng. fog, to resort to mean expedients; Ger.
fog, convenience, opportunity, a lawyer who is employed in small or mean business: pet'tifog'ging, a conducting inferior or mean law business: playing the part of a pettifogger; pet'tifog'gery, a. -ger-t, the practice or the acts of a pettifogger; tricks; quibbles.
pettilly, pettiness -see petty.
pettitoes, n. plu. pêtit-tog (Norm. petots, little feet), the toes or feet of a plg; sportively, applied to the human feet.

human feet.

the toes or feet of a pig; sportwely, applied to the human feet.

petto, n. petto, it, petto, the breast—from L. pectue, the breast, the breast; in petto, in secrecy; in reserve, pettish, pettishiny, pettishiness—see pet.

pettish, pettishily, pettishiness—see pet.

pettish, pettishily, pettishiness—see pet.

pettish, pettishily, pettishiness—see pet.

pettish, pettishily, pe

ness.
petunse, n., also petuntse or petuntse, n. pē-tūns',
a fine clay used by the Chinese in their manufacture
of porcelain; kaolin.
Petworth marble, pētiveirth mārbl, a limestone,
chiefly composed of fresh-water shelis—so called from
its being worked at Petworth, in Sussex.
peuce, n. piks, also peucites, n. plu. pū'sils (Gr.
peuce, the pine or fir), the generic name for all fossil
wood which appears to have been absolutely con-

wood which appears to have been assented there.

pew, n. pā (L. podium, an elevated place; Dut.
puye, a pulpit or reading-desk), an enclosed seat in a
church or chapel; v. to fit or furnish with pews; pewing, imp.; pewed, pp. pdd; pew-opener, an attendant in a church who opens the pew-doors for the seat-

holders.
pewit, n.pēluti, also pe'wet—see peewit.
pewiter, n.pēluti (Dut. peauter; It. peltro, pewier),
an alloyed metal composed of tin and antimony, sometimes with a little copper; an alloy composed chiefly
of zinc, tin, and lead, in varying proportions: pew tery,
a.-ter-i, pert, to pewiter: pew terer, n.-ter-er, one who
works in pewier: pewter-pot, a publican's measure
for servine math linuors.

works in pewter-pot, a publican's measure for serving mait liquors. pfallbauten, n. fall-boiothe. Gor., meaning literally pile-dwellings—from pfohl, a stake or post, and bau, a structure or edifice, a term applied by the Swiss to the pre-historic lake-habitations of that country. phacocher, n. fall-beke (Gr. phakos, a wark resem-bling a lentil, and choiros, a hogi, the wart-hog, a pach-drematous animal skin to the hogs. phacotd, a. fall-boje (Gr. phake, a pea or lentil, and cidos, appearance). like a lentil. phacops, n. fall-boje (Gr. phake, a lentil, and ops, the eyel, in god, a widely-distributed genus of trilo-bites having large facetted eyes. phaeton, n. fall-bon (Phaton, in anc. myth., wo

phaeton, n. Jaieton (Phaeton, in anc. myth., son.

cow, boy, foot; pure, bud; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, real,

of Pheebus, who, having received permission from Pheebus to guide the charlot of the sun, conducted it so unskilfully that Jupiter struck him with a thun-derbott, which hurled him headlong into the river Po), an open chaise or carriage on four wheels, having sometimes a small seat behind.

havedman, hadd-kan file schoudslive.

geroot, when hirred min essanding motors the resometimes a small seat behind.

phagedama, n. fajt-defind (Gr. phagedaina, a cancer-from phago, I eat), a spreading obstinate ulcer:

phaged inc, a. define, rapidly desiroying the parts

attacked, as an ulcer.

phalanges, a pla. minips (Gr. phalanges, a line

of battle—gen. phalangal, a. fd-dangod, haso phalanges).

phalanges, a pla. manyos, the small bones of the

fingers and content of the small bones

of the fingers and toes, which are arranged in

nows, one before the other, in front of the wrist and

ankle; phalanger, n. fd-da-fer, a marsupial animal

mhabiting Australia and adjoining parts—so called

from the formation of the hind feet: phalangs, a mong the ana. Greeks, a body of heavy armed

troops drawn up in the form of a deep square and in

close rank and file; any close compact body of men:

plu phalanges, jez, sometimes phalans, s. juli
dangium, ja-dm, or the shepherd-spider.

phalaris, n. fd-d-ris (L. and Gr. phalangion; L.

phalangium, a fd-das-jt-si (Gr. phalangon; the

canary-grass), a small genus of grasses, one of which

the canary-grass, is well known for its seeds, called

phalerope, n. fall-dr-dp (Gr. phalaros, white, having

a white spot, and pous, a footh, a name for several

species of water-fowls having tees with sealloped

membranes.

phanerite serios, fām-dr-d- (Gr. phaneros, evident,

membranes. phanerite series, fan: êr.4t. (Gr. phaneras, evident, visible), in geol., a term sometimes employed to designate the uppermost stage of the earth's crust, consisting of deposits produced by causes in obvious opera-

tion.

phanerogamic, a fan-êr-ō-pām'tk, also phan'ergoga'mian, a -ga'mi-du, also phan'erg'amous, a -go'
muks (Gr. phaneros, manifest, and gumos, marriage),
in bot, applied to those plants which have their organs
of reproduction developed and distinctly apparent,
that is, to plants having coaspicuous flowers containing stamens and pisilis—opposed to cryptegamic.

phantaseope, n -fan-its-skop (Gr. phantaseope,

appearance of motion to agures presented for the purpose,
panatasm, n. fanidam, also phantasma, n. fanidam (R. phantasma, n. fanidam, also phantasma, n. fanidam (R. phantasma, an image), something that appears only to the imagination or to the mind; a vision; a spectre: phantasma, an and, pert to.
phantasmagoria, n. fanidam appearation of people—rather perhaps gorina, I laugh atl, a maginatem with sides, by which figures are largely magnified on a wall or a screen, and made to appear as fin motion: phantasmagorial, a gori-dl, pert to: phantasmagorial phantasmagorial, a gori-dl, pert to: phantasmagorial described, and image, and grapha, I described, a description of celestial appearances, such as rainbows, halos, and the like. the like.

phantastic and phantasy—see fantastic and fan-tasy, phantom, n. fan:tom (Gr. phantasma, an image: It. fantasma: F. fantome: same as phantasm), that

phantom, n. fünitöm (Gr. phantasma, an image: It. fantasma: F. fantome: same as yhantasm), that which has only an apparent existence; a spectre; a fancet vision; an airy spirit.

Annet vision; an airy spirit, pert. to the Pharaohs or to the ane. Egyptians.

Pharisee, n. faritasi (Gr. pharisatos, a Pharisee, rom Heb. parash, to separate), a well-known Jewish sect, strict observers of the letter of the law, and of the traditions of the Elders, and pretenders to superior sanctivy: pharisaic, a. saitk, also pharisaicalness, n. nās, the state of being pharisaic: pharisaicalness, n. nās, the state of being pharisaic: pharisaism, n.-tzm, the doctrines or practices of the Pharisees; the being rigidly observant of the external rites and forms of religion without genuine piety; obedience in letter and not in spirit; hypograsy in religion.

Santon and the said of the caternal rites and forms of religion without genuine piety; obedience in letter and not in spirit; hypograsy in religion.

Santon and the said of the caternal rites and forms of religion, a far-matsuit-kni, also phar maceutical, a far-matsuit-kni, also phar matsuit, a far-matsuit-kni, also phar matsuit-kni, also phar matsuit-kni, also phar matsuit-kni, also phar matsuit pharmatsun, a matsuit-kni, also phar matsuit-kni, also phar matsuit-kni, also phar matsuit-kni, also phar matsuit pharmatsun, a matsuit-kni, also phar matsuit pharmatsun, a matsun pharmatsun, a matsuit pharmatsun, a matsuit pharm

macy, or to the art of preparing medicines: phar-maceu'tically, ad. -4: phar-maceu'tics, n. plu. -4iks, the science of pharmacy, or of preparing medicines; phar-maceu'tist, n. -tist, one who practises pharmacy or prepares medicines; an apothecary. pharmacien, n. -far-mas't-ang (F.), a duly qualified pharmaceutist.

pharmacien, pharmaceutist.

pharmaceutist.
pharmaceutist.
pharmacolite, n. fâr-māk'o-lit (Gr. pharmaka,
poison, and lithos, a stone), a mineral occurring in
delicate silicy fibres of a white or greyish colour-a
native arseniate of lime.
pharmacology, n. fâr-māk-kōl'ō-jī (Gr. pharmaka,
a drug, and loyos, discourse), a treatiss on the litter,
and loyos, discourse), a treatiss on the litter,
gist, n. rich, a writer on the mature and use d'
drugs, or skilled in their use.
pharmacologia, n. fâr-māk-kō-fö-lit (Gr. pharmapharmacologia, n. fâr-māk-kō-fö-lit (Gr. pharmapharmacologia, n. fâr-māk-kō-fö-lit (Gr. pharmapharmacologia, n. fâr-māk-kō-fö-lit (Gr. pharma-

muse, or skilled in their use.

pharmacopoia, n. făr-mal-kā-pā-yā (Gt. pharmakon, a medicine or drug, and poice, I make), a bock
which contains authorised directions for the selection
and preparation of substances to be used as medicines: phar macop olist, n. -kōpi-d-ist (Gr. poke, I
sell), a druggish.

pharmaconderite, n. fis-ma-ko-stdér-té (6r. plur-makon, poison, and sideros, iron), a mineral of various shades of green, inclining to yellow and brown; ar seniate of iron.

pharmacy, n. für md.st (Gr. pharmakon, a medicine or drug), the art of preparing and preserving sub-stances to be used as medicines; the occupation of a druggist.

pharos, n. fār-os (Gr. Pharos, an island in the bay of Alexandria, on which King Ptolemy Philadelphus built a famous lighthouse known by the same name,

built a famous lighthouse known by the same name, a leacon, pharyngeal, a. far-in-jedat (ir. pharusuga, the guller or windpipe: F. pharyngeal, it. far-in-jedat (ir. pharusuga, the guller own, n. pole-). The chemo, I cut), the operation of making an incision into the pharynx, pharings, the pharynx of the country of the pharynx, n. supplementation or a tumour: pharynx, n. supplementation or a tumour: pharynx, n. supplementation of the mouth, and shaped like a funnel, terminating in the geochagus or sullet.

constitution of a timour; pans yaz, 1. 4-shp(z), the back part of the mouth, and shaped like a funnel, terminating in the cosophagus or guilet.

phascolomya, n. fat-kall-5-mis (Gr. phaskolos, a sac or pouch, and mus, a mouse), the wombat of Australia, of which fossil species of very large size have been found in that country in the uppermost Tertlaries. phascolotherium, n. fat-kall-5-the-ri-sim (Gr. phascolotherium, n. fat-kall-5-the-ri-sim (Gr

or grave man; aspec; appearance; transparens green quartz, phaselo, fazzel (Gr. phaselos, a kidney-bean), the French bean or kidney-bean; phaseolites, n. plu, fa-zé-6-tits (Gr. 10thos, a stone), a fossil genus of legu-minous plants.

minous plants.

phessant... fizidnt (I. phasianus: Gr. phasianes,
a phessant... said to be from the river Phasis, in
Golchis, Asia, where these birds abounded, a wellknown wild bird reared and preserved for sport:
phessantry. n. -rt, an enclosure for breeding and
rearing phessants.
phenakistoscope, n. fend-kisito-sköp (Gr. phenakitikos, deceptive, and skopeo, I view), a toy instrument
for illustrating the persistence of impressions on the
retina.

retina.

Phenicine, n. fen'sia (Gr. phoinix, purple-red; F. phinicine, n. fen'sia (Gr. phoinix, purple-red; F. phinicine), indigo-purple or carmine, a powder precipitated by water from a solution of indigo and sulphuric acid.

phenix, n., also phoenix, n. fen'sik it. phenix: Gr. phoinix, a fabulous Egyptian bird), in anc. myth, a bird said to have been able to rise again from its own ashes—used as an emblem of immortality, phenogamian, a fen'o-gaimian, also phen'ogamia, and phenogamia, a fen'o-gaimia, also phen'ogamia, as phanerogamia, fen, which see, phenomenon, n. fenomia-non, plu phenomenon; F. phenomeno, a phenomenon, an appearance of nature, the cause of which is not immediately obvious an unusual appearance; something exceedingly rare; the results of the cause of which is not immediately obvious an unusual appearance; something exceedingly rare;

phenomenal, a fa-nāmiā-nail, pert. to or consisting of phenomena: phenomenally, ad. -nail-li: phenomenology, n. -nail-li: phenomenology, n. -nail-li: phenomena, or a description of them.

phenomena, before probably oid F., lin her., the barbed iron head of a dart.

phenomena, before phenomenally in history of the phenomenal phenomenally before the phenomenal phenomenally before the phenomenal phenomenally before the phenomenal phenomenally before the phenomenal phenomenally before the phenomenally before the phenomenally before the phenomenally before the phenomenal phenomenally before the phenomenally before the phenomenal phenomenally before the phen bottle for holding liquors or medicines; a large glass vessel or bottle: v. to preserve or put in a phial; phialed liling, inn; phialled, pp. did; adj, kepf in a phial. Note.—Viol is not strictly synonymous with phial.—Note.—Viol is not strictly synonymous with phial,—the latter generally implies glass, especially small glass bottles for containing medicines and suchilic; the former may be composed of other materials, as alabaster, agate, &c. Leyden-phial—see Leyden-jar. Phigalian, a. f-pd'i-dn, applied to certain celebrated anc. sculptured marbles, twenty-three in number, preserved in the British Museum, found among the ruins of the temple of Apollo Epikouros, or the protector, in the supposed anc. town of Phigalia, in Arcadia.

Philadelphian, a. Richam Res. (Co. 1978)

Philadelphian, a. fil²d-del²fi-dn (Gr. philos, loved, and adelphos, a brother), pert. to the city Philadelphia: n. an inhabitant of.

nan injabitani of.

philanthropy, n. fil-dn'ithrô-pt (Gr. philos, lovei,
philanthropy, n. fil-dn'ithrô-pt (Gr. philos, lovei,
and anthropys, aman), the love of makind, as opposed
to misanthropys, the hatred of mankind; universal
benevolence; goodwill towards the whole human
race: philanthropic, a. fil-dn-thrôp-tit, also phil'anthrop ical, a. -t-kdt, loving mankind; possessing general benevolence: phil'anthrop ically, ad. -li: philanthropist, n. fil-dn-thrôp-tit, one who loves and
seeks opportunities of doing good to mankind.
philatory, n. fil-dn-tri (Gr. philos, loved, loving), a
transparent reliquary placed horizontally upon four
feet, and used to exhibit bones of asints. &c.
philharmonic, harmony of sound, loving harmony;
designaling
and harmonic, harmony of sound, loving harmony;
designaling

designating a society whose memoers are lovers of music or harmony. philhellenist, n. fit.hdi'lén-ist (Gr. phileo, I love, and Hellenes, the Greeks), a lover or friend of the Greeks, as against the Turks; philhellenic, a. fit'hdi-lén'ik,

pert. to.

philibeg—see fillibeg.

philipple, n. fi-tipitk (after Philip, king of Macedon,
In Greece), one of the orations or speeches of Demostenes addressed to the Greeks against Philip; any

deenes addressed to the oreers against Finity, any discourse or speech full of invective.

Philistine, n. fillistin (Heb. plishihi), one of the sac. inhabitants of the south-western coast of Palestine; in Germany, a term applied to the non-academic

the: in Germany, a term applied to the non-academic perion of a university town, as opposed to the gone; a commonplace, presaic sort of person full of "wise awas and modern instances": Philistinism, n. tem, manners or practices of the (modern) Philistines, philology, n. fits-64; (Gr. philologia, the love of disputing, the love of disputing, the love of disputing, the love of iterature—from philos, loved and logos, a word, discourse), the science of words and the standard of the standard of the love of the standard of the love of disputing, the love of disputing the love of the love of disputing, the love of disputing the love of the love of disputing the love of the lov words and language, applied thus to ethnography and history; a term more usually applied to etymology and grammar: philological, a. /tl/s-loji/s-lodl, pert. to and grammar: philology: philologistally, ad. di. philology. In the philology: philologistally, ad. di. philology. Philomath, n. fit-math (Gr. philos, loved, and manthano, I learn), a lover of learning. Philomela, n. fit-omet (Gr. Philomela, who was changed into a nightingale), a lover of song; the dightingale.

hightingale.

hiloprogenitiveness, n. fil'o-pro-jen'i-tiv-nës (Gr. the faculty common to man and the lower animals,

the facility common to man and the lower animals, the facility common to man and the lower animals, the facility common to man and the lower animals, the chief function of which is to produce the instinctive law of the crief of the crief philos, loved, and the middle part of the crief philos, loved, and solution which investigates the solution of the crief philos, loved, and solution which investigates the chauses of all phenomena both of mind and of matter; the knowledge of things natural and moral founded upon reason and experience; reasoning; course of the new more facilities and the production of the control of the course of the control of the control of the course of the cou

ically, ad. 40: philosophise, v. fu-bs'o-fix, to investi-gate or reason like a philosopher; to moralise; to search into nature: philosophising, inp.: adj. rea-soning or investigating like a philosopher; n. con-sideration or investigation after the manner of a philsideration or investigation after the manner of a philosopher: philosophised, pp. ftxd: philosopher: philosophises philosopher's stone, an imaginary substance said to be able to transmuter or change the inferior metals into gold, and to cure all diseases: philosophism, n. fizm, unfounded or shallow philosophy or sophistry: philosophist, n. fizm, one who practises sophistry: philosophist ic, a. fizm, one who practises sophistry: philosophist ic, a. fizm, one who practises sophistry: philosophist ic, printer, n., also philitre, n. filler (Gr. philitren, philitren, a love charm or potion: It, filter: F. philitrel, a potion intended or adapted to excite love: v. to give a love-potion to; to charm or excite love: v. to give a love-potion to; to charm or excite love: philitrel, philitrel, in philitrel, in, films: sis Gr. philms, a muzzle—from philmod, i bind or draw tight), the constriction of the extremity of the prepue in which it cannot be drawn

extremity of the prepuce in which it cannot be drawn

phis, n. fiz (a contr. of physiognomy), the face or

phis, n. fix (a contr. of physiognomy), the face or visage, in sport or contempt.
phiebitis, n. fiè-bitis (Gr. phirps, a vein in animals—gen. phirbos, and tenno, i cut), inflammation of s vein: phiebotomise, v. fiè-bitiomis, to let blood from a vein: phiebotomise, in mist, one who practises blood-letting; phiebotomist, mist, one who practises blood-letting; phiebotomy n. mist, the operation of opening a vein to take blood from the body.
phiebopteris, n. fiè-bip-tèr-is (Gr. phirps, a vein, and pteris, a fern), in geod, a genus of fossil ferns having their leaflets in contact, and their veins separated from the midrib.

from the midrib,

from the midrib.

phlegm. n. ##on(Gr. phlegma, inflammation, phlegm.
—from phlego, I burn), the thick vised matter discharged by coughing; humour or temperament; coldness; sluggishness; phlegmatic, a. ##o;md*t*lk, also phlegmatical, a. *-kad, abounding in phlegm; generating phlegm; dul; sluggish; heavy; not easily excited in action or passion; phlegmatically, ad. *#i.e., any inflammation or phlegmatically, ad. *#i.e., any inflammatory disease with fever; phlegmon, n. ##o;*mon, inflammatory tumour; phlegmonous, a. *-dis, inflammatory; burning.

phleme, n. flem, another spelling of fleam, which see

phlogiston, n. flo-jis:tôn (Gr. flogistos, burnt, set on fire—from phlego, I burn), according to the theory of Stahl, a supposed principle or pure fire fixed in in-flammable todies, as distinguished from fire of com-

mammanic bodies, as distinguished from hie of com-bustion: phlogistic, a.-lik, partaking of phlogiston, phloridzine, n. flo-ridizta, also phlorizine, n. florid-zia (Gr. phloios, bark, and rhiza, a root), a white crys-talline substance obtained from the root-bark of the

talline substance obtained from the root-bark of the apple-tree, pear-tree, &c.; phioretties, n. fiór-i-tins, and phlorizeine, n. fió-rici-dia, a glucose and gum-like substance found in phioridzine. phiox, n. fióks (Gr. phiox, fiame), a favourite genus of garden flowering-baats, having red, white, or pur-ple flowers, chiefly N. American. phlyotana, n. fiiki-fiond (Gr. phiuktoina, a blister, as that caused by pulling at oars-from phiuzo, I swell over, I hubble up), a rising on the skin; a vessicle, altitle phlyctena; phlycten'ular, a. -u-ler, having the character of a phlycten'ular, a. -u-ler, having the

ittle pnlyctena; pnlyctenular, a. -u-er, having the character of a phlyctena.
phoca, n. fo-ka il. phoca; Gr. phoke, a sea-calf, the seal or sea-calf, an amphibious animal; phocacean, n. fo-ka'se'dn, an animal belonging to the genus phoca; a seal; phocenine, n. fo-ke'nin, a peculiar fatty substance found in the oil of the porpoise, which itself yields phoce'nic acid: phocine, a. fo-ken, a. fo-ken, pert, to the seal tribe.

scal irise. n. fēbūs (L. Phabus; Gr. Phoibos, Apollo), the sun; the Bright or Shining Ona. Phonician, a. fēnki-irds, pert. to Phonicia; n. plu, the inhabitants of anc. Phonicia, renowned as the great maritime and commercial people of the ancient world.

ancient world.

phenicities, n. plu. féint-sits (L. phænix—see
phenix), fossil palm-leaves of the plunate form—so
called from their affinity to the living palm, phænix
dactylifera, daktil-if-ér-a, or date-palm.

phonix—see phonix.

pholadidm, n. plu, fo-ldd'i-dd' (Gr. pholas, living in dens or caves—from pholeo, I lie concealed, the family

in:i-sis (Gr. phuton, a plant, and gennae, I produce), in both, the doctrine of the generation or production of plants; the development of the plant. phytography, n. fi-tog-ref f (Gr. phuton, a plant, and grapho, I write), the scientific description of plants, treating of their character, habits, distribution, functions, and properties: phytograph'ical, a. -to-graf's.kdl, pert. to phytography. phytold, a. fi-tog-disk also phytoidal, a. fi-tog-disk complete phuton, a plant, and cidos, appearance), resembling plants.

nlants

phytolite, n. fi'to lit (Gr. phuton, a plant, and lithos, a stone), in geol., a general term for a fossil

phytology, n. ft.töl'ö-ft (Gr. phuton, a plant, and logos, discourse), the science of the vegetable kingdom; botany; phytological, a ft.tö-löf-i-kdl, pert. phytology; phytologist, n. töl'ö-fist, a scientific bot-phytology; phytologist, n. dil'ö-fist, a scientific bot-phytologist, n. dil'o-fist, a scientific by a scientific by

anist.

phyton, n. ft-ton (Gr. phuton, a plant), in bot., a
name sometimes given to the simple individual plant
as represented by a leaf.
phytonomy, n. ft-ton-to-mt (Gr. phuton, a plant, and
nomos, a law), the science of the origin, growth, and
arrangement of plants.
phytophagous, a. ft-tof-d-gids (Gr. phuton, a plant,
and phago, I eat, plant-eating, applied to animals
that live on vegetable substances; the same as phytivorous.

phytotomy, n. ft-töt:6-mi (Gr. phuton, a plant, and tome, a cutting), the dissection of vegetable organised bodies: phytotomist, n. -mist, one who is skilled in

polytotomy, n. fx'ió-zō'on (Gr. phulon, a plant, and zoon, an animal), a plant-like animalcule, or one living in the tissues of plants: plu. phy'tozo'a, zō'd, also phy'tozo'on, zō'do, al no bot, moving filaments in she antheridia of cryptogams.

placular, a pi-dx'd-de' (L. piaculum, a sin-offering), having power to atone; explatory; that requires exvitation.

pia-mater, n. pt'a-ma'ter (L. a kind mother), the innermost of the three membranes that cover the

piano, ad. pi-dn'o (It. piano, softly, lew-from piano, even, smooth-from L. pianus, even), in music, a direction intimating that the force of the voice or a direction intimating that the force of the voice or the instrument is to be diminished: n. a keyed musi-cal instrument: pianissimo, ad. pi-dn-4s-5-m0, very softly: pianist, n. pi-dn-1s-f-y-i-le, usually contracted into piano (it. piano, soft, and forte, strong—from L. Jortis, strong), a well-known stringed instrument played with the fingers by means of a key-board—so called from its capability of producing soft or strong sounds.

sounds.

plastre, n. pi-ds'tér (P. piastre; It. and Sp. piastra, a thin plate of metal, a dollar), a silver coin used in Turkey and other countries, of variable value, plazza, n. pi-dz'zd (It. piazza; Sp. piazza, a market place—from I. pialys, flat or wide), a square: a considerable open space surrounded by builds or a roof supported by pillars or arches a street of the place of

ings; a pathway under a roof supported by pillars or arches, pibcora, n. pib'ka'orn (W. pib, a pipe, and corn, a horn), in Wales, a musical instrument consisting of a pipe with a horn at each end.
pibroch, n. pe'brôk (Geal. piobaireachd, pipe-music—from piob, a pipe), in Scot, the wild martial music of the bagpipe.
pica, n. pi'kd (L. pica, the painted one, a pie-brid, the magpie; in med, a depraved appetite; a printing-type of a size formerly used in printing the pie or service-book—so called from the appearance of the red or party-coloured initial and other letters so numerously interspersed among the black letter.
picamar, n. pik'd-mdr (L. piz, pitch, and amarus, bitter), a thick, oily, colouriess liquid; the bitter principle of tar.
picaroon, n. pik'd-mdr (L. piz, picaron, a great rogue—from picar, to sting: It. picare, to play the rogue; a robber; a pirate, n. pik'd-dn' (from the language of the picayman, n. pik'd-dn' (from the language of the

picayune, n. pik-d-un' (from the language of the Caribs), in U. S., a small silver coin, value about 34d.

Sterling.

Ficadilly, n. pik'd-diff (old F. piccadille), a high broad-peaked collar or ruff worn in the reign of James L; a street of London, said to have been built origi-

nally by a tailor who had made his fortune by selling piecadillies—hence the name.

piecage, n. pik-kbi from Eng. pick or pitch), money paid at fairs for liberty to break ground for booth.

pick, n. pik (Dut. picken; F. piquer, to pick, is pick; it. picco, a beak; l. picus, the woodpecker W. piq, a point—all having their origin in the imitation of the sound of the blow of a pointed instrument, as fron tool pointed, used in digging; choice; selection; foul matter on type; w. to pluck, as fruit; to separate with the fingers; to pull off or clean; to select or choose; to take up; to gather; to eat by morsels, as topic abone; to pierce; to strike with anything pointed; to open with an instr., as a lock; to sarrike with the filling to the to do, anything nearly or letting the pierce. choose; to take up; to gather; to eat by morsels, astopice abone; to pierce; to strike with anything pointed; is open with an instr., as a lock; to strike with the bill; to rob; to do anything nicely or leisurely: picking, imp: n. a perquisite, usually in the sense of not overhonestly obtained; pounded oyster-shells for gravivalks: picked, pp. pick: adj., piucked off by the fingers; cleaned by separating with the fingers; opened by an instrument; carefully selected, as picked men; picken, n. picker, one who picks: pickaxe, a digrigated pointed at the one end and broad at the other, used in excavating: pick-hammer, a pointed hammer for dressing granite: picklock, an instrument by which locks are opened without the key; the person who picks locks; a superior description of wool; pick-pocket, one who cunningly steals from the pocked of persons in a public place: to pick off, to sepante by the fingers; to take away by an unexpected movement, as the life of an enemy in sharpshooting: bylak now; to select: to pick up, to gather: to pick a bose with any one, to wrangle; to dispute: to pick a bose with any one, to wrangle; to dispute: to pick a bose with any one, to wrangle; to dispute: to pick a bose with any one, to wrangle; to dispute: to pick a bose with any one, to wrangle; to dispute: to pick a bose with any one, to wrangle; to dispute: to pick a bose with any one, to wrangle; to dispute: to pick a bose with any one, to wrangle; to dispute: to pick a bose with any one, to wrangle; to dispute: to pick a bose with any one, to wrangle; to dispute: to pick a comment of a quarred when the pick a bose, and the bose, pickered, n. pickered from pike, which seed, and like: the pickered from pike which seed, and like: the pickered fish of the back.

pickerel, n. ptk'er et (from pike, which see), as pike; the name of several fish of the pike family.

pick: an immer of several in our or pace many, pickeroon—see picaroon, picket, n. piket (F. piquet, a peg, a stake), a sual number of men placed as a guard of observation at short distance from an army; a sharp-pointed salar: v. to fasten to a picket or stake struck in the ground, v. to fasten to a picket or stakes struck in the grounds as a horse; to place or post as a guard of observation pick eting, imp.: pick'eted, pp.: inlying pickets, techments in camp fully equipped, and ready to ure out on any alarm: outlying pickets, detachments as ome little distance from camp for observation, and on the pickets.

some little distance from camp for observation, analy guard against surprise. pickle, n. pik/l Dut. pckel; Ger. pokel, brine), the jet of brine or vinegar for preserving food; plu. vegetabla or fruit preserved in vinegar, &c.; v. to preserve as eason with salt, vinegar, &c.; iv. v. to preserve in preservation of vegetables or meats in brine, vinegar, &c.; the brine, vinegar, &c.; the brine, vinegar, &c.; for preserving certain kinds of food: pickled, pp. pik/ld: &d., preserved in

kinas ei rodei piezates, pp. piezate, apl. preserveu a brine or pickėt (Low Ger. pickė, a plg. pickė, pickė, a cry to pigs, then as a reproach to a child who has got himself dirtied), a mess; a disagrecable position; a position of diffuelty, embarrasament, or disorder; a

a position of difficulty, embarrassment, or disorder; a troublesome child.

picklock, pickpocket, &c.—see tinder pick, picnie, n. pik-nik (F. pique-nique, a picnie-from piquer, to prick, to lard, and nique, a small coln), ori-ginally, an entertainment towards which each guest contributed; now, a pleasure-party on an excursion into the country, aspecially when they carry their own provisions, &c., with them; a kind of small sweet biscult.

provisions, e.c., with them; a kind of sman sweet piterie, a pikërik (L. pieris; Gr. pikros, bitter), bitter, applied to an acid which is intensely bitter, and used extensively in adulterating beer and in dyeing; another name for carbacotic acid.

picrolite, n. pik-ro-lit (Gr. pikros, bitter, and lithos, a stone), a fibrous variety of the mineral serpentino of a leek-green colour, passing into yellow.

picronol. n. pik-ro-lite (Gr. pikros, bitter, and meli, honey), a peculiar substance found in bile.

picrotoxine, n. pik-ro-litek in, also pic-rotoxia, n. 4-a (Gr. pikros, bitter, and Gr. toxikon; L. toxicum, he poison in which arrows were dipped), the poisonous bitter principle extracted from the berries of the cocculus indicus; pic-rotoxia, n. 4-k, pert. to. pict, n. pikt (L. pictus, painted), a person whose body is painted.

Picta, n. piu. pikts (Eacl. pictich, piliferers or pluse. the pits, n. piu. pikts, mits, mits.

A5. pihtas or peohtas, the Picts), supposed to n a tribe of Scythians or Germans who settled orth of Britain in very anc. times: pietish, a of or pert. to the Picts. 6, n. pikt-tie or -chōor (L. pictura, a painting: sra: F. peinture-from L. pictusm, to paint), ness or resemblance made on a flat surface with ness or resemblance made on a flat surface with a drawing; the work of a painter; a repre-n or description in words; v. to paint a resem-fin colours; to form an ideal likeness of; to in a florid or vivid manner; picturing, imp.; d. pp.-hodra; adj. painted; drawn in colours; l. a. pil-tori-ad, pert. to pictures; illustrated ires; pictures-book, a book for children illus-dith pictures; picture-frame, the ermonatual rooms set apart for the exhibition of pictures; liner, one who prepares and fixes the inner sfa ricture. liner, one of a picture.

of a picture.

resque, a pikén-rèsk (F. pittoresque: It. pitpicturesque, pictorial—from L. picture, a picsying that striking kind of beauty which imthe mind on beholding the rough, the rugged,
wild grouped together in nature: striking the
tith great power or pieasure by the natural or
i grouping of objects; romantic: the pictuthe striking and peculiar beauty in certain
gs of objects; pic turesque'ny, ad. 4f. pictu
sess, n. -nés, the state or quality of being pictu-

n. pik'ili, in China, a weight of 100 catties, or also called by the Chinese tan.

1. v. pid'l prov. Ger. pitteln, to meddle with ag or touching: Norm. pitta, to pluck, to pick: a point), to eat here and there a bit; to use of the fingers in doing anything; to do light ling work by small touches: piddling, imp.: adj. trifling; paltry.

24 (contr. from pasite: Gael, piphe, a piel, a beaked flour with something in it or under it, or meat.

pi (F. pic, a daw: L. pica, the painted one, a ans. pika, the Indian cuckoo—see pica), the a party-coloured bird; the old Rom. Cath. ; a party-coloured Bird; the old Rom. Cath.
book; a printer's term for a confused mass of
lebald, a, pri-boloid (pic, and bold), diversified
r, as a piebald horse; plet, n, prie, i, magpie,
n, pris |F, piece, a bit; it, pezzo, a patch, a rag;
z; a bit of anything), a fragment; a part; a
z, a bit of anything), a fragment; a part; a literary or musical composition; a play; a pic-coln; a cannon er single firearm: v. to enlarge coin; a cannon er single firearm: v. to enlarge d by putting on or adding a part; to patch; piec ing, imp. mending; making additions; two things together; lengthening by addition: pp. pest; piec er, n. er, one who pieces; a fac-ad who attends on frames and spindles to join threads: pieceless, a. pestiles, entire; not piece-work, work done and paid for accord-its amount; apiece, ad. d-pest, one by one; of a piece, of the same sort; alike: piece-single: ad. in pieces; in fragments; grad-piece-goods, the principal goods sold by as cotton, shirtings, long-cloths, sheetings, see of eight, a plastre: to pieces, to utter ruin; sout, to extend or enlarge by the addition of more pieces.

nore pieces.

a. pid (from Eng. pie, a party-coloured bird;

t. the painted one), variegated with spots or
of different colours; spotted; piedness, n.
a state of being pied.

a state of being pied.

n. per (AS. pere, a pier: Dut, beere, a pier or rom beuren, to raise, to lift: Swiss, birt, a pier, or mound raised to protect land from the ennents of water—from birren, to raise), the mass ments of water—from birren, to misel, the mass or wood work carried out into the sea, serving maintainent for the protection of vessels, or as applied; a wharf or landing projecting into a solid show-work that supports an arch of a rother building; the solid parts between doors one, &c.: plergians, a glass hung in the space a windows: plergians, a glass hung in the space a windows: plergians, a glass hung in the space a windows: plergians, a glass hung in the space a windows: plergians, a glass hung in the space a windows: plergians, a glass hung in the space a windows: plergians, a glass hung in the space a windows: plergians, a glass hung in the space a windows: plergians, in plu, also pinones, n. plu, pinionest, very pignon, the kernel of the pine-apple—from L. pinus, pignon, the kern

or that which pierces: pier cingly, ad. eing. it: pier-cingness, n. e.e., the power of piercing or penetrating; pier ceable, a. e.e.b., that may be pierced. Pierian, a. pi. eri-i.dn (from Pieria, a. district of Pirace), pert. to the Muses: Pierides, n. piu. eds. the nine Muses-from the patronymic termination ides, meaning literally, the daughters of the district of meaning literally, the daughters of the district of Pieria.

nine Muses—from the patronymic termination idea meaning literally, the daughters of (the district of) Pieria.

piety, n. pi-8-ft (F. piete; It. pieta, piety—from L. pietas, piety—from pius, devout, pious), a constant sense of dependence on the Supreme Being, attended with love and reverence of Him, and a disposition to know and obey His will; reverence of parents and obedience to them, with a constant effort to preserve their honour and promote their happiness—called also find developed them. The second of the proposed to revive declaning piety in the Reformed Churches, but who eventually became violent and fanctical; a term applied to those who make a display of strong religious feelings; a Methodist: Pf'etism, n. tism, the practices, schemes, or teachings of the Pietists: pietis tie, a. tistike, of or pert. to the Pietists: pietis tie, a. tistike, of or pert. to the Pietists: pietis tie, a. tistike, of or pert. to the Pietists: pietis tie, a. tistike, of or pert. to the Pietists: pietis tie, a. tistike, of or pert. to the Pietists: pietis tie, a. tistike, of or pert. to the Pietists: pietis tie, a. tistike, of or pert. to the Pietists: pietis tie, a. tistike, of or pert. to the Pietists: pietometer, n. pi-2-zōm-2-tie; (Gr. piezo, I press, and metron, a measure, an instrument for measuring the compressibility of liquids.

pig, n. pid (but. bigge or big, a pig: Gael. big, little ones—from beog, little), the young of the sow kind; a mame applied generally to swine; one of the oblong masses of cast-fron as first extracted from the ore or head of the proposed proposed of the pigs: to head of the pigs; to head of the pigs; to head of the pigs; pig-face, n. -fas, an Australian fruit having a sweetish and saline pulp: pig-faced, a. fast, having a face resembling that of a pig; pig-headed, a. head-ded, studyldy obstinate: pig-headed, a. head

ed in small rolls.

pigeon, n. pij-iin (L. pipio, I peep like a chicken:
It. pippione or pigione; med. Gr. pipinion, a young
dove, a silly gull: F. pigeon), a well-known bird of
many varieties; the dove; a simpleton; a person
taken in by gamblers: pigeon-bearted, a timid;
frightened: pigeon-express, intelligence transmitted
by a written silp attached to a carrier-pigeon: pigeonfoot, a plant: pigeon-hole, the opening to the nest of
a pigeon; in a case or box frame, one of a number
of small openings for the storing of papers, letters, &c.:
pigeon-house, a dovecto: pigeon-enes, a plant of the pigeon-house, a dovecot: pigeon-pea, a plant of the E, and W, Indies.

piggin, n. pig-gin (Gael. pige, an earthen vessel; pigean, a little jar), a wooden vessel with a handle for holding liquids.

holding liquids.

pigment, n. pig-ment (L. pigmentum, a paint—from
pingo, I paint), any substance used as a paint or
colour; the mucous secretion which covers the iris of
the eye, and produces its various colours; pigment al,
a. ment-al, pert. to pigments.
pigmy, n. pig-mi (L. pygment, a fabled dwarfish race
in N. Africa, said to have been at constant war with
the cranes, and frequently devoured by them: It. and
Sp. pigmeo: Gr. pugmaios; F. pygme, a pigmy, a
dwarf; a person of very small stature; add, very
small in size: pigmean, a. pig-me-din, very small;
like a pigmy. like a pigmy.

sharp iron ends or points: pikeman, a soldler armed with a pike: pike-staff, the pole or shaft of a pike. pilaster. n. pi-lastier (it. pilastro; F. pilastre, a pilaster—from L. pila, a pillar), a square pillar placed on awall, and partly in it. only showing a fourth or a fifth of its thickness: pilastered, a. pi-lastierd, fur-nished with pilasters.

nith of its timeshess; phasecrea, a. prodesert, anniahed with pilasters,
pilch, n. pilch (it. pelliccia; F. pelisse, a furred
cloak; AS. pylca, a furred garment—see pelt), a gown
lined with fur; a piece of flannel to be wrapped about

cnica.

pilchard, n. pilch'érd (the latter part connected with
surd or sardine, a pilchard), a sea-fish somewhat
ke the herring, nearly the sume size, but thicker and rounder.

rounder.
pille, n. pil (L. pila, a pilar, a pier of stone: It.
pilare, to prop up with piles: W. pill, the stem or
stock of a tree, a large stake or piece of timber driven
into the earth to support the foundation of a building
or the pier of a bridge; one side of a coin—so called
from the punch used in stamping the figures; the arms
side of a coin, as distinguished from the head, which

from the punch used in stamping the figures; the arms side of a coin, as distinguished from the head, which was formerly marked by a cross, hence the term cross said pide, as a name for money; in her, one of the lesser ordinaries having the form of a wedge; v. to drivepfles into: priling, imp.: n. the act of driving in piles; a series of piles; piles collectively, as the piling of a sridge; piled, pp. pide; sheet-piling, a series of piles of planks driven edge to edge: pile-dwellings—see falke-dwellings and pfahlbauten; pile-engine, an engine for driving in piles; pile-work, houses or erections of the piles and the piles and piles. Piles of piles are piles and the piles piles of piles are piles and the piles. Piles p

them, and blind-piles when there is none.
pile, n. pil (L. piles, hair: F. poil, hair, nap), hairy
surface; nap,
pileate, a. pill-dt, also pileated (L. pileus, a closefitting felt cap), in bot., having a cap like the head of
a mushroom: pileiform, a. pill-divirm (L. forma,
shape), resembling a hat or cap: pileus, n. pill-dis, in
bot., the cap-like portion of the mushroom bearing the
piller, v. pill-fir (old F. pelfer, goods taken by force;
pelfer, to plunder: L. pilare; it, pelare, to fleece), to
steal applied to petty thefts; to fileh; pill fering, inp;
add, pracising petty thefts; it o fileh; pill fering, inp;
add, pracising petty thefts; n. petty thefts;
pillgrim, n. pill-grim (It. pelegrino; Sp. peregrino;
Ger. pilegr; F. pelerin, a. pilgrim: L. peregrinus, a
foreigner—from L. per, through, and ager, a territory
or district), awandere; a travellette a distance to visit
a holy place, or a place sacred from its associations;
in Scrip., applied to a true Christian who lives in the
world but is not of the world, whose home is in the
better country; pilgrimage, n. pil-grim-di, a Journey
to a distant place for a devotional purpose; in Scrip.

Le journey of life.

to a distant place for a devotional purpose; in Scrip, the journey of life, plifer, a plifer, a plifer, a plifer, a plifer, a plifer, a plifer, and fero, I bear), in bot., covered with hair: plifform, a fatorm (L forma, shape), resembling hairs.

hairs.

pill. n. pil (L. pilula, a little ball—from pila, a ball: F. pilule), a medicine in shape and size like a pea, to be swallowed whole; anything nauscous: v. to form into pilla; to dose with pills: pilling, imp.; pilled, p. pila; pill. mass, the stiff paste or medicated compound out of which pills are formed.

pillage, n. pillin, F. pillage, pillage—from piller, to rob: Sp. piller, to plunder: It. pipliare, to seize: Dan. pille, to pick), plunder; spoil, that taken in war: v. to strip of money or goods by violence; to plunder: to pilliage, imp.: pilliaged, pp. ladi; pillager, n. la-fir, one who pillages. Note.—The original sense of

PIN pill or pillage was that of pilling or peeling, and then

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pill or pillage was that of pilling or peeling, and then to rob or plunder.

pillar, in pillier (R. piller; Sp. pillar, a pillar-peeling, pillar, a pillar), a count of any shape to support; anything that sustains or upholds; a foundation; a support; pillared, a -lévid, having the form of a pillar, or supported by pillars, pillary, a -lévid, having the form of a pillar, or supported by pillars, by pillars, a Turkish disa, consisting of rice cooked with fat, butter, or meat, pillion, n. pill-pin (Geel, pillean, a saddle-clothfrom peall, a skin; Sp. pillon, a skin), a cushion for a woman to ride on behind a horseman; a soft low saddle; the pad or cloth below a saddle next the hores back.

back.

pillory, n. pillor-4 (P. pilors, the pillory, anamefamerly given in France to a ruff or coliar worn by
women around the neck like the board of the pillory
—from prov. F. expitlors, the pillory; espitlers, a
loop-hole, a little window: mid. I. pilloriess, a
scaffold, on which was erected a post or pillar sumounted by a flat board pierced with holes for the best
and hands of the offender, who stood in an ugrigue
position, with his hands and head jutting out ene
side of the flat board; v. to punish with the pillory;
pillorying, junp. pill-6-ing; n. pillering in the pillory;
punishing by the pillory: pill'loried, pp. -id: adj. pil
na pillory.

punishing by the pillory: pursoneu, pp.
in a pillory.

In a pillory and pillory and pillory and pillory and pillory.

pillow in pillo (AS. pyle; Dut. peluse or peulose a pillow—from L. pulevirus, a cushion; t. plane; W. pyle, feathers), a cushion or bag for the head to raise in bed, usually filled with feathers; something that bears or supporte: add, applied to a kind of lack, because made on a pillow or cushion; v. to rest of lay on for support; pill owing, imp.; pillow—block, in sect, add, supported by a pillow; pillow—block, in sect, add, supported by a pillow; pillow—block, in sect, add, a pillow; pillow—asse or pillow—allp, the evening for a pillow; pillow, a. dol, resembling a pillow; soft.

for a pillow; pillowy, a .-loi, resembling a pillow; soft.
pillose, a ptilos, also pillous, a ptilis it. pileas, hary, shaggy—from pilue, hair, in bot., covered will long distinct hairs; abounding in hairs; pilosty, a pilot; hard, the state of being covered with hairs.
pilot, n. ptilot (it. pilota; F. pilote, a pilot; har, pilot, n. ptilot (it. pilota; F. pilote, a pilot; hard, one who compation is to steer ships intended in the compatible of the pilot of

pilous—see pilose.

pimelic, a. pim-èl'ik (Gr. pimele, fat), applied to the roducts resulting from the action of nitric acid dis fatty substances.

fatty substances. pimelite, in pimele, fat, and lithos, a stone), an earthy mineral of an apple or yellowis green colour, with a dull lustre and greaxy feel. pimento, n. pi-mén-ló, also pimen'ta (Sp. pimela). It pimento), also pice or Jamaica pepper, the drie berries of a W. Indian tree: piment, n. pi-mènt, spice or honeyed wine.

or honeyed wine.

pimp, n. piny, a man who provides gratification for
the lust of others: v. to pander to the lust of others:
pimping, imp.: pimped, pp. primpi.
pimpernel, n. pimper-nel (it. and new L. pimpiselfa: F. pimprenelle), a mame given to two species of
flowering annual plants: a little red-flowered protrate plant found in corn-fields; a water-plant; or
of the species, pimpinella, elida, witer-plant; or
pimple, n. pimipi/AS, pinpel; F. pompette, a-pimple; w.
pimple, n. pimipi/AS, pinpel; F. pompette, a-pimple;
W. piemp, a blow, a round mass), a small red swelling
containing matter, on any part of the body; pim pled,
a. pid, covered with or containing pimples: pimple,
a. pid, dovered with or containing pimples: pimple,
a. pid, having pimples; pimpled.

-pli, having pimples; pimpled.

pla, a pin (W. pin; God, pinns, a pin, a pon; Duk

some, a point: L. pinna, a fin, a pinnacle), a short leve of wire pointed and having a head, much in dostic use for fustening articles of dress, dec; anyling that holds paris together; a beg; a short shaft bolt; the central pari; a term express; to make hear; the central pari; a term express; to make hear; pinning, imp.; pinned, pp. pind; pinner, n. pin; are, one who pins; pintle, n. -id, a little pin; a leng iron bolt; pin-case, a case for holding pins; pin-anhon, a case stuffed with a soft material, on which his may be stuck ready for use; pin-feather, a short eather; pin-hole, a very small hole made by a pin; a very small hole; pin-eyed, a a term applied by firster to those polyanthuses and autrellas which display a globular stigma at the mouth of the corolla; pin-maker, one who make pins; pin-tall, a water-fowl; pins pins; pin-tall, a pins; p

virreigners to the Emperor of China, or so one of ms. planfore, n. pin'd-för (an abbreviation of pinned plotter), a losse covering of cotton or linen worn in the not or around the dress of children. planster, n. pindsider (l. pinuster, a wild pine— ton pinus, a pine), the cluster-pine of the south of

Europe, pincers, n. plu. pinisère (F. pincer; Sp. pizcar, to pincers, n. plu. pinisère (F. pince, the tip or edge of the hoof, nippers; an instr. pincer, to prick; pinzas, nippers), an instr. consisting of two parts moving on a pin, for griping, specing, or holding fast; an instr. for drawing out, smalls; the claws of certain animals, as of a beetle eyas; pinch, n. pinsh, a sharp and painful gripe by its ends of the fingers or by pincers, &c.; the mark eyain occasioned by it; the small quantity that can be held between the thumb and forelinger; pressure; the marks of the finger of the pincers of the appression; distress through want: v. to gripe or spaceze between the thumb and a finger; to squeeze or press between any two sharp edges or points so as to pain; to distress; to press hard or bear hard upon, at want; to act with a force to be felt; to spare; to be fingal; pinching, imp.; add, acting as a pincer; niphig; causing pain or distress; n. the act of pinching, squeezing, or pressing; pinched, pp. pinshi; pincher, and experience on who or that which pinches; pinche, to have practical and personal experience of a thing; pinchbeck, pinshi belt (after the inventor a gold-pinchbeck, pinshi belt (after the inventor a gold-pinchbeck, pinshi belt (after the inventor a gold-pinshi pinshi pinsh

coloured variety of brass, an alloy of copper or brass and zinc.

Findaric, a. pin-ddf'ik, after the style of the Greek brie poet Pindar, or in imitation of him; irregular. pine, n. pin (F. pin, it. or Sp. pino; t. pinus; Dut. pina, n. pin (F. pin, it. or Sp. pino; t. pinus; Dut. pin, t. pinus; Dut. pinus, a timber-free of several species characterised by its pinor needle shaped leaves; piny, a. pinus, abounding with pine-trees; pineal, a. pinael or pin-medil (L. pineus, of the pine, piny), pert. to or like the fruit of a pine-tree; pinery, n. mer. 4, a hothouse where pine-apples are raised; piney, a. pinus, abounding with pines; n. a fat or tallow obtained by boiling the fruit of a tree, Vateria Indica, common upon the Malshar coast: pinetum, n. pine-tim (L. pinetum, a. pine, wood), a plantation or wood composed of pine-trees; pinic, a. pinus, of or from the pine, applied to an acid obtained from pine-resin; pine-clad, a., the pinus pinus pine apple, a tropical plant; also its fruit, of a conical shape—so called from the fruit resembling the cone of the pine-tree; pline-barren, a tract of arid land producing pines; pine-time a plant of southern Europe abounding the cone of the pine-tree; pline-barren, a tract of arid land producing pines; medila protuberance of the size of a pea and shaped like a heart, which Descartes supposed to be the seat of the sout. of the soul.

of the soul.

pins. v. pin (Dut. pijne, pain, an ache; pijnen, to
torture: Ger. pein, torture—see pain), to cause to
torture: Ger. pein, torture—see pain), to cause to
tanguish; to droop or waste away under distress or
anxiety of mind; to lose flesh or wear away with pain,
grief, aoguish, and the like: pfining, imp: ad), wasting away: n. a state of languishing or wasting away:
pined, pp. pind; pfiningly, ad. d.
pinenchyma, n. pt.nen-kt-md (Gr. pinaz, a tablet,
and engchuma, an infusion), in bot, a cellular issue of
plauts arranged in a tabular form.
pinfold, n. pinifold Dut. pand; Ger. pfand, a pawn
or piedge: Ger. pfandstoll, a pinfold), a place in which
cattle straying and doing damage are temporarily
confined or impounded; a pound.

pinion, n. pin'yūn (l. pinna, a feather; F. penne or penon; it. pinna, the flat flap of anything; F. pignon, a pinion in wheel-work, the fast join of a bird's wing; the whole wing of a bird; a small wheel with flaps or leaves working in another similarly constructed; v. to bind or confine, as by fastening the wings, or by binding the arms or elbows together; pin'loning, imp.; pin'loned, pp. -yūnd.

pinite, n. pār.lī (from Pini, in Saxony, where first found, an alkaline variety of the mineral loite, of a general term for all fossil wood which exhibits traces of having belonged to the pine tribe.

pinite, n. plu. pinits (l. pinus, the pine-tree), a general term for all fossil wood which exhibits traces of having belonged to the pine tribe.

pink, v. pingk (Low Ger. pinken, to hammer: F. pique, pierce or punch with small holes; to stab; pink'ing, imp.; pinkind, pp. pingkt; pink-needle, a shepherd's bodkin; pinking-iron, a tool for cutting out by a blow scallops at the edges of ribbons and cloth.

pink, v. pingk (Dut. pinken, to wink or leer), to wink pink-ypingk, in pingk (F. pince, a tip or thin point; pinces, the flower pink), a flower of a brilliant colour-so called light-red colour; anything supremely excellent—from the pink being taken as the type of a flower; a narrow-sterned vessel; add, of the colour of pink: pink-root, the root of a species of pink of India, &c., used in medicine: pink-saucer, a saucer having its inner surface covered with a pink-colouring mather, used in medicine: pink-saucer, a saucer having its inner surface covered with a pink-colouring mather, used in medicine: pink-saucer, a saucer having its inner surface covered with a pink-colouring mather, used in medicine as all connected in derivation, the fundamental idea being anything pointed and sharp—see Lathem.

pinna, n. pin-nd, plu, pinna, pin-nd (L. pinna, a feather), a name applied, in science, to the fin of a fish, constructed of pine-wood), an eight-oared light vessel belonging to a large ship; any light vessel navigated with cars

belonging to a large ship; any light vessel navigated with cars and sails. pinnacle, it. pinnacle, n. pinnacle, a battlement—from pinnac, the fin of a fish, a feather, a pinnacle), a slender turret elevated above the main building; the highest point or part of a building: v. to drurish with pinnacles; pin anding, inp. .klmp; pin nacled, pp. .kld: ad, lurnished with pinnacles.

plinacies, pin-accet, pp. -acc. aq. turnaned with plinacies.

plinate, a pin-nat, also pin'nated, a. -na-led (L. pinna, a feather or fin), in bot, a compound leaf having several leaflets attached to each side of a certail rit; feathered, winged or both.

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to certain crabs that have their hinder feet flattened like a fin for swimming, pinnulate, a, pinnulate, a, pinnulate, a, pinnulate, a, pinnulate, a, pinnulate, m, pinnulate, a, pinnulate and pinnulate flower and pinnulate leaf: pinnulate, n, pinnulate,

larger.

pintle, n. pin'tl (see pin), a little pin; a long iron bolt to prevent the recoil of a cannon; (a corruption of pendulum, in the sense of that which is hung—from the pende, I hang, in a ship, a hook on which a rudder is hung to its post.

pinus, n. pin'al (L. pinus, a pine-tree), the systematic name for the pine-tree.

piny-see pine.
pioneer, n. pi'ó-nêr' (F. pionnier, a pioneer; old F.
conier, a foot-soldier—from Sp. peon; F. pion, a day-

labourer, a pawn in chess), one of a company of seldiers trained to work with pickaxe, spade, &c., and employed in the field to clear the road before an army, throw up works, &c.; one who goes before to prepare the way for nother: y. to clear the way for pioneering, imp.: pio

pip, n. pip (Ger. pipps; F. pepie; It. pipita; L. pituta, phiegm, gummy moisture), a disorder of fowls in which a thick slime forms on the tongue and

stops up the nostrils

stops up the nostrils.

pip, n. pip (from Eng. peep; Dan. pippe, to peep, to spring forth), the seed of an apple, orange, and the like; a cherry-stone; the spot or single on a card: v. to cry as a chicken: pip ping, mp.: pipped, pp. pipl; pippin, n. pip*pin, a particular kind of apple—proceduly so called from the pips or spots that generally appear

pippia, n. pippia, a particular kind of apple—profably so called from the pips or spots that generally appear on its sides.

pipe, n. ptp (F. pipe; Dut, peep, a pipe), a large cask generally capable of containing two hids.

pipe, n. ptp (Dt. pipe; Dut, peep, a pipe), a large cask generally capable of containing two hids.

pipe, n. ptp (Dt. pipe; Dan, pee, Ger. pfeife, a pipe), a thin hollow cylinder; a tube; a long tube or cyllinder for conveying water, gas, steam, &c.; a wind nusical instrument consisting of a pipe or tube of wood or metal; the key or pitch of the voice; a tube of clay or wood, &c., of the diameter of a goose-quill, with a turned-up open head, for smoking tobacco; the roll of creditors in the Exchequer: v. to play on a pipe; to send forth a shrill sound; to call by means of a pipe or whistle, as in a ship: piping, imp.; add, weak; feeble, as "the piping-time of peace"; sickly—from the weak voice of the sick; playing on the pipe; boling hot, as water: n. the act of one who pipes; a kind of cord trimming or fluting for ladies' dresses: pipe; p. pipe;

abeliance in poper in the active principle of black peppiratel, n. pt.pt.itrel (It. pipistrello; I. vespertillo, a bath, a species of bat, the analicat of the kind.

pipkin, n. pipista (a dim. of pipe), a cruet; a little pot; an earthen pot.

pippin—see under pip, the seed of an apple.

piquant, a. pickinf (R. piquant, ricking, tart—from piquer, to prick), pungent; sharp; tart; stimulating to the tongue; severe: piquantly, ad. -fi: piquancy, n. pickan-si, pungency; sharpness; severity.

pique, n. pick (F. pique, animosity—from piquer, to prick), slight anger; offence taken; grudge; spite; point; punctillo; term at a game of piquet; v. to displease, offend, or irritate; to touch with envy or jealousy; to pride or value one's self, as on an accomplishment or acquirement: piquing, imp. picking: piqued, pp. pick.

piquet, n. pik-it, another spelling of picket, which see.

see, the content of t

ing on the high seas by open violence; ap like literary theft: piratically, ad. 4t. piroque, n. pirof (F. piroque; Sp. piraque.ad); nally an indian word, a kind of cance consisting the hollowed trunk of a single tree, used in 98 southern and eastern seas; in N. Amer., a nalrow ferry-boat.

pirouette, n. pirof (F. piroquette, properly atuming-wheel-from pied, a foot, and roue, a wheel would, a little wheel), in dancing, a whirling or turning about on the toes; the circumvolution of a horse on theams ground: v. to whirl round, while dancing, on the toe of one foot; pirouetting, imp; pirouetting piscutor, a fisher-from L. piscie, a fab, the privilege of fishing in the waters belonging to another; piscaryia, n. pisciedor, a laso piscatory, a. diri, pettorial, a privilegio of fishing in the waters belonging to another; piscaryia, the piscutor, a last discovery, a. diri, pettorial, a privilegio of fishing in the waters belonging to another; piscaryia, dirich pettorial, a sire in the piscaryia, a last piscaryia, a last piscaryia, a pisciedor, a sire piscaryia, a piscaryia, a last piscaryia, piscaryia, a last piscaryia, piscaryia, a last piscaryia, pisca

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pissophane, n. pisso-fan (Gr. pissa, pitch, and phaino, I seem), a mineral resembling pitch, of an olive-green or liver-brown colour, having a vitreur

olive-green or liver-brown colour, having a vitremistre.

pistachio, n. pista'shi-ō, also pista'cia, n. shi-d'e'
pistache; it. pistachio; L. pistachim; Gr. pistakishi,
a tree of considerable height, common in the south of
Europe, and in the East; also its nut, of the size and
shape of a filbert, greatly esteemed; the nut of a specie
of turpentine-tree; a tree of the genus pistacia; pistacia; pistaline-tree; a tree of the genus pistacia; pistacia; pistaline-tree; a tree of the genus pistacia; pistaline-pistalide prismatic crystals, also granglar, earthy, and in crusta.
pistil, n. pistil (*pistil; it. pistillo, a pistil; L'
pistillum, a pestle-from pinsere, to pound, to crush
in bol., the seed-bearing organ, occupying the centre
of a flower, consisting of an upper part or stigma,
central part or style, and a lower or ovarium, containing the young seeds called ovules; pis tilla ceous,
a. dishie, growing on the pistil; pis tallary, a. dillidred, connected with or pert. to a pistil; pis tillar ceous
a. dishie, growing on the pistil; pis tallar conpistil, and Gr. eidos, resemblance), in bot., an organ
in the higher cryptogams having female sexual functions.

pistol. n. pistil (*f. pistole: It. pistole: a pistol.

pistol. n. pistil (*f. pistole: It. pistole: a pistol.)

tions.

pistol, n. pistôl (F. pistole; It. pistole, a pistolsaid to be from Pistole, in Italy, where invented, a
small firearm, discharged by holding in the hand: v.
to shoot with a pistol: pis toling, inny.; pistoled, pp.
fôld: pistol-shot, within range of a pistol: pistoled, n.
fôld: pistol-shot, within range of a pistol: pistoled, n.
pistole, n. pistôl', a Spanish gold coin, varying in
value, but about 16s. sterling.
piston, n. pistôn (F. and Sp. piston; It. pistone, a
piston-from L. pistum, to bray; bruise, or pound,
the plunger in a pump or steam-engine; a strong
short rod of wood or iron, solid or hollow, with a valve
sitted at the bottom, made to fit exactly the barrel of a
young, or the cylinder of a steam-engine, and to work

pitch of the pitch of the role connecting the platon with the external machinery.

pit, n. pit (AS. pyit, a hole: F. pyita; Dut. pyit, a well—from L. pyitawa, a dug placo; hollow or cavity, more or less deep, made by digging in the earth; the shaft of a mine; any hollow or depression, as on the skin, under the arm, &c.; a snare for wild beasts, consisting of a deep concealed hole in the ground; the lowest and central part of a theatre; the area on which cocks fight; whatever entraps; the grave; the bottomless pit: v. to form into little hollows; to place in a pit or hole; to set against in competition, as in a comparation of the pitch pitch wheels, toothed wheels which work together: to pitch upon, to come suddenly down upon; to fix choice upon.

the choice upon.

pitcher, i.e., pick-ir (F. picket; W. piser; It. pitcro, an earthcap pol, a pitcher; Geal, pipcadh, a pitcher; an earthcap pol, a pitcher; Geal, pipcadh, a pitcher; an earthcap pol, a pitcher; Geal, pipcadh, a pitcher; an earthcap plant, a plant, a native of China and the East picket, and the plant is plant, a native of China and the East which ternainate in hollow vessels resembling water-pitchers, furnished with lids which open and whith, and which are found filled with pure water.

pitcous, a pitcher (see pitcy) deserving or exciting compassion; sorrowful; mournful; in an itl sense, pitcous, a. pitcher, subject of the port of the pitcous, pitcher, p

force; closeness and vigour of though and significant force; closeness and vigour of though and significant force; pith ing, imp.: pithed, pp. pith ing imp.: pithed, pp. pith ing in strength with less, a. -ies, without pith; wanting in strength with less, a. -ies, without pith; wanting in strength with less, a. -ies, without pith; warting in strength with less, a. -ies, without pith; wanting in strength with less, a. -ies, without pith; wanting in strength with less in the less ind

or energy: pithy, a. pith's, abounding with pith: forcible; energetic: pith'lly, ad. st. with energy or vigour: pith'lless, n. -nds. the quality or ratae of being
endowed with energy or vigour; concentrated force,
pitiale, pitier, pitiful, pitiless, &c. -see under
pity,
pittacal, n. pitifald (Gr. pitia, pitch, and kalos,
beautiful), a solid substance of a fine blue colour,
obtained from the oil of wood-tar.
pittance, n. pitifals (It. picianni, F. pitiance, allowance of appetising food, allowance of rood for a single
person: mid. L. piciantia, the allowance of esculents
or appetising food anonk or nun), any small portion allowed or assigned, particularly applied to
money.

money.

jituitary, a. pi-til-l-idr-i (l. pituita, phlegm-from
Gr. piuo, i spit. i k. pituita; F. pituite, phlegm, that
secretes or convey shiem or meus: pituite, n. piti-i-i, phlegm or mucus: pituitous, a. pi-til-i-i-i, consisting of mucus or resembling it: pituitary giand,
a gland situated on the lower side of the brain, supposed by the ancients to secrete the mucus of the notrils: pituitary membrane, the fine membrane lining
the notrils: the nostrils.

irilis: pituitary membrane, the fine membrane lining the nostrils.

pity, n. pit's [R. pitid; It. pitid, pity, compassion—from L. pitts, pity—from pius, devout, pious, compassion or sorrow excited by the distress or sufferings of another; fellow suffering celling; compassion accompanied with some act of charity; sympathy; a thing to be regretted; a thing to be looked upon as a misfortune, as, "the more is the pity"; used in the piu. as, "the bounand pities, pitis"—that is, it is a ting to every much regretted; v. to feel pain affected with pity; pitying, inp.—ting; adj, showing pity; compassionating; pitied, pp.—ti.; pitier, n.—ti., the more pity; lamentable; mournation; pitishle; state of deserving compassion; pit-rid, a. fill, is fill pitishle; the pity, in mentable; mournation; pitishle; thate of deserving compassion; piting, in the pitishle; the pitishle; pitishle; state of being pitishle; the pitishle; showing compassion; pitishle; pitishle; at the pitishle; pitishle

ingly, pityriasis, n. ptt-t-ri-d-sts (Gr. pitura, scurf or bran), a skin-disease in which small thin scales are formed and fall off, unattended with inflammation—called dandriff when it affects children; ptt-yroid, a. -rojed (Gr. cidos, resemblance), bran-like.

piu, ad. pt-b' (It.), in music, a word prefixed to another in order to indicate an increase to its significance; a little; slightly, as più allegro, a little oulcker.

quicker.

pivot, n. piv-tot (F. pivot, the peg on which a door
turns—from pivot, a stake: it. pivoto, a peg), the point
of the pin or axie on which a wheel or body turns;
the end of a shaft which rests and turns in a support;
whom the wheelings are made in the various evolutions of drill: v. to place on a pivot; pivoting, imp.:
pivoted, pp.: adj. turnished with pivots; pivot-gun,
a plece of ordnance which turns on a pivot in any
direction.

pix, n., also pwx. n. othe fl.

a plece of ordnance which turns on a pivot in any pix, n., also pyx, n. piks (L. pyzis, a boxwood box; of; puzis, a box), the box containing the coins selected to be tried by the assay-master whether they are of the standard purity—the process is called pixing, n. piks; ing; in the R. Cath. Ch., the little box or chest in which the onsecrated water or loss; is kept, which the consecrated water or loss; is kept, easily appeased.—From piazo, I quiet or soothe: It, piazolid; the may be appeased or pacific; willing to forgive; easily reconcled; pia cableness, n. -bl. risk; the quality of being piacable or appeasable. Placable, the piazolid; the piazolid; the piazolid; the piazolid; the piazolid; piacable or appeasable. Placable, the quality of being piacable or appeasable. placable or piazolid; the piazolid

portion of space; station or rank; a position occupied and held as a residence; a village, town, or city; occupation or calling; office; lieu or stead; room; estatence; duty; function; a passage of a writing; ordinal relation, as, in the first place; position; a fortified town or post; v. to set or fir; to appoint; to settle; to invest: placeing, inp.; placed, pp. place; no placer, no described town or post; v. to set or fir; to appoint; to settle; to invest: placeing, inp.; placed, pp. placeing, and place; no man, n. mdn, one who holds office under a Government; ocome to pass: to take the place of, to be substituted for; to give place, to make room or way; to yield precedence; to have place, to have a station, room, or seat; to have existence: place-bricks, the outermost bricks in a clamp or kiin, and only sufficiently burnt on one side: place of arms, in wild, an enlargement of the covered way, where bodies of the open of the covered way, where bodies of the place, in force of arms, in wild, an enlargement of the covered way, where bodies of rising ground encompassed with trees where sacrifices were offered, generally to field.

By the place of the place in the defensive, by the place in the place in the R. Cath. Ch., the vesper hymn for the dead.

the patient; in the R. Cath. Ch., the vesper hymn for the dead.

placenta, n. pld.sèn'td IL. placenta, a cake—from for plakous, a flat cake, in anat., the roundish, flat, flesh-like substance in the womb, forming the principal medium of communication between the parent and child, and which, being expelled after the birth, is popularly called the after-birth; in bot., the parent and placenta; n. a mammal having a placenta: placentary, a. pla-sèn'tér-t, pert. to the placenta; n. a mammal having a placenta: placentary, a. pla-sèn'tér-t, pert. to the placenta; same as placentai: n. in bot., a placenta bearing numerous ovules: placentation, n. placenta bearing numerous ovules: placentation, n. placenta dons before and during germination: placentiferous, a. 41/4r-48 (L. fero, i produce), bearing or producing a placenta: placentiform, a. plac-sèn'ti-foirem (L. forma, a shape), cake-shaped.

placer, n. plat-thar or pla-sèn't (Sp.), a gravelly place where goid is found by the side of a river on placid, a. plat-id IL. placidus, gentle, calm—from placere, to please: It. placidus, gentle, calm—from placere, to please: It. placidus, gentle, calm; serene; tranquil; composed: placidly, ad. 4: placiduses, in n. e. a. saso placidity, n. plat-sidit-tis, unruffled state; mildness; sweetness of disposition.

placedermata, n. plu plat-sid-sid-sid-sider-md-tid. also placthe dead.

position. placedermata, n. plu. plaki-6-dier-md-fd, also placeoderma, n. plu. -derms (Gr. plax, a plate, a broad table—gen. plakos, and derma, skin or covering), in gool, a term applied to the bony-plated or bone-encased fossil sishes of the Old Red Sandstone.
placeganoid, n. pla-ki-6-d-n-0-jd (Gr. plax, a plategen. plakos-granos, splendour, and eidos, appearance), in gool, a sub-order of the ganoid fossil sishes, having the head and partity the body protected by large plates, often reticulated.

often reticulated.
placoid, n. plak-öyöd, also placoidean, n. plak-öyöd-ön (Gr. plaz, a plate-gen, plakos, and eidos, appearanes), a term applied to an order of fashes characterised by having their skins covered irregularly with plates of enamel, either of considerable size or reduced to small points—this order includes skates, rays, dogfish, and sharks: adl, pert, to the placoids, plagal, a. platydi (Gr. plagios, oblique, slanting), in music, applied to such compositions as have their principal notes lying between the fifth of the key and its oblave or wellful.

Adjurix (L. plagiorius, a man-io: P. plagiories, to steal from the er; to adopt, without acknow-tings of another: pla giarising, po-read; plagiarism, n. jd-rism, of another man's writings, or a cue's own; literary theft: pla-ces giary, n. -4, one who adopts and others them to the public

o-mat (Gr. plagies, oblique L. a general term applied sell bivalves of the oyster Optobe-tone, one of a group uting the abark, ray, and

the like: pla'gios'tomous, a. -tō-mils, relating to the plagiostomes.

plagics, n. plag (Dut. plage, a wound: Ger. plage, trouble: L. plaga; Gr. plege, a blow), a pestilence, or pestilential disease; anything troublesome or vexatious at the hands of man; any great natural calamity; a state of misery: v. to vex, trouble, or annoy; to afflict with evil of any kind; to perplex; to torture: plaguing, imp. pladying: plagued, pp. plagot: plaguy, a played, pp. plagot: plaguy, a played, pp. plagot: plaguy, a played, evanious: troublesome: plaguity, ad. di. plagueson, a dendy mark or sign.

Jagueson, a plaice—from L. plateson, a lat fish), a flat seasish, which swims on its side, larger than the flounder.

Plaid, n. plad or plad (Gael. plaide, a blanket: Goth.

Paida, a coath, a long and broad stripe of woollen cloth checkered black and white, or in variegated clours, worn loosely over or around the person as an outer garment: plaiding, n. the coarse woollen cloth seed for plaids, blankets, &c.

Plain, a. plan (F. plain; Sp. plano, plain, level-from L. planus, even, level, without ornament or embellishment; homely; artless; frank; sincere; candid; easily understood; not difficult; clear; not lux-urious, as in food; smooth, level, or flat: ad. not obscurely; distinctly: n. level land; a flat expanse-extensive plains in Asia are called steppes, in Africa, deserts, in S. Amer., pumpos and danos, in X. Amer., proxiscs and sevenador. plain ly, ad. -li, in a plain and plain seasing and stranger of the season proxision of the plain; and plain; however, and the limits of an octave; plain-spaking, a frank; open; void of art: n. speaking or acting with openness and sincerity; artlessness: plain-dealing, a. frank; open; void of art: n. speaking or acting with openness and sincerity plain-chart and plain-saalling.—see under plain; to plain spoken, a. rough; speaking with unreserved sincerity; plain-work, ne

a chart constructed on the supposition that the earth is an extended flat aurface; plane-fron, the cutting-iron inserted in a carpenter's plane; plane of defiade, in fort, a plane supposed to pass through the crest of a work parallel to the plane of sight; plane of sight, the general level of the ground on which a work is constructed, whether horizontal or inclined to the horizon; plane-salling, the method of solving, or partially solving, problems in navigation, on the supposition that the path of the ship is described on a plane surface—opposed to spherical satiling, which takes account of the true form of the earth's surface; plane-table, in sure, an instr. or board for drawing plans on the field.

plane-tree, n. plan-tre (L. platanus; Gr. platanus—

plane-tree, n. plan-tre (L. platanus: Gr. platanos-rom platus, broad), a large tree so named from its

plane-tree, mod), a large tree serious planets, broad-spreading leaves.

planet, n. planets (Sp. planets; F. planète; Gr. planets; L. planeta, a wandering star—from Gr. planets; L. planeta, a wander, one of the celestial bodies relanao, I cause to wander, one of the celestial bodies whose wanders whose start of the celestial bodies. planetes; L. planao, I cam movino planao, I cause to wander), one of the celestial bodies inoving round the sun like our earth—the planets whose orbits are within those of the earth are called injective—viz. Mercury, Venus; those without that of the earth superior—viz. Mars, the Asteroids, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune; the smaller planets are called asteroids: planetary, a planieter-i, pert, to the planets; consisting of or produced by planets; revolving or erratic: planetarium, n. planiete-ir-tum, a machine exhibiting figures of the planets, and their relative distances and magnitudes, as also their a machine exhibiting figures of the planets, and their relative distances and magnitudes, as also their motions, by means of internal mechanism—likewise called an overy: planetoids, n. plu planétojds (Gr. planetes, a planet, and ciclo, resemblance), a name given to those small bodies found by astronomers revolving in the space between Mars and Jupiter: planet-strack or -stricken, a affected by the influence of planets, as believed of old; blasted; planet-wheel, a wheel revolving around or within the circumference of another, by which it is kept in motion.

planinstry, n. plan-mi-tric (l. planes, flat, and Gr. metron, a measure), the mensuration of plane surfaces: planinstric, a. plani-metric, also planinstric.

faces.

plantish, v. pidnitsh (i. pianus, level, fiat), to polish
a metallic surface by gentle and equal blows with a
metallic surface by gentle and equal blows with a
smooth-face hammer; to smooth wood: plantishing,
imp.; plantished, pp. 4-bit; plantisher, n. +y, a tool
metallic bassa work a workman. imp.: plan ished, pp. 4sht: plan isner, n. e., a workman used by turners for smoothing brass-work; a workman

imp: planished, pp. 48ht; planisher, n. 4r. a tool used by turners for smoothing brass-work; a workman who planishes. planishere, n. pldni-l-sftr (L. planus, flat, and Gr. sphaira, a sphere), a sphere or globe projected on a plan surface; a map exhibiting the circles of a sphere. plank, n. pldngk (F. planche: Ger. planke; L. plance, a planke, n. pldngk (F. planche: Ger. planke; L. plance, a planke, n. pldngk (F. planche: Ger. planke; L. plance, or lay with planks: planking, imp.: n. a number of lay with planks: planking, imp.: n. a number of lay with planks: planking, imp.: n. a number of lay with planks: planking, imp.: n. a number of lay with planks: planking, imp.: n. a number of lay share, a planked, pp. plance, or lay with planked, pp. plance, imp. lay conceives, hollowed out), flat on one side and conical on the other: planc-conical, a flat on one side and conical on the other: planc-conical, a flat on one side and conical on the other: planco-conical, a flat on one side and conical on the other: planco-sublate, a in bot, smooth and awi-shaped.

Jeant, n. pldns (L. planta, a sprout or shoot; planto, I set or plant: F. plante), an organised living body destitute of sensation; a small vegetable; a herb or shrub; the tools necessary to any trade; the stock, fatures, &c., hecessary to carry on any large concern, as railway planti: v. to put or set in the ground for growth; to set that thay increase, as the germ of anything; to set franky to fax; to settle; to fill or adorn with planti; the tools necessary to carry on any large concern, as railway planti: v. to put or set in the ground for growth; to set that thay increase, as the germ of anything; to set franky to fax; to settle; to fill or adorn with planti; the tools necessary to any trade; the stock, there are the production of timber and small wood; in W. Indies and U. States, a large estate devoted to the rearing of such crops as sugar-cane, coffee, cotton, tobacco, and pepper; a new colony or original settlement: plantine, now tho introduces or dissemin

plantain, n. plant'an (F. plantain; L. plantago, a plantain—from L. planta, the sole of the foot), a common wild plant of several species—one, common to the roadsides and hedgerows, has large ribbed leaves, and produces a thick head of seed. plantain or plantain-tree (Sp. plantano: F. plantain), a tree extensively cultivated in all tropical elimates for the sake of its fruit, which is used as bread. plantar, a. plant'dr (L. planta, the sole of the foot), pert. to the sole of the foot.

plantiar plantlet, plantule, éc.—see plant.

plantigrade, a. plant's-grad (L. planta, the sole of the foot, and gradue, a step), walking on the whole sole of the foot, as a bear: n. an animal that does so. plantity, n. plantait, a well-known dance among the Irish. the Irish.

the Irish.

plash. n. plash (Ger. plantschen, to plash: Dut.

plassen; Sw. plassen, to paddie, to splash), a little

pond or puddie: v. to dabble in water; to make a

noise by disturbing water; plashing, imp.; plashed,

pp. plash; plashy, p. plash; abounding with puddles.

plash, n. plash (F. plesser; to fold or plast young

pranches to thicken a hedge—from I. plessers, to en
weave), a small branch slightly cut and twisted among

other branches; to splice: plashing, imp.; plashed,

pp. plashe,

weave, a small branch slightly cut and tristed among other branches; to thicken a hedge; v. to entwine or unite branches; to spiles: plashing, imp.: plashed, plasma, n. plat-ind (Gr. plasma, a thing moulded or formed, an image or model), the colourless fluid part of the blood in which the corpuscies fluid part of the blood in which the corpuscies fluid part of the blood in which the corpuscies fluid part of the blood in which the corpuscies fluid part of the blood in which the corpuscies fluid part of the blood in which the corpuscies fluid part of the blood in which the corpuscies fluid part of the blood in which the corpuscies fluid part of the blood in which and say fluid plasma, n. plaster, flow, fluid plasma, n. plasma, n. plaster, fluid, plasma, n. plaster, n. plasse, fluid plasma, n. plaster, n. plasse, fluid plasma, n. plaster, n. plasse, fluid plasma, n. plaster, n. plaster, plasma, n. plaster, plaster, plasma, n. plaster, pl

praymo. I write, the act of terming ingures, e.c., in plastero, n. plast'ron (F. plastron, a breastplate), a piece of stuffed leather or other aubstance used by fencers as a protection to the body against thrusts; belonging to the under surface.

plat, n. plat (from plat), straw-plait; a braid: v. to weave; to form by intertexture: plat ting, imp.: plat'ted, np.: plat'ted, np.: plat'ted, np. ref, no who plats.

plat, n. plat' (Ger. plats, an open space: Dut. plot; F. plat; Gr. platus, broad, flat: Bav. platte, a bare spot in a wood), a small piece of flat or even ground; in masonry, a broad flat stone forming a step or landing-place before a door: add, flat or even: plathad, a border of flowers in a garden; a flat rectangular moulding whose projection is less than its breadth. gular m breadth.

n. platian (L. platanus, the plane-tree),

e plane-tree

the plane-tree.

plate, n. plat (F. plat, flat, plain—connected with
flatir, to dash down liquids: Ger. platte, a flat piece:
Gr. platte, lat, level, a body with a flat and extended
surface; a dish; a flat shallow vessel of carthenware,
&c., used at table for eating from; a sheet of medal;
an engraved flat piece of medal, or the engraving
printed from it; a tricles for domestic use in gold or silver (Sp. plata, silver-name originally given to the

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close the intervals between the columns of a building; a movable gallery shaped like an arched waggon, used by besiegers for the protection of their archers. Pluto, n. plo-to (L. Plouto- Gr. Plouton), in the anamyth, of the Greeks and Latins, the king of the Lower World, the husband of Proserpine, and the brother of Jupiter and Neptune: Plutonian, a. plo-to-ini-dn, of relating to Pluto, or to the regions of fire; dark: plutonist, n. -ton-ist, one who refers the formation of rocks and the earth's crust to the action of fire: plutonism, n. -tom, the doctrine or theory of the plutonist: Plutonic, a. plo-to-ini-ii, in geol., applied to igneous rocks found at some depth in the earth, as distinct from volcanic, which are consolidated on the ignous rocas found as some depth in the earth, as distinct from volcanic, which are consolidated on the surface—the Plutonic being more crystalline, and ex-libiting more structure than the volconic. Plutus, n. plôtist (i. Plutus; Gr. Ploutos, the god of riches), in anc. myth., the god of wealth; riches;

wealth, a plóvi-di, also plu'vious, a. -ās (L. plu-viais, of or belonging to rain—from pluvia, rain: It, pluviaie, p-pluviai), of or belonging to rain; rainy; in ged., applied to operations and results that arise from or depend on the action of rain. pluviameter, n. plóvi-daud-ber (L. pluvia, rain, and Gr. metron, a measure), an instrument for receiving

or. meron, a measure, an instrument or receiving and measuring the amount of rain that falls in any locality; a rain-gauge: plu viamet rical, a -d-met-ri-200, perk to a rain-gauge: plu viamet rically, ad -di-plu viametry, n. -dm-d-dr, the art of measuring the rainfall; all the preceding also spelt with of or a before rainfall; all the preceding also spelt with of or a before

locality; a rain-gauge: plu viamet rically, a. d. diplu viam etry, n. -dm.-d-ri, the art of measuring the
rainfail: all the preceding also spek with o for a before
m, as pluviometer.
ply, v. pit (Low Ger. plegen; Ger. pflegen, to take
care of to be accustomed to: F. pfler, to fold, to bend:
ply or, pit (Low Ger. plegen; Ger. pflegen, to take
care of to be accustomed to: F. pfler, to fold or bend:
ply or, pit (Low Ger. plegen; Ger. pflegen, to take
care of to be accustomed to: F. pfler, to fold, to give
to work at; to work; to effer service; to practise
or perform with diligence; to run regularly between
two ports, as a vessol--also said of cabs running for
hire: n. a fold; a plait: plying, imp. n. urgent solicitation; effort or endeavour to make way against the
wind: piled, pp. pfld; piler, n. pfl-r, one who piles:
ply'ers, n. plu. erz, in mech., a kind of balance used
in raising or leiting down a drawbridge--another spelling of pilers: to ply a trade, to exercise or follow a
rade: to ply one's heals, to exercise or follow a
rade: to ply one's heals, to exercise or follow a
rade: to ply one's heals, to exercise or follow a
rade: to ply one with flattery, to keep flattering him.

pnsumatic, a nai-mdt'ik, also pneumat'ical, a. -l.kdl
(Gr. pneumatikos, pert. to breath, spiritual — from
pneuma, wind, air: F. pneumatic; pneumatically,
alt; pmeumatics; to pneumatics; pneumatically,
alt; pmeumatics; to pneumatics; pneumatically,
alt; pmeumatics, poperations of air, and of amiliar
elastic finida: pneumatic trough, a trough, generally
made of wood or japanned tin, having a perforated
shelf, used, when filled with water or mercury, for collecting gases made by chemical operations.

pneumatocale, n. nai-mdt'ob-sel' (Gr. pneuma, air or
wind, and leels, a tumour), in surg., a tumour or distension filled with flatus or air.

pneumatology, n. naimatics; the science of decrine of mind
or spiritual existences; is treatise on them: pneumatological, n. dol-of-sel' (Gr. pneuma, air,
mation flued with water or mercury

pnyx, n. nlks (Gr. pnux), the place of general memby of the anc. Athenian people, who were celestated for their love of news and gossip.

poach, v. poch (old F. pocher, to thrust or dig out with the fingers—land was said to be poached when it was trodden into holes by heavy cattle: F. pocher, to brinses see poke 1), to intrude or encroach upon the grounds of another to stead or plunder, especially game; to take game by unlawful means; to plunder by stealth; its make soft by bolling slightly, as eggs broken and pound among boiling water, or cooked with butter; poach fig. imp.: a. trespass in pursuit of game; the employment of a poacher; poached, pp. pochf: adj. stolen; slightly boiled or dressed, as eggs broken among boiling water: poach fig., one who stealis game: poach; a. d. we and soft, as land; swamply: poach iness, a design state of being were and soft, as land; swamples. poachines, and the state of being were and soft, as land; swamples. poachines, a poach of the poach of

lossii grass-like leaves; a genera term iso pock, n. pôk (Dut. pocke, a pustule or bubble, as di morbid matter on the fiesh; Ger. pocke; AS, pock, pock, the small-pox; F. boucke, a bubble), a pustuler small bubble on the skin full of morbid matter is an

small bubble on the skin full of morbid matter in an eruptive disease, as the small-pox; pecky a plot infected with small-pox; full of pocks: pock-mes, 4-nes, the state of being full of pocks: pock-mes, 4-nes, the state of being full of pocks: pock-mes, 2-nes, the plat or scars left by the small-pox; peck-pitted, a marked by the scars left by small-pox pocket, pok-et (p. pock-et), non-pock-mes, and pound or bag state-but, pok-et (p. pock-et), a small pound or bag state-but or inserted in a garment; in bulkiards, one of the nets that receive the balls; a certain quantity or tained in a bag, as of hope: v. to put or concell is pocket; pock eting, imp.; pock etid, pp.; pock-etid hold; pocket-book, a case containing a memorial bulk of the pocket-book, a case containing a memorial dium-book, loose papers, &c.; pocket-glass, a putall-looking-glass; pocket-handkerchief, a mptin of a fine cotton carried in the pocket for use; pock-knife, a knife with one or more blades while fed his distribution of the pocket-money, money allowed for seaknife, a knife with one or more blades which field into the handle: pocket-money, money allowed for consional or petty expenses; pocket-picking, the at of practice of stealing from the pocket; pocket-picking, the at of practice of stealing from the pocket; pocket-picking, a flask of liquor carried in the pocket; pocket is familion, a flask of liquor carried in the pocket; to pock in insult or an affront, not to resent it or seek reduce poco, ad. polic (i.t.), in music, a term indicating the time or movement, and signifying a little less, is opposed to piu, a little more.

poculiorm, a. polic 41-faterm (i. poculum, a CP and forma, a shape), in bol., cup-shaped.

pod, n. pod (lian, pude, a pillow: Esthon, paddia cushion, a pad: Bret. pod, a pot), the pericarp seed-vessel of such plant as the pea, bean, c.; se swell or fill, as a pod; to produce pods: pod diag, hopod deap, pp.

swell or ni, as a pod; to produce pous: pod cang, nurpod ded, pp.
pod ded, pp.
a seizing), the gout: podagric, a dgrik, also poder
rical, a ri-kal, pert, to the gout; gouty.
podesta, n. podesta (it podesta—from L. potesta
power, authority), one of the chief magistrates
Venice or Genoa.

vower, authority), one of the chief magistrates venice or Genoa podestium, n. pôd-f-sht-sim (Gr. pous, a foot ge podos), a stall-like elevation, simple or branched, ring from the thalius in some lichens.

podge, n. páj (Ger. patecke, a puddle, mire), puddle; prov. Eug. for porridge; hodge-podge, nitxod mass; a medley of ingredients—see hodge podge; podgy, a. páj-fi, dumpy and fast.

podium, n. pó-fi-sim (Il. podium, a belcomy), a low wall generally with a plinth and cornice, placed k front of a building; a projecting basement round the interior of a building, or round the exterior, for ornamental adjuncts, as statues, vases, &c. podocarp, n. pód-f-darp (Gr. pous, a foot—gen. podes, and karpos, fruit), in boc, the stem supporting the fruit.

podocephalous, a. pód-f-shf-like (Gr. pous, a foot—gen. podocephalous, a. pód-f-shf-f-like (Gr. pous, a foot—gen. podocephalous, a. pód-f-shf-f-shf-f-gen. podocephalous, a. pód-f-shf-f-shf-f-gen.

the fruit podocephalous, a pôd-6-sēf-d-lēs (Gr. pous, a foot-gen. podos, and krphale, the head), in bot., having a head of flowers clevated on a long pedumcie, podogyna, n. pôd-6-jin-t-lêm (Gr. pous, a foot-gen. podogynama, n. pôd-fin-t-lêm (Gr. pous, a foot-gen. podos, and gune, a woman), in bot., a feashy and solid projection which serves to support the ovary, with which it is continuous.

to admit or deny a charge of guilt : plead'to admit or deny a charge of guilt; plead'add, imploring; n. act of a pleader, who y arguments; argument in a suit; plead'ed, or urged in defence; alleged in proof; a. -ér, one who pleads or argues in a court one who speaks for a gainst; special ne who devotes himself to the drawing of wp pleadings and the like; plead'ingly, adings, n. -inoz, the mutual allegations in tween a plaintiff and a defendant in a aw before the trial; plead'able, a. -d-bl, se alleged in plea.

ween a plaintiff and a defendant in a saw before the trial; plead able, a -d-bl, as alleged in plea.

plazer, logiser, pleasure; plaisant, pleasL plazer, to please), to delight or gratify;
greeable sensations in; to satisfy; to give
or gain satisfaction; to condescend; to come
e; to choose: pleasing, imp.; adj. giving
screeable; gratifying; gaining approbation;
pleased pp. plead; pleas ar, n. -dr. one who
me who tries to please; one who courts
leasingly, ad. -li, in a manner to give deas ingness, n. -nls, the quality of giving
to be pleased with, to approve; to like:

pleased, if agreeable; please antly, ad. -li,
ally; merrily; in good-humour; pleasant;
y, n. -rl, gaiety; merriment; humour;
pleasure, n. pleabloor, agreeable sensamotions; enjoyment or gratification of the
enses; what the will dictates or prefers;
delight; choice; purpose, arbitrary will
pleases
pleaser, n. pleabloor, greeable; pleasure;
pleasure, n. pleabloor, greeable;
pleaser;
pleasure, n. pleabloor, greeable;
pleaser;
delight;
choice; purpose, arbitrary will
please
pleaser,
please

mental manner. t. a. ple be an (L. plebeius; F. plebeien, ple-m L. plebs, the common needle m L. plebs, the common people—gen. plebis, ing to the common people; low; vulgar: n. common people; plebel anism, n. -4:m, the the common people.

the common people.

idous, a. plek-o-lepi-dus (Gr. pleko, I bind
d lepis, a scale—gen lepidis), in bot., having
that form the involucrum of the natural

sthat form the involucrum of the natural positie adhering together, also plectognanathic, a. plek-log-nathik, also plectognanike-tog-nathik ign-plek-tog-nathik, innited with the jaws; applied to an order of
ed the plectognathes, plek-log-nathis,
m. p. plek-trim (L. plectrum; Gr. plektron,
m-from Gr. pletto, I strike), a small piece of
od, or ivory, with which the ancients struck

n—from Gr. pietto, I strike), a smail piece of od, or ivory, with which the ancients struck or other stringed instrument, pild (see plead, under plea), another spelling d: in Scotch law, argued or returned answer,

it in Scotch law, argued or returned answer, et guilt? Pleige: It. pieggio, a surety, who as for: Dut pleighe, duty or tribute: L. piegeurity, anything deposited as security; promise solemniy given: in politics, protesticiples; a warrant given, as one's faith or nostage; a drinking to the health of: v. to deposit as security; to engage by promise ation; to drink to the health of another; inp.; pleaged, pp. pleigh: add, deposited ity; solemnly promised: pleager, n. -ev, one ges; to hold in pleage, to keep as security; mleage, to pawn; a pleight (from plug), a small mass of dry wer a wwend.

La, plu, plitada, also Pleiades, n. plu, plitade;

Wer a wound.

1. plu pit'ddz, also Pieiades, n. plu pit'd-dz z petades, the seven daughters of Atlas and said to have been placed by Jupiter among a cluster of seven stars in the neck of the ison Taurus.

is a Taurus.

a. a. pli'd-sén (Gr. pleion, more, and kainos, a geol., a term applied to the Upper Tertiary or straia, as containing a greater percentage testacea than the Miocene or Eccene.

yilloss. a. pli-4/f-like (Gr. pleios, full, and a leafl, in bot., applied to plants whose stems sads, and consequently no branches developed its of the leaves.

area—see plicasurus.

aches, n. plu. pic-sraible (Gr. pleion, more,

several, and tracheia, the windpipe), in bot, spiral vessels with several fibres united. pleistocene, n. piti-to-sen (Gr. pleistos, most, and kainos, recent), the most recent or uppermost of the Tertiarles; a term implying that the organic remains found therein belong almost wholly to existing success.

plenary, a pléind-ré (L plenns, full: It. plenario, plenary), full; entire; complete: ple'narily, ad. -6: ple'nariness, n.-nės, the state of being plenary: plenarty, n. pléi-nirė, the state of a benefice or an office when full or occupied, plenipotent a plein-tifat-libri (I. plenus full)

when full or occupied, plenipotent, a. plenipotent, a. plenipotent, a. plenipotenca, plenipotenca, plenipotenca, plenipotenca, plenipotenca, plenipotenca, plenipotenca, plenipotenca, plenipotenca, n. -feb., possession of full power: plenipotentiary, a. plenipotentiary, a. plenipotentiary, a. plenipotenciary, a. plenipotenciary, a. manusasanor, who is invested with full powers to negotiate a particular business or a treaty; a resident ministence as a fesselon court.

to negotiate a particular business or a treaty; a real-ent minister at a foreign court.

plenist, n. plé-nist (L. plenus, full), one who holds
that all space contains matter: plenum, n. plé-nism,
that state in which every part or space of extension is
supposed to be full of matter—opposed to vacuum:
plenus, a. plé-nist, in bot., double; applied to stamens
and pistils which become petaloid; having a solid
and pistils which become petaloid; having a solid

stem.

Denitude, n. pièn'i-tid (L. pienitudo, fuiness, completeness—from pienus, full: 1t. pienitudio, fuiness, completeness—from pienus, fuil: 1t. pienitudine: R. piènitude), fuiness; abundance; exuberance; repletion pienty, n. pièn'it (old E. pienté; mid. L. pienitude), fuines; abundance; condousness; an adequate or full supply; pienteous, a. pièn'it-ita, fully sufficient for every purpose; copious; abundant: pien'teously, ad. 4t; pien'teousness, n. mès, the state of being abundance; fruitful; pien'itfioli, copious; yielding abundance; fruitful; pien'tifully, ad. 4t; pien'tifuless, n. mès, the state or quality of being pientiful; abundance.

pleonasm, n. ple'ō-ndzm (Gr. pleonasmos, super-abundance—from pleos, full), an over-fulness of words in speaking or writing; redundance of expression; pleonastic, a. ple'ō-nds'tlk, also ple'onastical, a. -fi-kul, pert. to pleonasm; redundant: ple'onastically, ad. -fi.

pleonaste, n. ple'ö-ndst (Gr. pleonastos, abundant), a dark or pearly-black variety of iron and magnesia spinel, a stone of considerable brilliancy when cut and polished.

spinel, a stone of considerable brilliancy when cut and polished.

plesiomorphous, a pléxi-ō-mōrifits (Gr. plesios, near to, and morphe, form), applied to crystallised substances whose forms closely resemble each other, but are not absolutely alike: ple*siomorphism, - môrifitm, nearness of form.

plesiosarus, n. plézi-ō-sōtōrits (Gr. plesios, near to, and sauros, a lizard), in geol., a genus of fossil marine reptiles having a small head and a neck of enormous length.

plethora, n. pléth-ō-rd (Gr. plethore, fulness—from pletha, I become full), redundant fulness of the blood-vessels: plethoric, a. ple-hōri-ki, also plethoretical, a. pleth-ō-rd-ti-ki-di, having excess of blood.

pleura, n. pló-rd (Gr. pleura, the side, a rib), the thin membrane covering the linner surface of the thorax, and investing its viscera like a shut sac: pleural, a. rd., connected with the pleura; pleur iriy, n. rd.s, the inflammation of the inner membrane of the thorax; also called pleurities, n. plo-rd-tis-pleuris; and pleurities, n. plo-rd-tis-pleuris; and pleurities, n. plo-rd-tis-pleuris; a nemus desirable a heavy or group in near a nemus.

pleuracanthus, n. plô'rā kān'thūs (Gr. pleura, the side, and akantha, a thorn or spine), in geol., a genus of fossil fin-spines, having a row of sharp hooks or denticles on each side.

pleurenchyma, n. pilo-reng'ki-md (Gr. pleura, a side or rib, and engchumos, julcy), in bot., woody tissue, consisting of tough slender tubes, out of which the

woody parts are mainly formed.

pleurisy—see under pleura.

pleurocarpi, n. plu, pleiro-kāript (Gr. pleura, a rib or side, and karpos, fruit), in bod., mosses with the fructification proceeding laterally from the axils of

the leaves. the leaves, pleurodiscous, a. pl6-r6-distkds (Gr. pleura, the side, and diskos, a quoit), in bot, having some sort of appendage attached to the sides of a disc. pleurodont, n. pl6-r6-dont (Gr. pleuro, the side and odous, a tooth—gen odoutley, in gook, a term appears to the pleurodont of the side of the si

plied to certain saurians having teeth fixed to the bottom of a groove, and supported by its sides. pleurogyaous, a plo-ripl-mis (Gr. pleuro, the side, and gunc, a woman), in bot, having a glandular or tubercular elevation rising close to, and parallel with.

the cuts, a woman, in our, maying a guantular with the overy.

Pleurogyratous, a plô-rô-ji-râ-fils (Gr. pleura, the side, and garallea with, the overy.

Pleurogyratous, a circle), in bot, having the ring on the three of ferm placed laterally. The pleurogyratous of ferm placed laterally may be pleurogyratous, n. 2, the lungs), an inflammatory liesease of the pleura and lungs.

Pleurophasea, n. plu. plô-rô-ris-fe-fe (Gr. pleura, the side, and rhica, a root), in bot, cruciferous plants having the radicle of the embryo applied to the edges of the cotyledons, which are called accumbent: place ro-rhi'sal, a -ri-zd, having the radicle applied to the edges of the cotyledons.

Pleurotemaria, n. plô-rô-fe-mâ-râ-d (Gr. pleura, the side, and dome, a noth or cutting), in gool, an extensive genus of fossil shells, solid and few-whorled, having apertures somewhat square, with deep alits in their outer margins.

Pleurohastus, a. plê-si-fe-oblas-tids (Gr. pleura, the pleid to cotyledons that rise above ground in germination, but do not assume the appearance of leaves.

Pleurohastus, a. plê-si-fe-form (L. pleura, to interweave, to twist, and forma, a shape), in the form of mswork; complicated; entangied, entangied, in the form of mswork; complicated; entangied, pleus, a striking, a blow, and metrora, entered, in dia-rhod, the pleece of two; and metrora, the place of two sevents have of the chest or abdomen as it may be necessary to tap on to ascertain the state of the parts underreath; the fingers of the left hand are commonly used as a plexime-fer.

Platura, n. plêfe-de (L. pleura, twisted), in anat., a network of vessels or nerves.

plaxas, n. pliko'ds (L. plexus, twisted), in anat., a network of vessels or nerves.

plaxas, n. pliko'ds (F. platabe, pliable, from plier, pliable, n. pli-ds (F. platabe, pliable, from plier, pliable, n. pli-ds (F. platabe, pliable, from plier, plier, to fold, that can easily be bent or folded; flexible; supple; easy to be persuaded; pli'ably, ad. bif; pli ableness, n. bi'nds, also pli'abli ity, n. bil'ist, state or quality of being pliable; the quality of yielding to force or pressure without rupture; the quality of yielding to moral force or influence; pliant, a. pli'abl, easily bent; readily yielding to force or pressure without breaking; readily yielding to moral influence; tractable; dedile; pli'antly, ad. 41; pli'ancy, n. 4n-si, the state of being pliant, in a physical or moral sense; easiness to be bent.

plica, n. pli'ks (L. plico, I plat or kntt), in bot., a

easily yielding to moral influence; tractable; docile; pliantiy, ad. d. P. pliancy, n. dn-st, the state of being pliant, in a physical or moral sense; casiness to being pliant, in a physical or moral sense; casiness to glaca, n. plitkd (L. plico, I platt or knit), in bot, a diseased state in plants in which the buds, instead of developing true branches, become short 'wigs, and the county produce the mass; is near not, a disease in man, in which the half becomes matted and the scale exceedingly sensitive; also called plica polonica. polonick, and which the half becomes matted and the scale exceedingly sensitive; also called plica polonica. polonick, a plicatik, as being peculiar to Poland, Lithuania, and Tartary; plicate, a plickd; also plicated, a plainted; folded like a fan; in bot, regularly disposed, as in the vernation of some leaves; plicatilis, a plickdt-lis, in bot, having the power or property of folding together, as the corollas of some flowers at distinct periods of the day; plicatica, n. dx.-shin, a folding up; a doubling up; in gool, a bending back of strata upon themselves. plight, n. plit (W. plyyu, to fold or bend; prov. F. plicar, n. plicars; (F. plicur, a folder—see ply), a kind of small plineers by which anything is firmly seized. plight, n. plit (W. plyyu, to fold or bend; prov. F. plight, plit (Ber. plith), plight, up; plith, n. plinth (Br. plithe), plithted, p. plith, leave, plithte, n. plitht, a minoral of a brick-red colour.
plicoens—see pletoenne.

pliocene—see pleiocene.

pliopithecus, n. phiopithis-kiis (Gr. pleion, m.

and pithekos, an ape), in geol., an extinct ape from the Miocene deposits of the south of France, having a resemblance to the talled monkeys of S. Amer.

pilosaurus, n. pit-6-solo-ris (Gr. pleton, more, an sauros, a lizard), a marine reptile of the Upper Colles, intermediate in structure between the pleascaure and

sauros, a risardi, a marine repaire or ine Oper comes intermediate in structure between the pleasonar and thithyosaur.

plod, v. plod (Gael. plod or plodach, a puddle: Ger. pladdern, to dabbie or paddle: Dan. plodder, mind to travel slowly but steadily; to work slowly or win laborious diligence; to toli heavily; to trudge; plodding, imp.; adl. diligent but slow; having the character of that which plods: n. slowness with sealines and perseverance; the act of studying closely; plotded, pp.; plotder, n. plot-ded, pp.; plot-ded, pp.; plot-ded, pp.; plot-ting, imp.; n. the ground occupied by abilising; a plan or dark on paper; v, to make a plan opper; plot-ting, imp.; n. the act or art of laping on paper the several lines, angles, &c., of a trace due to have decented to the several lines, angles, &c., of a trace of the land that been surveyed or measured; to plot exits a have been surveyed or measured; to plot exits and heaven the length of lines.

plot, n. plot the figurative meaning of plot or plat; plot, n. plot the formative meaning of plot or plat; plot, n. plot the figurative meaning of plot or plat; plot, n. plot the figurative meaning of plot or plat;

off the length of lines.

plot, n. plôt (the figurative meaning of pide of pid;
perhaps from Gr. pideo; L. pideo, I twist or wars:
Bohem. plot; Pol. ploty, to braid hair), the design of
stuture action; a secret scheme or design; a compina;
the knot or train of incidents developed in a story or
play; an intrigue: v. to plan or devise; to compina
chief affecting mother: plot ting, hup.; ad, one
ing; forming an evil designs: n. the action of
ter forming schemes or evil designs: plot thed, pp. pideo
ter, n. ev. one who plots a compinate to the compiler
ter, n. ev. one to plots a compiler
ter, n. ev. one plots a compiler
port a production of the compiler
port of the compiler
port of the property of the property of the compiler
port of the property of the pr

from a husband by an application made through inplower, n. plavier [F. plavier] It. piwtere, a plove
—from L. plavialis, rain-bringing—so called in aliassion to its alleged restleamess before bad weather)—
a bird of several species that frequents open upland—
and weste tracts, and sandy shores in winter.

place, v. pikk [Dut. places. Dan plabbe, to pick,
to gather: AS, placeton, to plack), to pull with saddes
force; to pull off, out, or up; to anatch: a. [Dut.
plaughe, a thing vile and of no value: Dan, plabker,
trumpery), the heart, liver, and lights of an animal;
courage: placking, imp.: placked, pp. plakit: adj.
rejected in an examination; stripped of feathers or
hair; robbed by sharpers.
plug, n. pikg [Dut. plug, a bung or peg: Sw. pikg,
a peg: Fin. pulkka, a peg, a wedge), a piece of wood or
other substance used to stop a hole; a stopple; a large
peg: v. to stop with a plug; to make tight by stopping
up a hole; plug giag, imp.: a. the introduction of a
mass of link or other wisciance time the cavity of a
liker: pike, pike, wilk, where;

wound to stop bleeding; the substance thus used: plugged, pp. plugt.

plugged, pp. plugt.

from L. practice, reflaum: Icel. ploma, a plumfrom L. practice, a plum, a well-known fruit containing a nut, which, when dried and preserved, is called a pract; the tree itself; a raisin: plum-cake, a sweet cake containing raisins, currants, and spice: plum-pudding, a pudding containing raisins or currants, or both: plum'my, a -mt, containing plums; or resembling plums: plum-pudding stone, originally restricted to a conglomerate of fluit-pebbles, polished sections of which had a funcied resemblance to the fruit in a slice of plum-pudding—now loosely applied to any conglomerate.

plumage, n. plom'dy (F. plume, a feather; L. pluma,

stricted to a conglomerate of filin-pebbles, pollished sections of which had a funcied resemblance to the fruit in a silce of plum-pudding—now loosely applied to any conglomerate.

Full in a silce of plum-pudding—now loosely applied to any conglomerate.

Plumbar, n. pidme (F. pidme, a feather: L. pidme, a plumbar, n. pidme (F. pidme, a feather: L. pidme, a loose feath, roth), the feathers that cover a bird.

Plumbar, n. pidme (F. pidme): L. plumbam, lead: It, and Sp. pidmboe, leaden), a mass of lead attached to a line, and so hung as to ascertain whether a wall be perpendicular; also called plumb-line: add, perpendicular; downright: ad. perpendicular; heavily; v. to adjust to the perpendicular by a plumb-line; to search the depth of by a line with a weight at its end; to sound: plumbing, inp.: n. the art of working in lead, and using it in buildings: plumbed, pp. pidmd: plumber, n. pidmider, a worker in lead: to fall plumb, at orruption of to fall plumb, to fall perpendicularly and heavily: plumb-line, a line of the plumb, and the perpendicularly and heavily: plumb-line, a line of the plumber of the plumber of the plumber, a betch, also plumbers, and carpenters: plumbers, a betch, also plumbers, and carpenters: plumbers, a betch, also plumbers, and carpenters: plumbers, a betch, pert, to orontaining lead; plumber of trade; plumbers, a betch, pert, to orontaining lead; plumber, lead, so onsisting of or resembling lead; leaden; dull; stupid: plumbers, a betch, pert, to orontaining lead; plumbers, plumbers,

received.

presents, n. *piśmimēi* (Sp. plomada, a plummetfrom L. plasmbuss, lead), a long piece of lead attached to
a line, used in sounding the depth of water; the line or
instrument itself; also the lead attached to the string;
the string; the persistion of searching
to find a proper place for an air-shaft; plummet or
presentally suspended from a board or frame, used by
expenders and masons in order to ascertain whether
exections are in the perpendicular or horizontal.

**pixmps. a pixmp (Bar, plump), the noise made by
something failing fast with adullsound: Sw. plumpa, to
plump or plunge; Ger. plump, massive, plumpiah), full
with substance; round and sleek, with fulness of flesh;
sound: blunt or downright; unqualified, as a lie; v.

round; blunt or downright; unqualified, as a lie: v.

to make plump; to swell out; to fatten; to dilate; to let fall suddenly and heavily; to fall suddenly or at once, like a mass of dead matter; to give undivided or in a lump, as a voto to one only, where a vote to each of a selected face could be given; ad, with a sudden fall; plumping, imp.; plumped, p. plumped, p. plumped, p. plumped, p. vote given to one only when two candidates are to be elected; plumply, ad. 45, fully; without reserves bluntly; plumpness, n. nds, fully swithout reserves bluntly; plumpness; plumpy, a plumpi, fat; folly, plumpledding—see under plum, plumula, n. plomula, illumula, n. plumula, n. plumula, altitle feather—from pluma, a feather), in bot, that point of the embryo of a seed which develops in a direction contrary to the radicle, being the first bud or genmule of the young plant.

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neight.

pluperfect, a. plo-per-fekt (L. plus, more, and perfectus, perfect, complete, in grum., the tense of a verb
with the sign had, signifying that a certain action or
event occurred before some other action or event took
place, as, "I had loved."

event occurred before some ouner accession place, as: "I had loved."

plural, a. plo-rdl (L. pluralis, plural—from plus, more—gen. pluris: It. plurale: F. pluriel), consisting of more than one; expressing two or more: plurally, ad. 41: plurality, n. plo-rdl-tl, state of being or having a greater number; a number consisting of more than one; a majority over others, as of votes; more than one benefice held by the same elergyman: pluralist, n. plo-rdl-td, a elergyman who holds more than one benefice: pluralise, v. 4z; pluralising, imp.: pluralising, imp.: pluralising, imp.: pluralising, imp.: pluralising, imp.: pluralising of more than one ecclesiastical living at a time.

time.

pluri, plóri (I. plus, more—gen. pluris), the first element of a compound, signifying several.

pluriliteral, a. plóri-litéral (I. plus, more—gen. pluris, and litera, a letter), containing more than three letters.

plurilocular, a. plóri-litéral (I. plus, more—gen. pluris, and loculus, a little place), in bot., having several divisions containing seeds, as the lemon and the orange.

pluripartite, a. plori-partit (L. plus, more, and partitus, parted or divided), in bot., applied to an organ which is deeply divided into several nearly-disct portions.

tinet portions.

plus, ad. plus (L. plus, more), more: n. in alg. or arith., the sign (+) set between numbers or quantities, signifying that they are to be added together.

plush. n. plush. (P. peluche; Pledm. pluscia; Ger. plusch, Dut. pluis, a lock or truft of hair, plush), a cloth with a soft or velvet map on one side resembling short

pluteus, n. pló:tê-ŭs (L. a breast-work or parapet on towers, &c.), in anc. arch., a wall sometimes built to

ing from the action of nitric acid upon aloes: poly-chromy, n. politikro-mi, the art of colouring statuary to initate nature; the art of heightening the effect of architectural decorations by the application of colours, polycotyledon, n. politikot-ti-tiom (Gr. polius, many, and kotuledon, a hollow vessel), in bot., a plant of which the seeds have more than two lobes: polycoty-le donous, a. deido-mis, having more than two lobes to the seed as in firs.

le donous, a. lé-do-neis, having more than two lobes to the seed, as in firs.

polyeracy, n. pō-liki-d-sī (Gr. polus, many, and kratesis, power, rule), government by many rulers.

polydipsia, n. pōl-t-dip-sī-d (Gr. polus, many, and dipsa, thirth, a medical term for excessive thirst.

polyembryony, n. pōl-t-dip-sī-d (Gr. polus, many, and dipsa, thirth, a medical term for excessive thirst.

polyembryony n. pōl-t-dip-sī-d (Gr. polus, many, and dipsa, thirth, a medical term for excessive thirst.

polyembryon n. pōl-t-dip-sī-d (Gr. polus, many, and dipsa, thirth, a medical term for the constitution of the constitution of two or more embryos in the same seed: pol-yembryon'ic, a. -bri-ōn'ik, having more than one embryo.

one embryo.

polyfoil, n. pöl't-föyl (Gr. polus, many, and Eng. foil), in arch., an ornament formed by a moulding dis-

one embryo.

polyfoli, n. polit-fiyi (Gr. polus, many, and Eng. foli), in arch., an ornament formed by a moulding disfoil), in arch., an ornament formed by a moulding disposed in a number of segments of circles, polygamous, a muther of segments of circles, polygamous, a polit-gi-dina (Gr. polus, many, and gamos, a marriage), in bot., pert. to plants of the class polygamous, a-mi-d, which bear three descriptions of flowers—hermaphrodite, male, and female.

polygamy, n. polit-gi-dina (see above), the practice or state of having several wives at the same time: polygamous, a-mis, having more than one wife at the sames time; mating with several females; inclined to polygamy; polyga ardist, n. -mist, one who practises or maintains the lawfulness of polygamy.

polygardy, n. polit-gi-dir-ki (Gr. polus, many, and director, rule, government by many; also polyarchy, n. polit-gi-dir-ki (Gr. polus, many, and discler, the belly), having many through many and genos, a kind), consisting of many kinds.

polygonous, a. polit-gi-dir (Gr. polus, many, and glotta, the tongue), having or containing many languages—applied to books containing versions of the same text in several languages: n. a name given to an edition of the Bible in several languages.

polygon, n. polit-gin (Gr. polus, many, and gonia, a corner or angle), afigure having many angles and sides; or more than four: polygonal, a. polit-gi-dir-dir-dir-director, and the manufacture of the polygonal numbers, the successive sums of any series of numbers in arithmetical progression.

polygonal numbers, the successive sums of any series of numbers in arithmetical progression.

polygonal numbers, the successive sums of any series of numbers in arithmetical progression.

polygonal numbers, the successive sums of any series of numbers in arithmetical progression.

lines, polygraph, n. pôl/t-grdf (Gr. polus, many, and grapho, I write), an instrument for producing several copies by one act of writing; a collection of the works of one or several authors: polygraphic, a. grdf/ik, also polygraphical, a. 4-kdl, pert. to a polygraph, or done by one: polygraphy, n. pôl-tojrd/ik, the art of writing in various ciphers; the art of inter-

train, or done by one: polygraphy, h. pol-ty-drift, the art of writing in various ciphers; the art of interpreting or reading documents written in cipher, polygyn, n. pôl-tjn (Gr. polus, many, and gune, a woman), in bot., a plant having many pistils, or many distinct styles: polygynian, a. pôl-tjn-t-da, also polygynous, a. pôl-tjn-t-da, having many styles or pistils, as the order of plants polygyn (a. pin-t-d. polygynecial, a. pôl-tjn-t-dh-dl (Gr. polus, many, gune, a woman, and ohos, a house), in bot., a term applied to multiple fruits formed by the united pistils of many flowers.

polyhalite, n. pôl-h-d-dl (Gr. polus, many, and hals, salt—in allusion to the number of salts which enter into its composition), a mineral occurring in compact fibrous masses, usually brick-red or fesh-coloured.

polyhedron, n. pôl-h-d-drôn (Gr. polus, many, and hals, addra, adde, a solid body having many faces or sides; in optics, a multiplying glass or lens having several plane aurfaces disposed in a convex form: polyhedral, a-draf, also polyhedrous, a. -drafs, having many sides or faces.

polymathy, n. pol-im'd-thi (Gr. polus, many, and

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mathesis, learning), the knowledge of many aris and sciences; varied knowledge; polymathic, a poist-mathic, pert. to polymathy, polymerism, n. poli-in-ier-tem (Gr. polus, many, and meros, a part), in chem., the state of a body in whish while the relative proportions of the elements are the same, the absolute number of atoms of each element differs; a variety of isomerism; polymeria, a polimeirisk, having the character of polymerism. polymorph, n. poli-inofr (Gr. polus, many, and morphe, a shape), one of a numerous tribe or series of shells so irregular in form that they cannot be referred to any known genus; polymorphous, a smothing many shope; in bot., applied to plants where parts or species are subject to considerable diversity of form.

Polymesia, n. poli-ine-ini-d (Gr. polus, many, and principle in the polity of the propose of islands in the Facility of the polity of the polymonial, n. polit-ine-ini-d (Gr. polus, many, and polynomial, n. polit-ino-ini-d (Gr. polus, many, and polynomial, n. polit-in-ini-d (Gr. polus, many, and polynomial, n. polit-in-pin, and (Gr. polus, many, and polynomial), n. polit-in-pin, also polynomia mane so relite of pin-fin, also polynomian.

many names or titles; polyon omy, n. -o-ml, variey of different names; the description of the same objet under several names.
polyoptron, n. polit-to-tron, also polyop'trun, n. -frim (Gr. polus, many, and optomat, I see, a gas with a lens so formed that, when looked through, w-jects appear multiplied, but diminished in size. polyorama, n. polit-for-drimd (Gr. polus, mary, and oruma, what is seen), a view of many objects. polypacy, n. polit-pol-f, also polypacy polypes; polypacy, n. polit-pol-f, also polypacin, n. polspacin, a lead of the description of the polypacy of the control of the polypacy of

of aliment polyhony, n. pôl-třônt, also polyphoniza, a. bnizm (Gr. polus, many, and phone, a sound, us multiplication of sounds or volces, as in the reveleration of an echo: polyphonous, a. -nize, also pôl-phonic, a. pôl-třôntě, having many sounds or velos or assuming them: polyphonist, n. pôl-třôntě, who professes the art of multiplying sounds; a verwho professes the art of multiplying sounds; a verwhom the sound of the sound

who professes the art of multiplying sounds; a twi-riloquist.

polyphore, n. pôl-l/-ôr (Gr. polius, many, and pherô.

l bear), in ôot., an elongated receptacle bearing many ovaries, but not the petals or stamens.

polyphyllous, a pôl-l/-l/list (Gr. polius, many, sof phullon, a leaf), composed of many subordinate piece or leaves; many-leaved.

phulion, a leath component a many lawy or or leaves; many-leaved, polypulom, n. pôl-ip-l-dôm (L. polypus, a polypuland domus, a house), one of the stems or permanent fabrics containing the polypes or animals which contains the polypes of animals which are polypes of animals which are polypes of animals which are polypes of a

ntorics containing the polypes of animals which cor-structed them; a coral. polypifer, n. pol-lipit-fer (L. polypigs, an fero, l. bear), that which produces polypi: polypifer ous, n. pol-lipit-fer-ds, bearing or producing polypi, polypite, n. pol-lipit (L. polypies, a polypius, a feed

polypode, n. pöl'i-pöd (Gr. polus, many, and pous a pot-gen. podos), an animal with many feet; the millepede.

millepede.

polyporous, a. pôl-ly-ô-rie (Gr. polus, many, and
poros, a passage, the pores of the skin), a name applied
to those species of fungi found in pastures, on trants
of trees, &c., whose under surfaces are full of pores;
polyporites, n. piu. pôl-ly-ô-ries, fossil fungus-like
organisms found in certain Coal-measures,
polyprismatic, a. pôl-ly-fi-rie-mêl-lk (Gr. polus, many,
and fing. prismatic), in min., having crystals presenting numerous prisms in a single form.
polyptychodon, n. pôl-ly-tk-ô-dôn (Gr. polus, many,
pulche, a fold, and odous, a tooth—gen. dodnots), in
pol., a fossil sea-brand or huge camuvorous saurian.

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a. polynois, plu. polyni. pt (L. polynus; ss, a polynus—see polyne), that which has or roots; a feely tumour formed in the baving branches or legs like feet; polynis, resembling polyni; having many feet

ets, a. pointricis (Gr. polus, many, and ot), in bot., possessing numerous rootlets ally of those by which the attachment is

e, n. politiskop (Gr. polus, many, and sko-vi, a glass through which objects appear

lean, a. por sep d. ids (Gr. polus, many, spal), in bot, applied to plants where the calyx form no cohesion; a calyx composed

nepals.

n. polit-sperm (Gr. polus, many, and ed), a pericarp containing numerous seeds: nous, a sper-mis, many, seeded:
na, n. polit-stig-mid (Gr. polus, many, and mark), very minute species of brown fungi utumn on live sloe and birdcherry leaves: aous, a -mis, applied to plants where a many carpels, each originating a stigma.

n. polit-stif (Gr. polus, many, and stulos, or pillar), a portico between rows of pillars; avring many columns: polytytyfous, a-stil' applied to a compound ovary having sevet styles.

applied to a compound ovary having servistyles.

able, n. polit-stitla-bi (Gr. polus, many, and
syllable), a word of many or more than
bles: polysyllable, a. -sti-lable, also poly, a. -t-bal, pert. to or consisting of many
or of more than three.

deton, n. polit-sin-the-tion (Gr. polus, many,
connected), a figure of speech, in which the
m is often repeated where usually sup-

thatic, a politein-thilik (Gr. polus, many, cole, a writing or composition), a term ape general grammatical structure of the landamerica, because they are all said to agree stical, though differing in glossarial, detail; splied to certain languages, especially the in which a composition is formed out of srds, which is not notably longer than any Lathan, nol wyntheit (clam, n. -thi-tesm, n. -

hade, a politiekinik (Gr. polus, many, and t), denoting or comprehending many arts— a scientific institution in London, and to a

I school in Paris.

damia, n. pol'4-thd-la-mi-d (Gr. polus, many, mos, a chamber), an order of minute animals in calcareous shells, each consisting of a listinct chambers—these shells occur in such pers that the fine calcareous sand of the seasen-bottom is entirely composed of their ic remains: pol'ythal'amous, a. -thal'd-mus,

ic remains: pol'ythal'amous, a. thal'id-mus, any chambers or cells.
iam, n. pol't-the'ism (Gr. polus, many, and the doctrine of a plurality of gods having the control of the polythese of a plurality of gods having the control of th

my, ad. 4.

mous, a politic-mis (Gr. polus, many, and
satting), in bot, having the limb of a leaf
r subdivided into many subordinate parts,
onted to the petiole.
a. n. politica'd (Gr. polus, many, and soa,
a numerous living class of mollusca or planmals, chiefly inhabitants of the sea, found
all formations; known also as bryosoa: pol'
- Jon, one of the polysos.
mal, a. politica'nd (Gr. polus, many, and sone,
politica'nd (Gr. polus, many, and
politica'nd (Gr. politica'nd (G

o burning lenses.

a, n. pd-mdd' (F. pommade, a pomade—from

b: L. pommm an apple), a fragrant or perintment for the hair; also pomatum—see

me—so called because originally made from

ler, n. pô-mān'dêr (F. pomme d'ambre, mber), a scent-ball ; a perfumed ball or pow-

der; a small ornamental box containing perfumes, carried by ladies suspended from their girdles in the 16th century.

carried by ladies suspended from their girdles in the lish century, pome, n. pôm (L. pomum, an apple: F. pomme), in bod., a flesh ynamy-celled fruit, as the apple, pear, &c.: pomace, n. pô-már, apples crushed by grinding; the refuse of clder pressings: pomaceous, a pô-már-shie, refuse of clder pressings: pomaceous, a pô-már-shie, them: poma'stim, n. -tôm forms gives or relating to them: poma'stim, n. -tôm forms gives or relating to them: poma'stim, n. -tôm forms gives or relating to them: poma'stim, n. -tôm forms gives or relating to the pomaceous substance used as a dressing for the hair: poma'timed, a. -tômd, dressed with pomatum, pomecitron, n. pôm-sitr-in (F. pomme, an apple, and granatus, having many grains or seeds: It. pomogranato, a very showy tree producing splendid flowers and fruit; also its fruit; an ornament on the robe and ephod of the Jewish high priest resembling the fruit.

pomeroy, n. přim-roy, also pomeroy'al, n. -roy'al (F. pomme, an apple, and roi, a king), a particular variety of apple: pommage, n. přim-máj, another name for pomace: pomme, n. přim, also pommette, n. přim-měř, in her., a device, or some part of it, resem-

bling an apple.

pomiferous, a. pō-mif-ér-ūs (L. pomium, an apple, and fero. I produce), apple-bearing; applied to the plants that yield the larger fruits.

pommel, n. pimi-mēl (F. pommeau or pommelle, a knob: lt. pomolo, an apple, any round head), a knob; any globular ornament; the knob on a sword-hit; the protuberant part of a saddle-bow.

pommel, v. also pummel, v. pūm-nel (Bav. pumser, to sound hollow, to beat: Lang. poumpt, to beat, to knock; W. pimp, a blow—the root pum being used to signify striking, from direct initation of the sound of a blow), to beat; to beat roughly: pom melling, imp.: n. a beating; a thumping; a bruising: pom-melled, pp.-mēld.

pomology, n. pō-mēld-āt (L. pomium).

of a blow), to beat; to beat roughly; pommelling; mp.: n. a beating; a thuning; a bruising; pommelled, pp. melled, pp. melled,

pomposo, ad. pom-po:so (It.), in music, grandly : adj. dignified.

adj. algnined.
pompous, pompousness, pomposity—see pomp.
poncho, n. pōn:chō (Sp.), a cleak worn by Sp.
Americans, being merely a blanket or length of woollen cloth, with a slit in the middle for the head.

pond, n. pônd (AS. pyndan, to prohibit: Ger. spund; F. bondon, a bung, a stopper, and thence the thing stopped up), a piece of water penned or dammed up; a small piece of still water: pond-weed, an aquatic

a small piece of still water: pond-weed, an aquasate plant.

ponder, v. pon-'der' (L. pondero, I weigh in the mind, I ponder-from pondus, a weight: It. ponderare: F. ponderer), to weigh in the mind; to examine; to consider; to think on: pondering, imp. pon deringly, ad. -if: pon'dered, pp. -derd: pon'derer, n. -der-er, one who ponders pon'derable, a-d-ol, that may be weighed; having appreciable physical weight—opposed to imponderable; pon'derabl, a-d-ol, that may be ponderable: pon'derab, a-d-ol, that may be ponderable: pon'derab, a-d-ol, determined by weight—opposed to numeral: pon'derous, a-d-ol, weighty; massive: pon'derous, ad. -dl; pon'derousness, n. -nes, also pon derosity, n. d-ol-dd, the state of being ponderous; heaviness, prod-d-ol, messive: pon'derousness, n. -nes, also pon derosity; n. d-ol-dd, the state of being ponderous; heaviness, prod-d-ol, messing the knows, inhabiting floreec, and resembling the orang-outang. plant.

cole, boy. foot; pure, bud; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, real.

L. pungere, to pierce), a small dagger: v. to stab or pierce with a poniard: pon'iarding, imp.: pon'iarded, pp. ydr.ddd.

pp. gar-ded. Pontac, n. pôn-idak (Pontac, in south of France), a fine kind of claret wine. pontage, n. pôn-ida (Sp. pontaje; F. pontage, pontage —from L. pons, a bridge—gen. pontis, a tax paid for the repair of a bridge; the toil paid for passing over a bridge

the repair of a bridge; the toll pain for passing over a bridge.

pontee, n. pontis (F. pontil, tool used to skim liquid glass), in plass-works, the iron rod with which a portion of the liquid glass is gathered up and taken out of the glass put also written pontil, puncte, and punc. Sea.

Pontile, a. p. pontile, puncted, and punc. Sea.

Pontile, a. p. pontile, punched, and punc. Sea.

Little applied to the Pope, but who is more usually styled the supreme pontile, n. pontile, a high priest, at the applied to the Pope, but who is more usually styled the supreme pontile; pontile, a. pontile (i.e., pontile), and pontile, a. de, or relating to a high priest or to the Pope; splendid; magnificent; pontile lad, n. a book containing ecclesiastical rites and ceremonies: plu, the full dress and ornaments worn by an officiating priest or bishop; pontile ladly, ad. di. pontile ladly, and disconting priest or bishop; pontile ladly, ad. di. pontile ladly, and be pontile pontile solemn priestly functions with full ceremonial, said of the higher dignitaries of the R. Cath. Ch., as "to pontile cate at high mass."

Pontine, a. pontine L. Pomptinus, Pontine: It. Pon-

Pontine, a. pon-tin (L. Pomptinus, Pontine: It. Pon-ting: F. Pontin), applied to the extensive marshes or ea-fens near Rome

pontlevis, n. pontilevis or -le'- (F. pontlevis, a draw-bridge-from L. pons, a bridge, and levis, light), the resistance of a horse by rearing repeatedly on his hind

legs.
pontoon, n. pin.tim' (F. ponton; Ik. pontone, a bridge of boats—from L. pons, a bridge—gen. pontis), a flat-bottomed boat, or any light framework or float, used in the construction of a temporary bridge across a stream—large tin cylinders are now employed, 22 feet long and 24 feet in diameter; any floating body so employed, as an empty barrel; pontonier, n. pon-tim-tir, a soldier having charge of pontoons: pontoon-bridge, a temporary bridge made by means of floating bodies; pontoon-carriage, a light carriage with two wheels. made by means of floating bodies: ponton-carriage, a light carriage with two wheels, pony, n. $p\phi$ nt (Pol. konik, a little horse—from kon, a horse), a small variety of horse, pood, n. $p\phi d$, a Russian weight of 36 lb. avoirdupols.

poodle, n. poids (Dut. poedele, to paddle in the water; poedel-hond, a rough water-dog), a shaggy water-spaniel; a small dog covered with long curling

hair.

pooh, pooh, int. pô (originally representing the sound of spitting, as in disgust: Gr. ptuo; L. epno, I. spit), an exclamation of contempt, dislike, or disgust.

pool, n. pôi (Dut. poel, a puddle: Icel. polir, a standing water: W. poel, a poddle: Icel. polir, a swamp), a piece of standing water less than a lake; a small collection of water, or of a liquid, in a hollow, pool, n. pôi (F. poule, a hen), the stakes in certain games; the receptacle for them.

pooler, n. pôi/ér, an instrument used for stirring a tan-pit.

tan-pit.

pooler, n. pdff, an instrument used for stirring a tan-pit.

poop, n. pdpff, poupe; It. poupe; It. puppis, the hinder part of a ship, the aftermost partial dock of a ship, placed above the complete dock, and reaching forward to the mizzon-mast: v. to strike the stern; to roll over the stern, as the waves of the sea: poop ing, imp.: n. the shock of a heavy sea on the stern or quarter of a ship; the action of a ship running her stern against the stern of another: pooped, pp. popt.

poor, a. pdr (F. pauver; prov. F. poure; It. povero; L. pouper, poor, neady, having small means; needy; of little or no use or value; paliry; mean; wanting in strength, beauty, or dignity; not fertile, as a soil; worthy of compassion; spiritless; dejected; lean; worthy of compassion; spiritless; dejected; lean; meanisted; without good qualities; weretched or interable, in contempt; in Scrip., humble or condition of belosed; poorbass, n. resi, the state or condition of belosed; poorbass, n. resi, the state of condition of the poorbase, a residence for persons receiving public charity; poorbouse, a residence for persons receiving public charity; poorbass, laws regulating relief for the poor; poer-rase, the money raised by law for the support of the poor; poor-john, the torsk or bake, a state, mut, fdr, tode; watte, mut.

sort of fish, so called as being formerly a cheap kind of fare: poor-spirited, a. mean; cowardly, pop, v. pôp limitative of the sound produced by small explosion of air, to make a small smart, quet sound; to put out or in silly, or unexpectedly; to effer of present with a sudden quick motion: n. a smart quick sound or report: ad. suddenly; unexpectedly; popping, imp.: popped, pp. pôpt: to pop off, to disapper suddenly; poppung, a child's toy which drives out a pellet with a pop; to pop the question, familiarly applied to a man's asking a woman if she will many him.

Pope, n. pôp II. and it

him.

Pope, n. pôp (I. and it. papa, a father: Gr. paper.
F. pape), the bishop of Rome, head of the R. Cahl. Ca.
and formerly temporal as well as spiritual severein
of that part of Italy called the States of the Church,
pope dom, n. dim, the office, dignity, or jurisdiction
the Pope: pope-joan, jō-dn, name of a game at caris.
Popery, n. pō-jer-i, a term of contempt for the R.
Cath. religion, or for its priesteraft: por juh, a. pūd.
of or relating to the Pope, or to the R. Cath. Ch. ad
its adherents, used offensively and in contempt: pipially, ad. -li: pope's eye, the fatty glad in the
thick of the thigh.
popinjay n. pō-ju-i-ja (It. pappagallo; Sp. pape-

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(Same

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thick of the thigh.

popinjay, n. pāp-lin-jā. (It. pappagallo; Sp. papagago; old F. papagay, a parrot, literally, the taking-cock—from Ger, papen, to babble, to charter, and F. gau; It. gallo; L. gallus, a cock), a gay trilling fapa prating coxcomb; a parrot.

poplar, n. pāp-lier (Ger. pappel; L. populus; F. peuplier, the poplar), a tree of several species, having white, soft, stringy wood, one of which, the apage is distinguished by the tremulous movements of its leaves.

leaves.

poplin, n. pôp'lin (F. papeline), a cloth made of six and worsted, of many varieties.

popliteal, a. pôp.lité-di, also poplitie, a. di (i. poples, the ham of the knee-gen, poplitis), in sext. pert. to the ham of back part of the knee-joint, pôp'pet (another spelling of pupple, lamillar term of endearment.

of country.

of naving many innantants as compared to the extenpopuline, n. pôpia-lin (from Eng. popular), an alkaline substance found in the root-bark of the aspet,
one of the popular species.

porbagie, n. pôri-be-yi (Dut. pole; Eng. poll, a heal,
and Eng. beople, a smarkind of hound tracking by
and Eng. beople, a smarkind of hound tracking by
portate, a. pôri-kal, also por cated, a. (L. porta, a
female swine, a ridge), ridged; formed in ridges.
portedian, n. pôri-sita (Port. portediana, china-ware,
so called from its resembling the enamed of the portationa, known as the tiger or Venus shell; F. portleina, the finest species of earthenware, white and
semi-transparent, originally imported from China
and Japan; china-ware; add, belonging to or resembling porcelain: porcellaneous, a. pôri-sit-land-sita,
of or resembling porcelain; porcelainise, a. pôri-sit-land-sita,
of or resembling porcelain; porcelainise, a. pôri-sit-land-sita,
of or post-bales and straitfied rocks that have been
there there, then with all many porcelains been

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d by subterranean heat into a substance ref in texture porcelain or kiln-baked clay:
saite, n. =8id-fan-li, a term applied to a clay or
dich has been converted by heat into a porcemass, varying in colours and degrees of
the porcelain-clay, a clay, generally composed
ma and silica, used in making porcelain.
In. porch (F. porche, a porch—from l. porticus,
ror porch—from porla, a gate: it. portico, in
roof supported on pillars before a doorway;
d passage before the principal doorway of a
when so large as to be fitted up as a small
it is termed a quille; a portico.

10. a. portion (L. porcus, a pig), pert. to swine

pine, n. pör'kü-pin (It. porco spinoso, a hedge-orcupine—from it. porco; L. porcus, a pig, and oso; L. spina, a thorn), a small quadruped, se size of a rabbit, covered with spines or quills. se size of a rabbit, covered with spines or quills.

n. pôr (F. pore, a pore-from L. porus; Gr.
channel or passage—from Gr. peiro, I pierce),
he very minute openings or intersitees in the
ough which the perspiration or sweat passes
urface; any minute opening or cell on the suran organised body: porous, a. pôr-ns, full of
light and spongy; opposed to dense; po rously,
po roumness, n. nss, also porosity, n. pôr-ns,
set density mg small intersities or holes; the e of density.

e of density.

w. por (from Eng. bers, to pierce, to enter:

Sw. pala, to pore, as over a book), to look on

r and minutely; to look close and long: po-

r and minutely; to look cases and long; po-np.: pored, pp. pord. era, n. po-ri/er-d L. porus, a pore, and fero, I class of animals, including the sponges, per-in every part with minute orlices; poriferan, one of the portiers or group of animals com-

one of the portiers or group or animase con-the sponges.

Somma. po'*t-laterm [L. porus, a pore, and shape], resembling a pore or small puncture.

**Manual portiem (Gr. portsmos, supply, gain-ortso, I provide), in geom., a proposition affirm-e possibility of finding such conditions as ader a certain problem indeterminate, or cap-finumerable solutions: porisitie. a -ris'-tic, ristical, a -ti-kdl, pert. to or depending on a

n. pork (F. pore, a heat, or a depending on a n. pork (F. pore, a heat, a whole, swine's flesh: It. porporeus, a pig), the flesh of pigs or swine, either serking, n. tag, power, a young heat of the area of the port of the

cise, n. pôr'pūs, also porpesse, n. pôr'pēs (It. seace, the hog-fish: mid. L. porpesse, a porpoise i. L. porcus, a hog, and piscis, a fish), the seahog-fish, a cetaceous fish common in the Atlan-

accous, a. por-ra'shus (L. porraceus, green-

ect, a por-redd' (L. porrectum, to reach out or il, in bot., extending forth horizontally as if to

indicated by signs: portent, n. portent (L. portentum, indicated by signs: portent, n. portentum, indicated by signs: portentum, in n. in n. indicated by signs: portentum, in n. indicated by si

gate; any passage; the smaller gate where there are two; the arch over a door or gate: adi, in anat., retwo; the arch over a door or gate: adi, in anat., retwo; the arch over a door or gate: adi, in anat., retwo; and the ports or gate keeper; a waiter in a hall; port'ress, n. -tr, a door or gate keeper; a waiter in a hall; port'ress, n. -tr, a door or gate keeper; a waiter in a hall; ort'ress, n. -tr, a door or gate keeper; a waiter in a hall; ort'ress, n. -tr, a woman who attends a gate: port-admiral, an officer in charge of a naval port, and of the vessels of war resorting thither: port charges or dues, certain sums paid for harbour or wharfage acommodation: port-crayon, a holder for a crayon or pencil: port-fire, a fuse or paper-case filled with a composition of satisfer, brings, and formerly for artility: port-holes, the openings for cannons in the sides-lids, the hanging-doors that shut the ports; port of entry, a harbour where a custom-house is established for the lawful entry of excisable merchandise: port-town, a town having a port, or stuated near one; port-warden, the officer in charge of a port; a harbour-master: steam-port and exhaust-port, in a steam-engine, the openings for the constant or alternate entrance or exit of the steam, the former for the entrance, the latter for the exit.

port, v. port (it. portare, to carry, to bear: it. portare: P. porter), to carry a rifle or firearm in a siant-the helm?—that is, "put the helm over to the herboard aide of the ship": in the larboard or left side of a ship, as, "the ship heels to port'—that is, inclines to the left or larboard side; the manner in which a person lears himself; carriage; demeanour; air: port able, a. -d-bi (it. portable: F. portable), that may be easily carried, as by hand; not bulky or heavy; easily transported; port'ablity of being portable: port'age, n. -d/i, when more paid for the carriage of parcels or large; burdens for hire; one who does the heavy work of a ship; a dark-coloured malt liquor, as first made for and drunk by porters

size of body and dignified manners; bulkiness; corpulence, n. port (from Oporto, in Portugal), a dark purple wine from Portugal.

porteullis, n. port.kolilis (L. porta clausa, a ahut gate: F. portecoulise, a sliding-gate—from couler, to alide), a gate like a harrow suspended over the doorway of a fortified place, and made to move in a groove up and down: v. to arm with a portcullis: to bar or obstruct: portcullising, imp.: portcullised, pp. 4lst: adj. having a portcullis.

Porte, n. port, also Sublime Porte (F. porte; L. porta, a gate: name formerly given to the Ottoman Court, being a perverted F. translation of Badé Alé—literally, the High Gate—the chief office of the government), the government of the Turkish empire.

porte-feuille, n. port-fai-fil (F.—from porter, to carry, and feutile, a lead, a port-folio; a pecket-book for carrying money.

portend, v. port-tend' (L. portendere, to indicate ruline events, to predict—from pro, forward, and tenting fluture by signs portend, n. port-intent (L. portentium, an omen, a portending, imp.; portend ed, pp. previously indicated by signs; portent, n. port-intent, an omen, a portentium, an offensile, and porter, to carry, and feutile, a lead; L. portare, to

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roof supported on columns; an open space before the entrance of a building, fronted with columns; a plazza or arched pathway; portioned, a -kôd, furnished with a portice or portices.

portion, n. por-shôn (L. portio, a share, a portiongen. portionis: It portions: F. portion), a part; a share; lot; final state; fate; a wife's dower or fortune: v. to divide; to allot a share or shares: portioning, imp.: portioned, pp. por-shônd: adj. endowed with a portion: por tioner, n. -tr, one who divides or assigns in shares; in Soc., the proprietor of a feu or small portion of land: portionist, n. -ts, one having an allowance from a foundation or college; the incumbent of a benefice having more rectors or vicars than one.

the incumbent of a benefice having more rectors or vicars than one.

Portland, a. port-lånd, of or from the island of Portland, in Dorsetshire: Portland.stone, a shelly freestone of a dull-white colour, and moderately hard, underlaid by thick beds of sand, from the island of Portland: Portland cement, a well-known cement, largely used in facing up brick and rough stone buildings to imitate hewn masses of stone, made from common limestone mixed with the muddy deposits of rivers which run over clay and chalk, which mixture is afterwards dried and calcined: Portland Vase, a celebrated anc, urn or vase found in the tomb of the Boman Emperor Alexander Severus, deposited by the Duke of Portland in the British Museum.

Roman Emperor Alexander Severus, deposited by the Duke of Portland in the British Museum.
portly, portliness—see under port 2.
portmanteau, n. port-manifo (F. porte-manteau-from porter, to carry, and manteau, a cloak), a leather case or trunk for clothes, &c., in travelling; a leather case attached to a saddle behind the rider.
portrair, n. portrait (F. portrait, a portrait—from portraire, to draw to delineat—from L. pro, forward, and F. fraire, L. trubere, to draw forth or dray, the whole of the body, in water or oil colours, or traced with a penell or crayon, and taken from the life; any vivid representation in words, as of a person; portraitre, n. portraitre, the art or practice of drawing portraits, or of vividly describing persons in words; portray, v. portray dray to paint or draw the resemblance of anything; to describe vividly in words, as the appearance of a person; portray in, n. d., the act of portraying; portray or, n. d., the act of portraying; portra

a narbour), the chief magistrate of a port or maritime town.

Portuguese, a. pôr-tâ-gêz, of or from Portugal: n. the people or language of Portugal.

pose, v. pôc (F. apposer, to lay or set on or near to; poser, to set or hy: t. apposition, to put or place at place—where of the post of at, and position, to put or place where the post of at, and position, to put of the post of

using peast.

pose, n. pdz (AS. gepose, the pose, the stuffing of the head: F. poser, to place), an old medical term for a stuffing in the head from cold; a catarrh. Note.—
Hooper suggests that this may be the real origin pose, to puzzle, meaning in the first instance "to stupefy."

stupely. The position is the list instance between the position position, to lay down, as a position: positing, imp.: posited, pp.: adj. set; placed; ranged.

ranged.

position, n. po-sish'din (F. position, position—from L. positio, a putting or placing—gen. positionis: it. positio, it. the state of being placed or set; situation; place; attitude or posture, as of a model or object to ecopied; a principle ndvanced or laid down; state of affairs; condition; state; a rule in arithmetic.

positive, a positive (i. positivus, settled by arth-

irary appointment or agreement—from positus, to put, to place: It. positivo: F. positiv), not admitting any condition or discretion; opposed to negative; alsolute; direct; explicit; not implied; real; over-confident in opinion or assertion; dogmatical; affirmative; saticled by arbitrary appointment; very certain; in grant, applied to the state of an adjective, without any increase or diminution in its signification, indicated by arbitrary appointment; very certain; in grant, applied to the state of the reminution; and the which is change in the form or termination; and which is change in the form or termination; and which is change in the form or termination; and which is change; it will confidence; positivism, n. positivism; assurance; full confidence; positivism, n. positivism; assurance; full confidence; positivism, n. positivism; assurance; full confidence; positivism; assurance; full confidence; positivism; and which holds all inquiry into causes, whether efficient or final, to be useless and unprofitable; positivistivity, the quantity of electricity which a body conflust beyond its matural condition; positive quantity, associated in a subject of the electric full; the other, which receive the collect between the confidence; positive quantity, of electricity which a body conflust beyond its matural condition; positive quantity will be collected as a sheriff in the execution of justice; a number of rowed of persons, as of the police.

posses, consistints, number of persons able to attack, the civil power of a county that may be called to tasted a sheriff in the execution of justice; a number of crowd of persons, as of the police.

posses, v. poz-zbs' (L. possession, to have and belong under the power or possession; to see the police.

posses, processes, processes, possession, a solution; and the possession; to a see a number of the possession; to a see a number of the possession; to property; that of being under the power of invisible power; possession; to possession; to property; the power or coupancy; to

of a post-chaise; post-captain, the captain of a warship in the British navy—se called to distinguish him from a commander, to whom the title of captain is sometimes given by courtesy; post-chaise, parriage for conveying travellers from one place to another for hire; posted up, made familiar with by study, as, "he is well posted up in the classics"; post-haste, with speed; postman, a letter-carrier; post-mark, the stamp of a post-office on a letter; post-mark, constant of the constant of a post-office; postmaster, one who has the superintendence and direction of a post-office; postmaster, enter the chief executive head of everything connected with the postal and telegraphic systems of the United Kingdom, and the appointment of vacant offices in his department, usually a member of the Cabinet; post-office, an office where letters are received for transmission to various parts, and from which letters are delivered that have usually a member of the Cainet; post-come, an office where letters are received for transmission to various parts, and from which letters are delivered that have been received from places at home and abroad: post-office directory, in any large town, a book containing the names of the ratepayers in it, with their residences, trades, occupations, or professions, together with a variety of other useful and postal information: post-office order—see money-order; post-paid, a. having the price for the carriage of the letter paid in advance, usually in the form of a stamp on the letter itself; post-town, a town having a regular post-office; post-age-stamp, an adhesive government stamp, of different values, for affixing to letters or parcels to be sent by post; from pillar to post, to and fro; knight of the post, one who gains his living by faise evidence; a sharper in general.

post, post dit., post, behind, after), a common prefix, signifying behind; after; afterwards; subsequent.

post-date, v. post-date (it., post, after, and Eng. date), to date a document in advance of the real date on which it was written; it office-date; post-dated, as

which it was written; to after-date: post-dated, a. dated in advance.

dated in advance,
postdiluvial, a post-di-lièvi-di (L. post, after or behind, and diluvium, the delune), happening after the
flood of Noah: post-diluvium, n. 4n, one who lived
after the flood, or who has lived since the delune,
post-entry, n. post-di-litri (L. post, after, and Eng.
entry), a second or subsequent entry,
posterior, a post-di-li-ri (L. posterior, the comp. deg.
of posterius, coming after), later in time or place; coming after; hinder; poster riorly, ad. 4l. poster iority,
n. -dr-di, state of being later or after; posteriors, or
the distriction of the distriction of the comp.

Trickle of the complex comparison of the comp.

Trickle of the comparison of the complex comparison of the comp.

Trickle of the comparison of the comparis ter:i-tt, descendants; succeeding generations; opp to ancestors.

nort-inen. a. post-mor'tém (I. after death—from post-mortem, a. post-mor'tém (I. after death—from post, after, and mors, death—gen. mortis), after death; nade after death.
post-nuptial, a. post-nip'shdl (I. post, after, and suptice, marriage), being or happening after marriage, post-obit, n. post-obit (I. after he dies-from post, after, and obitum, to die, a bond payable after the leath of a certain person named in it, from whom the berson granting it has expectations, postpone, v. post-poin (L. post, after, and ponere, to but or place), to put off to a future or later time; to idjourn; to delay: postporing, imp.: postponed, pp.

-pond': postpo'ner, n. -ner, one who postpones: post-pone'ment, n. -ment, the act of deferring to a future

pone ment, h. -meint, the act of deterring to a ruture time; temporary delay, post-positive, a. post-posi-ite (L. post, after, and postium, to put or place) in gram, placed after a word : post-position, n. post-po-stah-in, in gram, a word or particle placed after or at the end of a word, and which shows the relation it bears to another word the end of the post-position, which

and which shows the relation it bears to another word in the sentence—distinguished from preposition, which regards the word or particle when it comes before: post-postifonal, a. di, port. to a post-postinon, post-prandial, a. post-portandial (i., post, after, and prandiam, a meal), occurring after dinner.

postscenium, n. post-sent-im (i., post, behind, and scria, a scene), the part of a theatre behind the scenes.

postscript, n. post-sent-im (i., post, behind, and scria, a scria, a scria, as carried, a paragraph added to a letter below post-tertiary system, n. post-deri-shdrif sistikm (see each word separately), in god, all the accumulations and deposits that have been formed since the close of the boulder-drylf or glacial period.

each word separately), in geot., all the accumulations and deposits that have been formed since the close of the boulder-drift or plactal period.
postulant, n. post-id-ant (L. postulo, I demand; postulatum, to demand), one who or that which demands; a candidate: postulate n. -dd. also postulatum, n. -da'dan, something to be assumed or taken for granted; in logic or phil. a proposition whose truth is assumed as a foundation for further reasoning; in geom., a self-evident problem; plupost tulates, ldis, or postulates, logically postulated, pp.; postulates, ldis, or postulates, ldis, or postulates, ldis, or postulates, ldis, ldis, ldis, ldis, or postulates, ldis, ldi

artificial postures of the body.
posy, n. poist (F. pensée, thought, a pansy; but more
likely a corrupt form of poesy, in the sense of "sentiment"), a motto or device; a bunch of flowers; a bonquet; a bunch of flowers, in the sense of the language

or sentiment of flowers.

pot, n. pôt (F. pot; Icel. pottr; Gr. topf; Fin. pata, a pot—akin to L. poto, I drink), a circular vessel deeper than broad, in use for various domestic and other pura pot-akin to L. poto. I drink), a circular vessel deeper than broad, in use for various domestic and other purposes, generally for cooking meat on a fire; a mug for iquor; a deep earthenware vessel of various shapes and sizes; paper of a certain size; v. to put into pots; to preserve in pots; to put into casks for draining, as sugar; pot'ting, imp.; a. the act or process of putting into pots, add specially of plants; the operation of pouring hot liquid-sugar into earthen moulds for refining it; the act of pouring new-made sugar into casks to cure it and drain off the molasses; pot'ted, pp.; add, placed or preserved in a pot; pot'tet, n. -ter, a maker of earthen vessels; pot'tetry, n. -ter, a maker of earthen vessels; pot'tetry, n. -ter, a maker of earthen vessels; pot'tetry, n. -ter, a maker of earthen ware; the place where earthenware goods are manufactured; pot-bellied, a -bél'itd, having a prominent, builging, or protuberant belly, in allusion to the prominent convexity of the circumference of common iron pots; pot-boy, the boy or man who carries out beer for soil; pot-boy, the boy or man who carries out beer for soil; pot-boy, the boy or man who carries out beer for unspending an iron pot over a fire; an elementary turn for learners in writing; pot-bouse, a low drinking-house; pot-luck, a familiar term for taking chance of what may be for dinner, without a formal invitation; pot-metal, a kind of stained glass; metted glass as it comes from the glass-pot; an alloy of lead and copper for making pots: to go to pot, to go to ruin; to be destroyed or wasted; pot-pourri, n. po-poor-ref. [f.], a hotch-potch; a medley; a mixture of various vegetable ingredients; potstone, n. pot/ston, a soft magnesian or talcose rock of a greenish-grey or leek-green colour, which may be formed into pots or vases; pot-valiant, a valiant over the liquor only; potsed magnesian or talcose rock of a greenish-grey of leek-green colour, which may be formed into pots or vases: pot-vallant, a. valiant over the liquor only: potted meats, meats preserved by being parboiled, or by other processes, and then placed in vessels, from which means is taken carefully to exclude the air: potter's clay, a clay suitable for being manufactured into pots or earthenware: potter's wheel, a wheel or revolving tool used by the potter in the manufacture of earthen-

or freak; a mischievous or merry trick done for sport rather than injury; a capricious action: v. to dress or decorate to estentation: pranking, imp.; pranked, pp. pränkit; prankish, a. isa, full of pranks.
prase, n. präze (gr. prazon, a leek), a dark leek green variety of vitrous quartz; prasinous, a. präz-f-nis, in tod., grasgetter present practices. Sw. prade: Dut. pranked, to chatter practices are consistent of the talking; chatter; to prate), excessive or idle talking; chatter; tattle: v. to talk much and to little purpose; to chatter; to babble: praving; mp: n. chatter; ally or idle talking; adjializative; garrulous: pravied, pp.: praver, n. -ler, one who prates; a chatter; pratique, custom, in the European ports of the Mediterranean, a licence granted to a vessel that has some from an infected place to have intercourse with land after having performed quarantine.
prattie, n. prattili, dim. of Eng. prate; prov. Cer. prattin, to chat, to tattle; Swiss, pradein, to tattle; lifting talk; to please that that conversation to unife lightly: prattiling, imp. prattiling; adj. talking much on trivial affairs; garrulous: prattile, pp. -ld: prattiler, n. -ler, one who prattles.
prawn, n. praten (may be connected with Fris. praw, Ger. sporn, a spur, a small sea crustacean of the shring family.
praxis, n. proten (may be connected with Fris. pray, Ger. sporn, a spur, a small sea crustacean for sea prayer, n. f. one who prattles.
prayer, n. f. of (F. prazis, a course of action-from prattle, I do of effect any work), an example or form for practice or improvement.
pray, v. pray (F. prayer, to pray; it. prepare. L. precari, to beseech, to begi, to entreat; to ask with earnest mess; to supplicate; to address or petition the Supreme Being; to ask with reverence and humility: prayingly, ad. -liv prayer, n. -er, an earnest and solemn awour or belessing asked for; empest, n. -es, the quality of cruling ad. -liv prayer, furness, n. -es, the quality of cruling ad. -liv prayer, furness, n. -es, the quality of cruling ad. -liv pra imp.: add. given to prayer: prayed, pp. prad: prayingly, ad. 41: pray er. a. er. an earnest and solemn address to God; the form of supplication used; the favour or bessing asked for; earnest entreaty: prayierful, a. -fool, given to prayer; devotional: prayierful, ad. -fi: pray erfuness, n. -fool, given to prayer greaty ad. -fi: pray erlassness, n. -fool, given to prayer greaty ad. -fi: pray erlassness, n. -fool, and containing printed forms of prayer for public or private use: prayer-meeting, supplication of persons met together for making supplication of prayers and to great the content of prayers for public or private use; prayer-meeting, pray in aid, a term used in account of movement of prayers for public or private accounts form of introducing a question.

pray pray in aid, a term used in accounting an interest in the cause: I pray, or I pray pon to tell me, a slightly eremonious form of introducing a question.

pray praying an account of the prayer prayer for proper form in predicar, to announce or proclaim), to deliver an address or exhortation on the subject of religion from a pulpit in a church; to declare the Gospel message from a selected text of Scripture; to prenounce a discourse or sermon in public; to lecture or give advice to obtrusively, on religious or moral grounds: pracaching, imp: n. act of one who preaches; a public discourse upon a sacred subject: preaches; a minister of the Gospel: preacher, neathy, n. -ship, n. -ship, the office of a preacher: pracachiment, n. -ment, applied contemptuously to discourse having the character of a sermon.

pre-Adamic, a. prê-dadamit, no who lived before Adam.

prayer and the preached of the creation of the world of man: pra-Adamite, n. mre. -fool of the creation of the world of man: pra-Adamite, n. pre-dadamite, n. pre-dadamite, n. pre-dadamite, n. pre-dad

Adam.

preamble, n. prê-ām'bl(It. preambolo, F. préambule, a preamble, a preface—from L. præ, before, and ambule, a preamble, the introduction to a discourse or some writing; the introductory part of a statute, or a bill before Parliament, in which the reasons are stated why the law or bill should be passed—the preamble commencing with the phrase othercas: v. to introduce with previous remarks: pream'bling, imp.: pream'-bled, pp. -bld. pre-audience, n. pre-aw-di-ens (pre, before, and

pre-audience, n. prê-awdience, pre, before, and adience), a first hearing; precedence or rank at the

end, n. preb'end (F. prebende; It. prebenda, a

prebend—from L. præbens, giving, furnishing), the stipend granted to a canon of a cathedral out of its estate: prebendal, a. prebiendal, pert to a prebendiprebendary, n. prebiender, one who enjoys a prebend; one who receives a stipend from a cathedral or

end; one who receives a stipend from a cathedral or collegiate church grabe endar 'galip, n. -der'i.ship, the office of a prebendary. precarious, a. prê-kâiri-ûs (L. precarius, that may be obtained by entreaty—from precor, I pray: It. precario: R. prec

ence on others, precative, as well or being precations; dependence on them, precative, a prik'd-fiv, also prec'atory, a sterid. Prevo, 1 pray), suppliant; beseeching, precation, precation, precation, precation, precation, precation, precation, precation, precation, foreignt—from L. pre, before, and cautio, wariness or circumspection per dependency precations; care or caution previously employed to prevent miscarriage, or to secure good: v. to warn or advise beforehand; precations, imp. precations of the precation of the precati

tioned, pp. -shind: precan'tional, a. -shin-dl. prerentive of mischief: precan'tionary, a. -shin-dl. proceeding from caution; adapted to prevent miscarriage
or mischief.

precede, v. prē-sēd' (L. pracedere, to preceder-from
pracedere, to go or more it. precedere:
F. précéder), to go before in the order of time; to go
before in place, rank, or importance: preceding, impr
prece ded, pp.: precedent, a. prē-sēd-dent, going before
in time; former; previous: precedent, n. prē-sēd-dent,
that may serve as an example or rule to be followed
in future actions of the like kind; that which has been
done before of a like kind; an authority, or a judicial
decision to be followed in similar or analogous classdence, n. -dens, also precedency, n. -dens, predence, n. -dens, laso precedency, n. -dens, predens, n. -dens, laso precedency, n. -dens, laso
horised by an example of a like kind.

precentor, n. prē-sēn-iter (it. precentore, F. priconteur, a precentor-aften, n. teroprecept, n. prē-sēp-iter (it. precentor)
music: precentor-aften, n. teromusic: precentor-aften, n. teromusic: precentor-aften, n. teroprecept, n. prē-sēp-itermusic precentor, n. prēpreceptor, and centormusic precession of the preceptor preceptor promusic preceptory, and preceptor preceptor preceptor,
preceptor, and preceptor preceptor, n. -dens, avmas and doctrine; c. crommand in writing demusic precession of the equinor of the precession of the equipor

precipe-see pracipe.

precipies, n. prēs'i-pis (F. prēcipies; It. precipies.)

Precipies—from L. precipie, I cast head-foremost—from precepe, head-foremost—from prec. before, and capet, the headl, a steep fail or perpendicular descent of land or rocks: a headlong steep: precipitate, a pri-sty'-tett, headlong; flowing or falling with a steep diescent; over-hasty; incautious; without due deliberation: a. a substance thrown down from its state

dednitemess, prekidos (L. praciudere, to shut up, to hinder—from prac, before, and claudo, I. shut: It, pracisdere), to shut out; to hinder from access; to debur; to prevent from happening or taking place: precivides, gimp: precivided, pp.; preciusion, n. pridio-index (L. praciusum, to shut up), the act of shuting out from access or possession: precivitye, a. sie, tending to shut out; hindering beforehand: precivityely, ad. si. pracocious, a. pri-ko'shul (L. pracox, early ripe, premasture—gen. pracocio-from prac, before, and

a size tending to shut out; hindering beforehand; predictivity, ad. size tending to shut out; hindering beforehand; prescribeds, a prick/shis (I. prococa, early ripe, premature—gen. prococia—from proc. before, and cops.) took or boil: it. prococa: F. prococa, ripe in understanding before the usual or proportime; having the mental powers developed at an early age; premature; precedently, ad. sir. precoclorumes, n. networks, n. premature developing or state of being seguition, n. prikop-nish/din (I. procognition). Prococa, n. prikop-nish/din (I. procognition), to know; copnish, knowledge), in Scot. long, tenesari, to know; copnish, knowledge), in Scot. long, tenesari, procognition of the caramination of witnesses before an offender is procognition; precognition, n. prikop-nish/din, to examine witnesses beforehand in order to ascertain whether there be good grounds for prosecuting; pre'cognosciety, v. prikidn-sit/ (pre, before, and concived, pp. setof: adj, formed in the mind beforehand: pre'concert, v. prikidn-sit/ (pre, before, and concived, pp. premous agreement: pre'concert, n. prokin-sit/ (pre, before, and concived, pp. adj, stilled by concert beforehand: pre'concert' ed, pp.: adj, settled by concert beforehand: pre'

tract), to contract or bargain beforehand: n. prê-kôpi tráki, a contract previous to another.

precordia, n. prê-kôp'di-d (L. præ, before, and cor, the heart-gen. cordis), in and., paris about the heart-gen. cordis, in chest: precordial, a.-di-di, the precursor of the precursor, n. prê-kêr-sêr (L. pracursor, one who runs before-from præ, before, and cursum, to run: the precursor: F. précursour), he or that which precedes an event to indicate its approach; a forerumer; an omen or token; a sign: precursory, a. sêr-4, indicating something that is coming.

predaceous, a. prê-ddi-shu (L. præda, plunder, booty: It. predac, rapacious), living by prey; predal-bry: preda-cean, n.-shu, a. can'nyorousanima'; adj. living by prey: predal, a. prê-ddi-firs' or prêd-a-plundering; pillaging; ravenous: pre'datority, ad.

predecease, v. prē'dē'sēs' (pre, before, and decease), to die before some other person: n. the death of one before another: pre'deceas'ing, imp.: pre'deceased',

before another: pre'deceas'ing, imp.: pre'deceasedr, pp.-sest'.

predecessor, n. pré'dé-sès'eér (It. predecessore: prédecessore) a predecessor-from L. pra. before, and decessor, a be who withdraws or retires, as from the province he has governed), one who has preceded another in the same office, place, or business. predesign, v. pré'de-t-ut (pre, before, and design), to design or purpose beforehand.

predestinate, v. pré'de-sès'in-tel (L. prædestinare, to determine beforehand-from præ, before, and destinare, to appoint beforehand by unchangeable purpose to eternal happiness or misery; to foredoom; to preordain: predes'tinated, pp.: adj. indicating predestination: predes'tinated, pp.: adj. indicating predestination: predes'tinated, pp.: adj. predestination who predestinates: predes tina thor, n. -a-t-or, one who predestinates predes tination; predes'tination: predes'tinated, ppert. to or consisting in predestination: predes'tination: predes'tination: predes'tination: predes'tination: adj. pert. to or consisting in predestination: of predestination: predes'tination: predes'tinati

narianism, n. -da-tem, the system or dectrines of the predestinarians: predestination, n. -di-shin, the dectrine or belief that God has decreed by immutable purpose whatsoever comes to pass-especially in regard to man, -and that He has elected some to everlasting life by Jesus Christ: predestine, v. pre-destination, predestination, predestination predestination predestination predestination of the predest

action, suffering: predicamental, a. -mental, pert. to a predicament.

predict, v. pre-dikt' (L. predictum, to mention beforehand, to forestell—from prez, before, and dico, I say or tell), to tell beforehand, as something that is to happen; to forestell; to forebode; predicting, impopredict ed, pp.: add, told before the event: predict or, n. -dr one who predicts: predict tion, n. -diksholm

cole, doy, foot; pure, bud; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, real.

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ideclaration of a future event; a prophecy: predictive, a. -tic, foretelling; prophetic.
predilection, n. predil-tekshin (F. predilection, preference-from prex. before, and diactus, chosen, beloved), a preference; affection or liking beforehand; prepossesion of mind in favour of.
predispose, v. predispose (pre, before, and dispose), to incline beforehand: pre disposing, imp.; adj. creating a tendency to anything or an adaptation or it: pre disposit on, n. -poteth-itn, the state of being predisposed; previous inclination or propensity; previous adaptation to any change or impression, as of the body to disease.

Admisor, I am lord and master; dominate, absolute rule: It. predominare; F. predominer, to predominate), to surpass in strength, influence, or authority; to be ascendant; to prevail; to rule over; predominant, a. unid, having superior influence, strength, or authority; superior; prevailing; supreme in influence; ruling: predominantly, ad. -It: predominance, n. -ndns, slass predom inancy, n. -ndns, susperiority over others in power, influence, or authority.

pre-sminent, a. pre-dmit-ndn (pre, before, and eminants, of they, cometimes in a bad sense; pre-sminent, ad. -It predominance, n. -ndns, susperiority, as in rank or dignity.

pre-smython, n. pre-dmithen (pre, before, and L. emptum, to buy: F. pretemption), act or right of pur-tens, a bodkin), a forked instrument used in dress.

chasing before others.

presn, n. prån (Scot. prein or preen, a pin: Dut.
priens, a bodkin), a forked instrument used in dressing cloth: v. to clean as with a preen,—said of birth that dress and oil their feathers with their beak:
preening, imp.: preened, pp. prånd.
preenings, v. prå-in-på/ (pre. before, and engage), to engage by previous contract; to attach by previous influence: pre-engage ment, n. a prior engagement.
pre-engagement, n. a prior engagement.
pre-engagement, n. a prior engagement.
pre-engagement, pre-engagement.
pre-engagement, pre-engagement.
pre-engagement, n. a prior engagement.
pre-engagement, pre-engagement.
pre-engagement, n. a prior engagement.

forehand.

forehand.

pre-exist, v. pre-egs-tsf (pre, before, and exist), to
exist before something else: pre-exis ting, imp.: adj.

previously existing: pre-exis tend, pp.: pre-exis tent,
a. existing beforehand or before something else: preexis tence, n. existence in some former state, as some
believe the soul to have existed before its union with
preface, n. prefixe if preferenting else.

preface, n. prefixe if preference precional prepreface, n. prefixe if preference precional predatas, apocken, introductory or explanatory remarks

fatus, spoken), introductory or explanatory remarks at the commencement of a book; an introduction: v.

tables, spoken), introductory or explanatory remarks at the commencement of a book; an introducton: v. to introduce by preliminary remarks; to say something by way of introduction: prefacing, imp. prefaced, pp. -dst: prefatory, a -d-ter, ipert, to a preface; introductory: prefatorily, ad -d-ti.

prefect, n. prefilet (i. prajectus, an oversee, prefect, a prefect), in France, the superintendent of a department of the kingdom, analogous to our sheriff, but possessing much greater powers; a chief of police; prefecture, n. prefilet tip, the office of prefect: prefecture, n. of a company.
, prefigure, v. prefigurare: Sp. pre

自己等的,以及其类的人,是是对于这种的人,也是是对于不是是是是是不是是一人。

figurar, to prefigure—from L. prz., before, and figura, I figure, I imagine: F. figurer, to figure, to typely, to show in antecedent types or similitudes; to foreshadow; prefiguring, imp.; prefigured, pp. -drd; prefigurent, n. prefigured, pp. -drd; prefigured, pp. -drd; prefigured; prefigured; prefigurar'tion, n. -drd'shin, theat of aboving by types or similitudes.

prefix, v. prefyths' (L. profixum, to fix or fasten above to the prefigure that the beginning of a word to modify its comething else; to settle: n. prefyths, a sylable or particle put at the beginning of a word to modify its meaning; prefix ing, imp.; prefixed, pp. prefixed, prefixed, prefixed, prefixed, prefixed, prefixed, prefixed, prefixed, pregnant, prefixed, pregnant, prefixed, pregnant, prefixed, pregnant, prefixed, pregnant, prefixed, prefixed, pregnant, prefixed, prefixed, prefixed, pregnant, prefixed, pregnant, prefixed, p

heard; to condemn beforehand, or unheard; propulsed, ing, inp.; prejudged, p.p.; prejudged,

precede; to introduce a piece of music with a volument movement; to serve as an introduction to:

are ding, imp.: prelated, pp.: prelated, pp. prelated, n. der,

me who preduces: prelated, pp.: prelated, prelated, n. der,

may, a. der of the precessor, to practice beforehand, to

Make kind is to tolor: indicating that something of

Make kind is to tolor: indicating that something of

Make kind is to tolor: indicating that something of

me are der to the precedent of the promatures, to early,

premarker, a. private is introductorily,

premarker, a. private is the before the natural

proper time; arriving or receiving without re
label evidence to authenticate, as a report; too

arry; too hasty: pre maturely, ad. H: pre mature
seem, n. nee, also pre maturely, ad. H: fre mature
seem, n. nee, also pre maturely, n. -t.f., the quality

being premasure; ripeness before the natural or

premarking ripeness before the natural or

premarking ripeness before the natural or

premarkine; ripones before the natural or premarkine; in pre-make life-till, pre, before, and presentle, a jawl, in cast., applied to a bone of the ampler jaw, forming its margin, anterior to the true markillary bone.

Branchitate, v. pre-medit-tat (I. premeditate, Eloughis over—from pre, before, and meditor, I muse over or think upon: it. premeditate: F. premeditate. So muse over or think to be forehand; to consider or revolve in the mind beforehand; premeditating, may; premeditating, previous contrivance or design formed in the mind.

premier, a pre-mid-till-from primus, first), first; chief: i. in May, the first or chief Minister of State; the Prime Minister: pre-mierahlp, the office of Prime Minister: pre-mierahlp, the office of Prime Minister:

presserves, cinci, primitive colief Minister of State; this Frime Minister: previous the Minister of Prime Minister: previous to the office of Prime Minister: previous to the millennium.

pressies, in primitive (ii. premissum, to send before-firm prus before, and missum, to send : F. premisses, the previous is, a first or antecedent proposition: premises, in primitive (ii. premissum, to send if premises, in primitive (ii. premissum, to send if premises, in primitive (ii. premisum, ii. primitive (ii. premisum, ii. primitive), in a deed, the things, as houses or lands, primitive, in a deed, the things, as houses or lands, set forth or proposed to be conveyed or granted to another; houses or lands; premise, v. primitive, to explain or offer previously; to lay down as first prepaintions on which the subsequent ones are based premising, imp.; premises, pp. miset; to explain or offer previously; to lay down as first premises, as primitive (ii. premisum, profit derived premise, a. primitive (ii. premisum, profit derived premise, a. primitive (ii. premisum, profit derived the premisum, profit derived to indennity for losses of any kind; anything offered or given as an incentive.

premosar, n. primitive (iv., before, and molar), a toth between the canine and molar, any premodity, premonity, v. premodity, premonity, v. premodity, premonity, v. premodity, premonity, a. -ite, also premonity of the previous motice or warning.

premorse, a. premore (ii. pre. before, and morsum, to bite), in bot, applied to a root terminating abruptly, as if bitten off.

premouser, to forewarn: F. premusir, to forewarn, in

call bitten off.

premunire, n. pre-ma-nt-ri (a corruption of L. premonerc, to forewarn: F. pre-maint, to forearm), in
law, the erime of introducing a foreign authority into
England, as that of the papal power; the offence and
penalty of refusing to comply with a royal mandate or
completely, as at the election of the precalled form of the election of the precalled form of the election of the precalled form of the prepressure of the premainty of the pre-

to appoint beforehand; to predetermine: pre'ordaining, imp.: pre'ordained', pp. -dand': preordination, n. pre-or'di-na'shan, the act of foreordaining.

to appoint beforehand; to predetermine: pre'ordain'ing, imp.: pre'ordained, pp. dand: preordination, n. prê-ordained.see prepay.

prepaid—see prepay.

prepaid—see prepay.

prepare, v. prê-par (I. præparare, to make ready beforehand—from præ, before, and paro, I make or get ready; It. preparare: F. préparer), to make ready for some particular purpose or service; to fit; to adapt; to qualify; to equip; to put things in suitable order; to take the necessary preventive measures; preparing, imp.: prepared; pp. -pard: ad., made ready; adapted; made suitable: preparer, n. -rer, n. -rer, n. -rer, n. -rer, adapted; made suitable: preparer, n. -rer, n. -rer, later est prepared; pa. -d. i. preparedness, prêpid-redishên, the act or operation of preparing state of being ready; the thing prepared; part of an animal body, usually a diseased part, prepared and preserved for observation and instruction: preparative, a. prê-pârd-d-tiv, tending to prepare or make ready; having the power of preparing or filling: n. that which has the power of preparing: prepar atively, ad. -di: preparadory, a.-ler-i, previously necessary; introductory; preliminary.

prepay, v. -prê-pâ-pê-de, paid in advance: preparend, n. prê-pâ-mêni, payment in advance.

prepollent, a. prê-pâ-lient (it. præpollens, exceeding or surpassing in power—from præ, before, and polleo, I am strong or powerful), having superior gravity or ower; prevailing: prepollent character, prepollent, a. prê-pô-lient (it. præpollent character, preponderate, v. prê-pô-lient (it. præpollent character, preponderate, v. pre-pô-lient (it. præ

ence: prepor deration, n. -d-shin, the act or state of cutweighing, n. preposition, for preposition and preposition and preposition and preposition and preposition and preposition. The preposition and preposition are preposition and preposition preposition preposition preposition and preposition preposition and preposition p

heart.

preposterous, a prê-pôs'têr-ûs (L. preposterus, unseasonable, absurd-from pre, before, and posterus,
coming afer: 1k prepostero), having that first which
ought to be last; contrary to nature or reason; absurd; monstrous: preposterous), ad. 45: prepostterousness, n. nês, the quality or state of being presterousness, inconsistency with nature or reason; absurdity.

surdity.

prepace, n. pre-pds (F. prépuce, the prepuce—from L. propulsum, the foreskin), the membranous or cutaneous fold covering the glans penis; the foreskin. prerequisite, n. prê-rêk-ivi.eti (pre, before, and requisite), previously required : n. something previously necessary.

prerogative, n. prê-rêg'd-fiv (L. propugative, that is asked before others for an opinion, preference, preregative-from pre, before, and rogare, to ask: It. prerogative ask: It. prerogative ask: It. previously required in the previously service of the previous of the previou

the court in which wills were formerly proved and

she court in which wills were formerly proved and administrations taken.

presage, n. prés-dj (F. présage, presage—from L. presage, n. prés-dj (F. présage, presage—from L. presage, n. prés-dj (F. présage, prom. prom. pefore, and sagio, I perceive quickly or keenly), something that foreshows or points out a future event; a presentiment; a foreboding "v. prés-dj", to foreboding; to indicate by some present fact what may follow; to prophesy; to utter a prediction: presages; presage ful, a. dj, foreshowing; presaged, pp. edjd", presage ful, a. dj, foreshowing; preshed; presages; presage ful, a. dj, foreshowing; preshed; presages; presage ful, a. dj, foreshowing; preshed; pressages; presage ful, a. dj, foreshowing; preshed; pre

中京的高级的特殊的地域的特殊的特殊的特殊的特殊的,但是是1000年代,1900年代,1

ed, as a copy of a book by the author in testiment of respect or esteem: presentative, a. 46-10, that has the right of presentation, or that admits of it, in heata, capable of being directly known by, or presented to, the mind; intuitive: presented, n. preit-24-4, see who is presented to a benefice: the present time, now existing; at present, now: to present arms, to had their rifles out in a position parallel to their bodies, as if delivering them up, being a token of respect paidly a company of solidiers: present earns, to had their rifles out in a position parallel to their bodies, as if delivering them up, being a token of respect paidly a company of solidiers: present of mind, quickness at expedients; a calm and solided ander or embarrassment.

presentiment, presentiment, foreboding—from I. presenty, before, and sento; I discern or perceive by the senses), previous apprehension of something about to come—generally of something impleasant or distressing; a foreboding.

Preserve, v. pre-zerv (It. preservare; F. priserve, to preserve, to keep—from I. prac, before, and serve, it delivery, to keep or save from finjury or destruction; to keep from decay or in a sound state; to security to defend; to maintain, as appearance; to boll with sugar to keep from decay; and to reside it pleasant to the taste; a place set apart for the field of the preserved of the pres

much sall as the state of the wind can possibly allow:

www.gauge, a register of the pressure of steam.

prest, a. prést (L. præsto, at or in hand, ready: F.

str. Norm. F. prest, ready), ready; prompt: to give
coney in prest, to give money in hand, but to be acsured for: prest-money, corruptly press-money,
coney given in hand; the corner-money received by
coldier taking service; to prest or press, to engage
compelling men to state the nawal service gradually
ave the idea that the word meant to force men, and
the original reference to carnest-money was lost sight

compelling men to enter the moval service gradually ave the idea that the word meant to force men, and the original reference to carnest-money was lost sight —See Wedgewood and Latham. prestation-money, money paid yearly by archdeacons, &c., to their schops: pressgang, a body of seamen employed on not to take men by force to serve in the navy.

pressirostral, a pressirostralial pressure, flattened, and rostram, a beak, having a compressed or flatened beak, as in the tribe of wading-birds, the pressirosters, ferz.

prestige, n. présitjo -téch' (F. prestige, a charm: prestige, an enchantment: L. prestigia, an obscurag, as of the mental powers for a while, an illusion, he moval infinence derived from past successes and chievements, on which a confident belief is founded of future triumphs; finitence of character or conduct; prestiges, n. plu présit-gés, illusions; magical sicks.

inct: prestiges, n. pin. prestiges, manage, magnitudes, prestimony, n. préstimônt (It. prestimonia, an annaity granted to a priest-from L. prz. before, and stare, to stand), an annuity paid to a priest for saying prayers at certain stated hours.

presto, ad. préstio (It. presto, quick: L. presto, at hand, ready), in music, a term denoting quick time; used among sugglers as a word of command for sudden changes; at hand; at once; quick: prestissimo, and prés-fis-si-mo, very quick.

presume, v. pré-simi (L. prasumerr, to anticipate, to presuppose; prasumptio, an anticipation—from prot, before, and sumo, I take; sumptus, taken: It. presumer; F. présumer, to presume), to take or suppose to be true or entitled to belief; to take for granted; to act without positive permission; to act with presumere. F. presumer, to presume, to take or suppose to be true or entitled to belief; to take for granted; to act without positive permission; to act with great confidence or arrogance; presuming, imp.; adj. venturing without leave; too confident or arrogant; unreasonably bold; presumed, pp. prê-sûmê; presumer, n. -èr, one who presumes; an arrogant persume; n. -èr, one who presumes; an arrogant persume; presumable, a prê-sûmê. I hat may be taken for granted; presumably, ad. -blt; presumingly, ad. -lc, confidently; arrogantly; presumption, n. prê-sûmê. Asia, a supposition previously formed; confidence grounded on strong probability; an argument strong but not demonstrative; blind or headstrong but not demonstrative; blind or headstrong confidence; arrogance; presump tive, a. -te, grounded on probable evidence; proving circumstantially, not directly; probable, as opposed to apparent; presumptively, ad. -te; presumptuous, a. prê-sûmfû-ûs, bold and confident to excess; arrogant; hazarding safety on too slight grounds; rashly confident; wilful; inversem with respect to holy things; presumptuously, ad. -te; presumptuousless, n. -nêe, the quality of being presumptuous or rashly confident; arrogance; irreverence; presumptions or rashly confident of acc, accumulative, with respect to holy things; presumptuously of being presumptuously sites a fact, accumulative to the presumptuous or rashly confident present state, but whose succession may be put aside by the birth of a nearer heir.

Presuppose, v. presumpsel, to suppose as previous;

presuppose, v. présup-pôz (pre, before, and suppose : F. présupposer, to presuppose), to suppose as previous ; to imply as antecedent ; to take for granted : pre'sup-

to imply as an hecedent; to take for granted; pre'suppo'sing, imp.; pre'supposed; pp. pôzd.
pretence—see under pretend.
pretence—see under pretend.
pretence—see under pretend.
pretende, p. prêthind (L. pratendere, to spread before
er in front, to allege—from prac, before, and tendo,
I stretch: it. pretendere; F. pretendre, to pretend), to
bold out or allege to others something as true which
is feigned or unreal; to assume or affect to feel; to
claim or put in a claim; to hold out the appearance
of possessing or performing; pretend ing, imp.; pretend'ed, pp.; pretendere, n. -der, one who lays claim
to anything under the pretence of a right; in Emp.
hist, a name applied to the son and grandson of
James II., the heirs to the house of Stuart, who laid
claim to the British crown, from which their house
had been excluded by enactment of Parliament: pretend edly, ad. -4t, by false appearance or representation: pretend'inity, ad. -4t, arogantly; presumptupretend inity, ad. -4t, to their control of the choice.

ously: pretence', n. -têns' (L. pratentus, alleged: Sp. pretenso, pretence), a holding out to others something unreal or feigned; that which is assumed; a feigned claim; outside show; excuse: pretence less, a -lês, not having or making pretences: pretent sion, n. -lênskûn, a claim, true or false; a holding out the appearance of right or possession; right alleged or assumed: pretentious, a. -shûs, exhibiting attempts to pass for more than one's real value; presuming: pretentiously, ad. -lê: pretentiousness, n. -ne's, the quality of being pretentious.

preter, prêtier (L. prater), a prefix, signifying beside; beyond; by: past; more than.

preterimperfect, a. prêtier-im-pêrifêkt (preter, beyond, and imperfect), in gram, a term applied to a tense which me to perfectly past—more usually pretentie, a. prêtier-it, in gram, a term applied to a tense which denotes time complete or finished, as, I have voriters; called also the perfect tense: preterition, n. -tshûn, the act of going past, or state of being past; in rhet, the pretence to pass over anything, while at the same time we notice it briefly preterrities, a. prêtier-inskûn (L. prater, beyond, and missus, sent), a passing by; an omission: preterrint, v. prêtier-inskûn (L. prater, beyond, and missus, sent), a passing by; an omission: preterrint v. prêtier-inskûn (L. prater, beyond, and missus, sent), a passing by; an omission: preterratural, a. prêtier-nikûn (L. preter, beyond, and matual), contrary to nature or the usual course of things; extraordinary: preterritually, ad. A: preterpleyerfect, a. prêtier-plêt/fild (preter, beyond, and puserfect), in gram, a bren applied to a tense which and puserfect), in gram, a preten preterred, a. prêtier-plêt-plêt (preter, beyond, and puserfect), in gram, a pren a tense preter dense.

Preterperfect a. prêtier-instide (preter, beyond, and puserfect), in gram, a pren a tense preter perfect ense.

and perjets, in gram, a term applied to a tense windenotes time completely past or finished—now usually called perfect tense.

preterplaperfect, a. prē-tēr-plō-pēr-fēkt (preter, be-yond, and piuperfect), in gram, more than perfect; designating the tense of a verb which expresses a time past before another past time, as, I had seritten before you arrived—usually called piuperfect tense, pretext, n. prē-tēkst (L. pretextum, to weave before raround—from pres, before, and textum, to weave we plati: F. prētexte; Sp. pretexto, a pretext, a pretence; an assumed reason, not the real one; a motive or reason assigned as a cover for concealing the real motive. pretor, pretorial—see prætor, pretor, pretor, pretor, pretor, to sulk; protein, insolent, saucy—derived from the int. prut, the blurt of the mouth expressive of defance), of a pleasing and attractive form; neatly arranged or ornamented; neat and handsome, but not exactly beautiful; in contempt, tive form; neatly arranged or ornamented; neat and handsome, but not exactly beautiful; in contempt, foppish; affected; in *trony, fine; decent; excellent; ad, in some degree; tolerably; moderately; express-ing a degree less than very, as prefty fair, prefty well done: prattily, ad. 4., pleasingly; with neatness and taste: pret timess, n.-nes, the quality of being pretty; pleasingness without dignity; affectation of niceness; foppishness.

pleasingness without augnity; affectation of miceness; poptishness. pretty, a. prilli (AS. prat, craft; Ger. protzen, to sulk: Dut. pratten, to be haughty: Icel. pretla, to deceive—connected with preceding), sly: crafty. pretypify, v. prê-tê/le, fet (pre. before, and typify), to foreshow by a type; to prefigure. prevail, v. prê-tal'(II. prevalere, to be very powerful or superior—from prat, before, and valco, I am strong; II. prevalere; F. prêvalori), to be in force; to overcome; to gain the victory or advantage; to have effect, power, or influence; to persuade or induce: prevailing, imp.: add, gaining the advantage or superiority; predominant; most common or general: prevailed, pp. cald': prevailingly, ad. -it: prevalent, a. prêva-dend (I. prevalenden, very strong, very powerful: It. prevalente), gaining advantage or superiority; predominant; powerful; current; most general: prevalently, ad. -it: prev alence, m. -idns. disprevalent; the most general existence.

the most general existence, precure, prevarients, hav-prevarients, v. prê-tdr-t-kdt (L. prævarients, hav-ing the legs very wide apart in walking, not having act-ed uprightly—from præ, before, and varieus, with feet spread apart: It, prevarience: E. prévariquer), to tunn

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from aide to side; to evade the truth; to quibble; to swerve from the truth; prevariating, imp.: prevariating, imp.: prevariating, imp.: prevariation, n. -kd: -kdr., one who swerves from the truth; a quibbling: prevariation, n. -kd: -kdn., a shuffling or quibbling to evade the disclosure of the truth; a cavil; in law, a collusive fraud in which the informer or prosecutor and the defendant make a sham prosecution.

prevent, v. prê-vēst' (L. preventum, to come or go before—from prz., before, and ventum, to come: it. preventire: F. prévent', to stop or hinder, as the approach of a person, or the performance of something; to impede; to obstruct; in old usage, to go before; to anticipate: preventing, imp.: prevent entirely, ad. -k: prevent et, n. -t; one who hinders prevention, n. prê-vênt-shus, hindrance; obstruction of socess or approach : prevent isaal, a. -di. tending to prevent: preventive, a. -ten, tending to prevent: preventive, a. -ten, tending to prevent indering the secess of; preservative; n. absidedet previously taken or employed; preventively, ad. -ti. preventive service, the armed police who protect the coast against smuggling; the duty or occupation of doing this.

previous, a. prévet is (L. prævius, going before, and via a way:

previous, a pre'ev-us (L. prævius, going before, leading the way—from præ, before, and wid, a way: It. previo, going before in time; before something; foregoing; preceding: previously, ad. 4: previousmas, n. -ses, priority in time: the previous question, a mode of moving the rejection of a motion in a deliba mode of moving the rejection of a motion in a deliberating assembly,—a member gets a motion put, another holding different views, without moving a direct negative, may simply move "the previous question," and the adoption of the latter motion secures the rejection of the former. Note.—This practice is borrowed from the usage of the British Parliament, being an ingenious mode of endeavouring to avoid a vote on any question that is proposed. When a question that shout to be put by the Speaker, a member may interpose by moving that the same question be now put, and if this be negatived, then the main question cannot be put at that time.

prewarn, v. pré-ucdum (pre, before, and sours), to warn beforehand.

Drey, n. pref (i. præda, property taken in war: It

warn beforehand.

preyn, prof (L. præda, property taken in war: It,
preda; F. prode, prey, spoll: W. praidd, a flock or
herd, prey taken in war), that which is or may be
selzed to be eaten, as by a wild beast; spoll; booty;
bounder; ravage: v. to rob or pillage; to soize and
devour; to rest heavily on, as the mind; to waste graddevour; to rost heavily on, as the mind; to waste graddevour; to rost heavily on, as the mind; to waste graddevour; to rost heavily on, as the mind; to waste graddevour; to rost heavily on, as the mind; to waste graddevour; to rost heavily on, as the mind; to waste graddevour; to rost heavily on, as the mind;
but the mind of preys, animals that kill and feed
on other animals.

Primiting In. prif (legger) (Gr. prigner, the prof of

prispism, n. pri'd-pizm (Gr. priapos, the god of ardens and fruitfulness, the virile member), in med., he more or less morbid and permanent erection of the penis.

can be seen to less morbid and permanent erection of the penia, price, n. pris (Bret. pris; F. pris; W. prid; L. pris; m. pris; price, n. pris (Bret. price), the equivalent paid for a thing; the current value of a commodity; the sum of money asked or paid for anything; the cost; value; recompense; v. to value or set a price on: pri'cing, imp. priced, pp. prist; price'less, a. -les, invaluable; beyond price: price-current, a table or list containing an account of the ordinary value or price, in different parts, of merchandise, stocks, &c.; price of money, an anbiguous expression, meaning occasionally the rate at which the precious metals are procured in exchange for other commodities; the case or difficulty with which capital may be lent or borrowed—that is, the rate of the discounts; simply, the price of credit, prick, n. prik (Dut. prick, a prick or stake); W. pric, a shower; Low Ger. pricken, to pick or stake; F. broche, a lower; Low Ger. pricken, to pick or stake; spine or thorn; thange mough to plerce the skin; a sharp stinging pain; removes of pain caused by it; a sharp stinging pain; removes of pain caused by it; a sharp stinging pain; removes of pain caused by it; a sharp stinging pain; removes of pain caused by it; a sharp stinging pain; removes of pain caused by it; a sharp stinging halm; removes of pain caused by it; a sharp stinging halm; removes of a pain to return a price of the content of a harp point; to erect a pointed thing, applied to the ears; to puncture as with a pin; to intel; to affect with remove; to sting; to aim at a point; prick in, imp; adj, stinging as with prickles; in a scussation of sharp point, pricked, pricked; act of pierchy with a sharp point; pricked, pricked; act of pierchy with a sharp point; pricked, pricked; prick or, n.-dr, one who or that which pricks; a lancer or the state of the content of the prick post, in orch, a post in well.

wooden buildings framed intermediately between two principal ones: prick-punch, a smith's tool for mari-ing on iron; pricking-up, in arch, the first coating of lime and hair upon lath, the surface being seradeds over with the trowel to enable the next coat to obtain a better hold; pricking the ship off, in non, marking a ship in position on the cheer.

over with the trowel to enable the next cost to obtain a better hold: pricking the ship off, in new, marking a ship's position on the chart.

prickle, n. prick's (AS. priccke, a prickle or pointfrom prick, which see), a small sharp-pointed shoot of spine growing from the bark of a plant or tres; a shorn; a sharp-pointed process or projection, as from the skin of an animal or the bark of a plant prickly, a. 4f, full of prickies: prick'liness, n. 4f-nés, the stax of having many prickies; the state of being prickiy: prickly-back, a small fish so named from the pricking on its back; the stickle-back; prickly-parx, a common name for several species of cactus; the Indian fig. affects and succulent plant, destitute of leaves and covered with spines, producing a purplish solide fruit. prick, p. prid (AS. prig, haughtiness: Ger. producing a purplish solide fruit prick, p. prid (AS. prig, haughtiness: Ger. producing superiority; insolence; rude treatment of other resulting from inordinate self-esteem; in a good sess, the noble and exalted pleasure springing from a consciousness of worth, upright conduct, or acts of benevationes; generous clation of heart; that of which means are proud, or which may excite boasting; splendour; estentation; v. to rate high; to value, as to price one's self; pri'ding, imp.; pri'ded, pp.; prideful, a prick —see pry.

priest, n. priest fold F. prestre; AS. preost, a pricet-

osteintation: v. to rate high; to value, as to peace once self: priding, imp.: prided, pp.: pridefal, a 1/503, full of pride; insolent.

pried-see pry.
priest, n. prest fold E. prestre; AS. preset, a priest-corrupted from Gr. presbuteros, an elder, in out times or in pagan countries, one who performed the rites of sacrifice; a minister of the Christian religion placed over the spiritual affairs of a congregation; in the Ch. of Rome and Gr. Ch., the lowest order of ecclesiastics empowered to consecrate the host and perform mass; in the Frotestant Episcopol Ch. on on an intermediate order between bishop and deacons of the character of the contract of the contract

prima, a. premd (L. primus, first), first; chief: prima-donna, n. premd-don-na (R. prima, first, and donna, lady), the principal female singer of an ope-

domac. Indy), the principal female singer of an operatic company.

adomac. Indy), the principal female singer of an operatic company.

Thingey—see under primal.

Primacy—see under primal.

Primal, the primal old Eng. prime, to trim, to dress), in commerce, an allowance paid to the master and sallows of a ship for loading or unloading a cargo, and for the use of cables and ropes.

Primal, a primal (b. primus, the first: It, primal, tart; early; the earliest or original; primary, a-mér-d, first in order of time or formation; first in place, rank, or importance; original; principal; preparatory or lowest in order, as schools or political assemblies: n. that which is first or highest in rank; opposed to secondary: primaries, n. plu. -ir, the stiff feathers or quills in the last joint of the wing of a bird; primarily, ad. -i-ii, in the first place; chelety; primaries, n. plu. -ir, the stiff feathers or quills in the last joint of the wing of a bird; the primarily, ad. -i-ii, in the first place; chelety; primaries, n. plu. -primalis, includ-

man, monkeys, and bats: primary colours, red, clow, and blue—so called because all the others are crived from them; the colours of the rainbow—red, ange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, and violet: primary planets, the planets which revolve around the second of the secon

prime, a. prim (L. primus, first: R. primo), first; spinal; chief; first in quality or importance; firstfe; excellent; early: n. the first part; early morng; the best part; the sping of the year or life; fullsalth and beauty; utmost perfection, as of life; v.
put powder in the pan of a first my; to lay on the
stoolour in painting; to prepare: priming, imp.: n.
spowder put in the pan of a first my; to lay on the
stoolour in painting; to prepare: priming, imp.: n.
spowder put in the pan of a gun; first coat of paintir; hot water earlied over with the steam from the
olier into a cylinder: primed, p. primal; primely;
if primali; prime ness, n. nes, supreme excellence;
rime equivalent, atomic or combining weight; prime
sess, the second quality of pickled pork, in which the
state: prime minister, the head or chief minister of a
state: prime minister, in mech., a natural force applied
a the production of power, such as muscular force, the
cight and motion of fluids, &c., an engine or piece of
the challency ply them to drive other machines; prime
to other any ply them to drive other machines; prime
to other any rampher divisible only by units or one;
ments vertical, in ostron, the vertical circle which
means through the east and west points of the horizon;
primer, n. primier (L. primus, first), a child's first
readines books; a printing-type.

riming-wire, a pointed wire used to clear the touchole of a gun.

primer, n. prim'er (L. primus, first), a child's first cading-book; a printing-type.

primer, n. prim'er (L. primus, first), a child's first cading-book; a printing-type.

primeval, a. prim'erd (L. primus, first), original, and areas, an age), being of the carliest age or time; first; original.

primigenial, a. prim'erd (L. primus, first), original; primigenial, and areas, an age), being of the carliest age or time; primitive or generated.

primigenial, a. primi-first-dl, also primigenous, a. primitive, a. primitive, first, in bot., the primitive or primitive, a. primitive, first, in bot., the primitive, a. primitive, inst. From the covering of an ovule.

primitive no. primitive first: Primitive, primitive, and primitive first from which others are derived from another: primitively, a. d. di. primitive less, n. -mes, the state of being primitive or original; insiquity: primitive colours -see primary colours: primitive rocks -see primary rocks.

primagenial, a. primi-first-dl (L. primigenius, first old, first-born; original; primary - primigenial, the correct but less table; the foresther: primogeniture, n. -t-tile (P. primogenial, a. primordial, a. primordial, a. primordial (P. primos, and genius, a begotting), the right which belongs to the eldest table; the foresther: primogeniture, n. state: primordial, a. primordial (It. primus, first and ordior, I commence), existing from the beginning; first in order; original; in bod,, earliest formed, applied to the first-born son.

primordial, a. primordial (It. primus, first, and rode, primordial; first principle or element: primus, first, and rode, primore, n. primitive, law thrile produced on a raceme or spike: n. origin; first principle or element: primordial utrice, primus, inst, and the cow-residual primitive first primitive (e.l. primus, first, and rode, primus, first, and rode, primitive

primus, a. prtimus (L.), the first; the chief: n. the residing hishop in the Scotch Episcopal Church.

prince, n. prins (F. prince, a prince—from L. princeps, a chief, a leader—from primus, first, and capio, I take), a sovereign of a state or territory; a title inferior to that of a king; the son of a king or emperor; a chief; princess, n. princess, the wife of a prince; a chief; princess, n. princess, the wife of a prince; he daughter of a king; prince dom, n. -dim, the sovereignty or jurisdiction of a prince; prince juri, a born; stately; digmined; royal; very large, as a fortune; ad, in the manner of a prince; prince; finess, n. -i-nes, the quality of being princely; the state or dignity of a prince; prince's feather, n. a flower, a variety of amaranth: prince's nettal, a mixture of copper and zinc, limitating gold: Prince of Wales, eldest son of the sovereign of England.

imitating gold: Frince of Wales, eldest son of the sovereign of England.
principal, a. principal (L. principalis, first, original—from princeps, a chief or leader: It. principale: F. principal), highest in rank or character; the most important; chief; leading; capital; essential: n. a head or chief; one who takes the lead; the governor or chief in authority; the proprietor or head of a chief in authority; the proprietor or head of a chief in authority; and the content on interest: principally, and the form of the principality, n. -pali-lit, the territory of a prince, or the part of a country which gives him a title; supreme power; sometimes in Scrip., royal state or attire: principalities, n. plu. -fits, in Scrip., the persons or beings in whom the dominion or power is lodged; rulers, as in the phrase "principalities and powers." principal, n. prin-sip-t-a (L. principia, plu. of principium, n. pelinning), first principles; the contracted title of Newton's great work.

principle, n. princip pl (L. principium, a beginning —from princeps, a chief—from princips, a principal cause, cappo, I take: It. principius: Principe (successed), its and compensation of the cause, cappo, I take: It. principius el principal cause, cappo, I take: It. principius el principal cause cappo, I take and compensation of the principal cause cappo.

source, or origin of anything; an element; ground of action; motive; a constituent part; a fundamental truth; a law comprehending many subordinate truths; a settled law or rule of conduct or action; a tenet or dectrine; v. to establish firmly in the mind; prin cipling, imp. pling; prin cipled, pp. plid; add, imbued with principles; established in opinions or tenets. print, n. print (a contraction of Eng. imprint; principles; established in opinions or tenets. print, n. print (a contraction of Eng. imprint; n. imprenta, an impression; imprimer, to print; lt. imprenta, an impression; imprimer to print; lt. imprenta, an impression figures of a hing taken by pressure on paper from wood, from an engraved plate, or from a form of type; an impression from a collection of type; a small printed work or sheet of an ephemeral character; a fabric figured with impressed figures; called; in arch. a plaster-cast of any ornament plate, or from a form of type; an impression from a collection of type; a small printed work or sheet of an ephemeral character; a fabric figured with impressed figures; calloo; in arch., a plaster-cast of anyornament in low relief: v. to form or copy by pressure, as from a form of type, or from an engraved plate; to impress, as in the mind; to fix deep; to stamp any fabric, especially cotton cloth, with coloured patterns; to pubperly the coloured patterns; the coloured p

prior, a pri-or (L. prior, former, previous: It. pri-ore), coming before in the order of time; preceding; foregoing: priority, n. pri-or-i-ti, state of being first in time, place, or rank; precedence. prior, n. pri-or (F. prior); It. priore, a prior—from L. prior, first), one placed before others in rank or authority; the superior in a convent of monks, infoauthority; the superior in a convent of monks, infert to an about; priorate, n. pritor d, also priorable, n. the dignity, government, or office of a prior; priors, n. -6s, the female superior of a nunner; priory, n. -4, a convent or nunnery, in dignity below an abbey, prise, v. prize (F. prise, a taking, a seizing; Manx, prise, a fulcrum), to force open by leverage, as a box: prisage, n. pri-zd, a duty formerly paid to the sovereign of England on wine imported; the share of mechandise taken as a lawful prize at sea, belonging to the admiral or sovereign.

reign of England on wine imported; the share of merchandise taken as a lawful prize at sea, belonging to the admiral or sovereign.

prism, a prizm (It. prisma; F. prisme, a prismprism), a solid whose ends or bases are similar, equal and parallel planes, and whose sides are parallelograms; a triangular bar of glass; prismatice, a prismprismatically, and its prismatic colours, the colours prismatically, and its prismatic colours, the colours into which a ray of light is decomposed in passing through a prism-wiz, the three primary colours, red, yellow, blue, and the secondary thats arising from their intermixture—orange, green, violet, indigo; prismatic, n. -möjd (Gr. etdos, resemblance), a figure resembling a prism, or only approaching to it: prismoid al, a. -dl, having the form of a prismoid of prismatic cells.

of prismatic cells.

prison, npris:n (F. prison; It, prigione, a prison: Sp. prision, capture, confinement—from L. pretension or prensio, a seizure, a building for the punishment or safe custody of criminals; a place for the confinement of accused persons or debtors; any place of confinement or restraint; sometimes in Scrip., apritual number of prisonarial; prisonarials of the prisonarials of the confinement of prisonarials; considerable of the confinement of prisonarials; confinement liber of the confinement of the prisonarials; confinement liber of the confinement of the prisonarials of the prison

boys' game.

pristine, a pristin (L. pristinus, former, early: It.
pristine), pert. to an earlier state or period; original;

printis, n. pristis (Gr. pristes, a saver, a fish of the ray kind), the saw-fish, having a long, flat, horny beak, armed on either side like a saw; in geol., the fossil beaks or saws of extinct species.

prithee, v. pristis, a corruption of the phrase "I pray thee.

prithee, v. prithei, a corruption of the phrase "I pray thee."

private, a. private II. privatus, poculiar to one's self-from privus, one's own, private: It privato, unconnected with others; peculiar to one's self; belonging to an individual only, or to a select number of persons; not open; not public; retired; not holding a public office; n. a common soldier; privately, ad. d., not openly; secretly: privateness, n. nets, acclusion from company or society; retirement; privately, ad. d., not openly; secretly: privateneds to secret; acclusion from company or society; retirement; privately, a. privateness, n. nets, acclusion from company or society; retirement; privater, and armed ship baseler; n. privater, in time of tour, an armed ship baseler; n. privater, in time of tour, an armed ship baseler; privaterering, imp; n. the calling or practice of a privateer; privateering, imp; n. the calling or practice of a privateer; privateer for being deprived of something, particularly in necessaries of life; hardship; absence in general: privative, a. privatential in the absence of something; not positive; n. that which depends on the absence of something else; a prefix denoting absence or the opposite: privatival, a. d. it in private, n. to penly or publicly; ascretiy: a private act or statute, in law, one which opporates on a particular person or a class of persons: private, n. privot, n. privot, n. privot, n. privot, n. privot, privot, n. privot, n. privot, n. privot, n. privot, n. privot, or a privilege-from privas, septembers.

neuges.

privilege, n. privil-ldj (L. privilegium, an ordinance in favour of a person, a privilege—from privus, separate, private, and kez, a law—gen. legis: It privilegio: F. privilege). a right enjoyed alone or with few; a peculiar benefit or advantage; ilberty: favour; advantage: v. to invest with rights or immunities; to

grant some particular and peculiar benchment, as from censure, or from paying a post: privileging, imp.: privileged, pp. endowed with privileges; enjoying rights titles not granted to others.

privy, a. privil. It. priviles, one's own, part privile. Privile, assigned to private uses; a public; secret; admitted to the joint kne some secret; admitted to state secrets: a retirement; a necessary house: privily, a cretiv: privily, n. -it. private knowledge; privy chamber, a retired or private apartupalace or mansion: privy council, the principal cit of the sovereigns of England, the messwhich are selected at their pleasure: privy lor, a member of the sovereign's council of aprivy purse, money set apart for the person-vate use of the sovereign; the title of the person-vate use of the preduction; privile priviles are the severeigns in subordinate matters, or prior use of the preduction; the principal secretary of

privy purse, money set apart for the personavate use of the sovereign; the title of the personavate use of the sovereign; the title of the person charge of this money: privy sag, the seal when sovereigns in subordinate matters, or prior with the principal scretary of principal scretary of

probe, n. prob (L. probo, I test, try, or prove), in surg., a small slender rod for examining a wound, ulcer, or cavity; that which searches or examines: v. to search or examine, as with a probe; to search into or examine thoroughly; to scrutinise: probing, imp.: probed, pp. probd: probe-scissors, in surg., a kind of acissors used for laying open wounds.

probity, n. probit-if (L. probitas, goodness—from probus, good, excellent: L. probitas, F. probital), strict conformity of actions to the laws of justice; honesty; unrightness: integrity.

probus, good, excellent: It. proble: F. probleth, strict conformity of actions to the laws of justice; honesty; uprightness; integrity. problem, n. problem (L., Gr., and It. probleme, a question proposed for solution: F. probleme, a problem—from Gr. pro, before, and ballo, I throw), a question; in geom, a proposition in which some operation or construction is required; in alg., a proposition or construction is required; in alg., a proposition which squires some unknown trut to be discovered or demonstrated; in logic, a proposition which, appearing neither absolutely true nor false, may consequently be asserted either in the affirmative or negative: problematica, a -mdilk. also problematical, a -mdilk. also problematical, a -mdilk. also problematical, a -mdilk. also problematical, a trunk: It. and F. proboscide, it runk—from Gr. pro, before, and bosko, I feed), the snout or trunk of an elephant; the long anout of other animals, particularly insects: proboscidan, n. problematical an animal having a proboscia.

boscis.

proceed, v. pro-eed' [I. proceders, to advance—from
pro, fotward, and cedo, I go: it. proceders: F. proceders, to advance; to make progress; to come as
from a source; to emanate; to begin and carry on;
to conduct; to prosecute any design; to have a course:
proceed ing, imp.: n. a process from one thing to another; a measure or step taken in business; a transaction: proceed ed. pp.: proceedings, n. plu. -drog, a
series of actions; manner of proceeding, management; conduct: proceeds, n. plu. prof-selet, the
or amount of money obtained for goods or property
sold.

not completed.

prochain, n. pro'shën (F. prochain; I. proximus, the nearest, next, next; nearest; in the law phruse, pro'chein a'mi, d'un (F. ami, friend), nearest or next friend who is allowed by the law to manage the affairs

recan who is allowed by the law to manage the analis of an infant or minor.

prechronism, n. prokron-tem (Gr. pro, before, and kronos, time), the dating an event before the time it

happened.

procidence, n. prös't-dēns (L. procidentia, parts of
the body that fail from their place—from pro, lorward,
and cadere, to faill, in surg., the falling down of some
ergan or part, as the anus, uterus, &c.: prociduous, a.
pro-laim, v. pro-klām' (L. prociamare, to vociferate,
to prociaim—from pro, forth, and clamo, I ery out or
call: It. prociamare: F. prociamer), to uter openly:
to announce or publish; to make public: prociaim'
ing, imp.: proclaimed', pp. -klāmd': prociaim'er, n.

ėr, one who proclaims: proclamation, n. prökid.mdi shin, a public notice given by a sovereign or supreme authority of a state to the people; official notice given to the public; a decree; an edict.

proclivous, a. prō-kli-vis (L. proclivus, inclining, sloping-from pro, forward, and clivus, a slope), inclining forward or towards; descending; tending by nature: proclivity, n. prō-kli-vis, a steep descent; proneness; tendency; an inclination or disposition. proconsul, n. prō-kni-vis (L. pro, for, and consul, a chlof magistrate of anc. Rome: It. proconsolo), in anc. Rome, the governor of a province; one invested with consular power without the office: proconsular, a. -si-ldt, slop proconsular, n. -si-ldt, slop proconsularia, n. -si-ldt, slop proconsularia, n. -si-ldt, slop proconsularia, or procrastinate, v. prō-krdsit-ndt (L. procrustinar-proconsular), to net consular, to procrastinate, to to the consularia, to proconsulariar, to procrastinate, to defer; to delay; procrastinate, in n. -si-ldt, n. -nd-ldt, on who procrastinates; procrastinate, n. -nd-ldt, on who procrastinates procrastinate, n. -nd-ldt, on who procrastinates procrastinate, n. -nd-ldt, on who procrastinates procrastination, n. -nd-ldt, on which procrastinates is procrastinate, n. -nd-ldt, on who procrastinates is procrastinate, n. -nd-ldt, on which is delay. process answer (p). Process that of the matter, in matter, in the process that of the matter, in matter, in matter, in matter, in matter, in matter, in processes, v. profered of the processes. V. profered of the processes is proceed, to generate and produce; it processes it processes; it processes; it processes; it processes; processes, in processes, productive; processes, processes

torture.

proctor, n. prokter (a contr. of Eng. procurator om L. pro, for, and curo, I take care of—see und proctor, n. proklér (a cont. or rang. presented from l. pro, for, and curo, I take care of—see under procurse), a duly-qualified person who acts for another necelea or civil cours; an officer in Eng. universities who attends to the morals of the students, and enforces obsellence to the regulations; proctorial, a. 46-ri-41, relating to a proctor; proctorial, n. 46-ri-41, relating to a proctor; proctor of a university, procumbent, a. pro-kim-bent (L. procumbens, leaning forward—from pro, forward, and cubo. I lie down: It, procumbent(.) lying down, or on the face; prostrate; in bot., lying upon, or trailing along the ground; trailing.

in bot., lying upon, of trailing along the ground; trailing.
procure, v. pro-kūr' (I. procurare, to attend to or look after-from pro, for, and curo, I take care of: It. procurare: F. procurer), to get; to gain; to acquire; to cause; to bring about; to bring on: to draw to; to attent: procuring, imp.: procured; pp. -kūrd': procurer, n. kūre', one who procures; grainfeation for the lewdness of another: procures as man who, and pro cures, -es, a woman who procures grainfeation for the lewdness of another; procures as not a pro-kriting the procure of the procure of the procured sense. The procure of the jurisdiction, and who acts under the Lord Advecate, the public prosecutor-in-chief.

the public prosecutor-in-chief.

procyon, n. prósi-fon fl. precyon—from Gr. prokuon,
a constellation—from Gr. pro, before, and kuon, a
dog, a bright star in the constellation Canis Minor,
so called from its rising before the dog star Strius,
prodigal, a pródi-fogal (I. prodigus, prodigal,
lavish—from pro, forth, and agere, to drive: It,
prodigal, P. prodigus, given to reckless or unnecessary expenditure, as of money, strength, &c, lavish;
profusely liberal; not frugal: n. one who is profuse
and lavish; a waster; a spendthrift: prod igally, ad.
-fi: prodigality, n. -gdli-fit, excessive or profuse expenditure, particularly in money; waste.

prodigious, a. pro-dijids (L. prodigium, a monster, a prodigy: It. prodigic; F. prodige, a prodigy), very great; enormous; adapted to excite wonder; extraordinary; amazing; monstrous: prodigiously, ad. 45. prodigiousless, n. aés, the state or quality of being prodigious, or enormous of size: prodigy, n. prodigious, prodigious, or enormous of size: prodigy, n. prodiction, prodigious, p

irodigious, or enormous of size: prodigy, n. prodiji, anything out of the ordinary course of nature; a
thing so extraordinary as to excite wonder and astonishment; anything astonishing for good or bad; a
token or omen drawn from any extraordinary event
or appearance; a portent.

Produce, n. prod-us (L. producere or productum, to
lead or bring forward, to extend—from pro, forward,
and duco, I lead or bring; ductus, led or brought; inproducer: F. produsire, that which is brought forth
or yleided; amount; profit: v. pro-dus; to bring or
offer to valued; pp. dust': producer, v. pro-dust',
np: produced; pp. dust': producer, produced; pp.
dust': producer, produced; pp. dust': producer, produced; pp.
whose produced; pp. dust': producer, produced; pp.
phature, as fruits, grain, &c.; that which is produced by
nature, as fruits, grain, &c.; that which is produced by
nature, as fruits, grain, &c.; that which is produced by
nature, as fruits, grain, &c.; that which is produced by
art or labour; performance; result; in artih., the
number resulting from the multiplication of two or
more numbers: producta, n. pro-duktid, in geol., a
genus of fossil molluses, so called from one valve of
the shell being prolonged beyond the other; production, n. shin, that which is produced or made; fruit;
work; composition; in political comony, the processes by which the labour of man, either directly or
tillies, and a shing the produced or made; fruit;
work; composition; in political comony, the processes by which the labour of man, either directly or
tillies, and the productive.

Produc tively, ad. 4t. productiveness, n. -nes, the
quality of bonducing; fertile; fruitful; crusing to exist:
produc tively, ad. 4t. productiveness, n. -nes, the
quality of being productive.

Proemptos, n. pro-dentity; fruitful; causing to exist:
produc tively, ad. 4t. productiveness, n. -nes, the
quality of being productive.

Proemptosis, n. pro-dentity of the provential, a
pro-dential, introductory; prefacre, and of the produced of the produced
produc

in trade or in agriculture, and the like—prometer a trude; the collective body of persons marked in a strude; the collective body of persons marked in a strude; the collective body of persons marked in a strude; the collective body of persons marked in a structural profession, as in law or medicities, and the collection of the structure of the collection of the collection

dissipation.

profound, a. pro-folond (F. profond, protondfrom L. prof-water, deep—from pro, forward, and fadus, the bottom, far below the surface: not superfiel
or obvious; deep in knowledge or skill; inlens; do
scure or abstrue; very humble or lowly: a the deep;
the sea or ocean; the abyss: profound by, sh. de
epply with deep concern; profound less, n.-sh. th
quality of being profound: profundity, sh. de
tit, depth of knowledge or skill; profoundess,
profuse, a. pro-fois (L. profuses, extravagan, pr
fuse—from pro, forth, and fusue, poured: it projust
old F. profus), pouring forth abundantly; liberal be
excess; exuberant; lavish: profusely, ad. dis pre
fuse ness, n.-nds, great abundance; extravagan exproductive profusion, n. full-shin, havishness; rich
abundance.

penditure: prous son, n. - justane, astrante-abundance, progeny, n. projetnis (I., progenise, race, family; progenitum, to bring forth—from pro, forth, and gigno, I beget: It. progenitore; old F. progenitor, a progenitor, offspring; race; descendants; applie chiefly to the human race: progenitor, n. projekt fer, a forefather; the founder of a family, prognathous, a projend-this, also prognathic, n. projenditi (Gr. pro, before, and gunthes, the chee or law bone), having prominent or projecting laws, as in the Negro and Hottentot; prognathium, n. pro-nd-thism, projection of the lower jaw. prognosis, n. projection of the lower jaw. prognosis, n. projection of the lower jaw. med, the knowledge of a disease drawn from a on alteration of its signs and symptoms; foreknowledge

PROM

.a prog-nostik, foreshowing; indicative: ag which foreshows; a sign; an omen; a om which an opinion of the nature of a dissipation of the programmed; prognosticate, v. prog-nostickt, to be indicate by present signs, as a future event; to foretell; to predict: prognosticate, prognosticate, prognosticate, prognosticate, prognosticate, prognosticate, prognosticate, prognosticate, programmed; a future course present signs; a foretoken.

ne, n. programme (fr. programme, a public ed up—from pro, before, and grapho, I regramma; F. programme, an outline or nation of the order and subjects of any ent or public ceremony; a preliminary

n. prógrés (I. progressus, a going forward, from pro, forward, and pressus, a step, progresso: F. progrés), a moving or going forward, propresso: F. progrés), a moving or going format for the professo: F. progrés, a moving or going feetual or moral; proficiency; passage to place; v. pró-grés, to move or go forceed; to make a circuit through; to advisense; to make improvement: progressé (p. progrés on, negular and gradual advance in any sense; to make improvement: progressé (p. progrés iv, a proportional and regular increase or numbers or magnitudes—applied to artitation of the progressive; in music, a regular successis, or their movement in harmony; progressively, in music, a regular successis, or their movement in harmony; progressively, ad. d.; the is progressivelenses, or quality of being progressive; state of

it.
v. pro-htb-tt (I. prohibitum, to hold back,
-from pro, before, and habeo, I have, I habe, horbid; to repress; to debar; to
nteralet by authority: prohibiting, imp.;
pp.: prohibiter, n.-ter, one who protion that it is not before the protion that it is not before the protion to any protion to stay proceedings in a cause; a dedisallow some action; pro hibitionist, n.
maneroe, one who is favourable to the immaneroe, one who certain goods as al-

manere, one who is invourable to the inmale recommendation of their importation
into a prohibition of their importation
into a prohibition of their importation
into the prohibition of their importation
into the continuous prohibit.

prof-8tf (L. projectus, stretched out, prom pro, forward, and jactum, to throw or
gettare; F. projectus, stretched out or
gettare; F. projectus, to scheme or contrive,
a design or plan; a thing intended or deintivance: v. projekt, to cast or throw forstend beyond something else; to jut: to
contrive; to draw or exhibit: projection
juttling out; prominent: projected, pp.:
n. 4r, one who projects or schemes; one
schemes or designs; by way of disparagewhose schemes are impracticable: proshin; a part jutting out; design of somewhose schemes are impracticable: pro--shun, a part jutting out; design of some-executed; the representation of any object executed; the representation of any object made on a plane by straight lines; a plan; in alchemy, the casting in of the powder convert the prepared matter into gold: a. 4tl (F. projectic), impelling forward; apulse; n. a body thrown or cast, and still brough the air, as a stone from the hand, and a gue: projectiles, n. plu. 4tr. that was of the projectiles, n. plu. 4tr. that was of the projectiles of the carbin. In the projectile of the carbin. In the projectile of the carbin. In the projectile of the carbin. in or driven from the surface of the earth;

n.-für, in arch., a jutting out beyond the
surface—applied to the prominence which
use and members have beyond the plane of
lunn: projections of the sphere, delineasurface of the sphere on a plane, made acefinite laws, and furnishing the means of
g maps and charts,—the three most imjections are, orthographic, stereographic,
mmmonte.

jections are, orthographic, stereographic, gnomonic.

n. pro-ldps, also prolapsus, n. pro-ldps, pass, silden or fallen down, in surg., a or falling down of a part, especially the gut to sat to be partly external and uncovered: to fall down or out; to protrude: prolapsus, pro-lapsed, pp. -dpst;

pro-ldt (I. prolatus, carried or brought ged-from pro, forth, and latus, brought); extended beyond the line of an exact

sphere: prolate spheroid, a spheroid elongated in the direction of its axis, generated by the revolution of an ellipse about its major axis; the opposite of an oblate

empse about its major axis; the opposite of an onate spheroid, which see, prolegomena, n. plu, pro'tle-jom-le-na (Gr. prolegomena, n. sid first—from pro, before, and lego, I speak), preliminary observations; an introduction or dissertation prefixed to any work; prolegom'enary, a. ne'r-f, also pro'legom'enous, a. -è-nüs, preliminary; introduction. introductory.

introductory,
prolegs, n. plu. prollègz (pro, for, and legs), the
fleshy pediform organs, often retractile, which assist
various larva in their movements.
prolepds, n. prolepists (Gr. prolepsis, a taking or
selzing before another—from pro, before, and lumbano,
I take), in rhet, a figure of speech by which objections
are anticipated and answered; an error in chronology. are anticipated and answered; an error in chronology, consisting in an event being dated before the actual time; prolep'tica. *-tik. also prolep'tical, *-ti-kd., pert. to; anticipatory; previous: prolep'tically, ad.

proletaire, n. proite-dar (R. proletaire—from L. proletariae, a citizen of the lowest class too poor to pay
taxes), one of that class of the community whose only
capital is their labour; one of the lower part of the
lower orders: profetafran, a. dar-dar, mean; vulgar: n. one of the lowest of the people: profetariat, n. -rid, general beggary; the lower part of the
lowerorders of the people: profetafrism, n. prof-b-dariam, the condition, or political influence, of the lower
orders of the community.
profiferous, a. pro-life-das (L. profes, offspring, and
fero, I bear or carry), in bot, producing another from
its own centre—applied to flower-buds and leaves
when an unusual development of supernumerary parts
takes place, as flower-buds becoming viriparous, and

proliferous, a. pro-lifer-us (L. proles, offspring, and fero, I bear or carry), in bot, producing another from its own centre—applied to flower-buds and leaves when an unsual development of supernumerary parts takes place, as flower-buds becoming viviparous, and leaves producing buds.

prolife, a. pro-life, prolife—from L. proles, offspring, and or the prolife, prolife,

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promiscuous, a. pro-mis-kū-ūs (L. promiscuus, mixed, not separate or distinct—from pro, forward, and misco. J mix or mingle: It. promiscuo: old F. promiscuo: old F. promiscuo: old V. promiscuo; collected together without order or distinction, as an assembly or meeting; confused; common; not restricted; promis conousy, ad. 41, indiscriminately; promis conounces, n. nés, a state of being promiscuo

minately: promis'cuousness, n. n.es, a state of being promiseous.

promise, n. pröm:is(L. promissum, a promiseo-from rno, forth, and missum, to send: it. promessa: F. promessa: Word, it is not being the promiseous promostorus, n. prômiôn-têr-t (it. promoniorium, a mountain-ridge—from pro, forward, and mons, a mountain-ridge—from pro, forward, and mons, a mountain-ridge—from producting into the sea; a headland.

promote, v. prô-môt' (it. promotum, to advance, to promise v. pro-môt' (it. promotum, to advance, to promotion production).

promote, v. prō-mōi' (I. promotum, to advance, to promote—from pro, forward, and movere, to move: I. promover: F. promovoir), to forward or advance; to contribute to the growth or progress of anything; to raise to higher rank or honour: promoting, imp.:

to raise to higher rank or honour: promoting, imp.; promotes, promotes, one who promotes; an encourager: promotion, n. -moshin, advancement; encouragement; preferment: promotive, a-fiv, tending to promote.

-fiv, tending to promote.

-prompt, a prompt (L. promptus, visible, manifest, ready - from pro, forth, and emptum, to take: F. prompt, and yand quick to not as occasion demands; quick without hesitation; done without delay; not dilatory; ready; told down, as prompt payment; unobstructed: v. to indict to action or exertion; to assist a steaker when forcetful quata loss for words; to belo at accessor when forcetful quata loss for words; to belo at surnices: V. to mente to action or exertion; to assist a speaker when forgetful or at a loss for words; to help at a loss; to suggest to the mind: prompting, imp.; n. the act of suggesting words to a speaker; a suggestion: prompt ed, pp.: prompt'er, n. -#, one whose business in a theater is to assist an actor or speaker when at a the act of suggesting words to a speaker; a suggestion; prompt's ch, p.; prompt's ch, p.; one whose business in a theatre is to assist an actor or speaker when at a loss for words; an admonisher; prompt's rahlp, n. the office of a prompter; promptings, n. plu. -tngs, those things which are suggested to the heart or to the mind; prompt's prompt's rahlp, n. the office of a prompter; promptings, n. plu. -tngs, those things which are suggested to the heart or to the mind; promptitude, n. promptings, n. n. the second resistance of the decidency promptitude, n. promptitude, readiness; alacrity; prompt-book, in a theatre, the book used by the person who assists or promptitude in the players; prompt-bote, a note of reminder of the decidency promptitude, n. promiligate, promulgation; promiligate, promulgation and sum due, usually given to a pure promulgate, v. promiligate, promulgation; to expose to public view—from pro, before, and vulguis, the people: it, promulgare; P. promulgation; to publish; to proclaim; to make known by open declaration; promulgation, n. promiligation; promulgation; promulgati

Scot. prog. a wrarp point), one of the pointed divising of a fork; a pointed projection; a pitchfork; present, a. propost, having promps like the time of a fett; pronominal, a. pro-point off (It. pronominale: F. pronominal, pronominal—from L. pro, for, and nesse, a name), belonging to or having the nature of a pronom: prenominally, ad. dis. pronom. n. pro-nominal (It. pronome; F. pronom, a pronominal pronominal pronominal proposition). The pronominal pronomi

noun.

pronounce, v. pro-noiens' (L. pronuncio, I tell eraport publicly—from pro, forth, and nuncio, I tellarport publicly—from pro, forth, and nuncio, I dedace;
t. prominciare: E. pronounce'n, to speak; to articlate; to utter formally or solemnly; to declare; to
utter an opinion: pronounce'ng, imp.; adj. teachin
pronunciation: pronounce'nd, pp. -noiens'; adj. doclared; decided: pronounce'able, a. -d-bi, that may be
declared; decided: pronounce'able, a. -d-bi, that may be
declared; decided: pronounce'nd, pp. -pr. to the articaltion of words pronounce'nd, and the declared;
or mode of uttering or articulating syllables and
words; utterance.

nounces: pronounce able, a. -d-bl, that may be utered: pronun cial, a. -d-bl, that may be utered: or mode of uttering or articulating syllables and words; interance.

proof, n. próf (AS. profian, to prove or try: f. preuse, a proof—see prove), evidence; testimony; test; trial; any effort, process, or operation to sortain truth; that which convinces the mind and peduces belief; capacity of resistance, as fire-profice water-proof; firmness or stability of mind; a standard strength of spirit, containing nearly equal weights of pure alcohol and water; an impression taken from 5 from of type, or from an engraved plate, for examination and correction: add, able to resist somethin; imponentable: proof less, a. -les, incapable of being lested: proof copy or impressions, incapable of being lested: proof copy or impressions from the strength of the strength o

propel, v. pro-pel (L. propellere, to hurl or cast forwards, to propel from pro, toward, and pelle, I drive

So arge or press onward by force: propelling, imp.:

adj.driving forward: propelled, pp. peld; propellier,

a. pelder, or server-propeller, a screw placed in the
stern of a ship and moved by steam, the action of
which propels the vessel; the vessel thus propelled,

geopenes, a. proper (i. propensus, hanging forward—from pro, forward, and pendeo, it hang: it, propersus, propensel, leaning toward, in a moral sense;

disposed, promote propen sity, n. pendett, bent of

sproper, a. proper (P. propre, fire-from L. proprius,
mass own, special: it, proprio), fit; suitable; agreemag; correct; becoming; decent; such as should be;
pendiar; not common; pert, to one only of a species;

in gram, applied to such names as John Smith, London, Edinburgh, as opposed to man, city; in astron,
the real motion of the sun and stars as convent

peculiar; not common; pert. to one only of a species; in gram, applied to such names as John Smith, London, Edinburgh, as opposed to man, city; in astron, the real motion of the sun and stars, as opposed to their apparent motion: properly, ad. 4t.

properly, n. probed if, propriett, promotion propries, as own: it, propriett, propriett, promotion in account of the sun and stars, as opposed to the season of the star apparent motion: properly, ad. 4t.

properly, n. probed if, propriett, promotion propries, as own: it, propriett, penular quality: that which is habrent in a thing, or essentially natural to it; an acquired or artificial quality: the exclusive right of possessing and disposing of a thing; the thing owned or possessing and disposing of a thing; the thing owned or possessing and the locate; properties, n. put. siz, articles required in a play by actors: property-man, ose having charge of the loose articles and fittings in a theatre: property-tax, aduly on the annual value of houses, &c., payable by the owner to Government.

prophecy, n. profession -st (Gr. prophetes, a sooth-sayer, an interpreter of the will of God: F. prophete: It. profesio, prophecy), a declaration of something to come by one commissioned by God; a prediction; a book of prophecies; preaching; instruction; prophetiser, n. sleer, one who predicts events: prophesy, v. st, to forted! future events by divine inspiration; to predict, to inter predictions; to interpret the Scriptures; prophesylag, imp.: n. the of of correctling future events; merpreted to reveal things that are to come; an interpreter of Scripture: prophetic, a profetik, also prophetical, a. 4-kall, prosecting or announcing future events: prophetically, ad. 4t.: prophetess, n. profeties, a female prophet.

published for guardine, acainst, unreservatives.

prophylactic, a profit-likith (Gr. prophulaktikos, prophylactic, a profit-likith (Gr. prophulaktikos, qualified for guarding against, preservative—from prophylactic, prophulaktikos, proserves, promised prophylactic, propinquity, n. pro-phug-kut-ti (L. propinquity, n. pro-phug-kut-ti (L. propinquita), propinquity, n. pro-phug-kut-ti (L. propinquita), propinquity, n. pro-phug-kut-ti (L. propinquita), propinquita, propin

The or cement used by bees to stop the holes and cervices in their hives.

Evopousat, n. pro-po-nent (L. proponens, proposing hone) pro, forth, and pomen, placing), one who have a proposition.

The proposal or lays down a proposition.

The proposition of the p

proportionable, a. *shin-abl, that may be proportioned: propor tionably, ad. *abli: proportionable: proportionable, a. *shin-abl, being in proportion; having a due comparative relation; having the same ratio: n. a number or quantity in proportion: proportionally, a. *abli. ha a stated degree: proportionally, a. *dil. in a stated degree: proportionally, n. *dil. it, the quality of being in proportionally, n. *dil. it, a diusted to something else according to a certain rate or comparative relation: v. adjust according to a settled rate: proportionate. *abli. *dil. it is a stated degree: proportionate. *abli. *proportionate. *proport

continual proportion, as 4 is the mean proportional between 2 and 8.

propose, v. pro-post (L. propositiem, to place or set forth—from pro, forth, and pono, I place: it. proposere: F. proposer, to offer for consideration; to bring forward for consideration or adoption; to offer one's self in marriage: proposing, imp.: proposed, pp.pozec: proposer, n. zer, one who proposes or offers for consideration: proposal, n. zell, that which is offered for consideration or acceptance; a scheme or design; terms or conditions laid before; an overture: proposition, n. proposition, n arch, a theorem or problem for demonstration or solution; that which is offered for the proposed or offered for consideration or acceptance; an offer of terms; in math, a theorem or problem for demonstration or solution; that which is offered or admirned; the first part of a poem or discourse in which the subject of it is stated; in gram, and logic, as entence, or part of one, consisting of a subject, a predicate, and a copula; a form of speech in which the predicate is affirmed or denied of a subject; prop othic or propose to one of the proposer, to upone propose of offers for consideration; to propose to one of the proposer, to upone or consisting, imp.; propound'ed, pp.; propound'es, n. zh. one who proposes or offers for consideration; to propose or offers for consideration.

propretor or proprætor, n. pro-pretior (L.), among the ane. Romans, a magistrate who, after having ad-

for consideration; to propose: propounding, imp.; propound'ed, pp.: propound'ed, p.-; propound'ed, p.-; now ho proposes or offers for consideration.
propretor or proprietor, n. prô-prêtôr (L.), among the anc. Romans, a magistrate who, after having administered the pratorship one year, was sent the following year as practor in a province where there was no arm, proprietor, n. prô-prêtêter (It. proprietor). Proprietor, a proprietor-from L. proprietor. Proprietor, a proprietor-from L. proprieto, one's own, an owner of property, fixed or movable; one having a legal right to anything, whether in possession legal right to anything: proprietor who has a selected being proprietor proprietors, a. de-t. belonging to a proprietor or proprietors: n. an owner or owners: proprietor, n. etc., formerly, ownership or possession; now, state of being right or proper; appropriateness; conformity to established rules or customs; decorum, proproctor, n. prô-prêtêtor (pro. for, and proctor), in Eng. universities, an assistant proctor.
propulsion, n. prô-prêtêtor (pro. for, and proctor), in Eng. universities, an assistant proctor.
propulsion, n. prô-prêtêtor (pro. for, and proctor), in Eng. universities, an assistant proctor.
propulsion, n. prô-prêtêtor pro, forward, and pulsum, to drive-see propel), the act of propelling or driving forward: propulsive, v. prô-rôf (It. prorogare, to prolong, to continue; prorogatio, a prolonging—from pro, forward, and rogare, to ask: It. prorogare, to prorogar, to put off; to defer; to continue Parliament from the end of one session till the commencement of another, at a time mentioned, done by royal authority: prorogation, n. prô-prêtêtor, prorogado, pp. rôgêt pp. rogation, n. prô-prêtêtor, propulsion, the continuance of Parliament from the end of one session till the commencement of another, at a time mentioned of one session till the commencement of another, at a time mentioned of one session till the commencement of another, at a time mentioned of one session till the commencement of another, at a

mencement of another, by royal authority—an ad-currement is a continuance of the session from day to day.

to day.

prosaic, prosaical—see under prose.

prosenium, n. pro-sé-ni-im (l. prosecnium; Gr.

proskenion, the stage—from Gr. pro, before, and skene,

tent, a stage), the whole of the stage in an ance,

tent, a stage), the whole of the stage in an ance,

tentre; in a modern one, the part from the currain

or drop-scene to the orchestra; also applied to the

currain and the ornamental frame-work from which

thangs.

theatre; in a modern one, the part from the curtain and rot organicates to the curtain and the ornamental frame-work from which it hangs.

proseribe, v. pro-skrib' (L. proseribere, to proscribe, to outlaw-from pro, before, and scribo, i write: Sp. proscribir, to outlaw), to doom to destruction by writing down in a list; to put out of the protection of law; to banish; to outlaw), to probable or interdict; proscribed, persons proscribed; proscribed, persons of the procedulary o

prosency in a problem of the forming wood and engchaines, &c.—see prose.

prosling you'd problems, &c.—see prose.

prosling you'd a pro-sid-ver-t (pro, for, and slavery), that favours slavery of the forming you'd for a pro-sid-ver-t (pro, for, and slavery), that favours slavery of the forming you have the form of prose, to, or in addition to, and oile, a song or tune), that part of gram, which treats of quantity, accent, and the laws of harmony—chiefly restricted to versification, but may also be extended with propriety to prose composition; prosodial, a pro-sid-di-di, also prosodical, a sold-t-di, also prosodical, a sold-t-di, also prosodical, a sold-t-di, also prosodical, and the property of prosody of according to its rules; prosodian, a sid-di-dn, also prosodical, in rules; prosodical, prosopon, a proson-passed; prosodical, and di-dn, also prosodical of the prospopon, a face, a person, and poice, I make), in rhet, a figure of speech by which things are spoken of or represented as persons; personlication.

speech by which things are spoken or or represented as persons; personification, prospect, n. prospect (L. prospectum, to have or command a view of-from pro, forward, and specio, I look), a looking forward; a distant view; that which is present to the eye, as a scene or landscape; regard to something future; expectation: prospecting, n.

prös-pēk-ling, a miner's term for searching or examining for gold, as preliminary to settled or continuous operations: prospective, a. -fle, looking forward in time; viewing at a distance; future; opposed to respective; prospectively, ad. -fl; prospective season, a. -nēs, state of being prospective; propection; -shūn, the act of looking forward or providing for turne wants; prospectus, n. -fis, a plan or outlie of something proposed, submitted for public approval, as of a new company or joint-stock association; the plan of a literary work.

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somen, one act or looking torward or providing for fature wants: prospectis, n. -tis, a plan or outline of something proposed, submitted for public approxis of a new company or joint-stock association; the plan of a literary work.

Prosper, v. prosper(L. prosperare, to prosper, to be proplicous—from prosperus, fortunate: it. prosper; to have proplicous—from prosperus, fortunate: it. prosper; to have proplicous—from prosperus, fortunate it. prosper; to have proplicous—from prosperus, fortunate it. prosper; to have prosperus prosper

edifice; the temple or edifice to which they belong, prosy-see prose.

prosylogism, n. pro-sile-fism (L. pro, for, and Engsylogism), a form of argument, in which two or more syllogisms are so connected, that the conclusion of the one becomes the major or minor of the next, prot, prot, also proto, proifs (Gr. protos, first), in chem., a prefix in many scientific compounds, denoting the first or smallest degree of a substance which combines with a base, as protocate, the first or smallest proportion of oxygen; the first or carliest, as protocate, the earliest or lowest, as protocate, protocate of the earliest or lowest, as protocate, protocate of the earliest or lowest, as protocate, protocate, and feind is tretch out, in grow, and rhet, the first or subordiate member of a sentence, generally conditional-the second being called the apodosis; in the oxerana, the first part, containing an exposition of the

drama, the first part, containing an exposition of the subject.

subject.
protean, a pro-16-dn (Gr. Proteus, in one, myth., a sea deity having the faculty of assuming different shapes; of or resembling Proteus; readily assuming different shapes; proteus, n. pro-16s, a genus of barachian reptiles allied to the siren, &c., in which the gills of the tadpole state are retained by the adult animal, in addition to the lungs; a genus of infusoria, whose forms are incessantly changing.

Brotect, v. pro-likk' (L. protectum, to cover before or h front, to protect—from pro, before, and tepere, to cover, to conceal: It. protegoere: F. protegoer, to cover from danger; to throw a shelter over; to sheld; to guard; to patronise: protecting, imp.; add. shielding from injury; preserving in safety: protect ed, pp.; protect idno, n. -lok-holn, the act of preserving from evil or injury; sheller; refuge; a passport or other writing given by authority, which exempts or secures from molestation; advantage or favour given to any branch of industry by a government: protectingly, ad. -lc, protection; a. -dc, etc., one opposed to free trade: protectional, s. -dl, pert. to protection: protective, a. -dc.-len, one ving to defend or shelter: Protector, n. -dcr, or Lord Protector, a tidaplied to Oliver Cromwell during the period of his covernment of Great Britain and Ireland: protect or, one who protects; a guardian: protect treas, n. -fré, a woman who shelds or preserves from danger: protectores, a. -dc. without a protector; protect corpose to receive the second of the protector of n. one who protects; a guardian: protectress, n-rics, a woman who shields or preserves from danger: protect corless, a.-les, without a protector; protectoring, n. the office or government of a protector; protectors, n. the office or government of a protector granted by a superior power to an inferior or dependent one; protector, protector, protector, protector, protector, protector, protector, protector, n. protector, protector, protector, n. protector, protector, protector, n. protector, protector, n. protector, n

solemn or formal decharation of opinion against solemn or formal decharation of opinion against some act or resolution; the written paper containing rasons of dissent from a motion or resolution; in a sill of exchange, a declaration against, for non-acceptance or non-payment: v. pro-left, to make or enter a solemn declaration expressive of opposition; to bark or note, through a notary public, a bill of exchange for non-payment or non-acceptance; protesting, imp.: protested, pp. marked or declared against ability of the pro-left, and the pro-left, a formal declaration of dissent; as solemn leclaration of fact, opinion, or resolution: protesting, in protesting in the pro-left, one who protests: protestation, n. prolid-left, protestantion of fact, opinion, or resolution: protestary not protesting the protest

e all Christian denominations that differ from the hurch of Rome—restricted to those spruing from the deformation: adj. of or relating to Protestants, or heir doctrines or forms of religion: prot'estantism, a. -firm, the principles or religion of Protestants.

proteus—see protean.

prothalamium, n. prothalalamium(Gr. pro, before, and thalamium, n. prothalamium of pridal chamber, the song addressed to, or in honour of, the bride and bridegroom, and which opened the marriage ceretonnies; opposed to epithalamium, which concluded hem.

prothallus, n. pro-thallius, also prothallium, n.-lt-um (fr. pro, before, and thallos, a sprout), in bot., a name applied to the first results of the germination of the spore in the higher cryptogams, as ferns, horse-tails,

prothesis, n. prointesis (Gr. prothesis, a placing before—from pro. before, and thesis, a putting or placing), the place where the elements of the Eucharist are put before being set on the altar.

prothemotary, n. pro-thônio-têr-t (Gr. protos, first, and L. notarius, a scribe: it. protonotario: F. pro-tonotario, a chief notary or clerk; originally the chief or principal notary of the Emperor of the East; one of the officers in the court of King Bench, now appertation of the Chancery; in U.S., a registrar or clerk of certain courts. of certain courts.

thorax, a breastplate), in entom., the first or anterior segment of the thorax in insects, protide, n. pro-tide (Gr. protos, first, and ide, signifying a family or group), a chemical substance obtained from proteinous bodies.

proto-see prot.

protocol, n. pro-tio-kol (Fr. protocole, a register—from Gr. protos, first, and kolid, glue: mid. L. protocolism, a register of public acts made up into a book by gluing the leaves together by their edges: 1t. protocolio), in diplomatics, the minutes or rough draft of a treaty, despatch, or other document; a record or registry, protoctista, n. pro-tide-tis-ide, or protista, n. pro-tide-tis-ide, n. pro-tide-tis-ide, or protista, n. pro-tide-tis-ide, n. pro-tide

man, I am formed, the French term for grante com-posed of felspar, quartz, and that, protomartyr, n. pro-10-mar-ter (Gr. protos, first, and martur, a witness), the first martyr, St Stephen; the first who suffers or is sacrificed in any cause.

protopapas, n. proito-papias (Gr. protos, first, and appas, a father), in Russia, the chief pope or impedal confessor; one of the clergy of the first rank in pappas, cathedrals.

cathedrais.

protophytes, n. plu. pro'to-fits (Gr. protos, first, and phuton, a plant), applied to those microscopic fossil organisms which apparently belong to the vegetable kingdom

brigations with a partently belong to the vegetations protoplasms, n. protto-plasm', also protoplasm, n.-plasm (Gr. protos, first, and plasma, what has been formed, a model), in bot, a coating of matter deposition on the inside of the cells of the cellular tissue, from which the cell-nuclei are formed; protoplasm(c, a-nk, pert, to the first growth or formation; pert, to the material of formation of living bodies; protoplast n. prot-fo-plast (Gr. protoplastos, first formed—from protos, first, and plastos, formed, he thing first formed, as a copy to be followed or imitated; the first individual, or pair of individuals, of a species; protoplastic, a. 4tk, first formed, as a copy to be followed or imitated; the first individual, or pair of individuals, of a species; protoplastic, a. 4tk, first formed, as a lord, the most ancient example known of a passerine fossil bird, of about the size of a lark, and somewhat similar to it.

similar to it.

similar to it.

protor-saurus, n. prôito-rô-saŭoi-rils, also protosaurus, n. prôito-saŭoi-rils (fir. protos, first, or proteros, carlier, and sauros, a lizard), the fossil monitor

of Thuringia, long the earliest-known fossil reptile.

protostrophis, n. prô-tôs-tro-fis (fir. protos, first,
aud trophe, means of living), in bot., a spiral vessel
separating from the main bundle that enters the leaf,
and forming part of the primary veins,
prototype, n. prôi-tô-tip (Gr. protos, first, and tupos,
a type or mould), the original from which others are
copied; the primary form to which others in their
principal features or characteristics hear resemblance,
protoxide, n. prô-tô-sid-d (Gr. protos, first, and Eng.

protoxide, n. pro-tokside (fr. protos, first, and Eng. oxide), in chem., a compound containing one equiva-lent of oxygen combined with one of a base—that is, the first oxide—and so of numerous other words simi-

firm, the principles or religion of Protestants, protess. Principles or religion of Protestants protess. Protes

ward beyond the usual limits: protruding, imp: protruded, pp.: protruding, imp: protruded, pp.: protruding, imp: protruding,

proven—see prove.

Provencial, a. pri-vēn'shāl, also Provence, a. pröv'.

Angs, of or from Provence in France, as a Provence

Provencial, a. pro-wishdl, also Provence, a. protecting, of or from Provence in France, as a Provence rose.

provender, n. provien-der (F. provende: It. profenda; Dut. provende, provisions—from L. probenda; her ration or allowance of food for a soldier), dry food for beasts, as hay, corn. &c.; provisions.

proverb, n. provierb (L. proverbium, an old saying—from pro, for, and verbum, a word: It. proverbio; proverbe). S short familiar sentence conveying some useful lesson of prudence or morality; s wise or pithy saying; a maxim; an adage; quaintly defined by Howell as "sense, shortness, and sait" in Scrip. as enigmatical sontence or maxim: Proverbs, a book and practical truths suitable for the conduct of the provential and practical truths suitable for the conduct of the current as a proverb; pert. to or resembling a proverb: proverbial phrase; proverbialist, n. -sst, one who speaks, or writes, or collects proverbs.

provide, v. pro-vid (L. providere, to provide; providers, for collects provident—from pro, before, and video, I see: It. provedere, to furnish with), to collect or get ready for future use; to propare; to make a previous conditional stipulation; to take measures to counteract or escape an evil: providing, inp:, providence, foresight; drawing and all things; a name applied to God: provident; and all things; a name applied to God: provident; and all things; a name applied to God: provident; and all things; a name applied to God: provident; and all things; a name applied to God: provident, a. -dent, careful in preparing for future wants; frugal; economical; providential, a. -dent, dentitial manner: to provide against, to take measures for counteracting or escaping any ill: to providential manner: to provide against, to take measures for counteracting or escaping any ill: to providential manner: to provide against, to take measures for counteracting or escaping any ill: to providential manner: to provide against, to take measures for counteracting or escaping any ill: to providential manner: to provide a

province, n. proviens: (L. provincia, a tentiory set of italy acquired by the Romans—from pro-befor, and stingdom of considerable extent; the juristical of a conquer: it. provincia: E. provincia a distinguished from the capital; the proper distinguished from an inhabitant of a district of the country, as distinguished from an inhabitant of the capital; in R. Cath. Ch., a monastle superior or governor: provincially, ad. it: provincialism, n. -km, a word, phrase, or mode of speech peculiar to a district of country: provincialist, n. -km, a word, phrase, or mode of speech peculiar dialect and accent of the district. Provision, n. pro-vision, to take care, to act with the peculiar dialect and accent of the district. Provision: F. provision, provision, victuals; provision; F. provision, provision, victuals; provision; provision, provision, victuals; provision; provision; provision, provision, victuals; provision; provision, provision, victuals; provision, provision; provision, provision, provision, provision; provision; provision, provision, provision, provision; provision, provision,

a xebec.

prowess, n. profotés (F. prouesse; It. prodesse, prowess, valour—from L. prodesse, to be of use, to de good, valour or bravery, particularly sa a soldier.

prowl, n. profot (F. prote, prey, and aller, to go—si fan old F. term, proteler), a ramble in a stealthy manner, as one seeking prey or plunder: w. to rove or wander stealthily, so one seeking prey or plunder; by prey; to plunder: prowling, imp.: adj. roving in a stealthy manner, as for prey: prowled, pp. proteled, proximate, a. proket-matelli, proximates, a. proket-matelli, proximates, a. proket-matelli, proximates, n. proximates, n. proximates, n. proximates, n. proximate, n. proximates, n

4-M, state of being next; immediate nearness: proximate cause, that which immediately precedes and produces the effect; opposed to remote or mediate: proximate principles, in chem., distinct compounds which exist ready formed in animals, as albumen,

proximate principles, in chem., distinct compounds which exist ready formed in animals, as albumen, fat, &c., and in vegetables, as sugar, starch, &c. proxime—see curt. 2. proxyn. prokis' (a corruption of L. procurator, one who takes care of, a manager for another: or of Dut. prokuratic, an authority or warrant of attorney), the person who is substitute; the writing by which one person is authorised to vote for another: v. to vote or act by the agency of a substitute; the writing by which one person is authorised to vote for another: v. to vote or act by the agency of another: prox'ying, imp.: proxied, prude, a prude in prudent, knowing, wise, is name ironically given to a woman affecting great reserve, coyness, and excessive virtue: prudery, n. pro-der-t, behaviour or manners of a prude; excessive nicely in conduct: prudish, a. dich, of or like a prude; very formal, prudent, a. prodent, a. pro-ders, therefore, prudent, careful of the consequences of measures or actions; correct and destity in manner; cauthous wary; judicious, prudents excessive nicer; prudent, careful of the consequences of measures or actions; correct and destity in manner; cauthous wary; judicious, prudents excessive nicer and manner; cauthous wary; judicious prudents excessive nicer and manner; cauthous wary; judicious prudents excessive nicer and manner; cauthous wary; judicious prudents destity in manuer; cauthous wary; judicious prudents destity in manner; cauthous wary; judicious prudents destity in the prudents dest

the consequences of measures or actions; correct and decorous in manner; cautious; wary; judicious; prudenti, ad. di. discreti; judicious; prudentia, ad. di. discreti; judicious jy; prudence, n. dénsihe habit of acting with deliberation and discretishe habit of acting with deliberation and discretishe habit of acting with deliberation and discretished as a densihely, proceding from or distated by prudence; prudentially, ad. dehald; prudentially, as densihely, prudentially, as a said; maxims of prudence or practical wisdom. prudenomne, prodiom (F. prudihomme, a man from L. homo prudens, a wise man), a prudent or discretished manner, prudentially and prudentially described and arbitration, composed of citizens, their principal office being the decision of disputes between masters and workmen in manufacturing towns.

pruinces, a pru-ind (L. pruincous, full of hoarfrost—from pruinca, hoar-frost), in bot., covered with giltering particles, as if fine dew had been congealed upon it.

prune, n. pron (F. prune; It. pruna, a plum—from

prune, n. prón (F. prune; It. pruna, a plum—from L. prunum, a plum, a dried plum: pruniferous, a. pro-nifer-us (L. fero, I carry or produce), plum-bearing.

hearing.

prune, v. prón (feel. prjon.: Scot. preen or prin, a
pin or knitting-needle—from the notion of arranging
nicely with a pointed implement: Dut. priem, a pin or
bodkinh, to dress or trin, as trees or shrubs, to improve their growth; to divest of anything superfluous;
pruning, imp.: n. the dressing of trees and shrubs
by lopping off their superfluous branches: pruned,
p. prione; pruner, n. ner, he or that which prunes:
pruning-hook, knife, or shears, tools used for lopulner or dressing plants or trees.

ping or dressing plants or trees.

prunella, n. pro-nella, also prunello, n. 46 (F. prunelle, cloth made of wool dyed, from its colour resembling prunes), a smooth, strong, woollen stuff, usually black; a variety of plume.

pranease, coota made of wood dyed, from its colour resembling prunes), a smooth, strong, woolins stuff, usually black; a variety of plum.

prurient, a, prôri-tent (l. pruriens, itching or longing for—gen. prurients: It. prurier, to itch), itching; ineasy with desire: prurienty, a.d. d: prurience, n. des, also pruriency, n. des, an itching; a long-ing desire or appetite for anything.

prurigo, n. prôri-pô (l. prurigo, an itching; It. prurigo, an eruptive disease of the skin, accompanied by much itching; the itch: pruriginous, a. -ryi-ents, tending to prurigo; itching.

Prussian, a. prush-an, from or relating to Prussia. n. a native of Prussia: Prussian-blue, a well-known pigment of a rich blue colour: prus date, n. -t.d., a term applied to supposed compounds of prussic acid with bases, now known as cyanides: prussic, a. prus-sk., a common epithest of a deadly poison (prussic acid, originally obtained from Prussian-blue, existing also in the lurrel, and in the bitter kernels of fruit. de., prepared commercially from the prussiate of poisas,

potass, pry, prt (probably Scot, prize or pry, to raise by a lever, to force up or open, as a lid or door, to inspect narrowly or closely; to attempt to discover something with scrutinising curiosity: n. narrow inspection: Brying, imp.: adj. inspecting closely; pried, pp. prid: pry or prier, n. -r., one who pries; pry ingly, and pries pry ingly, and pries provided to pries pry ingly, and pries provided to pries pryer ad. li

pryan, n. pri'dn (Cornish, pryi, clay), in mining, cow, boy, foot; pure, bud; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, zeal.

ore contained in pebbles with a mixture of clay; a white, fine, somewhat friable clay, padim, n. somewhat friable clay, padim, n. som (L. padimus; Gr. psalmos, playing and singing to the psaltery—from L. and Gr. psallo, sing to the psaltery—from L. and Gr. psallo, so the good to the psaltery—from L. and Gr. psallo, so the books of the Old Test. psaltonet, saltone or some psaltone from the form the from the fine from the fr

anc. Hebreus, an instr. of the harp kind.
psammite, n. admirdl (Gr. psammites, sandy—from
psammos, sand), among geologists, fine-grained, fissile,
chayes sandstones, in contradistriction to those more
silictous and gritty: psammitte, a. sdm-mit-it, pert.
to or containing psammite.
psarolites, n. plu. sdr-6-lits, also psaronites, n. plu.
nits (Gr. psaros, speckled, and lithos, a stone), refused
geof, silicified stems of tree-ferns, found abundantly
in the New Red Sandstone, which have a speckled
star-stones.

stones, psellismus, n. sell-ts'muls (Gr. psellismus, n. sell-ts'muls (Gr. psellismus, n. sell-ts'muls (Gr. psellismus, n. psellismus, n. sell-ts'muls (Gr. pseudesthetia), n. sell-del-ts'he'd (Gr. pseudest, false, and atethesis, perception), in med., false or fouch in organs that have been long removed, pseudepigraphy, n. sell-depigral-f (Gr. pseudes, print, false), a word freebeute.

pseudo, sidó (Gr. pseudos, lying, false), a word fre-quently prefixed to another, and meaning false; spurious; in scientific terms, something deceptive in appearance, function, or relation.

pseudo-apostle, n. su'do-a-postle (pseudo, false, and apostle), one who pretends to be an apostle.

agostic), one who pretends to be an apostic, pseudoblepsia, n. sid-do-bisp-isis (Gr. pseudos, false, and bisp-sis, a beholding), in med., a term applied to depraved sight, in which objects are imagined or seen different from what they are, pseudo-bulb, n. sid-ob-bilb (pseudo, and bulb), in bol., a swollen aerial of many orchids, resembling a

bot., a swollen aerial of many orchids, resembling a tuber. pseudograph, n. sü'dö-grāf (Gr. pseudes, falsa, par grapho, 1 write), a piece of false writing: pseudo-graphy n. sü-döŋ'rā-fī, false writing. pseudology, n. sü-dö'rā-fī, false writing. pseudo-mar-fī, falsehood of speech. pseudo-mar-fī, n. sü'dö-mār-fier (pseudo, and mar-pseudo-mar-fī, n. sü'dö-mār-fier (pseudo, and mar-fill).

tyr), a false martyr. tyr), a false martyr.

pseudomorphous, a, sû'dô-môr'fûs (Gr. pseudes, false, and morphe, form), applied to substances found in the form of regular crystals, though not possessing a crystalline structure: pseu'domorphs, n. plu. -môr'fa, substances in the form of regular crystals, but not possessing a crystalline structure: pseu'domorphism, n. firm, the state of having regular crystals, though not

possessing the crystalline structure.

pseudonym, n. sû-dô-nim (Gr. pseudes, false, and onoma, a name), a false name; a false signature;

pseudonymous, a. sû-dôn't-mûs, bearing a false name signature-applied to an author who uses a false

or feigned name.

pseudopodia, n. sù'do-pô'di-d (Gr. pseudes, false, and pous, a foot—gen. podos), the pediform processes which give the power of progression to certain ani-

pseudoscope, n. su'do-skop (Gr. pseudes, false, and

skopeo, I see or view), in optics, an instr. which exhibits bodies, with their proper appearance as regards relief, reversed—thus a hollow body appears as if solid and convex.

if solid and convex.

pseudo-spermous, a. si-ido-spermais (pseudo, and
spermous), in bot, applied to plants bearing fruits
which contain a single seed, or but a small number,
the pericarp of which so closely adheres to the seeds
that they seem to have but one envelope.

pshaw, int. shalo (see pish), an expression of contempt or distain.

psilanthropist, n. st-länithro-pist (Gr. psilos, bare,
naked, and anthropos, a man), a name sometimes applied to those who believe that Jesus Christ was but
an ordinary man, and really the son of Mary and

n ordinary man, and really the son of Mary and

Josph

sallomelane, n. st-löm: b-län (Gr. psilos, bare, smooth, and melas, black), an uncleavable manganese ore, usually occurring in botryoidal, kidney-shaped, or stalactitic masses, having a smooth surface, foliated texture, and dark glistening colour.

psilophyton, n. st-löf*-lön (Gr. psilos, smooth, bare, and phuton, a stem), in geol., fossil stems having closely-pressed minute leaves, and springing from a root-stalk having circular areoles.

psittaceous, a. stt-lá-shis, also pattacid, a

passa, n. so'ds (Gr. psos, the loins), in anat., applied to two muscles of each loin, the psos magnus and psoss parvus—that is, the great psoss and the little psos: psosdic, a. so'dd'lk, relating to or connected with the psoss.

with the psoas.

psora, n. sörd (Gr. and L. psora, the itch, the mange: Gr. psoriasis, being itchy or mangy—from Gr. psosin, to rub, in med., the itch: a rough scaliness of the skin; scables: psoriasis, n. sörfd.sis, a skin disease characterised by a rough scall youtdele, generally accompanied by chaps and fissures: psoria, a sörlk, of or relating to psora; scurfy: psorias, n. plu. **Nes, medicines for the lich, psoro, the lich, psoro, the lich, psoro, the lich, psoro, the lich psorophilabilis, n. sörly; in immunation of the cya attended with ticky ulcorations.

eye attended with itehy ulcerations.

psyche, n. stkå (Gr. psuche, a butterfly, the soul, breath), in Gr. myth, a beautiful maiden whom Cepid married; spirit; breath; psychical, a. stkå kål, relating to or connected with the soul, spirit, or mind.

psychology, n. stkötö-ji (Gr. psuche, the soul, and topos, a word, the doctrine of mars spiritual nature; the science conversant about the phenomena of the mind, or suschous subject; mental philosophy; metanature and properties of the soul, spirit, or mind, or who writes on the subject; a mental philosopher; psychologic, a. stkö-löjik, also psychological, a. tkdl. pert. to psychology; psychologically, ad. psychomachy, n. st.kim (2.12) (Gr. psychomachy, n. st.kim

psychomachy, n. st-köm'd-ki (Gr. psuche, the soul, and mache, a fight or contest), a condict of the soul with the body.

with the body,
psychomancy, n. siki-minist (Gr. psuche, the soul,
and manteia, divination), a species of divination by
consulting the spirits of the dead.
psychrometer, n. si-k-rom-si-ter (Gr. psuchros, cold
or cool, and metron, a measure), an instr. for determining the quantity of vapour present in the atmosubers.

sphere, the form the first sphere is a bird of the grouse kind, found in mountainous districts. plerichitys, n. isri-kins (Gr. peron, a wing, and teliflus, a fish), in geol., a bone-encased fish of the Old Red Sandstone having two wing-like lateral appearance.

dages, pterodactyle, n. têr-o-ddk/til (ir. pteron, a wing, and daktulos, a finger), in qeol., a fossil genus of flying reptiles capable of perching on trees, of hanging against perpendicular surfaces, and of standing firmly on the ground: pter/odac/tylous, a. -til-us, wing-fingered.

pteropoda, n. plu. têr-ôp/o-dd, also pteropods, n. plu. têr-ô-pôdz (Gr. pteron, a wing, and pous, a foot-gen. podos, a class of encephalous molluses that swim by the alternate expansion and contraction of two lateral appendages: pteropodous, a têr-ôp-ô-dus, pert. to the pteropods.

Pterosauria, n. têr-ô-solo-ri-d, also pterosaura, têr-â-solors (Gr. pteron, a wing, and souros, a lizard), in

geol., an order of extinct saurians, fitted for said

flight.

pterygium, n. têr-tj'i-têm (Gr. pierugion, a mail
wing—from pieruz, a wing), in med., a disease of the
mucous membrane of the eye, consisting of a hickening of the parts between the external angle and the
cornea; a disease in which the epidermis of the magin of the nail-follicle remains attached to the surface
of the nail, and advances with its growth till the mil
is more or less completely covered.

pterygoid, a. têr-i-gojd (Gr. pierus, a wing, and
eidos, appearance, in and., applied to the wing-like
processes of the sphenoid bone.

pterygotus, têr-i-go-fisi (Gr. pierus, a wing, and om,
an ear—gen. otos), in goot, a fossil, gigantic, lobster-like
crustacean.

crustacean.
ptilodictyon, n. fil'o-filk'ti-ôn (Gr. ptilon, a feather,
a plume, and diktuon, a fishing-nett, in gool, a genus
of Silurian polyzoans—so termed from its flat, branching, feather-like aspect.
ptilopora, n. til-ôpiôr-d (Gr. ptilon, a feather, a
plume, and poros, a passage), in gool, a genus of Carboniferous polyzoans, whose pores or cells are arranged
in feather-like form on a common axis.

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in feather-like form on a common axis.

ptisan, n. fix-dn (Gr. ptisane; L. ptisana, barley

crushed and cleaned), a mucilaginous descotion, as

barley-water; an aqueous medicine, containing little

or no medicinal agent.

Ptolemaic, a. tote-ma'ak (Gr. Ptolemaics, an anc.

Greek astronomen; pert. to Ptolemy, or to his system

of astronomy, which supposed the earth to be fast

the centre of the universe, and the other boiles to

revolve round it.

the centre of the universe, and the other pouns are veryler round it.

ptyalism, n. #id-liem (Gr. ptualismos, a spittingfrom ptualon, spittle), in med., an excessive five of
saliva: ptyaline, n. #id-lien, a peculiar substance tetained from saliva:

ptyalogogues, n. plu. #id-li-g-g-g-g- (Gr. ptusies,
spittle, and agogos, a leading or driving, methics
that promote discharges of saliva; also ptymagosus,

fix-ma-g-g-g-(Gr. ptusma, saliva, agogos, driving, in
the same sense.

n. tiz-ma-gog (Gr. ptusma, saliva, agogos, driving), in the same sense. phychoceras where some sense. nt-kös-år-ds, also phychoceratis, nt-kös-år-ds (Gr. ptuche, a fold, and kevus, a bornin geol., a genus of chambered shells of the ammonis from the shell being bent or folded upon itself. phychodup, n. tik-ö-dsis (Gr. ptuche, a fold or winkl, and edous, a tooth), in geol., a genus of fossil fabreth found in the Chalk formation. phycholepis, n. th-köl'z-pis (Gr. ptuche, a fold or winkle, and lepis, a scale), in geol., a genus of saurold fishes, several species of which occur in the Lias of England.

Lias of England.

wrinkle, and lepis, a scale), in geot., a genus a sauroid fishes, several species of which occur in the Lias of England.

Duberty, n. pā-bēr-tī (I. pubertas, the age d maturity—from pubes, of ripe age: It puberta: I puberta: I puberta: I puberta: I puberta is general to the age at which persons are capable of the getting or bearing children; maturity; in law, the age of 14 years in boys, and of 12 in grits; puberta is puberta, and of 12 in grits; puberta, and the second of the puble of the decimal puberta; puberta, and the second of the puble of the decimal puberta; puberta, and the second of the public, and the decimal public, covered with soft hair or down; pubercence, n. -bns, state of puberty; in bot, the downy substance on plants; pubes, n. pā-bēt, in anat, the external part where the generalive organs are situated.

Public, a. pūb-lik (I. publicus, common, public-from populus, the people, a multitude: It, publicier, publicier, publicier, n. pūb-lik-lān, one who keeps a house for the sale of beer and spirits; in one. Home, a tax-collector; one who farmed the public laxes; publicly, ad. -lt: publicity, n. pub-lik-lik state of being open to the knowledge of the public publicist, n. pub-lik-st, n. public-pirited, a. dictated by anxiety for the public works, a name usually applied to a such a public works on structed for public use, as railways, docks, and suchilas; strictly works constructed by engineers for the public and at the public cost: in public, before the public, and at the public cost: in public, before the public and at the public cost: in public, before the public, and at the public cost: in public, before the public and at the public cost: in public, before the public and at the public cost: in public, before the public and at the public cost: in public, before the public and at the public cost: in public, before the public and at the public cost: in public, before the public and at the public cost: in public, before the public and and and the public cost: in public, before the public and and the

Take common, to publish: Sp. publicar, to publish—
see public), to make known to all what before was
private or unknown; to announce; to proclaim; to
reveal, as a secret; to print and offer for sale—applied
chiefy to printed books, engravings, &c.; publishing,
ings. ad, making known; issuing a new book, engraving, &c., for sale: n. the act of making publicpublished, pp. *lishi*; publisher, n. *dr, one who, as
the first source of supply, issues books and other
literary works for sale: publication, n. *li-kal-shan,
the act of making public; a book or other literary
work printed and offered for sale.

**pecs, a. pais (i. pis. pitch—gen. picts: Gr. pissa;
h. pecs, picti: 'Gr. psuke, a fir or pine tree), of a darkbrown or krownish-purple colour: n. s dark-brownish
purple.

proven or brownish-purple colour: A. a dark-brownish
purple.

piceron, n. pā-sēr-ōn (F. puceron, a grub—from
pec, a fiea), the plant-louse; the aphis or vine-fretter.
puck, n. pāk (fieal. pulk), the evil spirit: W. pucca,
a başcoblin: R. bacca, a bo-peep), name of an elf in
Saatespearre; a demon; a mischievous spirit.
Picker, v. puk-ēr (F. poche, the bagging of an illcil garmenti, to gather into small folds or wrinkle; a
spiled to cloth; te rumple: n. a fold or wrinkle; a
collection of folds: puck sring, inp.: puck-ered, pych: adj. gathered in folds: wrinkled.
Padding, n. poöd-fing (F. boudin; W. poten, a puddist; Dain. pucke; Sw. puta, a cushion), flour or meal
liked and seasoned with a variety of ingredients, and
okad in a bag, case, or gut of an animal; a proverlain mame for victuals: pudding-leaded, a having a face
liked, from its roundness, smoothness, and fatness,
langecskive of a pudding: pudding-headed, a stupid;
string a head thick. round, and als, suggestive of a
pudding stone, a mas of fileseve of or cleared the color
pudding stone, a mas of fileseve of a cleared by a
dictous passe, having the appearance of a plum-pudding stone, a mas of fileseve for cleared of the color
pudding stone, a mas of fileseve for cleared of the color. Products a mass of flint pebbles cemented by a slicious paste, having the appearance of a plum-puding; any conglomerate: pudding-time, time of dinder; very nick of time, in reference to the pudding anxient pudding anxient been the first dish set upon the

bis.

Paddle, n. pid'dl (an imitative word, like paddle, rePresenting the sound of dabbling in the wet: Low Ger.

Presenting the sound of dabbling in the wet: Low Ger.

Presenting the sound of dabbling in the wet: Low Ger.

Presenting the sound of dabbling in the wet: Low Ger.

Presenting the sound of dabbling in the wet: Low Ger.

Presenting the peat and water together, a small pool of inuity water; stiff clay and sand worked together: v. to make four or muddy; to make four and water; to make four or muddy is to make impervious to water by means of clay, as the sunnanger in the water by means of clay, as the sunnanger in the water by means of clay, as the sunnanger in the water by means of clay, as the water by means of clay, as the water by means of clay, as the water by mudding in the process of our reing cast into wroughtime in the process of urning cast-iron into wroughtime; pudding, p. d.d., and the water by means of parts of the water by means or parts of generation.

of generation.

generation.

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forth, relating to or following childbirth; and of a fewer coming after childbirth.

pull, n. psf (an imitative word: It. buffure; F.

bouffer, to buff, to swell: Dut, poffen, to blow), a breath from the mouth emitted suddenly and with some force; a whiff; a slight gust of wind; anything swellen and light; an exaggerated commendation or advertisement: w. to send air from the mouth with a single and sudden blast; to swell, as with wind; to handle; to swell with pride; to praise unduly: to breathe quick and hard, as after violent exertion; buffer in the principle of one who pulls; veha-

ment breathing, as after great exertion; exaggerated praise; puffed, pp. pūft: adj. blown out; inflated; puffer, n. -fer, one who puffs: puffery, n. pūf-fer-l, extrawagath praise; puff fingly, ad. -d., with shortness of breath; with exaggerated praise; puffly, a. pūf-fe, swelled with air or other light matter; tunid with a soft substance; windy; bombastic; puffly, ad. -d.; puffness, n. -nee, the state or quality of being puffy; puffin, n. pūf-fe, a water-fowl of several species which makes a puffnes sound when caught; a kind of tingus containing dust—also puff-ball; puff-paste, among cooks, a dough for making the light crust of tarts, dc. pug, n. pāg (Sect. pud, a little plump child: corruption of king, puck, a mischievous eilf, a lap-dog; a tame moukey; a familiar term of endearment; also pug gy, n. -gi, pug-face, a monkey-like face; pug-faced, a. having a face somewhat like a monkey pug-nose, a nose like a monkey; pug-nosed, a. having a face and nose like a monkey; pug-nosed, a. having pugh, int. pó, an exclamation of contempt of distain.

dain.

pagilism, n. pū'jil-ism (L. pugil, a boxer: It. and
F. pugil*), the art or practice of fighting with the fists:
pu gillist, n. ist, one who fights with the fists; a boxer:
pu gillist ic, a. 46-71k, pert. to boxing or fighting with
the fists.

the lists.

pug-mil, n. pug-mil (Ban. pukke, to pound ore before smelting: L. pug-lo, a weapon for stabbing: Pol, puk, the noise of a blow), a mill for working up elsy for bricks: pug-ging, n. a stuffing or plaster put between floors to deaden sound.

tween floors to deaden sound.

pagnacious, a pig-ndi-shile (L. pugnas, combativo
—gen. pugnacis: 1t. pugnace, pugnacious—from L.

pugnar, to fight), inclined to fighting; quarrelsome:
pugna' ciously, ad. 41: pugnacity, n. pugnasi-st, inclination to fight; quarrelsome:
pugna ciously, ad. 41: pugnacity, n. pugnasi-st, inclination to fight; quarrelsomeness.

puing, n. pui-su (Ger. pugnas, Scot. pug. to cheep as
a chicken-see puile), a word expressing one of the
sounds made by birds.

puine, shore, shore born, younger or interior
pusis, shore, and st, born, younger or interior
n pusis, shore, and st, born, younger or interior
n pusis, shore, and st, born, younger or interior
n pusis, shore, and st, born, younger or interior
n pusis, shore, and st, born, younger or interior
n pusis, shore, and st, born, younger or interior
n pusis, shore, and st, born, younger or interior
n pusis, shore, shore, which is not the first pusition of the English judgers.

this word is new anglicised into puny, in the sense of

small.

puissant, a. pü'is-dnt(F. puissant, powerful: It. possente, powerful—from L. posse, to be able), powerful;
strong; mighty: puissantly, ad. d'. pu'issance, n.
-sens, power; strength; might,
puke, v. puke (Ger. spucken, to spit: Hung. pök
spitte), to elect 'rom the stomach; to vomitr: n. a fü
of vomiting; an emetic: puking, imp: puked, pp.

puke, n. pūk, another form of puce, which see, pulchritude, n. pūlikri-tūd (L. pulchritude, beauty from pulcher, beautiful), beauty; comeliness; grace;

-from pulcher, beatturing, occasing, consequences moral beauty, pulle, v. pull (F. pinuler, to cheep as a young bird; pipulae, to chipp), to cry like a chicken; to whine; to cry as a whimpering child; pulling, imp; adj. whimpering: n. a cry, as of a chicken; a whiming; puled, pp. pulla; pullingly, ad. 4t. pullkin, n. pullch, a Laplander's travelling sledge, made in the form of a boat.

and v. osbi (AS: pulltan, to pull: Low Ger, pullen, and v. osbi (AS: pulltan, to pull: Low Ger, pullen, and v. osbi (AS: pulltan, to pull: Low Ger, pullen, and v. osbi (AS: pulltan, to pull: Low Ger, pullen, and v. osbi (AS: pulltan, to pull: Low Ger, pullen, and v. osbi (AS: pulltan, to pull: Low Ger, pullen, and v. osbi (AS: pulltan, to pull: Low Ger, pullen, and v. osbi (AS: pulltan, to pull: Low Ger, pullen, and v. osbi (AS: pulltan, to pull: Low Ger, pullen, and v. osbi (AS: pulltan, to pull: Low Ger, pullen, and v. osbi (AS: pulltan, to pull: Low Ger, pullen, and v. osbi (AS: pulltan, to pull: Low Ger, pullen, and v. osbi (AS: pulltan, to pull: Low Ger, pullen, and v. osbi (AS: pulltan, to pull: Low Ger, pullen, and v. osbi (AS: pulltan, to pull: Low Ger, pullen, and v. osbi (AS: pulltan, to pull: Low Ger, pullen, and v. osbi (AS: pulltan, to pull: Low Ger, pullen, and v. osbi (AS: pulltan, to pull: Low Ger, pullen, and v. osbi (AS: pulltan, to pull: Low Ger, pullen, and v. osbi (AS: pulltan, to pull: AS: pulltan, to pull: AS: pulltan, to pull: AS: pulltan, and v. osbi (AS: pulltan, to pull: AS: pulltan, to pull: AS: pull:

made in the form of a boat.

pull, v. pool (AS. pullian, to pull: Low Ger. pulen, to pick), to draw forcibly; to rend; to draw towards one; to pluck; to gather; to haul or tug; n. a pluck; a drawing; a contest; pulling, imp.; pulled, pp. poold: to pull apart, to separate by pulling; to pul down, to demoilsh; to degrade: to pull off, to remove; to separate by pulling; to pull out, to extract; to draw out: to pull up, to pluck up; to extract; to prove to the pulled; n. police; to pulled; n. police; to pulled; n. police; n. police; n. police; n. police; n. police; n. police; lie, police; lie, police; n. police;

young hen; it plates, try young he a animal, a young hen; it chicken.

Dulley, n. poolis (F. poulis; It. poliga, a pulley; n. polis; it. poliga, a pulley; n. polis; it. poliga, a pulley. The polis; it. polis, polis, a frame for torture, a pulley—from L. the polis of the six mechanical powers, consisting of a wheel turning on a axis, on which a rope or chain runs in a groove.

pulmograde, a. polisio-grad (L. pulmo, a lung, and grads, to walk), having a lung-like movement; moving by the expansion and contraction of the body, especially of the dise, as in the case of the meduse.

pulmonary, a. pulmonary—from L. pulmo, a lung), pulmonary, to the lungs; affecting the lungs; pulmonic, a. pulmonic, pulmonic, pulmonic, pulmonic, pulmonic, pulmonic, a pulmonic,

ter of a sore—gen. puris, and forma, shape), in med., consisting of or resembling pus.

purity, v. pi's'-l's' (l. purifico, I make clean—from purus, clean, and facto. I make it. purificure: F. por clear from any extraneous mixture; to free from purus, clear from any extraneous mixture; to free from pollution; to grow or become clear: purifying, imp.: add, making clear or pure; fining; cleansing: n. teat or operation of cleansing: purified, pp. fid.; add, making pure: purifier, n. fider, one who or that which purifies: purification, n. kdi-shia, the act or operation of making clean; the act of cleansing from extraneous mixture; in the Old Text, the operation of removing ceremonial deflement or pollution: purificative, a. pdi-fif-kd-fiv, also purificatory, a. kdi-text, able or tending to purify or cleanse.

purim, n. pdi-fin (file), pur, plu. purim, a lot, among the Jews, the feast of lots, observed to commenorate their deliverance from destruction by the machinations of diaman—see the Book mathined and purisions of the purision of the puri

machinations of Haman—see the Book of Eather;
purist, n. pū-rist (it. purus, clean, unstained—see
pure), one excessively nice in the choice of words; one
who holds that the New Test, was written in pure
Groek; one who affects great purity of conduct; purrism, n. rim, the practice or affectation of rigid
purity in the use of words; the affectation of great
printy of conduct. rim, (from Eng. pure, which see),
one who affects rigid purity in religious matters; a
one who affects rigid purity in religious matters; a
Elizabeth and in those of her two successors; add,
purit, to the Puritans or early dissenters; in riftaniers; in rift

Entabeth and in those of her two successors: adpet to the Puritans or early dissenters: putitanism, n.-izm, doctrines and practices of the Puritans: putitanica, a.-idn'ik, also putitan'ical, a.-i-kdl, rigid in religious matters, usually as a term of reproach: putit

religious matters, usually as a term of reproach; puritan ically, ad. It.
purity—see pure.
purl, n. ptrl (corruption of purfle, which see), a
kind of edging used for lace.
purl, v. ptrl (Ger. perten, to bubble: Sw. porla, to
simmer, to hubble: Dut. borreten, to bubble), to flow
or run with murmuring broken sounds, as water
among small stones; a. the continued murmuring
sound of a shallow stream of water running over small
stones; beer or ale warned and flavoured with an
aromatic bitter, so named from its foaming like shallow water running over small stones; purling, imp.;
adj. murmuring; n. the gentle sound of shallow water
running over small stones; purling, imp.;
adj. murnuring; n. the gentle sound of shallow water
running over small stones; purled, pp. ptrl.; purls,
n. plu. ptrl., the dung of sheep and horses; dried cowdung.

dung, purils, n. ptrlb (a corruption of the F. words pour-oil e. old F. puratic, a perambulation—from pour, for, and alice, a walk), land which, having once been part of a royal forest, was severed from it by a perambula-tion, and so was made free from forest have; an euclo-

and caree, a wask, sand which, naving once been part of a royal forest, was severed from it by a perambulation, and so was made free from forest laws; an enclosure; a certain limited extent of district; the outer portion of any place.

purlins, n., also purlin, n. per-lin (F. pour, for, and lime, a line), in carpentry, one of the pieces of timber that lie across the ratters on the inside to keep them from sinking in the middle.

purloin, v. per-lojns (old F. purloigner, to prolong, to related—from pour, for, and loin, far), to make some purloin, v. per-lojns (old F. purloigner, to prolong, to related—from pour, for, and loin, far), to make some mag, impropriate to one's soft; to steal; purloing, impropriate to one's soft; to steal; purloing, impropriate to none's soft; to steal; purloing, in purloi, n. periol (F. pourprer; L. purpurer, Gr. porphurat the purple-fash, purple, the colour formed by blending red and blue; a purple dress or robe, worn exclusively by the Roman emperors—bence, imperial power; adj. red or livid; dyed with blood; v. to make or dye purple; to clothe with purple; purples, n. pur, per, d.d. coloured with, or as with purple; purplish, a. plish, somewhat purple; purples, n. pur, per, add, coloured with, or as with purple; purples, n. pur, per, and purple repaired from coethical: purple ochre or mineral purple, a deep o.the from the forest of Dean, Gloucestershire: purple of cassius, ketist &s. a compound of the oxides of the and gold, used in porcelain-painting or enamelling, and in glass-staining.

Purport, n. per-port (old F. purport, purport; F. purpores, n. per-port (old F. purport, purport; purported, purpores, n. per-port (old F. purport, colour).

purpose, n. 14r pas (old F. pourpenser, to bethink

himself: F. proposer, to purpose or design—from L. propositum, a purpose, a design—from pro, before and positum, to lay or placed, design; intention; set or alm desired: v. to determine on some each entering on the control of the c

orpurpuric acid: pur'purins, n. -ris, pure madieres, purr-see pur. purse, n. pers [F. bourse; It. borsa; Sp. bels, a purse; Gr. and L. bursa, a hide, a skill, a small money bag or case; a sum of money given as a pine or present; in Turkey, the sum of 500 piastres: V. be contract into folds or wrinkles, like the month of a purse; purs'ing, inp.: pursed, pp. pers': purse, a pers'efr, the officer who keeps the accounts of the below which he belongs, and who acts as general pers'efr, the officer who keeps the accounts of the below weyor—now called a paymaster: purse fig. 1, 500, as nucle as come a contained in a purse; enough to sum a purse; purse, a purse fig. 1, 500, as nuclear purse, wealth; riches: light purse, powerly want of resources.

neavy purse, wealth; riches: light purse, powel; want of resources.

pursines—see pursy.
purslane, n., sleo purslain, n. persides (n. powelses, purslane).

the S. of Europe and America, but a native of Anica, pursue, v. persei (F. poursuiver, to pursue).

the S. of Europe and America, but a native of Anica, pursue, v. persei (F. poursuiver, to pursue).

The pursue, v. persei (F. poursuiver, to pursue).

The pursue, v. persei (F. poursuiver, to pursue).

The second of the pursuing, in the pursuing, to go on; to follow up), to go or proceed after: seek to go on; to proceed pursuing, imprisy pursuing, to go on; to proceed or pursuing, imprisy pursuing, to go on; to proceed or pursuing, imprisy pursuing, to go on; to proceed or pursuing, the seld; pursuing, to pursuing, the seld; pursuing, to pulsatiff; pursuing, the second pulsatiff; pursuing of business or occupation: in pursuing of business or occupation: in pursuing pursuivant, n. person-centre (F. poursuite).

of."
pursuivant, n. pér-sue-cdni (F. poursuivant, a pusuer, a prosecutor—from poursuivar, to follow or pasue), a state messenger; one of the four junior officed
in the Heraids' College, named respectively Potentia,
Bouge Dragon, Blue Mantle, and Rouge Croix.
pursy, a. pér-si (F. poussi, abort-winded: it. bea
book-n-winded: Dut. Dutsen, to hack and congs—from

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L. pulso. I push or beat), corpulent and short-winded pully; bloated: pur siness, n. -nds, fatness, with sherness of breath.

pully; hloated; pur'ainess, n. -nds, fatness, with sharness of breath.
purtenance, n. pêr'iê-ndns (an abbrevistion of ep
purtenance, n. pêr'iê-ndns (an abbrevistion of ep
purtenance), in Scrip. the pluck of an animal.
purulent, a. pêi'rê-lênt (L. purulentus, full afcorreimatter-from pus, the viscous matter of a sorgenpuris: It. purulento: F. purulent), consisting of pis
or matter: full of or resembling pus: purvlence, a
-lêns, also pu'rulency, n. -lên-si, the generation of ps
or matter: pur'ulently, ad. -R.
purvey, v. pêr-vâ' (F. pourvoir; old F. purveyor, reprovides purveying, imn.: purveyed, ps. -radipurveyor, n. -va'-r, one who provides victuals; as
officer who formerly provided provisions for the toyal
household: purveyance, n. -das, procurement of povisions; o's totusla provided.
purview, n. pêr'-sî (F. pourvu, provided), the provisions or body of an Act of Parliament, beginning
with "Be it enarcied," as distinguished from the pwegus, n. pás (L. pss. the viscous matter of a swegus, n. pás (L. pss. the viscous matter of a swegus, n. pás (L. pss. the viscous matter of a swegus, n. pás (L. pss. the viscous matter of a swegus, n. pás (L. pss. the viscous matter of a swegus, ps, to have an ill mell), the white or yellowish
takter tornuch to meanda or on seces.

k. ker; pina, pin; note, note, about

Pussyism, n. pd/st-ism, the principles of Dr Pussy and others of the University of Oxford, whose object is to bring the Church of England in discipline and doctrines to the state in which it was on its first separation from the Church of Rome: Pussyite, n. pd/st-it, one who holds the principles of Dr Fussy, and endeavours to introduce them into the service of

pdist. U, one who holds the principles of Dr Pusey, and endeavours to introduce them into the service of the Ch. of Eng. push, n. pöösh (F. pousser, to push; It. bussare, to knock; L. pulsare, to push, to beatl, a thrust; a shove; any preasure, impulse, or force employed; a vigorous effort; a sudden emergency; a little swelling, pustule, or pimple: v. to preas against with force; to urge or drive; to make a thrust; to enforce; to press forward; to make an attack; to importune: pushing, imp.: adl. pressing forward in business; enterprising; forcing one's way; in the act of forcing one's way in business, or into a position in society: pushing; to push one's way in the act of forcing one's way in business, or into a position in society: pushing; to push on, to drive or urge forward.

pusilianimous, a pubsit lant-make (it. pusilianimous, pushing courage, spirit, mean; pushing the push on, to drive or une pushins, very little, pettythout drimus, courage, spirit, mean; also pushlanimous, n. d. dr. pusilianimous, n. d. dr. pusilianimous, n. d. dr. pushin innous, n. d. dr. push on innous, n. d. dr. pushin innous, n. d. dr. pushin innous, n. d. dr. push innous, n. d. dr. push on innous, n. d. d. dr. push on innous, n. d. d. dr. push on innous, n. d. d. dr. pus

want of courage.

want of courage.

puss, a pose (but, poes; Low Ger, puss, a familiar)

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puss, a pose (but, poes; Low Ger, puss, a familiar)

puss, a pose (but, poes; Low Ger, puss, a familiar)

puss, a pose, a pussue—from puss, the matter on

sorre; It, pussuelo, a small elevation of the actio or

cuticle containing pus; a small blister; pustular,

a -ta-ler, also pussulous, a -laie, covered with or re
sembling pussules; pussulate, v. -lai, to form into

pustules or blisters; to cover with blisters; adj, in

bot, covered with glandular excrescences; pussular,

ing, imp.; pus'ulated, pp.

pussulopora, n. pus'iu-lop'o-rd (I. pussula, a blister, and powas, a passage or channel), in geot, a com
mon tubular branched coral of the Chalk formation.

pus, v. post (F. bouter, to krust; It. botta, a stroke;

pustuleports, n. pisida-lipida-rd (l. mustula, a blister, and portus, a passage or channel), in geol., a common tubular branched coral of the Chalk formation.
put, v. pid (f. bouter, to thrust: lt. botta, a stroke:
Dan. putte, to put), to lay; to place; to set; to propes, as a question; to offer; to reduce to any state; to shoot or germinate: putting, imp.; put, pt. pp.; be put about, to turn; to change the course, as a ship; to occasion inconvenience, trouble, or worry; to put about, to turn; to change the course, as a ship; to occasion inconvenience, trouble, or worry; to put away, to discard; to expel; to divorce: to put back, to hinder; to delay; to place in the former position, or in the proper one: to put by, to lay satile: to put down, to deposit; to repress; to silence: to put forth, to extend; to shoot out or germinate; to exert; to propose; to put in, to insert; to place in the form before a court; to enter a harbour; to put out, to extend; to shoot out or germinate; to examine; to exercise; to put on, to have in out, to extend to use; to exercise; to put on, to delay or postpone; to lay aside; to divest; to push from land; to leave the shore; to put on, to hivest; to assume; to impose; to hasten motion, as to put on steam; to put out, to elect; to but on; to better to put on, to put on, to put on; to compet; to extend; to put on, to stroke forth; to publish; to disconcert; to put on stand, to stor; to arrest by difficulties or obstacles; to put to begin; to put to, to add; to refer; to put to a stand, to stor; to arrest by difficulties or obstacles; to put to the sward; to slay a trange, as objects in disorder; to put to examine that one a strain, to bring to a test; to try; to place under judicial examination; to put upon, to impose; to lay upon; to put up with, to receive patiently; to overlook or suffer without resembent; to try; to place and put of the sward; to slay the put of the sward; to slay to put to the sufficulties or obstacles; to put a, to overlook or suffer without resembent; to try; t

heavy stone, &c., in playing a certain outdoor game, or in a series of sports: put'ting, imp.: n. in Scot., an

outdoor sport, which consists in tilting a stone to a distance, the stone being held in the hand somewhat on a level with the head, or above it: putting-stone, the stone used in the sport: put'arr, n. one who. putamen, n.pd. (d. men it. puttumen, a pod or shell), in bot., the shell or stone of a fruit, called the endo-

or, the sair of stoke of a fair, care the caucity pattaive, a. paidative (it. putative; F. putatif, supposed—from L. putatium, to suppose or imagine), supposed; reputed, putacheck or putchack, n. pāt-chāk', in India, a fragrant root, highly esteemed by the Chinese as an incense-called by European orristrod.

putakl, n. paidad (it. putcul-from putcus, a well), the enclosure surrounding the opening of a well to protect persons from falling into it. putting, n. paidad, as put lock, n. lok (Eng. put, to insert, and log, a thick piece of wood, one of the pieces of timber, about 7 feet long, used in building scaffolds, one end of which is inserted into the wall, and the other fastened to one of the upright poles, forming the skeleton of the scaffold.

putterly v. paire fit (F. putrifer, to putrify—from

forming the skeleton of the scaffold.

putrely, v. palitr's (i.f. putriller, to putrilly—from
L. putrillacere, to make or become rotten—from puter,
rotten, and facto, I make: It. putrillacere, from make or become rotten—from puter,
rotting; corrupting with rottenness: putrelled, pp. fidd: adj. rotten; decomposed: putreller, n. fleer,
one who or that which putrellers: putreller (i.o., n. fakshuin, rottenness; the spontaneous decomposition of organic bodies: putreller (i.o., decomposition) making pultrel or rotten;
putreller tiweness n. fiels, the state or quality of being putreller tiveness. pu'trefac inventive being putrefactive

being putrefactive.

putrescent, a. put-trescent (L. putrescent, growing reters them puter, rotten), becoming putref or rotten), rotten, becoming putref or rotten facts and putreful, a. odd. limbe to grow putreful, putreful, putreful, escayod—from puter, rotten: it. putreful, putreful, escayod—from puter, rotten: it. putreful putreful, putreful, rotten; corruption; rottenness: putrefulputreful, putreful, putreful

of number limits to the time—a suppose convulvation of futices, putity, n. pulitit (R. pottes, bruss, copper, tin, &c., burnt, or calcined: Milanese, politia, batter, mudfront., puls, pap, pottage—gen, pulitis), a thick cement formed of whiting and linser-doil, with or without white-lead, chiefly used by glazlers for fastening glass in window-frames; in chem., oxide of tin, or calcinated tin in powder; in pulitry, the mixture of ground making moulds, the mixture of clay and horse-dung used in foundries, the mixture of clay and horse-dung used in making moulds; the mixture of dust and oil arising from the grinding of precious stones; v. to fix or fill pwith putty; puttying, imp.; put tied, pp. 4.6.

puy, n. puel (R.), a provincial term for the conical hilt-tops of Auverne, in France, being for the most part the craters of extinct volcanoes.

puzzle, n. puiszi (an initiative word taken from the

part the craters of extinct volcanoes, puzzle, n. phizid (an initiative word taken from the puddling or troubling of water, the sound of dd and 22 being easily interchanged, especially before 1—puzzle-haded and muddlie-haded being synonymous terms), bewilderment; perplexity; something to try ingenuity; v. to confuse; to bewilder; to be perplexed; puzzling, inp. sting; ad, bewildering; causing perplexity; v. to confuse; to bewilder; be be berplexed; puzzling, inp. sting; ad, bewildering; causing perplexity; puzzled, pp. stil; puzzler, n. stil; puzzled, n. puzzled, also puzzlen, puzzled, puzzled, n. puzzled, also puzzlen, n. puzzled, n. puzzled, also puzzlen, n. puzzled, dir, puzzled, n. puzzled, dir, puzzled, n. puzzled, dir, dir, puzzled, n. puzzled, n. puzzled, dir, puzzled, dir, puzzled, n. puzzle

colour.

pycnodonts, n. plu. pikinō-dönis (Gr. puknos, dense, and odous, a tooth—gen. odonfos), in geol., an extensive family of fossil fishes, having the mouth provided with a dense pavement of thick, round, and flat teeth, pycnostyle, n. pikinō-sit (Gr. puknos, dense or thick, and stulos, a column), in anc. arch., a colomade in which the columns stand very close to each other.

pve-sec pie.

ı,

pyelitis, n. pt. 8.18:18: (Gr. puelos, a basin, a trough, and itis, a Greek terminal denoting inflammation), inflammation of the pelvis or expanded open space of

the kidney.

pygarg, n. pi'gdrg (Gr. pugargos, literally, whiterump, a species of antelope), the female of the hearner; in Scrip,, a species of antelope.

pygmy, n. pig'mit (F. pugmet, a pygmy-from L. pygmat; Gr. pugmato, a mythic dwarfab race of antiquity—from Gr. pugmet, the distance from the cluber of the pugmet, but the species of antiquity—from Gr. pugmet, the distance from the cluber of the pugmet, and the person; in zook, the chimpanzee: pygmean, a. pig-md'dn, very small; dwarfish.

pygopterus, n. pt-göp'tér-ds (Gr. puge, the rump, and pteron, a wing), in geol., a genus of sauroid fossil fishes having their subdorsal and caudal fins greatly

oped.

developed.

pyloridesns, n. plu. pittô-ridô-dns (Gr. puloros, a gate-keeper, and edos, likeness), certain bivalves, including those having the shell nearly always equivalve and gaping at the two extremities.

pylorus, n. pt.10-ris (Gr. puloros, a gate-keeper-from pule, a gate), the lower and right-hand orifice of the stomach leading to the intestines: pyloric, a. pt. 67-tk. pert. to the pylorus.

pyr, pir, or pyro, pir'ô (Gr. pur, fire: L. pura, a funeral pile), a prefix signifying, literally or figuratively, "fire'; in chem., altered by heat, or obtained by the action of heat: in gool. igneous.

pyracanth, n. pir'ô-dainh (Gr. pur, fire, and akantha, a spine), an evergreen thorn producing fiame-coloured berries: pyracan'thous, a. -kdn'thūs, having yellow aplies.

ha, a spine), an evergeen thorn producing flamecoloured barries: pyr*can*thous, a *kin*thus, having
pyranolite, n. pir-duilo*tht (gr. pur, fire, dlos, another, and *kthoe, a stone—referring to the changes of
colour it undergoes before the blow-spipe), a mineral
found in Finland, of a greenish-white colour.
pyramid, n. pir*d-mid (F. pyramide, a pyramid
—from L. pyramides, a pyramid—a word of Egyptian
origin), one of the great ane, structures of Egypt
set apart for some sacred or religious use, the base
forming a square and facing the four cardinal points,
the sides bounded by plane triangles ending at a
common point at the vertex; in geome, a solid figure
whose sides are plane triangles ending in a common
point at the vertex; and whose base may be a triangle,
square, &c.: pyramidall, a pir*d-mid*l-kall*li; pyramidic, a pir*d-mid*lk, and pyr*amid ical, a *-kall,
having the form of a pyramid: pyramidally, ad.
*ddi*l*, or pyramidically, ad. pir*d-mid*l-kall*li; pyramidal numbers, numbers resulting from the successive sums of polygonal numbers: pyramidol, n. pir*
amidal numbers, numbers resulting from the successive sums of polygonal numbers: pyramidol, n. pir*
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amidal numbers, numbers resulting from the successive sums of polygonal numbers: pyramidol, n. pir*
amidon, n. pir*d-mid*l*on, in arch. the small flat
pyramid formed on the top of an obelisk.

pyraryrite, n. pir*d-mid*l*on, in arch. the small flat
pyramid formed on the top of an obelisk.

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pyramid formed on the top of an obelisk.

pyraryrite, n. pir*d-mid*l*on, in arch. the small flat
pyramid formed on

seeds in the mediar.

pyrenette, n. ptr'a-né'tt (from the Pyrenes), a black or greyish-black variety of tron-lime garnet.

pyretics, n. plu. pir-êt-lis (Gr. puretos, a burning tever—from pur, fire), medielnes good for the cure of tever—from pur, fire), medielnes good for the cure of tever—from pur, fire), medielnes good for the cure of tever—from pur, fire, mediens por for the cure of tever seeds and pursue for fever; pyrex'tal, a. ptg. profess.

pyretology, n. ptr'e-feli-6-f- (Gr. puretos, a burning fever, and logos, discourse), a treatise or discourse on fevers; the doctrine of fevers.

pyriderum, n. pir-fel-fum (L. pyrum, a pear), in bet., the same as pome.

the same as pome.

pyriferons, a. pir-if-èr-üs (L. pyrum, a pear, and
pyriferons, a. pir-if-èr-üs (L. pyrum, a pear, and
fero, I bear), pear-shaped; also pyriform, a. pir-iffallern (L. forma, shape), pear-shaped.

pyrites, n. plu, pi-ri-itès or pir-itz (Gr. pur-ites, a
stone from which fire may be struck—from Gr. purfire: L. pyr-ites, flut: F. pyr-ite), a mineral of a peuliar brass-y-ellow colour, striking fire with steel, called
also sulphuret of Iron; also applied to other metallic

ores containing a large portion of subhin pyrites, a combination of copper and subh the most common ore of copper: from pyrite bination of iron and sulphur, one of the most minerals in nature: pyritic, a pir-tick, ak-ical, a -i-kdl, pert. to or resembling pyrites erous, a pir-ti-ti-ti-to (Gr. per, fire, and i produce), containing or producing pyrites.

produces, containing or producing pyrica-see pyr.

pyrica-see pyr.

pyrica-see pyr.

pyrica-see pyr.

distillation of the sectestors.

distillation of the sectestors.

pyrical pyrical pyrical liquid obtained by the distillation of the sectestors.

pyrocity is upporting certain organic seeds to head

pyrocity is, pyrolig naous, pyroma'is, pyrosity.

cc. pyrogaliate, n. pirio-pdfilat (pyro, and politic) and of pyrogalite acid: pyrogalite acid; an acid estable by the action of heat on pultic acid.

pyroganous, a pir-di-nais (fir. pur, fire, and phomas, I am formed), pyroduced by the agency of any

omis! I am formed), produced by the agency we may igneous.

pyrolatry, n. pir. Gild. bri (Gr. pur, fire, and leaves, worship), fire-worship, in-worship, in-worship, in-worship, in-worship, pyroligneous, a. pir. 6-ligins. is. also pyroligneous, a. pir. 6-ligins. is. also pyroligneous, a. birch, or boxwool; applied to wood, usually beach birch, or boxwool; applied to wood-winger, also be crude acetic acid: pyroligneous spirit, another man for pyrosylig apiril: pyroligneous acid.

pyrology n. pir. 6i-5-ji (Gr. pur, fire, and logue, decourse), a treatise on heat; the science of heat: pyrologist, n. jist, one who is versed in the doctrines of heat.

pyrolusite, n. pirio-16:sit (Gr. pur. fire, and heat decomposition, in allusion to its extensive use in pin manufactories), in min., a term for the black oxide of manganese—a substance very rich in oxygen, much employed in chem. and the arts, of an iron-black or steel-grey colour.

pyromancy. n. pir-6-mdn'st (Gr. pur, fire, and mon-teia, divination), divination by fire: pyroman'ste, a. -ilk, pert. to pyromancy: a. one who pretends to skill in divination by fire.

in divination by fire.

pyromania, n. pir-6-md.ni-d (Gr. pur, fire, and
mania, madness), an insame desire for burning bousa
pyrometer, n. pir-6-md-ier (Gr. pur, fire, and serva,
a measure), in chem, an instrument for measuring
very high degrees of temperature; a contrivance for
ascertaining the temperature of the flues of bollen:
pyrometry, n. d-iri, the art of measuring degrees of
heat, or the expansion of bodies by heat: pyrometric, a. pir-6-mdi-rick, also pyrometrical, a. -t-id,
pert, to the pyrometer or its use: pyrometrical,
ad. di.

Dyromanulae

ad. .t.

pyromorphite, n. pir'o-môr'f' (Gr. psr. fire, s
morphs, shape), a native phosphate of lead, a mine
of a green, yellow, or grey colour: pyr'emer'phe
a. f'as, that assumes a crystalline form by mean

fire.

Pyrope, n. pir-op (L. pyropus, gold bronns: Gr. puopos, having a fiery supect—from Gr. pus; fire, as ops, the eye, appearance), a dark-red variety of breament or precious garnet, being the carbuncie of the lapidaries, having the appearance of fire or burnh coal when held between the eye and the sun.

Pyrophane, n. pir-of-dan (Gr. pusr, fire, and phone clear), a mineral that becomes transparent by hee pyrophanous, a. pir-of-dansa, rendered transpare by heat.

by near.

Dyrophorus, n. pir-ōf-ō-rās (Gr. pur, fire, and pheros, bearing), any substance inflaming spontaneously on exposure to the air: pyrophorus, a. -ō-rās, per to or resembling pyrophorus.

on exposure to the air; pyroph'orosa, a. d-ris, park to or resembling pyrophorosa, a. d-ris, park to or resembling pyrophorosa, a. d-ris, park to or resembling pyrophorosa, a. d-ris, park to or resembling pyrophorosa.

pyrophysalite, n. pir-d-y-fis'd-lit (Gr. pur, fire, and shope, I show the manner in which it swells up when heated, a coarse and nearly opaque variety of topas, pyroscope, n. pir-d-schop (Gr. pur, fire, and shopes, I view), an instrument for measuring the pulsatery pyrosis, n. pir-d-sis (Gr. purosis, a burning-free motion of the air, or the intensity of radiating heat. pyrosis, n. pir-d-sis (Gr. purosis, a burning-free from the company of the stomach, characterised by pain, with a copious cructation of acterised by pain, with a copious cructation of watery fluid, often acrid, commonly termed "black water" and "water-brash." pyromazida, n. pir-d-sind-lit (Gr. pur, fire, and omne, odoux, in albahou to the unable of oblectes given their contents of the company of the common of the co

heated), a mineral of a liver-brown colour, a

ere of from change of from the state of from the

g pyroxene. pir'ôke-11'th- (Gr. pur, fire, and seed), one of the products of the destructive lon of wood; one of wood-naphtha: pyroxyline, n. 4t, in chem., gun-fies, also pyroxyle, n. 4t, in chem., gun-

ic dance, in pir-filk dans, a military war-dance is favour with the early Greeks, invented by us: add, pert. to the dance; applied to a poetic taining two short syllables. He can be consistent of the philosyrho, who taught universal scepticism; sceptiniversal doubt: pyrrhonic, a.pir-fonick, pert. mets of Pyrrho; pyrrhonick, a.pir-fonick, pert. mets of Pyrrho; a sceptic. which is pir-fonick, a pir-fonick, a for Pyrrho; a sceptic. other, a. pir-fonick of the markets to a won pyrites; magnetic iron of a reddish or rouse-yellow colour, inferior in hardness to a won pyrites; magnetic iron pyrites. a pir-fo-for met is a pir-for-for mether and the second properties of the pir-form the special so from the destructive distillation of mate and tartaric acids.

Juguana, a phila-gi-ort-fan, also pythagoric, a.

an, a. puh-ag-o-re-an, also pythagoric, a.

pith'id-gör-ik. or pyth'agor'ical, a. -i-kdl, pert. to Pythagoras, or to his philosophy: pythag orean, n. a follower of Pythagoras in doctrines or practice: pythag orism, n. -rizm, the doctrines or practice: pythag orism, n. -rizm, the doctrines or teachings of Pythagoras, an anc. Greek philosopher who taught that the solution of the principal philosophical problems is to be sought for in the study of mathematical relations, and who is popularly esteemed the author of the doctrine of the transmigration of souls through different orders of animal existence.

Pythoness, n. pith'o-ne's (Gr. puthon, the serpent or dragon which Apollo alew, whence he received the amane of Pepthia: 1. Pytho, anc. name of Depthi, the priestess of Apollo at his temple at Depthi, in anc. Greece, who gave ornellar answers; any woman super, pert. to the Pepthias: 1. Python, n. python, n. python, pert. to the Pepthias: 1. Python, n. python, n. python, pert. to the Pepthias: 1. Python, n. pytho

Q.

n. kacak (an imitative word : the anc. Gr.

, n. kredk (an imitative word: the anc. Gr. oet Aristophanes represents the croaking of a koax koaz: L. coaxo. I croak: Ger. quacken, to ke a frogl, the cry of a duck: v. to cry like a quacking, imp.: n. the act of uttering sounds k: quacked, pp. kredkt.
n. kredk (Dut. kroak, a jest or story: Low arbeten, to talk much and idly, to work un-y: Dan. quakke, to dabble in, to bungle), an at pretender to medicine; a boastful pretender from the grade of possessed; an empiric: adj, pretending to cure diseases; pert, to or tainted aakery: v. to act or practise as a quack: ag, imp.: quacked, pp. kroakt: quackery n. also quackism, n. tem, ignornat pretenders skill in medicine; false pretensions to any sack tail, a. 4sh, boasting of skill not posquack salver, n. adl-er (Ger. quacksalver, n. skil-er (Ger. quacksalver, n. skil-er (Ger. quacksalver, n. skil-er (Ger. quacksalver, n. skill in medicines and an agnorant pretender.

m ignorant pretender.

knod'r. also quadra, knod'rd, quadri,
and quadru, knod'ro' (L. quatrur, four), comdixes in scientific words, signifying "four,"

whices in scientime words, signifying "four," bring four parks."

12. n. hesoddrd (I. quadra, a square), in arch., aframe or border round a bass-relief, panel, &c.; sare piece used to support the pedestals of wases, &c.; quadra, n. plu. kwoddrd, the grallets of the Ionic base between which the

agene, n. kwod ra-jen (L. quadrageni. forty a the R. Cath. Ch., an indulgence of forty

recestina, n. knoddrd-jēs'i-md (L. quadragesi-releth—from quatur. four), Lent, because it sof forty days: quadrages'imal, a. +mdl, pert, Lenten; used in Lent: Quadragesima Bun-sfret Bunday in Lest. rengts, n. knodd-rdsg-gi (L. quadrangulus, four-die: R. quadrangolo, a quadrangle: F. quad-i, with lour angles), in geom., a plane figure

having four right angles; a square; in arch., a four-cornered space enclosed by buildings; the rectangular court of a building; quadran's quadran's quadran's, a. galet-, having four right angles; square; quadran gularly, ad. -ler.li, quadrant, a keold-viatt (l. quadrans, a fourth, a quarter: It quadrantle, in geom., the quarter of a circle; an arc of 90°; in nne, and astron, an instrict taking elevations, adapted for measuring an arc of not more than 90°; quadrantla, a. -rdn:ldl, pert to a quadrant, or included in it: quadrant, a heading elevation, a quadrant, a quadrant, a quadrant, a quadrantla, a pert to a quadrant, or included in it: quadrant, a heading elevation, a quadrat-the, a quadrantla, a quadration, quadrate, a kwold-rid (l. quadratum, to square) from quadrate, a kwold-rid (l. quadratum, to square) from quadrate, a kwold-rid (l. quadratum, to square) from quadrate, a quadrate, square; l. quadratum, to square; r. quadrati, a quadrate, a quadratic, a kwold-rid (l. quadratic, a kwold-rid (l. quadratic, a pplied to certain to the sun and it form an angle of 90°—applied particularly to the moon in its first and last quarters; quadratic, a kwold-rid (l. quadrel), a square point, from the sun and it form an angle of 90°—applied particularly to the moon in its first and last quarters; quadratic, a kwold-rid (l. quadrel), a square point, quadratic, a kwold-rid (l. quadrel), a square prick, quadratic, a kwold-rid (l. quadrel), a square prick quadratic, a kwold-rid (l. quadrel), a square prick quadratic, a kwold-rid (l. quadrel), a square brick—from L quadrus, square, in arch., a kind of artificial stone or brick made

into a square form.
quadrennial, a, kwöd-rèn'ni-di, also quadrien'nial.
a. -ri-én'ni-di (L. quadriennium, a period of foot

years—from quaturn, four, and annus, a year), occur-ring once in four years; comprising four years; quad-ren nially, ad. 44.

quadricapsular, a. kwodiri.kdpsid.kr (L. quatuor, four, and capsula, a small box), in bot., having four capsules

capsules, quadriornous, a. kurōd'ri-kōr'riùs (L. quatuor, four, and cornu, a horn), in zool, or ent., having four horns, or four antenne. akurōd'ri-kōs'-ta (L. quatuor, four, and costu, a stiel), having four ribs. quadridentate, a. kurōd'ri-den'tat (L. quatuor, four, and dentatus, toothed), in bot., having four teeth on

and dentatus, toolned, in our, naving four teeta on the edge.

quadrifarious, a. kv&d-ri-fa'rt-is (L. quadrifarius, four-fold-from quatuor, four, in bot, in four rows, quadrifd, a. kv&d-ri-fiv (L. quadrifdus, four-clett, elfrom quatuor, four, and findo, I cleave), in bot, four-clett; cut down into four parts to about the middle

middle. quadriga, n. kwöd-ri'gd (L. quadrare, to square; quatuor, four, and jupum, a yoke), in anc. times, a car drawn by four horses abreast, used chiefly in

a car drawn by four horses abreast, used cherly in riumphal processions. a knodirtijemi-inits II. quadrans, a fourth part, and gemini, twims), in bot., fourfold; having four similar parts. quadrigenarious, a knodirtijen-dirtits II. quad-ringenarius, of four hundred, consisting of four hun-four, and centum, a hundred), consisting of four hundred

quadrijugous, a. kwod-rij-vo-qus (L. quadrijugus, belonging to a team of four—from quatuor, four, and jugum, a yoke, a pair), in bot., having four pair of leaflets.

coanter, a know'ri latter di (It. quadrilatero, quadrilateru): F. quadrilatera, quadrilatera: From L. quadrilatera, a quadrilatera: From L. quadrum, four, and latus, a side), having four sides: quadrilateralments, n. n. n. s., the property of sides: quadrilateralments, n. n. s., the property of

being quadrilateral.

quadriliteral, n. kwod:ri.!u:-er.dl (L. quatuor, four, and litera, a letter), in gram., consisting of four letters.

etters, quadrille, n. kd-drll' (F. quadrille, a dance: It. quadrille, a troop or band of men formed into a guare-from L. quadrie, to make four-connered-from quadwor, four), a game at cards played by four persons; something consisting of fours; a dance made

persons; something consisting or totals a cance make up of sets of dancers, four in each set, quadrillon, n. kwod-drillydn (L. qizadra, a square, and Eng. million), the fourth power of a million; or a unit with 1st ciphers, according to the Eng. system; as unit with 1st ciphers, according to the French or Italian

system.

quadrilobate, a. kuödirt löibat, also quadrilobed, a.
-lobd (L. quatuur, four, and Gr. lobos, a lobe), in bot.,
four-lobed.

quadrilocular, a. kwöd:rt.lök:a.lér (L. quutaor, four, and loculus, a little space), in bot., having four cells or chambers.

cnambers.
quadrinomial, a. kvbd'rl:n5'ml·dl (L. quatuor, four,
and nomen, a name: Gr. nome, a division), in alq.,
consisting of four denominations or terms; quadrinomical, a. -nom:kdd, of four denominations or

terms. a knod'ri-pdritti (L. quadripartits, divided into four parts—fron quatuor, four, and partitus, divided into four parts—fron quatuor, four, and partitus, divided, divided into four parts; in bot, divided elepty into four parts; quad ripartitlely, ad-tt-ti: quadripartitlon, n. -tish'ūn, a division with four equal parts; the taking of a fourth part of a quantity.

quantify, quadripennate, a. kicôd'ri-pēn'nāt (L. quatuor, four, and penna, a feather), having four wings, quadriphyllous, a. kwod'ri-fil'its (L. quatuor, four, and Gr. phullon, a leafl, in bot, having four leaves, quadrireme, n. kwod'ri-fil'its (L. quadriremes—from quatuor, four, and remus, an oar), in anc. times, a warship propelled by four banks of oars, and times, a warship propelled by four banks of oars.

quadrisulcate, a. kwod'ri-sil'ita-bi (L. quatuor, four, and sudens, a furrow), four furrowed; having the hoof quadrisyllable. No. kwod'ri-sil'ita-bi (L. quatuor, quadrisyllable), a word of four syllables.

uvice into four parts. quadrisyllable, n. kvočd'ri-sti'labl (L. quatuor, four, and sullable, a syllable), a word of four syllables; quad risyllable, a. -lab'tk, consisting of four syllables.

quadrivalves, n. plu. kwöd'rī-vālvz (L. quatuor, four, and valvæ, the folds of a door), in arch., a door

with four folds or leaves: quad rivalve, a. -valv, also quad rivalv ular, a. -valv: a-ler, in bot., having four

valves, a wadrivium, n. kwód-rivi-tim (L. quadrivium, a thing pert. to four ways—from quaduor, four, and wig, a way), the four lesser arts—arithmetic, music, geometry, and astronomy; quadrivial, n. -rivi-tid, one of the four lesser arts: adj. having four ways meeting

in a point, quadroon, n. kwöd-rön' (L. quadrons, a fourth part—from quatuor, four: F. quarteron), in Amer., the offspring of a mulatte and a white person.

the offspring of a mulatto and a white person.
quadrumane, n, also quadruman, n, quedéréo-méa
(E. quadrumane, having four hands—from L. quatien,
four, and masses, the hand), an animal having four
hands corresponding to the hands of a man, as in the
monkey tribe: quadrumana, n, plu, lescôd; ob-ménéd,
the order of mammals which have four hand-like extermities, as in the monkey tribe; quadrumanous, a
kwedéréo-ménéds, having four hands,
quadruped, n. kwedéréo-péd (L. quadrupes, a fourfooted animal—from quatien, four, and pes, a fourfour, pedis), any animal having four legs and four fest:
adj. four-footed.
quadruple, a, kwédéréo-pi (L. quadrupelus fourfoit
duadruple, a, kwédéréo-pi (L. quadrupelus fourfoit
duadruple, a, kwédéréo-pi (L. quadrupelus fourfoit
quadruple, a, kwédéréo-pi (L. quadrupelus fourfoit)

adj. four-footed.
quadruple, a kuôd'rô-pl (L. quadruplus, fourfold
—from quatuor, four, and pisco, I fold: It quadruple,
—from quatuor, four, and pisco, I fold: It quadruple
pisquadruple, fourfold in four times the same or
quantity: v. to multiply by four; quad'rupling, imppisquad ruply, ad. ppld: adj. multiplied by four;
quad ruply, ad. ppl, to a fourfold quantity: quadruplicate, a keod-riciple-ket, fourfold: v. to make fourfold: to double twice: quadru-pileating, imp.; quadruplicate, a keod-riciple-ket, fourfold: v. to make fourfold: no double twice: quadru-pileating, imp.; quadruplicate, a keod-riciple-ket, fourfold: n. kelchin, the
taking four times the simple sum or amount.

quagra, v. keef-riciplemen, of L. quarre, a learch or

taking four times the simple sum or amount.

quare, v. kneërê (implera. of L. quarro, I search or inquire), search; inquire—see query,
quasstor, n. kneës'for (L.), in anc. Rome, an officer who had the charge of the revenue.

quaff, v. kvēū (an imitative word: Scot. would or tosupht, to drink copiously; quaich, a small drinking-cup with two ears: Gael. cuach, a cup or bowl), as wallow in large draughts; to drink copiously as luxuriously: quaff ing, impr. n. the act of one who quaffs; a draught: quaffed, pp. kvagft; quaffer, n. -/er, one who quaffs or drinks largely.

quag, n. kvaū (a corruption of quakel, a quamire; quag gy, a -yī, yielding or trembling under the feel as soft wet earth, or a bog.

quagga, n. kvaū/gd (Hottentot, quagqa—fron Broy), a S. African animal, allied both to the ass and the zebra.

quagteire, n. kvaū-mir iftour Francusch and mint.

quagmire, n. kwodg-mir (from Eng. quake and mire. Dut. waggelen, to totter: old Eng. seamines, we boggy land firm enough on the surface to be walked on, but which yields or trembles under the feet is every step; a shaking marsh; boggy ground very

bogy land firm enough on the surface to be con, but which yields or trembles under the feel a every step; a shaking marsh; bogy; ground very muddy.

quall, n. kwall (Dut. quackel, a quall; quacken, to ery as a quall; H. quaglia, a quall), a bird closely slied to the particing, and esteemed for its field; qually decided to the particing, and esteemed for its field; qually to the particing of the second of

mate, mat, far, law; mête, mêt, hêr; pine, pin; note, not, move;

emets; disposition; temper, white or wee, admired ment; condition in relation to others; superior rank p; qual'itakiwe, a. 4d-tiv, connected with or relating to quality; in chem. analysis, intended merely to determine the nature or the names of component parts; qualin, a known (AS. cwealm and cuylan, destruction, death: Dam qualet, to choke: Ger. qualin, a known (AS. cwealm and cuylan, destructioning to make, a feeling of sickness; a sudden fit of names; a distressing thought; an uneasiness of considering quality languor; sick at the stomach; qualin iships, a -8s, affected with names or sickly languor; sick at the stomach; qualin iships, a -8s, affected with names or sickly languor; sick at the stomach; qualin iships, a -8s, affected with names or sickly languor; sick at the stomach; particularly languor; sick at the stomach; qualin iships, or -8s, affected with names or sickly languor; sick at the stomach; passing singuity languages, a -8s, affected with names or sickly languor; sick at the stomach; passing the stomach; passing the stomach; and singuity languages of the stomach; and singuity is state of difficulty or uncertainty; a state of difficulty or uncertainty; a state of difficulty or uncertainty or the passing the passing the state of the passing th

places. quantity, v. kuón'ít-ft [L. quantus, how great, and facere, to make), to modify or qualify with respect to quantity; to mark with the sign of quantity; quantification, n. f-kqfshis, a modification by a reference to quantity; process or form by which anything is quantified.

quantity, n. kwon'ti-ti (L. quantitas, greatness, exquantity, n. knon-it-it (L. quantitas, greatness, ex-tenit—from quantus, how great: It. quantitus: F. quantité), that property of anything capable of being increased or diminished; bulk, weight, or number; a large portion; an indefinite extent of space; an inde-terminate mass or aggregate of matter; the measure of the time of a syllable or vowel in pronouncing it; in logic, a general conception; in math., anything which can be multiplied, divided, or measured; quan-ticalling to quantity; quantitatively, ad. -fivile. quantitus, n. kvon-itim (L. quantum, as much as), quantitus, amount.

quantity; amount.

macuaversal, a. kwakkca verkal (L. quaqua, on ry side, and versus, turned), dipping on all sides; col., applied to strata dipping on all sides from a in geol., a

common cette, a. kee's da-te. (It. quaranting. F. equivalent of the parameter of the parame

pp. tend.
quarrel, n. hworrel (F. querelle, alternation: L.
quarrel, complaint: Ger. quarren, to grumble: Fin.
swrite, to speak in a high thin tone), a petty fight or
scuffie; an angry dispute; open variance between
parties; ground of dispute: v. to find fault; to dispute; to disagree; to be at variance; quarrelling,
imp.: a. dissension; strife: quarrelled, pp. relia,
quarreller, n. -to, one who quarrels: quarrelsome,
a. -sim, disposed to quarrel; contentious: quarrelsome,
a. -sim, disposed to quarrel; contentious: quarrelsome,
a. -f. quarrelsomeness, n. -n.t., disposition
to engage in contention and brawis.
quarrel, n. hworrel (F. quarrens, a quarrel), in ancerchery, an arrow for a crossbow with a four-square

head; a diamond-shaped pane of glass; a glazier's diamond.

need; a diamond-snaped pane of glass; a glaziers diamond.

quarry, n. knowers (F. quarretre, a quarry-from guarrer, to cut square—from L. quadrare, to cut square), a place where stones are excavated and roughly hewn: v. to excavate from a stone-nime; quarry and the act or business of quarry and produced the stone of the stone of the quarry and produced the stone of the produced the stone of the quarry water, n. a familiar term among quarrymen and builders for the moisture contained in stone newly raised from the quarry, which gradually evaporates when exposed to the air.

quarry, n. knowers (F. curse; old F. cuperic, the entrails of the game given to the dogs at the death: it. curata, the contents of the abdomen and thorax of an animal, among falconers, any game flown at and killed; dead game.

quart, n. knowers (It. quarta; F. quarte, a fourth part, a quart—from L. quartus, the fourth), the fourth part of a gallon; two pints; the vessel or measure which contains it.

Quart, n. kits (F. quarte, a quarter), a sequence of quart, n. kits (F. quarte, a quarter), a sequence of quart, n. kits (F. quarte, a quarter), a sequence of

part of a grain two pints; the vessel or measure which is grain to the property of the propert parts; to separate into parts; in mil., to station for lodgings; to have a temporary residence: quartersing, inp.; n. in arch., a series of quarters; in mil., assignment of quarters; in her, one of the divisions assignment of quarters; in her., one of the divisions of a flight containing many coats; quartered, ppt. done or held once every quarter of a year; realing to quarter; ad. once in the quarter of a year; n. a periodical published at intervals of three months; quarter of a pound; a tale of three months; quarter of a pound; a tale of some goods, being a quarter of a pound; a tale of some goods, being a quarter of a pound; a tale of some goods, being a quarter of a pound; a tale of some goods, being a quarter of a pound; a tale of some goods, being a quarter of a pound; a tale of some goods, being a quarter of the officers of the content of the co ing disposed in four segments of circles: quartergallery, in a ship, the projecting convenience and ornament of the top side connected with the stern:
quartermaster, a regimental staff-officer charged
with the duty of assigning quarters and providing
food and clothing, &c., to his regiment; in the navy,
a petty officer who assists the mates or master in their
duties in stowing the hold, attending the steerage,
&c.: quartermaster-general, a staff-officer whose
duty it is to lay down the routes, to regulate the
marches of the troops, and to assign them quarters,
&c.: quarter-piaces, the carved figures at the aft part
of the quarter-gallery: quarter sessions, in Eng., a
general court held quarteriy by the justices of peace
of each county; in Scot., quarterly meetings of the general court heid quarterly by the justices of peace of each country; in Soci., quarterly meetings of the justices of the peace at their county town; quarter-ratif, a staff, so called from the manner of using it in attack or defence, one hand being placed in the middle, and the other between the middle and the end; quarter-round, in arch., any moulding whose

contour is a quadrant—also called an ovolo: head-quarters, the tent or residence of the commander-include of an army on the commander include of an army on the quarter, in see, in the form that quite in the direction of the stern is been quarter, to keep within certain bounds, limits, or terms: to give or show quarter, to accept as prisoner an enemy in battle who submits; to forbear to kill a defeated enemy—that is, by sparing his life you keep within bounds, and do not proceed to the utmost extremities against him: to quarter arms, in her., to place the arms of other families in certain compartments of a sheld, the family arms being placed in the first.

Quartett, n. kwoller-lêt', also spelt quartett' or

quartet, n. kwawriët, also spelt quartett' or quartette' (It. quartetto, a quartet—from L. quartus, the fourth), a musical composition in four parts, to be erformed by four voices or instruments; a stanza of

four lines.

quartile, n. kwawriti (F. quartile, a quartile—from
L. quartile, the fourth), an aspect of the planets when
distant from each other a quarter of a circle, or ninety degrees.

quartine. n. kwawritin (L. quartus, the fourth), in bot., the fourth coat of the ovule, which is often changed

into albumen.

quarto, a. kvodir'ito (L. quartus, the fourth: It. and
E. quarto), the fourth part of a sheet, or a sheet folded
in four parts: n. a book consisting of sheets so divided;

F. quarto), the fourth part of a sheet, or a sheet folded in four parts: n. a book consisting of sheets so divided; a book of a square or nearly square form.

quartz, n. kwedforts (Ger. quartz, a name formerly given to crystalis forming in the earth), a name applied to numerous varieties of rock-crystal of many shades of colour, or to crystallised silica, known under the various names of rock-crystal, amethyst, sidertie, topas, cairngorm, mike quartz, rose-quartz, cc. quartifer, cd. quartifer, post, composed of quartz, or largely containing quartz; quartzte, n. kwedfortst, an aggregation of quartz-quartste, n. kwedfortst, an aggregation of quartz-quartste, co. quartifer, co. quartifer, quartz-quartzte, n. kwedfortst, an aggregation of quartz-quarts, applied to sandstones which have been indurated or altered by heat so as to assume the appearance of quartz-rock; quart zoee, a. soz, abounding in quartz, applied to sands, sandstone, and grits, essentially composed of quartz-quartz-rock, a term properly applied to a stratified rock of the metamorphic series, consisting aimost entirely of silica, quash, n. kwedsh, a species of pumpkin; the Amer. quash, n. kwedsh, a species of pumpkin; the Amer. quash, n. kwedsh, a species of pumpkin; the Amer. quash, to subdue suddenly; in face, to annul or make void; to suppress: quashing, imp.; quashed, pp. kwesht.

pp. kwosht.

quasi, prefix, knedisi (L. quasi, as if, as it were), apparently; almost; of the same impore; quasimode, no knedis'-moido (L. quasi, as if, and modo, only, merely), in the R. Cath. Ch., the first Sunday after Easter, ocalled from the introit for that day commencing with the words Quasi modo.

quassia, n. knobshi-id (said to be so called after a negro named Quassy, who first discovered its medicinal qualities), a S. Amer. plant whose wood is intensely bitter—the bark is used as a tonic; quassine, n. knobsish, also quas site, n. -sti, the bitter principle of quassia. quasi, prefix, knodisi (L. quasi, as if, as if were), ap

n. kwöścisn, also quas'site, n. ski, the bitter principle of quassia.

quaternary, a. kwöż ki'nér', i [L. quaternarius, containing four-from quaterni, four each—from quatuor, four, consisting of fours; in bot., arranged in fours, as a leaf; in god., applied to all accumulations above the true tertiaries, equivalent to post-tertiary: n. the number four: quaternate, a. ndi, in bot., applied to leaves coming off in fours from one point, quaternion, n. kwöż ki-ni-öni, [quaterni, by fours], a set of four parts, objects, or individuals; in Scrip., a file of four soldiers: quater nions, n. plu. öns, in muth., the metagraphic relation which exists between any two right lines having definite lengths and directions in space.

quateron, n. kwöż ki-nio, a quadroon, which see.

quateron, n. kw&ter.un, a quadroon, which see, quatorze, a. k&torz' (F. quatorze, fourteen), four-teen: n. four cards at the game of piquet, so called

feen: n. four cards at the game of piques, so cause because each quatorize reckons fourteen points, quatrain, n. keoli'rin or kâ'irin (F. quatrain, a quatrain-riom quatre, four-from I. quatuor, four), in poetry, a stanza of four lines, usually rhyming alter-quatrefoil, n. kâ'iri-foil, another spelling of quar-terfoil (F. quatre, four, and feuille, a leaf or blade), in

arch., an ornamental arrangement of cusps or folations into four leaves; the leaf-shaped figure formed by the cusps; in her., four-leaved grass, quaver, v. kodo'er (dier. quabbeln, to shake like a jelly: Dut. quabbe, a dewlap, from its quavering moment: Sp. quiebro, a quaver, a movement of the body), to tremble; to vibrate; in music, to produce a note with a tremulous modulation of the voice; a a musical note of very short time, equal to half a crotchet; a rapid vibration of these voice; and warring, imp.: add. tremulous: m. the act of shaking the voice; the act of producing a shake on a musical instrument: qua vered, pp. -be'rd; add. distributed his quavers; quay, n. de [F. quai; Dut. kani; Bret. kac, quay, m. de [F. quai; Dut. kani; Bret. kac, quay, an enclosure, a dyek along a river or canal: Dut. kade or kac, a quayer; along a warring control of the control of

quean, h. Evere (Dut. queen, a narren ows Lowiec, quene, à helfer), an abusive term for a woman; a worthless woman; a worthless woman, a worthless woman, a knoéze (Icel. quasa, to pant; queisu, colic: Wal. quasa, a hele), sickish at stomach; squeanish causing nausea; ques zily, ad. 41: quea zines, a nece, nausea; quainishmess.

182, nausea; quainishmess.

nets, names a qualmishness.

queen, h. kee'n (AS. cues, a woman, a wife, queen;
leel, quisna, a woman; queen or quaes, a woman,
wife: Gr. guae; Sans gani, a woman), the wife of a
king; a female sovereign; the highest of her kind;
queenly, a. di, or queen-like, like a queen; becoming a queen; suitable to the dignity of a queen;
queen-bee, the fertile female of a hive or swam;
queen-connort, the wife of a reigning king; queen-dowager, the widow of a king; queen-mother, ile
mother of a reigning king; queen-post, one of the two
posts rising at right angles from the tie-beam, which
passes across the roof of a house—they support he
posts queen's bench—see under king; queen's wiport
king; queen's bench—see under king; queen's consel—see under king; queen's evidence—see notic
king; queen's bench—see under king; queen's support
gueen's yellow, a colour formed from the subsulpate
of mercury; queen's ware, a cream-coloured pland
carthenware; queen, in alciting, slates three feet log
and two feet wide.

queen's a kee's (an old cant term, quier, bad; queen's
queen's a kee's (an old cant term, quier, bad; queen's
queen's, here's (lee, quien, a birt; Eng confer,
here's (lee

quelled, pp. kneeld: queller, n. -ér, one who craise or puts down.
quench, v. kneench (A.S. conincon, to decrease: old fid. kneinka, to waste away: AS. coencan, to quench list, worked, to languish). To extinguish, to put out it still to the control of the contr

on to complain; the habit of murmuring or

, n. & n. kws'ri (L. quære, seek, ask; quære, I seek: merre; F. quærir, to seek, to go and fetch), an or question to be answered or resolved; an in-

or question to be answered or resolved; an in-ory, or one marked by a point of interrogation; k a question or questions; to mark with a to doubt of; que rying, imp.; que ried, pp. te rist, n. -rist, one who asks questions. n. kwest (F. quetter, of B. quester, quest-from item, to seek for), search; inquiry; pursuit. ion, n. knester; yan (it. questione; F. questions, a - from L. question, a seeking—from quessions, an interrogatory; something por by torture; doubt; subject of dispute or debate: V. to by questions; to interrogate; to doubt; to isolved by answer; examination by torture; doubt; subject of dispute or debate: v. to a by questions; to interrogate; to doubt; to a confidence in; to inquire: int. a call to the point: questioning, imp.: questioned, ed; questioner, n. yin-er, one who interroquestions: questionable, a. d-bl, that may be!; disputable; suspicious: questionably, adquestionable; ass, beines; the quality or being questionable; ass, the quality or being questionable; and restionable, ad, questions; questionable; and interestionable, and in the foliabilities, and about to be examined for honours or begging the question, taking for granted; gwithout proof: in question, in debate; under on, or in course of examination: leading question, or in course of examination: leading questions.

g without proof: in question, in decate; under on, of in course of examination; leading que-prestion that suggests to a person questioned y it is desirable to make: out of the question, by of consideration; not a matter to be thought able: past question, beyond question; in-ly: previous question—see previous: to the to the point in dispute, or to the real matter

shate.

-co quastor.

n. An (F. queue, a tail), the tie of a wig; in itali of a beast; a cue.

in. n. ksub'hi (Bret. guttlen, a weather-cock: shale, circular motion: W. chwip, a quick gral, a petty or contemptible evasion; a petty pretence: v. to ovade by artiface, or by a play rds; to cavil in argument or discourse: quib-mp: quib bled, pp. -bld; quib bled, pp. -bld; quib blad. -tl.

-acts by trifling evasions; a caviller: quib-ad. -tl.

act by trifling evasions; a caviller: quib'at 4.1.

A knoth (AS. cucic, living: Icel. quika, to but quicken, to shake, to move: Dan, quee, tuck: Sans, giea, living), done or occurring in ime; active; alive; living; sprightly; ready; imble: ad. speedily; without delay; in ashort the living flesh; the living, as "the quick dead"; sensitive parts or points; a living pplied to the hawthorn; quickly, ad. 4%; as, n. nds, raplick, apility of motion; clerity; acquick-graus, couch-grass; quitch-grass; quick-cently-burnt lime, or lime yet unslaked-d from its caustic and corrosive qualities: atch, cotton strands dipped in a composition d from its caustic and corrosive qualities: atch, cotton strands dipped in a composition s vinegar, saltpetre, and gunpowder: quick-nd easily moved or readily yielding to pres-synthing deceptive, treacherous, or dangerous; sented, a acute of smell; quick-set, n. a living t to grow for a hedge—applied to the hav-sid; made of quick-set; quick-sighted, a. sit't te of sight or perception: quick-wit'ted, a. sit' of ready with

of ready wit.

of ready wit.

n, v. kwik'n (from quick, which see), to make
become allve: to revive or need, to of ready wil.

of the speed or velocity of; to hashen; to make obecome allve; to revive or resuscitate; to the speed or velocity of; to hasten; to sharpestimulate; to incite; to reinvigorate; to did to the speed of velocity of; to hasten; to sharpestimulate; to incite; to reinvigorate; to did to the speed of the spe

lity, n. kwid-1-4 (mid. L. quiditas, the white-distinctive nature of a thing, a byword ind by the nice distinctions of the schools-from L. quid, what: It. quiddita, quiddity), a subtility or nice refinement; a trifling nicety; a captious question.

uon. quidnunc, n. kwidinüngk (L. quidnunc, what now!), a term of reproach applied to one who is curious to know everything that passes; one who pretends to know all occurrences: quid-pro-quo, n. kwid-pro-kwo (L. what for what), one thing for another; in law,

know all occurrences; quid-pro-quo, n. kwid-pro-kwo (L. what for what), one thing for another; in law, an equivalent. quiesce, v. kwet. & (L. qwiesce, I rest or keep quiet—from qwiesz, rest), to be silent, as a letter; quies cing, imp.; quiesced, pp. & & & (quiescent, a. sæin, resting; being in a state without motion; calm; unruffled, as the mind; silent; not sounded, as a letter: n. a silent letter; quies cently, ad. & (quiescence, n. æbrs, rest; state of being without motion; a state of the mind free from agitation or emotion; silence. quiet, a. kevlet (F. quiet, quiet-from L. quietus, en-joying rest, quiet-from quies, rest: It. quietel, calm; still; free from motion, disturbance, or alarm; without noise or resistance; unruffled; smooth; not noisy or restless; n. repose; stillness; freedom from disturbance or alarm; peace; security: v. to still; to calm; to pacify; to alay or suppress; quieting, imp.; add. reducing to stillness; appeasing; tranquillising; quieted, pp.; quieted, qp.; quieted, q

exchequer on giving an accountant a uscnarge or acquittance.

quill, n. kwil (Ger. ktd, a stalk or quill: Dan. kopt, a fir-cone: F. quille. the keel of a ship: Bret. ktpt, a distaff L. caults; Gr. kruios, a stalk or stem), one of the large strong feathers of a goose or other large bird, used in making pens for writing; an instrument for writing; the spine of a porcupine; the plece of reed on which weavers wind the thread which is to form the woof of cloth: v. to plait or form with small quill-like ridges; to wind on a quill, as thread or yarn: quil ling, imp: n. a narrow border or trimming of lace and the like, somewhat resembling a row of quills: stilled. by. kweld.

and the like, somewhat resembling a row of quills: quilled, pp. kvelid, quilt, n. kvelit (W. cylch, a hoop; cylched, what goes round about or enwraps: Gael. collec, bed-clothes: L. culcita, a mattress: Dut. kulckt; t. tolire; F. coultre, a quilt), a thick cover for a bed, formed by stitching one cover over another with some soft substance or stuffing between; any thick or warm coverlet; v. to stitch two pless of cloth, one over the other, with some soft stuffing between; quilting, imp.: n. the act of making a quilt; that which is quilted; the materials for bed-quilts, bed-covers, and the like; quilt'ed, pp.; adj. formed as a quilt, or into a quilt.

quinary, a kvel-ner-(L. quinarius, containing five from quinque, five), consisting of five, or of a multiple of five.

tiple of five, quinate, a. kvi-nāt (L. quini, five each—from quinque, five), in bot, applied to five similar parts arranged together, as five leaflets coming off from one point. quince, n. kivins (F. coignoses, par-quince: It. cotopnos: L. cotoneum, a quince: L. Cydonia, a town in Crete, whence they are said to have come), the fruit of the Cydonia vuigaris or quince-tree, much used in

making preserves and tarts.
quincunx, n. kevin/kingks (L. quincunx, five-twelfths, the form of a quincunx—from quinque, five, and uncia, a twelfth part, a bit or atom), an arrangement of five a twentth part, a but or atom), an arrangement of nive objects in a square, one at each corner, and one in the middle: in bot, the arrangement of the leaves of a bud into five, of which two are exterior, two interior, and the fifth covers the interior with one margin, and has its other margin covered by the exterior; quincuncial, a. kecin-kini-kini-di, arranged in a quincunx; quincun'-cially at its

a keein-kenissk-da, arranged in a quincunz quincun-cially, ad. dl. quindecagon, levein-dek'd-yōn (L. quinque, five, Gr. deka, ten, and Gr. gonia, an angle), in geom., a plane figure having 15 sides and 15 angles, quindecemyr, n. keuin'id-semi-yir (L. quindecem, fifteen, and vir, a man), in onc. Rome, a college of

board of fifteen priests who had the charge of the sibyl-line books, and of religious affairs generally; plu, the body of fifteen priests, or their office, a. vierdi, the body of fifteen priests, or their office, quinine, n. kein-in (f. quinine, quinine-from Sp. quinne, n. kein-in (f. quinine, quinine-from Sp. quind, Peruvian bark-from cinchona, the Peruvian bark, said to have derived its name from Cinchon, vice-queen of Peru, who was cured by its bark), one of the alkaline proximate principles in which the medicinal virtues of the Peruvian bark reside, highly valued in the treatment of agues, &c., and for its tonic properties: also called quina, kuvind, quinia, kuvin-i-sin, an alkaloid much resembling quinine and quindine, n. kvin-i-din, an alkaloid found in quinine. n. kvin-i-din, an alkaloid found in quinine. quink, n. kvink (see quirk), in building, a piece of ground for a court or yard taken out of any regular ground-plot or floor.

ground-plot or floor. quinoldine, n. kwin-oyd'in (Sp. quina, the Peruvian k. and Gr. eidos, resemblance), a resinous substance obtained from the mother liquors of the quinine manufacturers, remaining after all the crystals of quinine that can be separated are obtained; called

also amorphous quinine. quinquagesima, a. kvoin-kvod-jēs'i-md (L. quinqua-gesimus, the ifitieth), ifitieth; applied to the seventh Sunday before Easter; also to the fiftieth duy before

Easter; Shrove Sunday.

quinquangular, a. kwin-kwāng-gū-lèr (L. quinque, five, and angulus, an angle), having five angles or corners.

quinque, kwinikué, contr. quinqu (L. quinque, five), a preix in many compound words, signifying "five." quinquecapsular, a. kwinikué-kdpisü-lér (L. quin-que, five, and capsula, a little chest), in bot., having

nve capsules.
quinquecostate, a. kwin'kwê-kös'tât (L. quinque,
five, and costa, a rib), in bot, five-ribbed.
quinquedentate, a. kwin'kwê-dên'tât (L. quinque,
five, and dens, a tooth—gen. dentis), in bot, or zoot,

five-toothed

hre-bonthed.

A keola-keol-fa'rt-list [F. quinque-farid-dron L. quinque, five), in bot., applied to leaves disposed in five rows along the stem.

quinquefid, a keola-keol-fa'd [L. quinque, five, and findo, 1 apilit), in bot., five-cleft; cut into five parts as far as the middle.

keola-fa'd [L. quinque, five, and findo, 1 apilit), in bot., having five leaves, quinquefidetral, a keola-keol-fo'd-lidt [L. quinque, five, and foitum, a leaf), in bot., having five leaves, quinquefiteral, a keola-keol-fo'd-a'd [L. quinque, five, and litera, a letter), having five letters, quinqueflobed, a lobd (L. quinque, five, and Gr. lobos, the lobe or lower part of the earl, in bot., five-lobed; divided nearly to the middle into five distinct parts, with convex margins.

with convex margins.
quinquelocular, a. kwin kwō lōk û lêr (L. quinque, five, and loculus, a little place or cell), in bot., having

five cells, as a pericarp, quinquennial, a. kwin-kwēnini-dl (L. quinque, five, and annus, a year), happening every five years, or lasting five years.

quinquepartite, a. kwin'kwe par'ttt (L. quinque, five, and partitus, divided), in bot., divided deeply into five

parts.
quinquevalve, a. kibin'kuoèvalv, also quin'quevalv'ular, a. vedio-il-èr (L. quinque, five, and vuive,
the folds of a door), in bot, having five vulves,
quinquereme, n. kiolin'kuoè-èra (L. quinque, five,
and remus, an oar), in one. Rome, a galley with five

banks of oars.

quinquina, n. kwin-kwind (F. quinquina, Peruvian bark), another name for the cinchona or Peruvian

quinsy, n. kwin'zi (corrupted from F. squinancie It. squinanzia, quinsy—from L. cynanche, a bad kind of sore throat: Gr. kunangche, literally, a dog-throt-tling), acute inflammation of the tonsils; inflamma-

tiling), acute inflammation of the tonsus; musculor sore shroat.

quint, n. kwint (F. quinte, a fifth—from L. quintus, the fifth), ast or sequence of five,
quintain, n., also quintin, n. kwintin (F. quintaine, a quintin, n. kwintin (F. quintaine, a quintin), in former times, a post to be filted at in military exercises, sometimes taking the form of a man turning on a pivot; for mounted soldiers, the upright post was surmounted by a transverse bar, having a flat board at one end, and the other hadded and balanced by a heavy bag of sand, which

knocked the rider off his horse as it turned on its pivot, if he struck the flat-board end unskilfully, quintal, n. kwinital (it. quintale: F. quintal-from L. centum, a hundred), a weight consisting of 100 lb.

quintessence, n. kwin-tes'sens (F. quintessence ; It. quintessence, it. kwin-les-sens (f. quintessence; la quintessence, quintessence—from L. quinte sessentia, fifth essence), the pure essential part of anything of according to the alchemist, the highest essence of power in a natural body; a preparation consisting of a vegetable essential oil dissolved in spirit of wind quin tessen'tial, a. -sên-shâl, consisting of quintes-sence.

quintet or quintette, n. kwin-tët', also spelt quin-tet'to, n. -tō (It. quintetto—from quinto, the fifth: L. quintus, the fifth), in music, a composition for five voices or five instruments.

quintile, n. kwin¹til (F. quintil, quintile—from L wintus, fifth), the position of two planets when dis-ant from each other 72 degrees, or the fifth part of s circle

circle.

quintillion, n. kwin-tillyiön (L. quintus, fifth, and
Eng. million), in Eng. notation, a number produced
by raising a million to the fifth power, or a unit followed by 30 ciphers; in the F. and It. notations, a
unit followed by 18 ciphers; in the tilth contains, a
quintine, n. kwin-tin (L. quintus, the fifth), in bot,
the fifth cost of the ovule; also called the embrye

quintuple, a. kucln'tû-pl (L. quintuplex, fivefold from quintus, fifth, and plico, I fold: It. quintuple F. quintuple), fivefold; in music, having five crotche

is been v. to multiply by five; to make fivefold quin tupling, inp. piling, quin tupling, pp. piling quin tupled, pp. piling quinzaine, n. kicinizin (F. quinzaine, a formighterom quinzaine, fifteen—from quinze, fifteen—from quinze, fifteen—from Little (printeen, b) alth day after a feast-day, or the 15th if the feast-dy

from quinze, infecen—from L. quindecim, infecen, it bith dy after a feast-day, or the 15th if the feast-dy be included.

quip, n. kwip (W. chwip, a quick turn or fift; chwipto, to whip: Icel. hvipp, moving swiftly), a cit; a smart stroke, as with a whip; a jibe; a jeer; v. be taunt: to scoff: quipping, imp.: quipped, pp. kwipd quippa, n. kwip/pd (Peruvian, quippa, a knot, a coloured threads, from which there hung smaller threads, in the manner of a fringe, used to read quippa, a coloured threads, from which there hung smaller threads, in the manner of a fringe, used to read quire, n. kwir (F. quater, a) and quippa, specially a control of the coloured threads, in the manner of a fringe, used to read quire, n. kwir (F. quater, a) quatern, four she of paper sitched together; but, quatern, a few she is stiched together), a quantity of twenty-four she is of paper sitched together; but, quatern, a few she is stiched together), a quantity of twenty-four she is of paper, each folded once.

quire, n. kwir, another spelling of choir, whick see quirister, n. kwir-is-fer, for chorister.

quirk, n. kwerk (prov. Eng. qwirk, to turn; As their, perverse, crocked; Ger, swerch, athwart, a shift; a cavil; a subterfuge; an artful turn for evasion; a quilble; a smart taunt or recort; a shift conceit; in arch, a small acute channel or recost between mouldings; in building, a piece of ground end of from any regular ground; quire, quire, having a quirk; quire, having a quirk; quire, having a quirk; quire, in a chanden; to the sense of "free from the claim of another party"; It quieto, a discharge from legal claims: for forsake, to let go), to discharge an obligation; to absolve; to acquir; to conduct; to abmission, or for release from other claims; quitterent, in lane, a small rent paid to a superior is token ged units, a link, discharge from legal claims: quitterent, in lane, a small rent paid to a superior is token ged units, a link, link, who as well), in low, a pend action in which hard hep pennalty is given to the Crowa, and the

and the other to the informer,
quitch-grass, n. kwich- (see couch), properly, quiergrass; (log-grass or couch-grass,
quite, ad. kwit (from quit, which see: R. quiffe,
discharged, clear), wholly; entirely; perfectly; to a
great extent or degree; very,
quittance—see quit.
quitter, n. kwitter, an ulcer above the hoef of a
horse's foot: quitter-bone, a hard round swelling on
the coronet of a horse,
quiver, n. kwitter (hid R. grainer, Cap. bloker, lim.

quiver, n. kwivier (old F. quivre; Ger. köcker; Dall

koger; Dut. koker, a case), a case for arrows, alung at the back of the warrior, or hung to his belt: quiv ared, a. -erd, sheathed as in a quiver; furnished with a

quiver, quiver, v. kects'er (related to Eng. quover: L. vib-rure, to set in tremulous motion: Sp. quebrar, to break: Dut. kuyeren, to shiver; to be agitated with a tremulous motion: quivering, imp.: adj. futtering: tremulous: n. a fluttering tremulous motion: quiv-ered, pp. -érd.: quiveringly, ad. -k. qui vive. &é-èvé 'F. qui vive, who is there-from qui, who, and vive, to livel, the challenge of a French sentited; "who goes there?" "to what party do you belongs": to be on the qui vive, to be on the alert, like a sentinel.

quixotic, a. kwiks-bi'ik, like the hero Don Quixote. of the famous Spanish romance of the same name, who had high-flown and absurd notions of chivalry; romantic to absurdity; quixotism, n. kvoksionism, and quixotry, n. 4rt, romantic and absurd notions;

quoit, n. köjt (Scot. cott.; F. cottler, to butt or strike with the horns: prov. Eng. cott, to toss, to throw: Fin. kautta, a quoit, heavy flat ring of iron for toss-ing or throwing at a mark on the ground at play: plu, the game played: v. to throw or play at quoits: quoiting, imp.: n. the act of playing at quoits:

ing or throwing at a mark on the ground at play; plut the game played: v. to throw or play at quoitie; quoiting, imp.: n. the act of playing at quoitie; quoiting, imp.: n. the act of playing at quoitie; quoiting, imp.: n. the act of playing at quoitie; quoiting, p. quondam, a. keon-idm (I. quondam, formerly), having been formerly; former, as quondam friend, quorum, n. keon-idm (I. quorum, of whom, being the gen. plut of qui, who—from the first word of the commission, beginning; "quorum aliquem vestrum, issued to certain special justices, whose presence, along with the ordinary justices, was legally required to constitute a court, such a number of individuals of any regularly-constituted body who are entitled by law, or by their own rules, to transact business; is special commission of justices.

quota, h. keol-id (I. quoises, which or what in number proportion—saim quoe, now many), the share, particular to the proportion—saim quoe, now many), the share, particular is quoited, and the proportion—saim of the proportion—saim of the played of the quoited of the proportion—saim of the proportion—saim of the quoited, and the proportion—saim of the proportion—saim of the quoited, and the proportion—saim of the proportion of the price of an article quoited; the price of an article named or given. quotien, resulting from the division of one number by followed by its nominative, as, quotidinus, every day—from quotus, how many, and dies, a day), daily returning daily; a particular form of ague.

quotien, h. keol-id-id-id. (L. quoididinus, every day—from quotus, how many, and dies, a day), daily returning daily; a particular form of ague.

quotien, h. keol-id-id-id (L. quoididinus, quotient—from L. quotien, h. keol-id-id-id (L. quoididinus, quotient, hus shewing kote often a less number is quotien, h. keol-id-id (L. quoididinus, how many—sea quotien), har of proportion; share.

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rabate, v. rd-bat (F. rabattre, to beat down), to re-cover or bring back a hawk from its flight to the fast; raba ting, imp.; rabated, pp. rabbet, n. rab-bat (F. raboter, to plane), in carpentry, a groove cut in the edge of a piece of timber or plank in order that it may lap-over, or evenly fit, another like piece; that part of the keel, stern, and stern-post of a ship which is cut for the plank of the bottom to fit into: v. to lap over and unite by a rabbet: rab'bet-ing, imp.; n. the act or work of preparing rabbets; the process by which a plank is rabbeted; rab'beted,

rabbi, n. rdb.tb or -bi, also rabbin, n. -bin (Gr. rhabbi, n. rdb.tb or -bi, also rabbin, n. -bin (Gr. rhabbi, rb. rabbin, a chief; a doctor; a master; a title assumed by the Jewish learned men: rabbinie, a rdb-bis-title, also rabbin leal, a. 4-kdl, pert. to the rabbis, or to their opinions and learning: rabbinien, n. rdb-bis-tism, an expression or phraseology peculiar to the rabbins; also their doctrines or traditions: rabbinist, n. rds, or rab binite, n. -ti, one who adheres both to the teachings of the Talmud and to the traditions of the rabbins. rabbinist, n. rdb-bit (prov. F. rabotte; Wal. robett; Dut. robbe, a rabbit, a well-known animal of the hare kind which burrows in the earth and feeds on herbage: rabbit-warren, an open common or enclosure where wild rabbits breed in great numbers, to gabble; Swiss, räblie, n. rdb-bit (Dut. rabbeten, to gabble; Swiss, röblete, an uproar, a crowd of people: L. rabula, a rabibt or -bt, also rabibin, n. -bin (Gr.

rables, in rubos (but rubosen, to gable: Swis, rablet, a tuproar, a crowd of people: L. rabula, a brawler: it rabulare, to bawl, to scold), a turnultubus crowd of the lower classes; the mob; a disorderly crowd: rab blement, n. -ment, a turnultuous crowd of the lower orders.

rabdology, rabdomancy, &c.—see rhabdology.

rabid, a. rabid (L. rabidus, furious—from rabies,

madness: It. rabido), furious; raging; mad, as a dog: rabidly, ad. At. rabidness, n. rads, the condition of being rabid; madness.
rabies, n. rd:0.1-20; il. rabies, madness), that distemper of dogs—rarely of other animals—under which, should their saliva be absorbed into the human system by a bite or scratch, the discess called hydrophobia is produced.

produced. rd:kd (Syriac), an expression of extreme contempt among the anc. Jews, expressing "beggariness, vanity, or folly."—[Mat. v. 22]. raccoon, n. rdk-kbn (F. rddon, a small rat), a N. Amer, animal somewhat larger than the fox, and re-

raccoon, h. rac. on (f. racon, a small rat), a N. Amer. animal somewhat larger than the fox, and resembling a badger. The form of the form race-course.

race-course.

race, n. rds (F. race; It. razza, race, family: Sp. razv., a race, a ray or line of light: old H. Ger. reizs or reizz, a line: L. raziz, a root), a continued series of descendants from a parent, called the "stock"; a family; a particular breed, sort, or variety; in both,

inclined; all that part of the hull of a ship which hangs over both ends of the keel: v. to gather or smooth with a rake; to collect or gather together something scattered; to gather with difficulty or labour; in mtl., to fire gams in the direction of the length of anything, as at the stern or head of a ship, that the balls may pass over the whole length of the deck; to scratch into in search of something; to grope: raking, inp.; adj. cannonading a ship in the direction of its length; raked, pp. rakt: raker, n. rakter, one who or that which rakes; a self-acting contrivance in a locomotive engine for cleaning its grate; a gun so placed as to rake an enemy's ship: raking, a. -kish, applied to the particular appearance of a vessel, with its mast sloping towards the stern: to rake up, to cover the sakes over the fire; to bring up

a. **Hat, applied to the particular appression of the vessel, with its mast sloping towards the stern: to rake up, to cover the ashes over the fire; to bring up rake, n. *rdk (Sw. *rdk*), to rove, towards. Gel *reike, to rove, towards. Sook. *rdk*, bo rove, towards. Gel *reike, to rove, towards. Gel *reike, to rove, towards. Gel *reike, to rove, towards. Gel *reike, towards. Gel *reike, to lead a dissolute ifer raking, imp.; raked, pp. *rdkf; raking, a. *rdk*tak, loose; wantou; dissolute : raking, imp.; raked, pp. *rdkf; raking, a. *rdk*tak, loose; wantou; dissolute : raking, imp.; rakehell, n. *rdk*tak), sd. *d. *raking, n. *rdk*tak, loose; wantou; dissolute practices.

rakehell, n. *rdk*tak (Dut *helleeeg; F. racatile, the base and rascal sort: Low Ger. *rooken, to scrape), a profigate; the scrapings of hell.

rally, v. *rdk*tiff: ratifer, to jest, to deride—see raill, to joke; to banter; to attack with good -humoured satirs, or with slight contempt; railying, imp.; rail-lifed, pp. -ldk.

feat; to put into order; to recover or resume strength and vigour; rall'lying, imp. collecting and reducing to order; rall'ided, pp. 462; rallying-point, the spot, or subject, or purpose, round which people unite or

andeed, or purpose, round which people dimice or rain, n. ram. Foun. ram., a ram: Dan. ram, rank in smell or taste, in allusion to the strong smell of the animal: Ger. ramm, the male sheep), a male sheep, called also a tup: an anc. warlike instrument for battering walls; Aries, a sign of the ecliptic: a steam warship armed with a heavy steel or iron beak for driving against, and so destroying other vessels; a machine for raising water by the moving force of part of the water to be raised; the hammer of a pile-driver; the piston of a hydraulin press: v. to strike like a ram with his head; to thrust in with much force; to drive hard down or together: ramming, imp.: rammed, pp. ramd: rammer, n. rammer, he who or that which rams; an instrument with which anything is driven hard; the rod with which the charge is forced into a guin—also called a ramord: ramming, a. mish, rank; strong-scented; lascivious: rams horns, a familiar term in England for the incurved or curled fossil shells called ammonites.

Rammadan, n. rami-d-ddn. (Ar. Ramadan, the hot

term in England for the incurved or curied fossil shells called aramonities.

Ramadan, n. rdm'd-ddn' (Ar. Ramadan, the hot month), the ninth month of the Mohammedan year, during which the Mohammedans fast daily from sunsise to sunset; also speit Ram'adhan or Rhamadan. ramal, a. rd'm'd (h. ramus, a. branch), in bot., beinging to branches; growing on a branch, or originating on it.

Ramayana, n. rdm'd-yd'nd (Sans.), the more anc. of the two great epic poems in Sans., describing the life of Rama and his wife Sita.

ramble, v. rdm'd-yd'nd (Sans.), the more anc. of the two great epic poems in Sans., describing the life of Rama and his wife Sita.

ramble, v. rdm'd-yd'nd (Sans.), the more anc. of the two great epic poems in Sans., describing the life of Rama and his wife Sita.

ramble, v. rdm'd-yd'nd (Sans.), the more anc. of the two great epic poems in sol, to call to sand the sol that the observation of the sol of t

rameous, a rd'më-ës (L rameus, of or belonging to branches—from ramus, a branch), in bot., belonging to a branch; shooting or growing from a branch.

ramify, v. rdm't-f's (it. ramiflacer; F. ramife, to ramify—from L. ramus, a branch, and facie, imake, to divide into branches; to shoot or spread out has branches; tramifying, imp: ramiflach pp. fid: ramification, n. 4-f-k-d-shin, the act of branching, et dividing fino branches; the manner in which is two modern to be a subject of ramines in a branch; in bot, subdivision of roots or branches; the man, the issuing or spreading or sammed, ramminh, dc.—see ram. ramillacence, n. rdm-d-l-d-d-fue (F. ramolite, to soften—from L. molito, I make soft), a softening expectation; ramicallises/ment, n. 4-f-w-d-t, is executed in the condition of a part of the body in which is becomes softer than is natural. ramous, a. rd-mds, also ramose, rdm-ds (L. rame, a branch), in bot., producing branches; very make branched.

ramous, a. rd.mes, also ramose, rdm.de (l. rosses, a branch), in bot., producing branches; very made branched.

ramp, v. rdmp, also romp, v. rdmp (R. rossbors, to rumble: F. ramper, to creep: Dut. rossmeles, to ratic (Gr. rossmeles, to sport in an excited masses always to the control of the

rampion. In vignor, rape), a native plant of as genus campanula.

ramred, in vignored (see ram), the rod used in the ing home the charge to a gun.

ramudi, in plu, vignored (see ram), the rod used in the ing home the charge to a gun.

ramudi, in plu, vignored (ii. romulus, a little banch.

-from romus, a branch), in bot., twigs or small branches: ram ulous, a -ids, also ramuluss, a -ids having many small branches.

ram, p. of run, which see.

ram, p. of run, which see.

ram, n. rd/nd (ii. and ii. roms, a frog: alm is Sans. ru or row, to utter a sound), the systematic see for frogs and toads: ramine, a rd/nt, applied to artery under the tongue: ramanites, in plu, rd/nt/see a sect among the Jews who venerated frogs, by the cause they had plagued Pharach: ramula, n. rd/nt/se a kind of swelling or tumour under the tongue.

cause they had plagued Pharaon: rammla, n. rawala, a kind of swelling or tumour under the tongue. rancescent—see rancid.
rancho, n. rdn:chd, in Mexico, a small village or large private establishment where cattle are reared; ranchero, n. rdn:chd.rd, in Mexico, a herdsman. rancid, a. rdn:chd (L. rancidus, stinking: lt. roncire, to become tainted: F. rance, musty: Dut. rose; Ger. ransig, rancid), having a rank unpleasant odea or smell, particularly applied to fats and oils in boot of smell particularly applied to fats and oils in boot of the particularly applied to fats and oils in boot of the particularly applied to fats and oils in boot of the particularly applied to fats and oils in boot of the particularly applied to fats, a strong disagraph of the particularly and oils. rancour, n. rdng/kbr (R. rancore, putrid), deep-scake hate or malice; implacable enmity; apite; bitterness: ran'oorous, a. dz. characterised by deep and bitter malice; malignant; spiteful: ran'corousty, ad. di. randomits, n. rdn:ddn-tl, a soluble sillca, principally composed of infusorial remains, occurring as a fuse earth, near Aiglerar, and near Mandaus, in France, whence the name.

random, a rānidām (A8. randum, rushing: F. random, force, violence: It. randulo, a violent hurling or whistiling noise in the air: Ger. randal, noise, uproar, done at harard, or without settled aim, purpose, or calculation; left to chance; done or uttered without previous calculation: a want of direction; chance: at random, ad. without external guidance; without settled aim or purpose.

rangs, pt. of ring, which see.
rangs, pt. of ring, which see.
rangs, n. ranj; fr. rang, order; ranger, to arrange or set in order: W. rhene, a row, a line: It. ranguare, to range or set in order, a rank; a row; a class or order; things in a line; compass taken in; an extended kitchen apparatus for cooking; a piece of wood fixed to the inside of a ship to belay the ropes; the distance to which a shot can be projected or thrown from a gun; the line a shot describes to the point where it lodges; a bolding-sleve to sift meal: v. loss or place in a row form of the composite of the correct at large; to lie in a particular direction; to reparate the flower from the bran, as to range through a sleve; ranger, n. ranjér, a dog that beats the ground for game; ranging, imp; ranged, pp. ranjá; adj. placed in order, or in rank; range of mountains, a stretch or line of mountains.

ranger, n. ranjér (old F. ramage, the right of cutting branches in the forest, and the duty payable for

or line of mountains.

ranger, n. ranight fold F. ramage, the right of cutting branches in the forest, and the duty payable for the transport of the transport

an officer whose duty it is to take care of a forest or park; ran gership, n. the office of a ranger.

rank an agership, h. the office of a ranger.

rank, n. range (F. rang, order; W. rhene, a line, a rank—see range, a row or line, as of soldiers standing abreast; grade; station or condition; class or order; status or station in society; degree of eminence or dignity; high place; v. to place abreast in a line or row; to include in a particular class or division; to set or place in a particular class, order, or division; to have a certain grade in the orders of civil or military life; to be ranged; to be esteemed; ranking, imp.; a. arrangement; order; ranked, pp. rank and ile, the whole body of common soldiers; to take rank of, to enjoy precedence over; to have the right to occupy a higher place.

rank, a. range (AB. ranc, strong in growth, fruit ful; tocl, ranmar, robust, strong; cer. ranken, to climb by the help of tendrils; Norm. rangia, to revel, to riot, strong or inxuriant in growth; vigorous; excessive in any quality; raised to a high degree; extense; violent; strong; barfaced; ad. strongly; flercely; ranking, a. d. strong; barfaced; ad. strongly; flercely; ranking, a. range, rank; uxuriance; vigorous; rank, a. ranged, in nusty; strong-scented; over-rion oranged, to strong tasted; ranking, a. ranged, d. from Eng., rank, vigorous, excession of the property of the prope

mell; strong taste.

rankle, v. rång/kl (from Eng. rank, vigorous, excessive in any quality), to fester; to become pulirid; to become painfully disquieted or irritated in mind; ran'kling, imp. kling: n. n'estering; deep and active irritation of mind; ran'kled, pp. kkl.

ranne, n. rån.n'e (Rind. rajni), in Hindostan, a queen or princess; the wife of a rajah.

ranne, n. rån.n'e (Rind. rajni), in Hossian, a queen or princess; the wife of a rajah.

ranne, n. rån.n'e (L. mus aranenus, a kind of small mouse), the shrew-mouse.

ransack, v. rån.ekk (Sw. ransaka, to search for stolen goods; Gael. rannsach; Manx, ronsee, to bearch, to scruthinse, to search for plunder; to search thoroughly; to piliage; ran'sacking, imp.: ran'sacked, pp. säkk: ad, plundered; piliage; searched thoroughly.

ransom, n. rån.ekm (F. rançon; Ger. ranzion, ran-ransom, n. rån.ekm (F. rançon; Ger. ranzion, ran-

ransom, n. rdn:sim (F. rançon; Ger. ranzion, ran-som—from L. re-mptio, a purchase back), price paid for the freedom of a prisoner or slave, or for the resti-tution of goods taken by an enemy; a fine paid for pardon, or in lieu of corporal punishment: v. to free from captivity, slavery, or punishment, by the pay-bant of a price; to redeem from the bondage or pun-

ishment of sin: ran'soming, imp.: ran'somed, pp.
-vind. ran'somer, n. -ér, one who ransoms: ran'someless, a. -és, incapable of being ransomed.
rant, v. rdné (fer. ransen or randen, to move noisily
about: Dut. randen or randen, to be foolish to randen
place; to be boisterous and noisy in speech or dealnation: n. boisterous empty talk or declamation:
rant'ing, imp.: rant'ed, pp.: ranter, ran'eler, a noisy
talker; a boisterous preacher: Ran'ters, n. -éer, a
term applied in contempt and reproach to the Printive Methodista, a fanatical religious sect which arose
in 1645. in 1645

ranula

ranual—see rana.
ranuacius, n. rd-ninicistiis (L. ronuaculus, a little
frog—from rana, a frog: It. ronuaculus, a little
frog—from rana, a frog: It. ronuaculus; renoncule;
crow-foot or frog-foot, a genus of flowering planta,
including also the kingcups and buttercups among
native planta—so called from the species which grow
where frogs abound.

Tan D. rd. (Sw. roup a stroke a blow: Dan con-

native plants—so cannot not not be where frogs abound.

rap, n. rdp (8w. rdpp, a stroke, a blow: Dan. rdp, quick, brisk: Manx, rdp, to rend or tear: Gr. rdp#so, I smite: L. rdp#dw, quick, wwift), a quick what plow: the noise caused by a blow; a knock: w to strike with a quick sharp blow; to knock: w to strike with a quick sharp blow; to knock: w to strike with a quick sharp blow; to knock: w to strike with a quick sharp blow; to knock: w to strike with a quick sharp blow; tap per, n. ptr. same as knocker—see Enseet.

rap, w rdp Ack: rppm., to break in places and bear away, as one's mind or thoughts; to raise to extany or rapture; to match by sudden violence: rap ping, imp.: rapped or rapt. pp. rdp#, transported; ravished; imp.: rapped or rapt. pp. rdp#, transported; ravished:

or rapture; to snatch by sudden violence: rapying; imp.: rapped or rapt, pr. rdp, transported; raviahed: adj. enraptured: to rap out, to utter or throw out with rapidity or vehemence. rap, n. rdp (Scot. rdp, a chest, an impostor, a coun-terfeit coin: a counterfeit coin formerly used in Ire-land as small change), familiarly, the smallest coin; a hallpenny; money in general, as, I haven't a rdp, I and F. econtillo; a repeabling, n. rdp-studyes (rdp, and F. econtillo; a rdp, a labelout), a low tattered wretch not worth a rdp.

and F. escoullion, a dishclout), a low tattered wretch not worth a rap. "rapacious, a. rd-pd:shis (It. and F. repace, rapacious, a. rd-pd:shis (It. and F. repace, rapacious, from L. rapac, greedy of plunder-gen. rapace), given to plunder; subsisting on prey; voracious; greedy of gain; extorionate: rapacious; ha d. R: rapaciousness, n. rds, also rapacity, n. rd-pds-t-t, rapaciousness, n. rds, also rapacity, n. rd-pds-t-t, rapacity, n. rd-pds-t

and against her will.

rape, n. rap (L. rapum, a turnip, rape: It rapa: Gr. rapus), a plant of the cabbage kind, cultivated chiefly for the oil obtained from the seed; a plant: rape-cake, compressed refuse of rape-seeds after the expression of the oil: rape-oil, oil expressed from the

rape, n. rdp (F. rdpe, grapes put among spoiled wine to mend it: Dut. ropes, to bind or restrain), fruit plucked from the cluster; the refuse stalks and

skins of raisins used in making a kind of wine.

rape, n. rdp (Norm. rcpp, a district; Scot. raip, a rope, a measure of length), a division of the county of Sussex.

Sussex.

raphe, n. rdife (Gr. rhaphe, a seam), in bot., a term applied to parts which look as if they had been sewn together; in seeds, the channel of vessels which connects the chaiaza with the hium; in unbeliferous plants, the line of junction of the two halves of which their fruit is composed; in and., the raised seam-like line which runs along the perimeum to the

raphides, n. plu. rd/%.dex (Gr. rhophis, a needle-gen. rhaphides), in bot., minute crystals, like needles, found in the tissues of plants: raphidian, a. rd-fidda, pert. to the raphides.

raphilite. n. rd/s-like (Gr. rhaphis, a needle, and lithos, a stone), a variety of asbestiform tremotite, found in groups of delicate accular crystals, of a white or bluish-green colour.

rapid, a. rdp/id (I. rapidus, tearing or hurrying along, swift; lt. rapido; F. rapide, rapid: Dan. rap, swift), characterised by quickness of motion or ot uterance; quick; swift; expeditious: rapids, n. plu. rdp/idz, those portions of a river-course-often obstructed by rocks—where the current moves with much greater switness than the ordinary flow of the stream; rap/ddy, ad. dir. rap/idness, n. n.ts, also

rapidity, n. rd.pid:1.18, quickness of motion or of utterance; speed; haste; velocity.

rapier, n. rd.pid: ft. ft. rapière, a rapier: Sp. raspadera, a raker: Ger. rappier), formerly a long sword for thrusting; now, a small sword: rapier-fish, the sword-fish.

rapil, n. rapill (It. rapillo), pulverised volcanic sub-

rapine, n. rāp'in (L. rapina, robbery, pillage: It. rapine; F. rapine), the act of plundering; pillage; robbery with violence.
rapparse, n. rāp'pā-rē (from the rapary or halfpike with which he was armed), a wild Irish plun-

derer.

rappes, n. rap.pe' (F. rape, a grater—from raper, to grate), a coarse pungent kind of snuff.

rappel, n. rap.pei (F. rappel, the act of recalling), the beat of the drum to call soldlers to arms.

rapport, n. rap.per' (F. rappel, relation), relation; contact; reference: en rapport, dng rdp.per', in relation; conception. lation; in connection.

hation; in connection.

rapt—see rap.

raptores, n. plu. rap-lo-rêz (L. raptor, a snatcher, a robber; applores, robbers—from rapto, I snatch), the birds of prey; the systematic name of an order of birds characterised by the strength of their claws and bills: rap'tor, n. -for, one of the order of the birds of prey; raptorial, a. rap-lo-for-dal, also rapto-rious, a. -ds., pert. to birds of prey.

rapture, n. rap'the or -choor (L. raptura, about to seize and carry off: lt. and Sp. raptura, raylshment), violence of any pleasing passion; transport; extreme joy or pleasure; great enthusiasm: rap tured, a. -fard, ransported; rapturously, ad. -fi. rare, a. raf (L. rarus, not thick or dense: It. raro: F. rare), occurring but seldom; scarce; unusual; vecellent; incomparable; thin; not dense: rarely, ad. -fi. rare ness, n. -nés, also rarity, n. rd:-fit, state of being uncommon; value arising from scarcity; thinness; opposed to density: rare bit, a dainty morsel. -see rap.

scarcity; thinness; opposed to density: rare bit, a dainty morsel.

rare-show, n. rd're sho (contracted from rarity-show), a show carried in a box.

rarefy. r. rd're's it. rarefucere, to rarefy—from rarise, thin, and facio, I make: it. rarefucer: F. rarefer), to make or become thinner and lighter; to cause to expand or increase in bulk without adding now new to expand or increase in bulk without adding now new to expand or increase in only without adoing any new portion, as air by heat: ra'refying, innp. ra'refied, pp. -fid: adj. made thin or less dense: ra'refiable, a. -fid-di, abd to be made thinner or less dense: ra're-fac'tion, n. -fid's-hin, the act of making rare or less dense; the state of being rarefied. rascal, n. ra's-hal (Norm. raska; Sp. rascar; It. ras-care, to scrape: P. racalle, the base and rascal such the seum: Dut. racalle, the dregs of the people, liter-ally magnity and of the stress.

the soum: Dut recalle, the due once had not act at the soum: Dut recalle, the due to go of the people, literally, meaning one of the people, literally, meaning one of the terroise of anything; a tricking dishouse; telley, if a meany tricking dishouse; vile; a regule, a secundral additional action of dishouse; vile; worthers, beer rancallion, a reta-kdivina, a low mean wretch; a series alone, as representation—see under rap; reacality, n. 4-ii, mean trickery or dishonesty; base fraud.

TABB. 9. vide (L. rasum, to scrape, to erase; It. rosare; F. rosar, to rase), to scratch or rub out; to obliverate; to level with the ground; rawing, imp; rased, pp. rdzd: rasure, n. rdzdr, a rubbing or scraping out.

TABB. 8. ridsh (Ger. rasch, quick impetuous; Low

pp. rdxd.: rasure, n. rd:zir, a rubbing or scraping out.
rash, a. rdsh (Ger. rasch, quick, impetuous: Low Ger. rusk, quick: Icel. ruska, to make a creaking noise: AS. ruscian, to move rapidly to and fro), acting hastily and ineautiously: uttered in haste and with too little reflection; indiscreet; headstrong: n. a rushing or sudden breaking out of an eruption on the skin; corn in the straw so dry as to easily fall out in the handling (Bav. rasch, crackling, crisp): rashly, ad. dr. rash ness, n. rask, the quality of being rash; inconsiderate promptness.
rasher, n. rdsh-ier (It. rasure, to rase, to cut down: raschiure, to scrape or grate: L. rusurus, about to cut dose), a slice of broided bacon; a thin slice of bacting of the constant of the side of the cut of the constant of the systematic name of an order of birds, so called from their habit of scraping or scratching up the soil in search of food, as the common barnéthe, with the worke, mate, with the worke, mate, with the soil in search of food, as the common barnéthe, with the worke, mate, with the worke, with the soil in search of food, as the common barnéthe, with the worke, with the worke with the worke of the worke with the worke of the worke with the worke worker.

turkey, &c.: raso'rial, a. -ri-dl, pert. to the marrier scraping birds.
rasp, n. rdep (Sp. rasper, to rake or scrape: R. rescare, to scrape, to hawk or spit up phiegm with a lastic noise: Bav. rasper, to escrape upon a fiddle, a kind of rough file: a fruit, so called from its roughness: via rub or grate with a rough file or rasp: rasp'fag, isan rasped, pp. rdspit rasp'er, n. -tr, a scraper; rasp'ang, isan rasped, pp. rdspit rasp'er, n. -tr, a scraper; rasp'er, n. -tr-4, an instr. used by surgeons in scraping decased bone. eased hones

raspberry, n. rds'bër-i (It. raspo, a bunch or cluster of any berries: Eng. rasp, and berry), the fruit of a kind of bramble.

rastrices, n. pin. rds.irt.ics (L. rastrum, a rake), in geol., that division of graptolites or sea-pens that have their cells widely placed, and standing out like the pointed teeth of a rake.

their cells widely placed, and standing out like the pointed teeth of a rake.

rat, n. rdt (Ger. raise; It. ratto; F. rat; Geal, ratain; AS. ret, a rat, an animal of the mouse that, but much larger and more voracious, which infests the lower floors of houses, ships, &c.; one who deserts his party; one who works at less than the established prices: v. to work under the established prices—a term in use among printers; to forsake one's party for the stake of gain or power: rat ting, imp.: rat'ed, parts ter, n. -tr. one whose business it is to calculate aske of gain or power: rat ting, imp.: rat'ed, parts ter, n. -tr. one whose business it is to calculate watch: rat's tadi, a virtuent disease in houses in which the hair of the tail is permanently lost: ratabase (rat, and bone), a poison for rats; arsenious acid. ratable—see rate. fatain, n. rat'd''s' (Sp. ratafia, ratafia—hum Maiay, arak, and tajta, spirit distilled from molasses, afine spirituous liquor, consisting of a brandy favoured with the kernels of apricots and cherries, &c., and sweetened; in France, the generic name of liqueurs made of alcohol and sugar, and flavoured with the kernels of apricots and cherries, &c., and sweetened; in France, the generic name of liqueurs made of alcohol and sugar, and flavoure with the odoriferous principles of plants.

ratan, n. rat'd'' (Malay, rotan; Javan, rotan), the long siender shoots or stems of the Indian caus; so cratchet, n. ratc'' (d', and ratchet, n. ratc'', and the complex of the long siender shoots or stems of the Indian caus; so cratchet, n. ratch'' (to a named from its resemblance to a wetch man's rattle; It. rocchette, the cog-wheel of a mill: Prochet, a ratchet; Eng. rack), in clock and words main, a small arm or bar, one end of which abut against a toothed wheel, called a ratchet-thed, whose use is

rochet, a ratchet: Eng. ratch, in clock and watch max-ing, a small arm or bar, one end of which abuts against a toothed wheel, called a ratchet-wheel, whose use is either to communicate motion orto prevent backward motion—in the former case being called a clicker post, and in the latter a detent; in mech, a bar having angular teeth, into which a paul drops to prevent ans-chine being reversed when in motion: ratchet-wheel, a wheel with sharp saw-like teeth against which a ratchet abuts

rate, n. rál (L. ratus, reckoned, calculated: R. rúcla a calculated proportion; allowance settled; an assement at a certain proportion; a tax; price or amustated or fixed; degree in which anything is done class or rank, as of a ship; comparative height revalue: v. to compute; to estimate; to value: fo termine the degree or proportion of; to be piaced in a certain class or rank, as a ship; ra'ting, imp; ad; as settling at a certain value; laying on a tax; n. der of one who rates or estimates: ra'ted, p. set at a criain value; at the certain value; the value; the certain value; the value; the value; the value; the certain value; the rate, n. rat (L. ratus, reckoned, calculated: It. rate)

tion: ratepayer, one who is assessed, and pays a per tax.

rate, v. rdl (Eng. rate, to tax, in the sense of "bimpute or lay something to one's charger." Sw. rdd.

to find fault with), to reprove; to chide; to census severely: ra'ting, imp.: n, the act of chiding or sooling: ra'ted, pp. chid; reproved.

ratel, n. rd'ell, a carnivorous animal of the wess family, found in India and the Cape of Good Hope.

rate, n. rd'ell, n. freland, a hill or circular mound.

rath or rathe, a. rdth (AS. rathe or hrathe, early, soon; hrathan, to be quick; Icel. Fault, quick; Durad, nimble: It. ratio, quick), coming before others before the usual time; soon; early; be usual time; soon; early; is dearly; be times: rather, a. rdth'er, more readily or willingly.

r liking; somewhat; more so than other-some degree; more correctly speaking; a rather, the sooner; the more so: I had ould sooner: rather deaf, slightly or some-

rdil-fi (It ratificare; F. ratifier, to ratify utus, fixed, settled, and fucio, I make), to approve and sanction: rat frying, imp.: b. fiki: ratifier, n. fi-fir, one who ratifies: m, n. fi-kdiskin, contirnation; act of ction and validity to something done by

rd'shi-ö, plu. ratios, rd'shi-öz (L. ratio, a a calculation—from reor, I reckon or think), 1 of two quantities of the same kind to one ate in which one quantity exceeds or is ner—thus, 3 is to 4 in the same ratio as

nother—thus, 3 is to 4 in the same ratio as it, degree; proportion.

te, v. rdshi-i-si-i-nat (L. rationatus, compand—from ratio, a computation), to offer reason deductively; ratioc inating, imp.: ed, pp.: ratiocination, n. nad-shan, the sas of reasoning; the act of deducing conform premises; ratiocinative, a. nad-iv, ive.

raishān (It. razione; F. ration, a ration ratio, a proportion, a computation), the ity of provisions allowed to a soldier or its daily subsistence; a fixed allowance

a. rdsh'ān-āl (L. rationalis, belonging to m ratio, reason: F. rationnel), endowed at; agreeable to reason; judicious; acting ty to reason; sane: rationally, ad. 4%, m, n. -ab, also rationality, n. -dl'-46, the easoning; soundness or sanity of mind; ad alg., applied to definite quantities, or to ch an exact root can be found: rationale, ad alg., applied to definite quantities, or to chain exact root can be found: rat'ionale, eries of reasons assigned as the solution ciples of an opinion, action, phenomena, nalise, v. -dl-t, to convert to ration-terpret like a rationalist: rationalism; professing or affecting rationalism; rati--t-tad: rationalist, all-tit, one whose ad arguments are grounded solely on son; one who denies the inspiration of nd-the supernatural character of its re-acles: rationalism, -tam, a system of duced from reason, as opposed to inspira-nterpretation of Scripture: rationalistic, so rationalism: rationalistically, ad. -fi-rizon, in geog., the plane passing through centre parallel to the sensible horizon at r's station: rational quantity, in cliq, as at can be expressed without the use of a i-opposed to irrational or radical quan-

ratilins in corruption of rattling lines n. rdilins (a corruption of rattling lines in the high in shirps, the small lines or cords which a shrouds horizontally at regular distances, ag ascending-ladders to the mast-head; rattling.
b. rd.ton (Sp. retono, a ratoon: F. rejeton, bot), a sprout from the root of the sugar-has been cut: v. to sprout or spring up a has been cut: v. to sprout or spring up

ot, as the sugar-cane of the previous year's rateoning, imp.: rateoned', pp. -tond'. -see rat

g. n. ratin-ing (probably from rat, in allug. h. rat-in-ing (probably from rat, in anti-estructive propensities; or a word merely a the general idea of such syllables as rat, mifying a touching or handling), the form of errorism of trades-unions, which consists in niguring or destruction of the tools or proin the workshops by those workmen who are

sta.

7dt'dl (Ger. rasseln; Dut. ratelen, to make a
d sounds as might singly be represented by
a rate or rate. No. speak
indistinct), a succession of short noisy
tackly repeated; clattering sounds; loud,
empty talk; a child's toy, also an instr.
by a polleeran, which produces a clate when shaken; v. to produce a rapid and
uccession of sounds, not sonorous, by the
bodies; to speak rapidly and noisily; rat-ling; adj, sounding as a rattle; n. noise
by a quick succession of small sounds not

musical, as the wheels of a carriage over a causeway; rattled, pp. -de: rattler, n. -der, a glddy noisy person; rattlesmake, n. -snake, a very poisonous Amer. snake, having bones in the tail, which produce a rattling noise when the creature is in motion.
raucous, a ratificial (it. raucus, hoarse: it. rauco. F. rauque), hoarse: raufously, od. -ds: raucity, n. rato-st-ti, hoarseness; a loud rough sound.

-R: raudty, n. rawist-K, hoarseness; a loud rough round.
rawage, n. rāwist-K; hoarseness; a loud rough rawage, n. rāwist-K; to snatch, to seize—from L. rapere, to seize and carry off), destruction by violence or by decay; spoil; ruin; waste: v. to lay waste; to piliage; to destroy; rawisging, imp.: rawaged, pp. did: rawager, n. dipr, one who rawages; a plunderer.
rawe, v. rāw (F. rawacher or rawasser, to nave, talk idly: Dut. rawechen, to rave, to dote: lt. rabulare, to scoid—akin to L. rabies, mge, madness), to act or talk senselessly; to talk irnationally; to wander in mind or intellect; to dote: rawing, imp.: adj. delirious; n. delirium; rawed, pp. rāwd: rawer, n. -eér, one who rawes; rawingly, ad. -ii. rawel, v. rawel, v.

raven, n. ra'un (AS. hrafen; Icel. hrafn, a raven: Dut. raven, to croak: L. ravus, hoarse), the largest of the crow family: raven's duck, a kind of sall-

of the Crow laminy: ravens quez, a kind of sain-cloth.

raven, v. rdv-in (F. ravine; prov. F. rabina, vio-lence, impetuosity—from F. ravin; to snatch—see rav-age), to devour with great eagerness; to prey with great impactly: wavening, imp. rdv-in adjusted, and proventing and are ravined as a proventing and a strength and are ravined as a strength and a strength and are ravined as a strength

noous; the narrow excavatee cannel or some mountain-clain-stream; a gorge; a mountain-claft, travish, v. rds*ish (F. ravis, to snatch, to selze: L. ravish, v. rds*ish (F. ravis, to snatch, to selze: L. ravere, to selze and carry off: it. arrappare, to ravish—see ravage), to fill with great joy and delight; to entrance; to entrance; to entrance; to entrance; to have sexual intercourse with a woman by force and against her consent; to

entrance; to enrapture; to have sexual intercourse with the consent; to the consent consent; to the consent consent; to the consent co

rased, pp. rdzd, overthrown; wholly ruined: rasee, n. rdzd, alargeship of war cut down to one of a smaller class, as a seventy-four to a frigate: v. to cut down to an inferior class, as a ship of war: raseeing, imp.: raseed, pp. zdd: raser, n. rdzd, a knife with a keen edge and broad back, used for shaving: rasorbill, a bird, the common auk: rasor-sah, a common shell-fish, having a shell long and narrow like the handle of a razor: rasor-strop, a strop for sharpening razors on.

razors on.
razors on.
razors, n. rdi'si'-d (Ar. rgaria, a razzia), a hostile
incursion for plunder and destruction.
re, re or re (L. re or red, back: Sans. pard, backwards), a prefix, signifying "back or again"; anew
a second time.

wards), a preex, signifying "back or again"; anew or a second times; the second note of the scale in assected the scale in the scale in

one direction, as, for example, and the converse of the reads, to red (As. redon, to ad ise, to interpret. Icel. redd, v. réd (As. redon, to ad ise, to interpret. Icel. redd, v. réd (As. redon, to ad ise, to interpret. Icel. redd, v. réd (As. redon, to ad ise, to interpret. Icel. redd, v. réd (As. redon, to the converse of the conve recital of a bill before Parliament, as first reading; read, pp. réd. reader, n. rédér, one who reads; a corrector of the press; one whose office is to read prayers in a church; a lecturer before a university; read ership, n. the office of a reader; read able, a. d-bi, that may be read; legible; read'ably, ad. bbi, read'ableness, n. bb.nês; well-read, a. réd, versed in books; learned; reading-book, a book containing selections to be used as exercises in reading; reading selections to be used as exercises in reading; reading-room, and apartment furnished with newspapers, &c., where persons are admitted to read for payment. payment.

payment, readity, &c.—see ready, readity, &c.—see ready, readjourn, v. re'dd.je'ru' (re. back or again, and adjourn is eadjourn to adjourn to a

readors, v. reidd-dalern' (re, back or again, and uborn, to decorate a second time. ready, a. reid's (AS. red; Low Ger. reed; Dut. gereed; flor. bereif, ready; Dan. rede, plain, straight: 8w. rede

to arrange), prepared; quick; prompt; not entranged; furnished with what is necessary; armag, set in order; not hesitating; willing; discontinuous articles are the point; not distant; easy; expelling expert; skifful; in hand, as a weapon or mose; not to hand; ad. in such a state of preparation as to me odelay; read 'lly, ad. -4-6: read'ines, n.-8t, quickness; freedom from reluctance; promptitude; will nigness; fitness of condition; being in a state of preparation; to make ready, to prepare; to put in order ready-made, a made beforehand; kept on hand it sale or use; not made to order; ready more, oas means of immediate payment; not credit; ready means of immediate payment; not credit; ready sale or use; not made to order; ready money, use means of immediate payment; not credit; read reckoner, a book of tables and figures giving the culated prices of articles in any number from fartist each in value upwards; ready-wit bed, a having read

reaffirm, v. reidf-ferm' (re, back or again, and

reaffirm, v. v.**e3d-ferm' (re, back or again, and affirm), so affirm a second time.
reagent, in re-d-jent (re, back or again, and again in chem, a substance used to detect the presence of the bodies in compounds; a test.
reaggravation, n. re-d-g-grd-wd-shife (re, back an again, and aggravation), in the eccles law of the & Gaih. Ch., the last monitory or warning, published after three admonitions, and before the last example at the state of the destruction. munication

munication.

read, a. ré-di (Sp. read, actual; F. réel, real; mid. L.

readie, real-from L. res, a thing), not fictitious or

imaginary; true; genuine; permanent or immorable, as read estate—that is, lands and tenements

re ally, ad. 4c. reality, n. rècul-té, actual being ar

existence of anything; fact; truth; not a mere sp
pearance or show: real action, an action at law in
regard to lands or tenements; read presence, in the C

cath. Ch., the believed actual presence of the boly

and blood of Christ in the Eucharist.

read, n. ré-di (Sp. real—from L. regalis, royal), a Sp.

coin of small value, from about 3d. to 6d. sterlie;

spelt also riad.

coin of smail value, from about 3d, to od, stema; spelt also rived. dlp/dr (F. réalgar — origin unknown-name used by the alchemists), a mineral, generally of a brilliant red colour, occurring native in various formations in the form of fine prismatic crystales massive and disseminated; a similar substance pre-

massive and disseminated; a similar substance pared artistically and used as a pigment; known also as red orpinent and red subplured of orsenic. realise, v. vēd.ltz (It. realizzar; F. rediliser; B. realizar, to realise—see real), to bring into being eat; to convert money into lands or tenement; be convert property of any kind into money; to consider the real; to feel vividity and strongly; to convert property of any kind into money; to consider the real; to feel vividity and strongly; to convert property of any kind into money; to consider the real; to feel vividity and strongly; to convert property of the real or treat as real; to feel vividity and strongly; to one up to, as one's expectations: realising, inp; rivined, pp. ted; realisation, n. read-t-ad-brint, the act of making or believing as real; the act of bringing into help or act: realisation, n. plu-sts, in the actolosis pld, those who followed the doctrines of Aristotle with espect to universal ideas, who taught that previous is and independent of, matter, there were no mineral ideas or essences; opposed to mineralists: realists, a. -the, per to or characteristic of the realists; realists, m. -tam, the doctrines of the realists; realist, reality—see real.

reality—see real.
reality—see real.
reality—see real.
reality—see real.
reality—see real.
reality—see real.

to allege again.

realm, n. rélm (old F. realme: It. reame, a higdon: L. regman, dominion), the dominions of a higor sovereign; a royal jurisdiction.

ream, n. rém (AS, reama, what binds up or covar:
Dut. riem, a strap or thong, a bundle: Fin. rdan, a
bundle of forty squirrel's skins: Sp. rezma, a ream
paper), a quantity of paper consisting of ired
quires; among printers, twenty-one and a half-quire.

ream, v. rém (Ger. röxmen, to remove, to the
away—from raum, room), in block-making, to ind
out or increase the size of a hole with an instrument
ream ing, imp.: reamed, pn. rémd; ream' ing, imp.: reamed, pn. riem', ream' ing, imp.: reamed, pn. rémd; ream' ing, imp.: ream' ing, im.

ream' ing, imp.: ream' ing, imp.: ream' ing, imp.: ream' ing,

torm.

reanimate, v. rë-din'i-mdi (re, back or again, sei animate: F. runimer), to revive; to restore to Be, as a person apparently dead; to infuse new like courage into: rean'ima'tion, n. -ehin, the act disaminating, reannex, v. rë-din-nëris (re, back or again, sai se-nez) to annex again; to resulted.

mer), to annex again; to reunits.

ripos, to harvest the corn: Goth. raupjan; Ger. raupjan; Dut. roopen; Low Ger. rauppen, to pluck), to cut with a slekle or machine, as grain at hurvest; to obtain; to receive as a reward; to perform the operation of reaping; to receive the fruit of labour or work: reaping, imp.: reaped, pp. rept: reapen, n. er, one who or that which reaps: reaping-look, an instrument used in cutting down grain with the hand: reaping-machine, a machine propelled by horse-power for cutting and laying down grain, which has to a great extent superseded the labour of reaping with the hand.

the hand. respectly reide-pairil (re, back or again, and apparel), to clothe again. respect, v. reide-per (re, back or again, and appear), to appear as second time: respect ance, i. decond appearance. respect, v. reide-pair (re, back or again, and apply), to apply again: reispication, n. a second application.

reappoint, v. re'dp-pojnt' (re, back or again, and appoint), to appoint again: re'appoint'ment, n. a second appointion, v. ré'dp-pojnt' (re, back or again, and apportion, v. ré'dp-pojnt'min (re, back or again, and apportion, v. ré'dp-pojnt'min (re, back or again, and apportion, v. re'dp-pojnt'min (re, back or again, and apportion, v. re'dp-pojnt'min (re, back or again, and apportion, v. retre, rear—from L. retro, behind: it. detro, behind; the other; the last class; the last in order: rear-admiral, an admiral of the third rank: rear-guard, the portion of an army marching behind to cover and protect the main body: rear-line, the last troops; the train behind: ad. at or towards the rear.

rear, v. rer (another form of rades, which see: AS, rerran, to rear, to raise), to raise; to stir or rouse up; to trace another to make it to stir or rouse up; to trace another to the order to the contract to the contract

erms, to rue, mount, or cumbagail: 17 secent alon, incessed. a. remounting: 17 secent; n. seln', a returning ascent.

reason, n. re'sn (F. raison; Sp. razon; It. ragione,
reason—from L. raiso, judgment, understanding, a
computation—see read, that power or faculty in man
which eminently distinguishes him from the other ani
mais, and the possession of which enables him to deduce inferences from facts or propositions, and to distinguish good from evil, and truth from falsehood; a
thought or a consideration as bearing on a question;
cause; ground; motive; that which justifies or supports a determination, or a plan, &c.; final cause; end
or object sought; justice; moderation; purpose, desearch to sught; justice; moderated to supported
by reason; arguments employed; rea sonless, a. -dol,
endowed with or governed by reason; moderate; not
excessive; same; rea-sonably, ad. -dol-fir rea'sonable,
endowed with or governed by reason; moderate; not
excessive; same; rea'sonably, ad. -dol-fir rea'sonable,
endowed with or governed by reason; moderate; not
excessive; same; rea'sonably ad. -dol-fir rea'sonable; the
state or quality of a thing which justifies; moderation:
by reason of, by means of; on account of; in reason
or in all reason, in justice; on arisinal grounds,
reassemble, v. rédo-sémble (re, back or again, and
exernible, to assemble or convene again: reassem'hiage, n. assemblage a second time.

reassemble, v. rédo-sémble (re, back or again, and asetgen), to transfer back what has been assigned.

Sion. vacasigm, v. rč'ds-sin' (re, back or again, and as-sigm), to transfer back what has been assigned. : reassimilate, v. rč'ds-sim'4:ld' (re, back or again, and assimilate), to change again into a like substance; to cause to resemble ance, reassume, v. rč'ds-sim' (re, back or again, and as-sime), to assume or laste again: re'assump'tion, n.

reassume, v. re-us-sum v.t. person v. summy tion, n. e-sum-shan, a second assumption. reassure, v. ré-ds-shor (re, back or again, and assure), to restore courage to; to insure a second time against loss: ré-assurage, n. drs, an assurance of property by an underwriter to relieve himself from the risk he has undertaken.

reattach, v. re'di-idch'(re, back or again and oitach), to attach a second time: re'attach ment, n. a second attachment of the same person or thing, reattempt, v. re'di-iempt' (re, buck or again, and attempt), to attempt again.

Rasumur's thermometer, ralo'mers, a thermome-

Resumm's thermometer, rate mers, a thermometer, named after its inventor, in which the distance between the freezing and boiling points of water is divided into 80°, the freezing-point being marked 0°—see thermometer.

reave, v. rév (AS. reaf, spoil; reafan, to seize, to take hold of: Ger. rauben, to plunder: L. rapio, I seize), to take away by violence or stealth: reaver, n. -ér, a robber; a riever

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-r, a robber; a riever. reavow, r. réd-truw (re, back or again, and avou), to vow again. rebaptise, v. ré'bdp-tix (re, back or again, and bap-tise), to baptise a second time: rebap tiam, n. a second baptism.

baptism. rebate, v. rê-bdf (F. rabatire, to abate, to beat or press down), to blunt; to deprive of keenness; to deduct from: n. the deep groove or channel to receive the edge of a plank, or of a number of planks; a hard freestone used for paving; reba'ting, imp.; reba'ted, pp.; rebate ment, n. -mênt, a deduction from, as of discount or interest; also rebate.

rebee, n. rê-bêt (F. rebec; it. ribecrd), a Spanish stringed instrument like a violin, having three strings tuned in fifths.

tuned in fifths.

rebel, n. rebelë (F. rebeller, to rebel, to revolt-from L. rebeldure, to rebel-from re, back or again, and bellare, to make war), one who makes war against constituted authorities; one who takes up arms against the authority of a government to which he owes allegiance; in feudal law, one who disobeys his lord; adj. rebellious. v. rebelle', to take up arms and openly resist a constituted government to which allegiance is due; to revolt: rebelling, imp. rebelled', pp. beld', rebellion, n. bellying, open and avowed resistance to a government by force of arms, rebellious, a.-yris, opposing a government by force of arms, to which allegiance or beddence is due; disobedient: rebelliously, ad. 4: rebelliousas, n. n.ès, the quality or state of being rebellious.

ad. 4: Febri Bounness, it. -nes, the quanty to bestee the being rebellions. First fing (re, back or again, and bitting), rebitting, it. rê-bi-ting (re, back or again, and bound), the act of restoring worn lines on an engraved plate by means of the action of an acid. rebound, rê-bi-bi-nd' (re, back or again, and bound), to start or spring back; to drive back: it. the act of starting or springing back; a recoil: rebound'ing, imp.: adj. re-echoing: rebound'ed, pp.: adj. produced he a rehound.

imp.: adl. re-cehoing: rebounded, pp.: adl. produced by a rebound. rebreathe, v. re-breith (re, back or again, and rebreathe, to breathe again. rebuil, n. rt-buf (l. re, back or again, and it. buffs, a blust or pull with the mouth made at one in scorn grobuffare, to check, to rebute; old F. rebouffer, to drive away with contempt), a sudden check; refusal; a sudden and unexpected repulse: v. to refuse quickly and suddenly; to reject solicitation: rebuffang, imp.: rebuiled, p. -buff: rebuiled; representation of the contemporary in the contemp

in Scrip., to afflict for correction: n. a reproof or reprimand for faults; a chiding into allence; in Scrip, chastisement, affliction for correction: rebu'king, imp. rebuked', pp. -buki'. rebu'ker, n. -ker, one who rebu'kes: rebu'kable, a. -kd-bl, deserving of rebuke: rebu'kingly, al. -lk.

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from re, again, and concilio, I unite, I make friendly: It. reconciliare: F. réconcilier), to reunite in friend-ship and goodwill after estrangement; to restore to ship and goodwill after estrangement; to restore to favour; to content; to bring to quiet submission; to bring to agreement seeming contradictions; to ad-just; to compose, as differences: rec'oncilling, imp.: rec'onciled, pp. stid: rec'onciler, n. stider, one who reconciles: rec'oncilable, n. da.b., capable of renewed kindness; that may be made to agree or be consis-tion; the mainty of being reconcilable; the possibil-ity of being restored to friendship: rec'oncilement, n. ment, renewal of friendship: rec'oncilement, or enable; agreement of things apparently contra-or enable; agreement of things apparently contrasut-1.:Askm, renewal of friendship after disagreement or ennity; agreement of things apparently contradictory or inconsistent; in Scrip, the divine method of bringing sinners into a state of favour with the Creator by Christ Jesus: reconciliatory, a. -si'i-d-te-1, able or tending to reconcile. recondense, v. ré-kon-dens' (re, again, and condense), to condense again.

e again. to conden

to condense again.

recondite, a rék-ôn-dit or rê-kôn'dit (I. reconditus, hidden, concealed: It. recondito: old F. recondit), secret; hidden from the view or intellect; abstrue.

reconduct, v. rê-kôn-dikt' (re, back or again, and conduct), to conduct back or again.

recondirm, v. rê-kôn-ferm' (re, again, and confirm),

reconstructing.

reconvene, v. re'kön ren' (re, again, and convene), to call together again; to assemble or come together again.

reconversion, n. re'kön ver'shün (re, again, and conversion), a second conversion.
reconvert, v. re'kön ver' (re, again, and convert), to

convert again.

reconvey, v. re'kön va' (re. back or again, and convey), to transfer back to a former owner: re'convey'-ance, n. -va'ans, the act of transferring back to a former proprietor.

record, n. **ek**ord (L. recordor, I am mindful of a record, n. *ek**ord (L. recordor, I am mindful of a record, n. *ek**ord (L. recordor, I am mindful of a thing, I remember—from re, back or again, and cor, the heart—gen. cordis: It. *ricordare: F. recorder), a register; an authentic or official copy of any facts and proceedings which have been entered into a book for preservation; the book containing these: v. *re**kalord*, to write or register any facts or proceedings in a book for the purpose of preserving authentic evidence of them; to cause to be remembered; to imprint deeply on the mind or memory: recording, imp:: record eta, pp: record er, n. *er, one whose duty it is to enrol or write in a hook facts and particulars of transactions for preservation; the chief judicial officer of a city or borough, so called from his court beling a court of record; in registrar: record erable, n. the office of a recorder: in the phrase court of record, the accent is placed on the last syllable, thus, *erable or the phrase court of record. The purpose of the phrase court of record. The phrase court of record, the accent is placed on the last syllable, thus, *erable or the phrase court of record. The phrase court of records and the phrase court of records and the phrase court of records. The phrase court of records and the phrase court of records are the phrase court of the phrase court of the phrase court of the phrase court of the phrase court

re-kword.

recount, v. re-kolont (F. reconter, to relate over again; raconter, to relate, to narrate: L. re, again, and computo, I sum up, I reckon—from con, together; puto, I reckon: F. compter), to go over in particulars

to tell distinctly; to narrate; to describe: recounting, imp.: recount ed, pp. re-count, v. ré-kolont' (re, again, and count), to count

or reckon over again

recoup, v. re-kop' (F. recouper, to cut again—from re, again, and coup, a blow, a stroke), to diminish a claim for damages by keeping back a part; to make good.

claim for damages by keeping back a part; to make good.

recourse, n. rê-kôrs' (L. recursum, to rum back—from re, back, and cursum, to rum; lt. ricorso: F. recourd, a going to with a request or application; resort; a polication of efforts, labour, or art.

recover, v. rê-kirês' (L. recupero, I get or obtain again—from re, again, and capio, l take: lt. ricorcurse; F. recouver, to recover, to retrieve), to get or obtain again; toget or regain that which was lost; to restore, as from sickness; to revive; to release condition, often implying a better to a formor state of condition, often implying a better to a former state or covering, impl: recovered, pp. -rd: recoverer, n. -re-re, one who recovers: recoverable, a. -d-bl, that may be brought back to a former state or condition: recoverables, a. -d-bl, that may be tregalmed; that may be brought back to a former state or condition: recoverables, a. -d-bl, that may be brought back to a former state or condition: recoverables, a. -d-bl, that whom a judgment is obtained in common recoverable person who obtains it is called the recoveror: recovery, r. -re-t, the cat of regaining; the obtaining possession of anything lost; restoration from side covery, r. -re-t, the act of regaining; the obtaining possession of anything lost; restoration from side recovery; by the judgment of a court. recovery; to recovery to re

antly, ad. -It: rec'reancy, n. -dn-si, mean-spirit

ness.
re-create, v. rébré-df (rz. again, and create), le create anew: re'created, a. created anew.
recreate, v. rébré-df (L. recreatem, to make of create anew.—from rz. again, and creo, I make: li recreate anew.—from rz. again, and creo, I make: li recreate anew.—from rz. again, and creo, I make: li recreate anew.—from rz. again, and creo, I make: li recreate anew.—from rz. again, and creo, I make: li recreate i to spirits; to eniven: to atendate i to cheer; to afford pleasurable occupation to wearhes, imp.: recreated, pp.: recreation, n. retrains, imp.: recreated, pp.: recreation, n. retrains, imp.: recreated of the strength or spirits; ameasses diversion: recreative, a. d-fre, enlivening after weathers of the strength or spirits; ameasses diversion: recreative, a. d-fre, enlivening after weathers.

diversion: rec'reative, a. A. fiv, enlivening after vestness of body or mind; amusing; diverting; rec'retively, ad. -II: rec'reativeness, n. 4-tip-at, its
quality of being recreating or diverting.
recrement, n. rek'r-d-ment [I. rec'reation, the
thing sifted away, refuse—from re, back or again, as
less parts separate: It. recremento: F. rec'reation, sepless parts separated or thrown off; refuse trans: reremen'tal, a. -meh'tal, also rec'reamitation, 4-tich-is, drossy; consisting of useless matter seprated from that which is valuable.
recriminate, v. rè-k'sin'd-nd (It. rec'risiners); f.
retriminer, to recriminate—from L. re, back or spin,
and accusation, to return: recriminative, a. -a. -a. -a.
an accusation, to return: recriminative, a. -a. -a. -a.
recrimination, v. a. -a. -a. -a. -a.
spin, the charge against an accusation for assisting
to the version of the recrimination and the shift, the charge against an accusation in a size, a.

**shift, the charge against an accuser of a like creation.

n. -ter, one who recriminates: recriminates abin, the charge against an accused of a like charge significant and cross, to cross shin, the charge against an accused of a like charge against a recross, v. rekroś (vr. again, and cross), to cross a second time: recros sing, imp.: recrossed, p. vistred; recruit, n. rekroś (F. recroisf, e. reincrean, a ser or second growth; recroisfre, to grow or gaing again: L. recrescer, to grow again, a new septy of anything wasted or deficient; a newly-calisies who new soldiers; to regain or recover, as one's street, etc. in the second control of the seco

spirit in order to make it there and purer; in astron. and geor, putting the globe into a proper position for obtaining a correct answer to a problem; in geom., the determination of a straight line, the length of which is equal to a portion of a curve.

rectilineal, a refett-inte-dal, also rectilinear, a dier (i.e. rectus, straight, and timea, a line; Sp. rectilinear, consisting of right lines, or bounded by them; straight.

by them; straight, rectinervis, a rektinervis in rectinervis, a rektinervis in rectus, straight, and serves, a nerve), in bot, straight and parallel-veined. rectirestral, a rektinestral in rektinestral in rektinestral in rektinestral in rektinestral in rektinestral, a rektinestral in rectinestral, a rektinestral in rectinestral in rektinestral in rectinestral in rectire applied to leaves. rectifieds, n rektinestral in rectinestral in rectines

judgment.

rector, n. rik/ter (L. rector, a ruler, a master—from
rego, I rule or govern; rectum, to rule or govern: Frectum, in the Ot. of Emp., a clergyman of a parish who
rectives the large and small tithes, or the clergyman of
a parish where the tithes are not impropriate; in Scot.,
the head-master of a higher-class school; the head of
a convent or religious house: rectorally, n. the office
of a rector; also rec'torate, n. dt: rectory, n. rek.
te-4, a rector's house; slao, his church, benefic, or
lights: rec'toral, a. dt, also rectorial, a. rèk-to'ri-dt,
pert, to a rector.

rights: rec'soral, a. dd, also rectorial, a. rêk-tô'ri-dl, pert to a rector.
rectoria, n. rêk-tô'ri-ks, plu rectrices, rêk-tô'ri-sêz (I. rectus, she that leads or guides—see rector), the chief feathers in the tails of birds, which regulate the direction of their flights.
In the construction of the rectus, straight), in anat., rectors to be a large intestine, so called because from the period to the straight: rec'tan, n. rêx he had, applied to the stem and other straight purts of he de, applied to the stem and other straight purts of the body, on account of the rectilinear direction of their fibres.

recumbent, a. re.kum bent (L. recumbens, lying down, reclining at table—from re, back, and cumbens.

recumbent, a relation of the treatment, lying, leaning at table—from re, back, and cumbens, lying, leaning; reclining; prostrate; inactive: resumbency, a.d. -fir. recumbence, n. -bēns, also recumbency, n. -bēns, the posture of lying or leaning; rest; repose.

recuperative, a relation to recover—from re, back, and capto, I take: It. recuperare; F. recuperar, to recover), tending or pert. to recovery: recurbers thom.

a-dier-fit, recovery, as of anything lost.

recur, v. relation to recovery: recurbers thom.

a-dier-fit, recovery, as of anything lost.

recur, v. relative in the thoughts or mind; to have recourse to; to occur at a stated interval, or according to some established rule: recurring, imp.; add.

applied to that portion of a decimal fraction which repeats itself in the same order of figures.

Called cerculation of the decimal fraction which repeats itself in the same order of figures.

Called cerculation of the decimal fraction which relations to the recurrency of the relation of the recurrency of the recurrency of the relation of the recurrency of

nm; resort.

resurvates, a. ri-ker-cot (L. recurrentum, to curre
backwards.

form rr, back, and currus, crooked), in

both beam on curred back, and currus, crooked), in

both beam of curred current in the control of the current of current in the current in the

recurvingstral, a. ri-ker'vi-riadiral (L. recurvus, bent back, and rostrum, a beak), having the beak recurved or bending upwards—applied to the genus of birds, the recurving first, richiral, recusant, a. rick-u-zint (L. recusant, rejecting, refusing—gen, recusantis: 1t. recusant; F. recuser, to except against, to refuse), refusing to conform, or to ake certain oaths: 1n. in Eng. hist, one who refused to acknowledge the king's supremacy as head of the Church, or to conform to the Church's rice: red'assancy, n. -zdn.-si, non-conformity.

red, n. rdd.(sich. rauds; icel. raudr; W. rhodd; L. rutitius; Gr. eruthros, red), one of the primary colours, having several varieties of shade, as scarlet, crimson, plink ca: adj. having a bright colour like that of arterial blood: red'd dishness, n. n. st, as moderate degree of reduces: red-dant, a very small species of an degree of reduces: red-dant, a very small species of an of a red colour: red-bay, a species of laurel: red-book on taming the names of all persons in the service of the state: red-barass, a well-enove bird.—so called from the colour of its breast; now the red-so called from the colour of its breast; persons in the service of the state: redbreast, a well-known bird—so called from the colour of its breast; the robin: red-berried, a. bêr-rêd, having red berries, as a plant: red-chalk, a kind of clay iroustome; reddle: redcoat, a familiar name for a soldier; red coral, a species of coral of a bright red colour; red coral, a species of coral of a bright red colour; red coras, the cross of St George, the national emblem of England: red-deer, the common stag, a native of the temperate regions of Europe and Asia: red-fire, a pyrotechnical compound, which burns with a beautiful red or pink flame; red-hand or red-handed, ad, in the very act, as it were with red or bloody hands: red-hot, a heated to redness: red-iron ore, a name applied to an ore of iron, including those varieties of hæmatite which have a non-metallic or sub-metallic lustre: red-lead, a fine scarlet pigment, sub-metallic lustre: red-lead, a fine scarlet pigment, the deutoxide of lead of the chemists—used for paintthe destoxide of lead of the chemists—used for painting, and in the arts: red-liquor, a crude acetate of alumina employed in calico-printing: red-man or red-skin, one of the copper-coloured abordinals of Amer., as distinguished from the white men: red-man, a familiar name for he upper members of the New Red Sandstone or Trias, developed in Ragland-known also by the name variegated marts: red ochre, known also by the name variegated marts: red ochre, dec. red orpiment or realgar, a pigment obtained in a native state, or prepared from yellow orpiment by burning it: red-precipitate, the red oxide of mercury obtained by calcining the nitrate: red republican, one prepared to maintain and enforce extreme regulbican doctrines, even at the expense of blood: Red Sea, the long, narrow, deep channel lying between Arabia and long, narrow, deep channel lying between Arabia and Airica, formerly separated from the Mediterranean Africa, formerly separated from the Mediterranean Sea by the Isthmus of Suc, but now united to it by a canal admitting the passage of vessels of large burden from sea to sea: red-tape, the tape of a red colour—used for tying up loose documents in public offices; extreme official formality: red-tapism, -dapiem, strict adherence to official formalities: red-tapism, at a public official who is stupidly tenacious of strict official formality and routine: red-water, a disease of cattle. of cattle.

of cattle.

redaction, n. rē-dāk'shīn (F. rédaction—from L. re, again, and agere, to act, to do), the act of digesting or arranging in order; the digest so made: redacteur, n. rā-dāk-lēr' (F.), one who digestand arranges matter or publication; an editor: redactor, n. rē-dāk-lēr, one who puts anything into shape.

redan, n. rē-dār' (F. redan; old F. redent, a redan—from L. re, back or again, and dens, a tooth), in fort, a field-work, consisting of two parapets of earth placed in the form of an inverted V, the angle being turned towards the enemy.

in the form of an inverted V, the angle being turned towards the enemy, red-deer—see under red. redden, v. réd'n (from red, which see), to make red; to become red; to blush: reddening, imp. réd'ning; adj, becoming red: reddened, pp. réd'ning; adj, becoming red: reddened, pp. rédind, reddendum, n. rê-dên-dain (l. reddendum, to be reurned—from re, back, and dare, to give), in law, the clause in a lease by which rent is reserved. reddition, n. rêd-dish'nin (F. reddition, reddition—from L. rédditio, a giving back, returning—from re, back, and dare, to give), a returning of anything;

restitution; surrender; explanation: red'ditive, a.
-fiv, returning; answering to an interrogative.
reddle, n-reddle, from red, which see), a red argillaceous ore of iron—called also red-clay or red-chalk,
being simply decomposed hæmatite, and having a
strong clayey odour when breathed on; the term
reddle in this country is generally applied to the
kind used for marking sheep—also speit raddle and

kind used for marking sneep—also speit radade and raddle.

redeem, v. rè-dem (L. redimere, to buy back—from re, back, and emo, I buy; emplum, to buy; L. redimere: F. rédimer), to deliver from captivity, or from any liability to suffer, by paying a price; to ransom; to recover; to repurchase; to save or improve, a thing; to make good by performance; to regain a thing allemated by repaying the price of it to the possessor; to perform the work of redemption: redeeming, limp:: redeemed, pp. -demd: redeemeding, limp:: redeemed, pp. -demd: redeemeding, limp:: redeemed; pp. -demd: redeemable; redeem able, a. -d-bl, that may be redeemed: redeem able, a. -d-bl, that may be redeemedie: redeem bliness, n. -des, the state of being redeemable: redeem bliness, n. -dems-shan, ransom: release; redeem bliness, and misery by the death of Christ: redemptioner, n. -de, an emigrant who sells his services for a certain time to pay his passage-money; redemp they, a. -de, pert. to redemption: redemptorist, n. -te-t-st, in R. Cath. Ch., one of a religious order founded in Naples by Liguori in 1732: redemptory, a. -der, but for ransom.

a religious order founded in Naples by Liguori in 1732: redemptory, a. 4tr-f., padd for ransom.
redeilberate, v. rédé-libér-dt (re, again, and deliberate), to reconsider.
redeliver, v. rédé-libér-dre, again, and deliver, to deliver again; to liberate a second time: re-delivery, n. -tr-f, a second delivery or liberation: re-deliver-ranse, n. -dns, a second deliverance.
redemand, v. rédé-mand (re, again, and demand, v. rédé-mand in a demanding back again.
redenption—see redeem.
redenption—see redeem.
redented, a. rédéliviét (l. re, back or again, and dens, a tooth—gen dentis), formed like the tooth of a saw; indented.
redescend, v. rédél-sênd' (re, again, and descend), to descend again.

descend again.

descend again.

redigest, v. ré'di-jést'(re. again, and digest), to digest
or reduce to form a second time.

redintegration, n. ré-distiés-prd:shin (L. redintegratio, a renewal—from re. again, and integro, I make
whole: F. réintégration, renovation; restoration to
a whole or sound state.

redispurse, v. ré'dis-bers' (re. again, and disburse),
to repay or refund.

redispower, v. ré'dis-kiw'ér (re. again, and discover),
to discover again.

to discover again, reddis.poz' (re, again, and dispose), to dispose or adjust again. reddissolve, v. reddis.zolv' (re, again, and dissolve), to dissolve a second time.

redistribute, v. reidis-tribidi (re, again, and dis-tribute), to distribute again; to deal back again: re-distribution, n. -buishin, a dealing back; a second or rew distribution.

of new distribution; a réd:6-lênt (L. redolens, diffusing an rédolent, a. réd:6-lênt (L. redolens, diffusing an odour-from re, back or again, and oleo, I smell: It. rédolente; old F. rédolente, in, having a sweet scent; diffusing fragrance: red'olenty, al. 4l: red'olence, in. 4lens, also red'olency, n. 4lens, firsquarce; perfume;

-lèns, also red'olency, n. -lèn-si, fragrance; perfume; sweet scent, rè-dibl' (re, again, and double: F. redouble, v. rè-dibl' (re, again, and double: R. redouble, v. rè-dibl' (re, again, and double: R. redouble), to repeat often; to increase by repeated additions; to become twice as much: redoubles, inp. redouble, pp. -dibl'd.
redouble, pp. -dibl'd.
redouble, pp. -dibl'd.
redouble, pp. -dibl'd.
redouble, n. rè-dolor' (F. redoute; It. ridotto; Sp. redouble, and ductus, led), a little fort within which soldiers may retire on occasion; a general name for field-works entirely enclosing a post.
redoublable, a. rè-dolor' (F. redouter, to fear or diead), terrible to foes; formidable; valiant.
La redoublable, a. rè-dolord' (F. redouder, to redoubl.
La redoublable, be redoubled (redoubled), to be sent, rolled, or driven back; to conduce in the consequence or effect; to result; to contribute: redound'ing, imported of a protested bill draws on the drawer or indorsers: V. to draft or draw anew.

V. to draft or draw anew.

redraw, v. rê-droio' (re, again, and dros), to dri' again; in commerce, to draw a new bill of exchange to draw or write a second draft or copy, redress, v. rê-drôs' (F. redresser; It. ridrizore, Estraighten, to redresser-from L. re, again, and dirige. I place or lay straightel, to rectify; to amend; to repair; to remedy; to relieve: n. a rectifying; as a justing; remedy; deliverance from injury or oppositon: redressing, imp.; redressers; pp. drêst' redresser, n. sêr, one who redresses: redressless, a do, that may be relieved or repaired: redres sive, a. sie, afferding relief. ing relief.

may be relieved or repaired: redres sive, a. sie, afforing relief.
red.tape, red.tapinm—see under red
reduce, v. rê-dus (l. reducere, to lead or bring lace
—from re, back, and duco, I lead: Il. reducere; r.
duire), to bring into any state, particularly one male
less or diminished; to degrade; to lessen; to subduc;
to conquer; to class or arrange; to impoverish; is
bring down; to make less in size, quantity, or value;
in arith., also, and logic, to bring from a form less if, so
one mare sit, for he operation; in metallary, to case,
in arith, also, and logic, to bring from a form less if, so
one mare sit, for he operation; in metallary, to case
ymelting; in surp,, to restore to its proper place or
state, as a dislocated bone; redu'cing, imp.; reduces,
ymelting; in surp, to restore to its proper place or
state, as a dislocated bone; redu'cing, imp.; reduces,
that which reduces; redu'cing, s. si-bl, that wy
be brought into another state; redu'cibles, a.-bl-dir, or
arch., a small piece or place taken out of a larget or
render it more uniform and regular, or for some offer
convenience; reduc'tion, n. -dikk'shin [l. reducto,
lead or bring back; reductio, a restoration), the se
of reducing or being reduced; diminution; coaquei;
the operation of changing from one demonification
another without altering the value; in age, the earn
quantity to the one side, and the known quantities to
the other; the collection of observations to obtain a
reneral result; the operation of separating a man quantity to the one side, and the known quantitis to the other; the collection of observations to obtain general result; the operation of separating a mest from the ore; the operation of restoring a dislocate or fractured part to its former place; a rule in am-metic: reductive, a. 4th, having the power to relue-n, that which reduces: reductively, ad. 4f. to reduce to the ranks, to degrade, as a sergeant to the politic of a common soldier, for misconduct, redundant, a. re-dui-didnit (L. redundens, runing back or over—from re, back, and unda, a wave; the redondant), overflowing; excessive; exceeding what is natural or necessary; redundantly, ad. 3f. redu-dance, n. -dans, also redundantly, ad. 3f. redu-dance, n. -dans, also redundantly, ad. 3f. redu-tion of the redundant; that which is redundant or in excess.

or in excess

or in excess.

reduplicate, v. rê-dû-pli-kût (L. reduplicates, li
double again—from re. again, and displice, l deske
li. reduplicare), to double again: adj. double; li ske
applied to a form of astivation in the edges of lis
sepals or petals which are turned outwards: reis
plication, n. kd-skin, the act of doubling again: le
duplicative, a. rkd-fin, double.

ree, n. rd, also rea and rel, ré, a Portuguese copp
coin, equal in value to about one-sixteenth of an Esp
lish penny.

lish penny.

lish peiny.

re-echo, v. rè-èk-6 (re., again, and echo), to eche lacit
to return back or be reverberated, as an echo.

reed, n. réd (Dut. rict; Ger. rict; As. arest, a
reed.—probably so called from their rustling or whipering sounds: Fin. rybista, to rustle; rydi, a rest
Sans. rat, to sound as shaken with the windi, a man
common to many aquatic plants which have joined
hollow stems; the little mouthpiece of some musici
instruments; the tongue-pieces of certain wind instraments; certain stors in an organ; that bart of alon instruments; the tongue-pieces of certain wind intrements; certain stops in an organ; that part of alom which keeps the threads apart in the operation of waring; reed'ed, a covered with reeds; formed with chancks and ridges like reeds; reed'y, a. 4, abounding with reeds; sounding as a reed, that is, like abase thick voice; reed'ess, a. -les, without reeds; reed tail; reed-pipe, a musical pipe furnished with a red; reed-top, a set of pipes in an organ furnished win reeds.

reeds. re-edify, v. re-ediff (re, again, and edify), to edly

again; to rebuild.

gain; to rebuild.

free, n. ref (Ger. raufe, a kind of fixed comb for reach, n. ref (Ger. raufe, a grate; Iccl. kr/s, s, rake, or comb. kr/s, s, rake, or comb. a rake or comb. a red of rocks), a chart or ridge of rocks lying at sr

surface of the water, or projecting but a little e it, at full tide—improperly applied to a pro-amihank or spit of sand,—a shoal or bank a wider area than a reef, and is for the most posed of soft material, as mud, sand, and eff y, a. 4. full of reefs: reef er, n. a wrecker:

-see coral.
ref (Dut. reef or rif. a reef-akin to rieffe, . ref (Dut. e.g or rif, a rest—akin to rieffe, comb), a row of short ropes stretching across the purpose of tying the strip of sail above the purpose of tying the strip of sail above the purpose of the strip of sail above the purpose of the sail to sail a sail to the sail the sail

offed with smoke of vapour. rdl (Soct. rell., to roll the eyes: Swiss, riegeln, to wriggle: Sw. ragla, to reel, to stagger), to teadily like a drunken man: reel ling, imp.: cering; a vacillating walk: reeled, pp. reld. ref (known in Norway and Denmark under of rid or rid: Gael. rightl, a reel—see reel I Soct., a dance in which three or four dancers

reist in and out and round each other.

reil (Scot. reil, a confused motion: Low Ger,
make a noise as children at play: Dan. vraale, make a noise as children at play: Dan. evaule, a frame turning on an axis on which yarn, c, are wound: v. to gather yarn off the spin-ing, imp.: n. the sprocess of winding thread, it, d.c., into a skein: recled, pp. reld. iv. reld-likit (re, again, and elect), to elect relection, n. an election a second time, ble, a. reldistict (re, again, and eligible), f being elected again to the same office: re-ty, n. blittit, the capacity of being elected the same office.

same office.

ark, v. rê'êm-bârk' (re, again, and embark), k or go on board ship again; to put on board bem barka'tlon, n. a putting on board or a board again.

ody, v. ré'èm-bod's (re, again, and embody),

y again. race, v. ré'ém-brds' (re, again, and embrace), ce again.

ge, v. rê'ê-mêrj' (re, ngain, and emerge), to ain after being plunged, obscured, or over-

g, n. rem'ing (AS. ream; Ger. rahm, cream), the act of opening the seams between the c, h. rem-ing (As. ream; Ger. ram, cream), the act of opening the seams between the reaulking-irons in order to recault them. ct, v. reien-akt (re. again, and enact), to pass a law: reienactment, n. the enacting or

law a second time.

rce—see reinforce.

Age, v. ré-èn-gdj' (re, again, and engage), to
second time: re-engagement, n. a second or engagement.

v. re:en-joy (re, again, and enjoy), to enjoy second time. indle, v. reien-kinidl (re, again, and enkindle),

dle again. st, v. re'en-list' (re. again, and enlist), to ain: re'-enlist'ment, n. a new or second en-

sr, v. rê-ênitêr (re, again, and enter), to enter anew; to deepen lines with the grave; reginp; re-en tered, pp. -têrd: re-entryd, nestering again; in tae, the resuming or re-ossession of lands lately lost; re-entrance, s, the act of entering again; re-entering-sport, the angle of a work whose point turns towards the defended place.

blish, v. rê-ês-tâd-lish (re, again, and establestablish anew; to fix or confirm again; re-hing, imp; re-estab lished, pp. -lisht: re-himent, n. restoration; renewed confirma-

n. rēv (AS. gerefa; Icel. greifl, a governor: sef: Ger. graf, count), a steward or governor used only in composition, as shire-reve or perferere, &c.

reeve, v. rév (from Eng. rise; Icel. rife, to tear asunder; Icel. rifens, ragged, torn: Dan. rove, to rob; rive, to rasp, to tear), to pass the end of a rope through any hole, as a block, through which it is to run; reeving, imp: reeved, pp. révd, also rove, pp. róv, did reeve.

reeve, n. rev, a bird, the female of the ruff, which

re-examine, v. rē'ēgz-ām'in (re, again, and examine), to examine anew.

to examine any. re-egz-amiin (re, again, and ezamine), to examine anew. re-exchange, v. re-ëkk-chânf (re, again, and ez-chânge), to exchange anew; in commerce, the expense chargeable on a bill of exchange which has been dishonoured in a foreign country. re-exhibit, v. ré-èk-hôtit (re, again, and exhibit), to exhibit again.
re-expel, v. ré-èks-pēl (re, again, and expel), to expel again.

pel sgain.

re-experience, v. réélés-pért-èns (re. sgain, and esperience), to experience again, or a second time: n. a renewed or repeated experience.

re-export, v. réélés-pért (re. sgain, and esperit, n. any commodity re-exported.

re-expuiston, n. rééles-püishin (re. gain, and espuiston), renewed or repeated expuision.

refashion, v. rééles-püishin (re. gain, and fashion), to fashion or form a second time (re. pain, and fashion), relegation, v. rééles-püishin (re. gain, and fashion), to fashion, v. rééles-püishin (re. gain), and fashion, to fash

anew.
refection, n. rē.fēkishān (F. rifection, a meal: L.
refectio, refreshment—from re, again, and facio, I.
refectio, refreshment after
hunger or fatigue; a spare meal or repast: refective,
a.-fir. refreshing; restoring; a. that which refreshes:
refectory, n. -le-t, in a monastery or covent, a
hall or apartment where refreshments are taken; an

refectory, h. -er-4, in a monostery or concent, a hall or apartment where refreshments are taken; an apartment for refreshments or meals.

refer, v. refer (R. réferer, to refer: L. referere, to bear or give back.—from re, back, and fero, I bear or carry: it. riferire, to direct or send to for information or judgment; to assign, as to a class or order; to point or have reference; to impute; to have recourse; to allude: referring, imp.: referred, pp. -frd: referrer, n. -fr, one who refers: referrible, a. referrer/10, that may be referred; referable, a. -d-br, capable of being considered in relation to something else; that may be assigned: referre, n. -fr, one to whom anything is referred for hearing or decision: reference, n. -ms, a sending or direction to another for information; allusion to; the submission of a matter in dispute to another for information; allusion to; the submission erdendary, n. -m-der-f, in early hist, an officer who delivered the royal answer to petitions, and exercised certain duties in reference to decrees, diplomas, &c.: referential, a. -m-shdd, that points or refers to something else. thing else.
referment, v. referment' (re, again, and ferment).

referment, v. ré-fir-mênt' (re, again, and ferment), to ferment anew.

refine, v. rê-fin' (re, again, and fine: E. reffiner; Sp. réfiner, to refine), to free from dross or extraneous matter; to purify; to polish or improve, as in language, manners, taste, &c., to improve in accuracy or excellence; to become pure: refining, imp. n. the act or process of purifying or improving; refined, pp. find: adj. made pure; polished; elegant; polite: refiner, n. -ner, one who refines, particularly metals: refine ment, n. -finment, state of being pure or refined; high polish; purity or elegance of language, manners, &c., politeness; cultivation to a high degree; artificial practice; affectation of elegant improvements; excess, as of cruelty: refinedly, ad. nelt. refinery, n. -nes, state of being refined: refinery, n. -nes, state of being purifical particularly metals.

refit, v. ref. fit' (re, again, and fit), to prepare again; to restore after damage or decay: refit'ting, imp.: n. the fitting afresh: refit'ted, pp.: refit'ment, n. -mēnt, a fitting out a second time.

refix, v. re-fike' (re, again, and fix), to fix again; to establish anew.

establish anew.
reflect, v. ré-flékt (L. reflectere, to bend or turn
backwards-from re, back, and flecto, I bend or turn
backwards-from re, back, and flecto, I bend or turn
round), to throw back light, heat, &c.; to return rays
or beams; to throw back; to revolve in the mind; to ponder; to meditate; to cast censure or reproach
on or upon: reflecting, imp.: adj. throwing back light,
heat, &c., as mirror or other surface; given to attentive thought; thoughtful: reflected, pp.: adj. thrown

hack; returned: reflect edly, ad. -H. in a manner bent or curred backward: reflection; ad. -H. with reflection; with censure: reflector, n. -r. a surface of polished metal, or any other suitable material, which throws rays of light, heat, or sound in any required direction: reflect ible, a. -t-hl, that may be thrown back: reflect ed., a. -d-hl, thending or flying back: reflect ed., n. -fekt-shin, the act of reflecting or throwing back; the rebound of heat, light, or sound, or other body, from a surface against which it has struck; the action of the mind by which it views its own operations; attentive consideration; censure or expreach: reflect tive, a. -fit, throwing back images considering the operations of the mind or things of the past; pondering; musinc: reflect wind. of the past; pondering; musinc: reflect windly, eding reflective; reflecting-reflect, an astronomical instrument for measuring angular distances, being the same in principle with the sextant, but having its limb a complete circle: reflecting-telescope, a telescope which has a mirror or speculum as its magnifier. reflect circle: reflecting-telescope, a telescope which has a mirror or speculum as its magnifier. reflect, and ferum, to bend, to curre—see reflect, thrown or bent backwards; in bot, very much curred backwards; in phys., applied to a class of actions in which certain muscles act without the will of the individual; in paint, illuminated by a light reflected from another body in the same picture: n. reflection: reflexible, a. reflection; the same picture: n. reflection: reflexible, a. reflection, the same picture: n. reflection: reflexible, a. reflection, in both or being reflexible; capability of being reflexed or thrown back: reflex ibility, n. bilt-ti, the quality of being reflexible; capability of being reflexed or reflexes, and fluou, I flow: It refluent, a. reflexes, and fluoun, a flowing or running back; choing, refurn, to show, a flowing or running back; choing, refurn, v. ref. fluor (I. reformar, to shape again to have.

and fluxim, to now, a nowing or running back.

reforge, v. refort (r.e. again, and forge), to forge
again or anew.

reform, v. refortorm' (L. reformare, to shape again,

reform, v. refortorm' (L. reformare, to shape again,

reformer. It, reformare, to change from bad to god a

former good state; to be amended or corrected; to

amend; to correct; to reclaim: add, advocating or

supporting reform: n. a change from worse to bet
ter; amendment: reforming, inpu: reformed', pp.

-faiornd': adj. restored to a good state; Protestant;

applied to all those Christian bodies which have sepa
rated from the Church of Rome since the Reformation;

a name often assumed by a dissatisfed body of indi
viduals who have separated themselves from a parent

religious society or association, as "Reformed Presby
terian Church': reform'edly, ad. -dd. H: reform'er, n.

-fr, one who reforms; applied to one of those who en
gaged actively in the separation from the Church of

the state: reform'able, a. -dd. that may be reformed;

reformation, n. reform'ashin, the act of changing

from worse to better, as in life or manners; amend
ment: The Reformation, the great change in religious

opinions in Europe, begun by Luther and others in

1517: reformative, a. reform'edler, change in reform'atory,

n. ther's, a house in which young offenders are placed

and treated, with a view to make them good members

of society: adj. tending to improve manner of life and

character.

re-form, v. ref-fatorm' (see preceding entry), to put

character re-form, v. re-falorm' (see preceding entry), to put into order or arrange anew, as a procession; to rearrange and put into military order a body of troops scattered or in confusion.

scattered or in confusion.

scortisty, rejortist's (re, again, and fortify), to fortify anew.

reformly, rejortist's (re, again, and fortify), to fortify anew.

refound, reformed (re, again, and found), to found or cast anew; to re-establish.

refract, refract's (1. refractum, to break; it, refracter, to the found or found), to found fractum, to break; it, refractum, to break; it, refraction as the object of the rays of light; to cause to deviate from a direct line, as rays of light; refracting, imp.; refract'ed, pp.; adj. bent back at an acute angle: refractive, a. fraktive, allowing or favouring refraction: refraction, n. shin, the bending of a ray of light towards the perpendicular when it passes into a denser medium, as from air into

Intersection of the state of th

anew. Tribus ve, again, and preser, to manare. Trengible, a ref-pringible (It. refrongible): Frierangible, refrangible—from L. re, again, and frame. I break in pieces, capable of being turned out of a direct course when passing from one medium into another, as rays of light passing from an endium into another. Trefrangiblity, n. bull-it, the disposition of rays of light to be turned out of their direct course in passing from one medium into another. Trefresh, v. ref-resh; (i. refrigesco; I grow cold ecolo: old F. refresh; mod. F. refracker; to redeal to relieve or revive after fatigue or depression; so give new strength to; to invigorate; to cool; to be prove by new touches: refreshing, imp.; ad, refreshing; realmining; refreshed, pp. refresh refreshing, ad, dir refreshes, n. -r., one who or that where the refreshes; a fee to insure attention or expedition; freshment, n. mend, new strength or vigour recens after fatigue; that which strengthens or invigorates as food or rest.

as food or rest.
refrigerate, v. refrigierate (L. refrigerates, to make cool or cold—from re, again, and frigus, colsen. frigor's. It refrigerate, to refrigerate. Frifererate, cooling), to make cold or colder; to lessen the heat of; to refresh: refrigerate (E. refrigerate), refrigerate, a. dat, cooling; allaying heat: 12 medicine which cools or abates heat: refrigerate, a. detr., a. detr., a vessel for cooling; laluying heat: 12 medicine which cools or abates heat: refrigerate, cooling; n. the vessel or apartment in which hell by this are cooled, or hot vapours condensed into liquid—same as refrigerator: refrigerative, a. detr., coling; n. a medicine that allays heat; refrigerates, a. detr., coling; n. a medicine that allays heat; refrigerates, a. detr., coloned, a batement of heat. heat.

in all this is not or state of being cooled; abatement is real; v. rift, to bereft—see bereave.

refuge, n. rift id. It. rifugium, an escape, a place of refuge—from re, back, and fugere, to flee: It rifugior or calamity; an asylum or retreat; a covert; a street of the cooled refuge—from re, back, and fugere, to flee: It rifugior or calamity; an asylum or retreat; a covert; a street of the cooled refugered refugered respection. The second refugered refugered respection in his own; eities of refuger, a second representation in his own; eities of refuge, among and for the retreat and safety, from the second refugered refu

mate. mat, far, lato; mete, met, her; pine, pin; note, not, moves

refuse, v. rê-fair (L. refusera, to pour back, also found in the sense of "reject": It rifusare; Sp. refusar; F. refuser, to refuse), to deiny, as a request, an invitation, or a demand; to decline to do or accept; to reject: refusing, imp.: refused, pp. rê-fazd': refusal, n. -zd, the demil of anything solicited or offered for acceptance; choice of taking or refusing; option: refuser, n. -zér, one who refuses: refusable, a.-dz-bi, that may be rejected. refused, rejected: F. refus, refusal), that which is refused or rejected as useless; waste matter: ad, rejected; worthess; of no value. refute, v. rê-faif (L. refutere, to refute, to repel: It refutere, to vertice of a value refute, v. rê-faif (L. refutere, to refute, to repel: It odisprove: refu'ting, imp.: refu'ted, pp.: refu'ter, n. -ter, one who refutes: refu'table, a. -dz-bi, that may be proved false or erroneous: refut table, a. -dz-bi, that may be rejected to refute to refute. The refute of refute of the refute of regularity is regalized. The refute of the refute of regularity is regalized to a king; kingly, ensigns and insignia of rorder, as of freemasons: regalian, a. -li-da, belonging to a king; sovereign: regality, n. re-politi-ti, sove-

royalty; the decorations of insignia of an office or order, as of freemasons: regalian, a.-li-dn, belonging to a king; sovereign: regality, n. ré-pdil-ti, sovereign: in Soci, originally a territorial jurisdiction conferred by the king.
regale, v. rê-pdil (F. répaler, to treat: Sp. regalar, to make good cheer; to entertain with sport and glee: L. repulle, kingly, becoming a kingl, to entertain with something that delights; so gratily; to feast royally: regaling, inn.; regaled, pp. ré-pdid: regaler, ...dr, out-with the control of the control

regard, v. re-gård' (F. regarder; It, riguardare, to look upon, to see—see guard, to notice with particular attention; to observe; to remark; to attend to with respect; to fix the mind on, as a matter of importance; to pay attention to; to respect; to esteem: a attention of mind from a feeling of interest; attention as a matter of importance; notice; heed; respect; esteem; relation; reference to; look; asspect directed canother: regarding, imp. regarded, pp. regarder, n. -br, one who regards; in face, an officer whose business is to inspect the forests the inferior officers. Sc.: regard ant, s. -dnt (F.), in her., looking behind; in feedal two, annoved to the manour or land: regarding, a. -do, unbelowerent; heedless; insticutive: regarding, a. -ds, the state or quality of being regardiess; heedlessness: regards, n. plu. -gårds, respects; good wishes.

regather, v. re-gath-ir (re, again, and gather), to collect a second time.

collect a second time.

regatia. n. re-galid (it. regala, a boat-race at
Yeales; rigotiare, to strive for the victory: Sp. re-selecr, to rival in sailing), a sailing or rowing match
in which a number of boats and yachts contend for

in which a number of boats and yacras contenu for prizes.

regensory—see regent.

regenstate, v. ré-jénièr-di (L. regeneratum, to reproduce—from ve. again, and generare, to beget: It.

regenerare: F. répénère), to form into a new and
beiter state; to make to be born anew; to renew that

beiter state; to make to be born anew; to renew that

beiter state; to make to be born anew; to renew the

be a prittually born - add, born again; changed in

heart: regenérating, imp.: regenérated, pp.: add.

merwed, as by grace; born again: regenérateness,

a. nés, the state of being regenerated; regenéra
ties, n. d.-shan, in Christian theol., that change of

atture produced in the heart of man through the

borking of the Holy Spirit, significantly called "a

being born again," which enables him to walk "in

sowness of life"; in phys., the renewal of a portion of

logt or removed tissue: regenératory, a. d-lér-i,

tending to repreduce or renovate.

regentie.—from rego. I rule: It. regente; F. répent;

Sp. recente, a regent, one who governs during the in
cont. born of the control of a overeign; a governor: re
cont. born of the control of a overeign; a governor: re
cont. born of the price of the control of a regenir regener.

n. rējjēn-sī, the office or jurisdiction of a regent; the collective body intrusted with vicarious government, regerminate, v. rēj·rēmin-dī (re, again, and germinate), to germinate anew. regicide, n. rēji-side (F. rēji-cide; R. regicide, argicide—from L. rez, a king—gen. regis, and code, Rill), one who murders a king or sovereigu; the nurder of a king: regicidal, a. stiddi, pert. to a regicide, regild, v. rē-gild' (re, again, and gild), to gild anew. regime, n. rāz-hēm' (F. rējime; Sp. regimen, government), mode of living; form of government; rule; administration.

administration.

regimen, n. rēj'i-mēn (L. regimen, direction—from rego, I rule: It. reggime: F. rēgime), in med., regula-tion of diet and habit; in gram., that part which treats of the regulation and dependence of words on each other.

each other.

regiment, n. réjémènt (F. régiment; It. regimento, a regiment, n. réjémènt (F. régiment; It. regiment, a guiding or directing), a body of soldiers, consisting of a number of companies if infantry, and of squadrons if cavalry, under the command of an officer called a colonel; v. to form into regiments: regimental, a. réjé: ménétal, of refating to a regiment: regimentals, n. plu. dats, all the articles of military dress.

region, n. réjémi (L. regio, a boundary-line, a territory—gen. regionis—from rego, I rule: It. regione: F. région), a portion or space of territory of indéfinite extent; a country; a district; a tract of space; any large tract of sea or land characterised by some faculties not found in other areas or paris; in anaf., a part

large tract of sea or land characterised by some fea-tures not found in other areas or parts; in anat, a part or division of the body. register: It, registro, a register—from L. re, back, and gestum, to carry), a written account, or entries in a book, of acts or pro-ceedings for preservation and for reference; a record; the book in which the record is kept; that which register—from L. re, back, and gestum, to carry), a written account, or entries in a book, of acts or proceedings for preservation and for reference; a record; the book in which the record is kept; that which regulates or adjusts; a written document issued to captains of foreign-bound vessels as evidence of nationality; in printing, a regulation of the forms, by which the lines of pages on one side of a sheet are printed exactly on the back of those on the other side; one of the inner parts of the mould in which printing-types are cast; the compass of a voice or instrument; in an unpower product of wood performed with a number product of the product of wood performed with a number product of the product of wood performed with a number product of the product of wood performed with a number product of the product of wood performed with a number product of the product of wood performed with a number product of the product of

tion, n-trikshim, the act of inserting into a register, regims, a réji-is it. regims, intly—from rex, a king, founded or appointed by a king, applied to certain professorships : regim donum, réji-sim dônûm (L. a royal grant), an annual grant of public money formerly paid by the Legislature in aid of the incomes of the Presbyterian ministers in Ireland. regiet, n. régiét, a ruler, in arch, a flat narrow monding employed to separate panels, éc., or to form ornaments, as french a regiet, a mong printers, strips, regims, n. régiend (E. r. regims, n. régiend (E. r. regims, n. régiend (E. r. rhemma, a moture), in Ma. a

regma, n. régima (Gr. rhegma, a rupture), in bot., a seed-vessel, the two valves of which open by an elastic

movement, as in eighnorbia.

regnant, a. rég-hantil. regnans, ruling or reigning:

r. regnant i. t. regnante), exercising regal authority;

ruling: prevalent regnancy, n. rég-han-st, the coudition or quality of being regnan.

RELE son to whom a release is executed: releaser', n. -sör', the person who executes a release.
relet, v. re-lét' (re, again, and let), to let again, as a

relick, v. ré-lés (re, again, and let), to let again, as a nouse.

relevant, a. rélé-sedat (L. relevans, lifting or raising up. relieving: F. relevant, raising again—from relever, to raise again: It. rélevante, important, material), applicable: pertinent; suitable: rel'evance, n. edns, also rel'evancy, n. edns, slate of being relevant; also rel'evancy, n. edns, slate of being relevant; in Scotch losse, sufficient to support the cause.

reliable, a. ré-lé-d-bl (re, back or again, and léable; reliable, a. ré-lé-d-bl (re, back or again, and léable; relifablemen, n. el-nés, the state or quality of being reliable: rell'ante, a. dnt, confident; trusting. relic, n. réliét (L. reliquie; the remains—from re, back or again, and linquo, I leave or forsake: It. reliquie; the relique; that which is left after the loss or decay of the rest: rel'ies, n. plu. 4ts, the body of a deceased person, or part of it, or their garments or parts of them; anything preserved in remembrance; the definition of the relique to be held in veneration, and which are alleged to be endued, in many instances, with miraculous powers.

relict, n. réliét (L. relictum, to leave behind—from re, back or again, and linquo, I leave: old F. rélicte, a. réliét (L. relictum, to leave behind—from re, back or again, and linquo, I leave: old F. rélicte, relocided, a. ré-likt-éd, in law, left bare, as land by the resoeding water: relic'tion, n. shin, land left bare by water.

water.
relied—see rely.
relief, n. relief, F. relief, relief—from L. relevare, to
lighten, to raise or lift up—from re, back or again,
and levo. I make light: it. rilevare: F. relever, to
raise again, removal in whole or in part of any evil,
grievance, or affliction; that which mitigates; help:

successive removed; dismission of a santipal from his raise again), removal in whole or in part of any evil, grievance, or affliction; that which mitigates; help; succour; remedy; dismission of a sentinel from his post; in the feudal kine, a payment made to the lord by the tenant on coming into possession of an estate to be held under him; in fort, the projection or prominence of a work above the ground-plan; in the fine exits, the appearance of projection in painting; in exit,, the projection of figures from the ground or plane on which they are formed, being of three kinds—alto-relievo, or high relief, mezzo-relievo, medium or middle relief, busso-relievo, or low relief: relief-valva, in a steam-engine, a valve through which the water escapes into the hot well when shut off from the boller: relievs, v. r6-lev', to set free in whole or in part, as from any pain of body or distress of mind; to mitigate; to alleviate; to help; to succour; to release, as from a post or duty reliev'ing, imp; adjaceting the violence of as pain or distress; serving or conding to relieve: ralieved, pp. r6-levd'. relievable, a. r6-levd-cd-bt, capable of being relieve: relieven; an officer under a poor-law board, to whom paupers apply for assistance.

an officer under a pour-law bosses, apply for assistance.

railevo, n. rā-lā/vō (It.), that part of sculpture in which designs are made to project from the ground or plane on which they are formed—see relief.

railgat, v. rā-lū/(rc, again, and light), to light anew;

relight, v. re-liv (re, again, and light), to light anew; to rekindle, religieux, n. rd-lëzh'i-6 (F.), a monk; a friar : religieus, n. -0z, a nun.

religieux, n. rol. lezh'i-6 (F.), a monk; a friar; religieus, n. cs, a nun.
religion, n. religion, fl. religio, reverence for the
gods, plety-from re, again, and lipo, I bind; F. religion: It. religione, religion), that obligation or sense
of duty which rests on the minds of men, arising from
the felt religition in which they stand to some superior
power; belief in God, with a sincere desire to de His
will; godliness; any system of faith or worship: religionless, a. les, without religion: religionist, n.
-ssi, one who talks much on religious subjects, but has
little devotional feeling; a sectarian bigot: religiocaizm, n. -tsm, adherence to religion, or practice of
it; appearance of religion: religious, a. ds, of or
reliating to religion; loving and obeying God; plous;
devout: teaching religion: religiously, a. d.: religiousmess, n. -nes, the quality or state of being religious.

ligious. relinquish, v. relinquish (L. relinquo, I leave be-hind-from re, back or again, and hinquo, I leave: It. relinquer: old F. relinquir), to give up: to leave: It. relinquer: out for resuming: to forsake: to abandon; to quit: relin'quishing, imp.; relin'quishing, op. pp. -kwisht: relin'quishment, n. -mėni, a leaving or

quitting without the intention of resuming; about

domment. religiary, n. religiary, e. reliquary, n. religiary, n. pln. religiary, n. religiary, n.

liquidation or adjustment. The relicher, to lick: akin to same, id., Gr. teicho, I lick or lap up), to have a last or same in the component of the relich of of t

relive, v. re-liv' (re, again, and live), to live again; to revive.

to revive.
reload, v. re-lod' (re, again, and load), to load anew,
as a gun: reload'ing, imp.: reload'ed, pp.
reluctair, a. re-luk-lant (L. reluctans, opposing, resisting—from re, back or again, and luctor, I wrestle,
much opposed in heart; unwilling; averse: relatantity, ad. 45: reluctance, n. -dns., also reluctans,
n. -dns. et, the state or quality of being reductant; avesion of mind.

n. 4dn.-st, the state or quanty of being reluciant; serion of mind: relume, v. 7s-10m' (L. re. again, and hemen, again sen of mind: a single again; to relimine; to light again; to relumed; pp. p. 40md; also relumining, imp. relumining, pp. 40md; also relumining, imp. relumined; pp. p. 40md; also relumining, imp.; relumined; pp. ye. 47s' (L. reluger; to ease another by meritaking his task), to rest or repose on; to have chief or heading his task), to rest or repose on; to have chief or head; relife; n. -sr, one who relies: relifable, a. 4s', that may be depended on: see reliable. remain, v. re-man' (L. remaners, to stay or remain behind—from re, back or again, and masses, I say; finaners: Norm. F. remainer, to stay or ending the remain for norm. The state; to stay; to last or endumental imp. remained, pp. -mand; remainer, n. der, that which is left or remains; in artik, the difference; remmant: residue; in law, an estal limited to lands and tenements after another estal in the same is determined: remains', n. pli. -data' in the same is determined: remains', n. pli. -data' that which is left; a dead body; relies; remasts, remake, v. ré-mak' (re, again, and make), to make

anew.

remand, v. rē-mdnd' (It. rimandare, to seed leck
again: L. re, back or again, and mendo, I comsit
to one's charge: F. remander, to send word again, to
send back to custody or to jail an accused person it
further examination on a future day: a. the being
sent back to prison for further examination; the state
or period of being remanded: remanding, imp.: iv
manded, pp.
remark, h. rē-mdrk' (F. remorque, remark, observation—from re, again, and sucryster, to mark: B. rimandesseed to besert, 6, to remainly, not accused to
the complexity of the computation of the computation.

tion—from re, again, and surguer, to mark: h. marcare, to observe, to remark], notice or observation according to observe it or congare; to express an works or writing; a comment: v. to notice; to observe; to regare; to express in works writing thoughts about what is seen or heard; begres, as observations: remark's, imp.; remark's, pp. mark's. remark's: remark's, imp.; remark's, pp. mark's. The second remarks is may excite wonder; notable; extraordinary; desired pulsable; famous: remark'ably, ad. -8.6. remark's ableness, n. -8.6. the state of being remarks, ableness, n. -8.6. the state of being remarks. Temarry, v. remark'ref (re, again, and seary), is marry a second time: remark'lage, n. -7.6. accordinately, v. remark'ref (re, again, and seary), is marry a second time. remark'lage, n. -7.6. accordinately, v. remark'lage, n. -7.6. accordinately, n. n. -7.6. acc

remedy, n. rēm'ā-di (L. remedium, a cure or remedy—from rz. again, and medeer, I heal; it. remedio: F. remedio: H. remediam an evil of any kind; rellef; refress: V. to cure; Eo heal; to remove or repair an evil of any kind; remediam and remedying, imp.: remediad, pp. did: remediamle, a. rē-mēdia-lo, that may be removed or cured: Reme diably, ad. dil: remediableness, n. dinds; Remedial, a. di. tending to remedy or remove: remediably, ad. dil: remedies, a. rē-mēdiald, a. di. remedies, a. rē-mēdiald, ad. di. remedies, a. rē-mēdiald, ad. di. remedies, a. rē-mēdies, ad. di. remedies medies, ad. di. remedies medies pad. di. remedies medies pad. di. remedies medies pad. di. remedies medies pad. di. remedies pad.

dy. nelt, v. rē-mēlt' (re, again, and melt), to melt a

ond time.

member, v. re-member (old F. remembrer ; It. riremember, v. rā-mēm'bēr (old F. remembrer; R. rā-membrare, to rememberber—from L. re, back, and memoware, to make mindful of, to bring back to the memory; to recollect; to retain in the mind or memory; to bear in mind; not to forget: remembering; inp.; remembrared, p. -bēr-dr. remembrared, remembrared, remembranes, n. -brdns, the act or power of remembering; retention or revival in the mind or memory; is token by which to keep in memory; memorial: remembranes, n. -brdns-dr, something that resons of certain officers of the Court of Exchequer, and of some corporations, as of the city of London.

one of certain officers of the Court of Exchequer, and of some corporations, as of the city of London. remiges, n. plu. rémit-jés (L. remigo, I row. I gilde through the air), the large quills of the wines of birds. remind, v. ré-misd (re, again, and mind), to cause to remember; to bring to notice: remind ing, imp.: remind ed. pp.: remind er, n. -ér, one who or that the production.

which reminds.
reminiscence, n. reminiscence, reminiscence, reminiscence, from L. reminiscence, I recall to mind), the recalling to the mind, or the revival in the memory, of ideas or impressions formerly received but forgotten; a statement of what one recollects or remembers.
remiped, n. rémi-lyéd (L. remus, am oar, and pes, a foot-gen. pedis), an aquatic animal whose feet serve as a constant of the control of the control

foot-gen. pedis), an aquatic animal whose feet serve as ears.

remise, v. rê-mis' (F. remise, remittance: L. remiseus, sent back), in law, to give or grant back; to resign a claim by deed: n. in law, a surrender; a release, so of a claim; remi sing, imp.; remised; pp. mitc?.

remise, a. rê-mis' (L. remiseus, slack, negligent-from re, back or again, and missus, sent: Sp. remise, careless: It. rimesso, defective), careless; negligent; not attending to duty or engagements; slow; not intense: remise ily, ad. -4i: remise ness, n. -nès, the state of being reniss; want of attendion to business or duty; negligence: remise ible, a. -5i-bi, that may be remitted of roqu'en: remission, re-mission, thouses or duty; negligence: remission, remission, indupence, abactement; release; cessation of intenseness; jurdon; the sending of money to a distant place; remis, v. rê-mit (L. remitto, I loosen, I resign—from re, back, and mitto, I send: It. rimetters; F. remetre, be relax; to surrender the right of punishment in vhole or in part; to pardon; to abolve; to transmit as, incorp. this, de.: remit al., e. giving up; surrender: remit tal., a. giving up; surrender: remit tal., a. giving up; surrender: remit tal., a. e. tal., a. giving up; surrender: remit tal., a. c. tal., a. d. t

Pp. -eld.

p. elid.
remonstrate, v. rè-môn'strat (old F. remonstrer; F.
remonstrer, to remonstrate—from L. re, back or again,
and monstrare, to show, to trige strong reasons against
any measure or proceeding; to expostulate; to suggest
argent reasons in opposition to anything: remon'straing, imp.: remon'strated, pp.: remon'strant, a.
strant, urging strong reasons against an act; exposulatory: n. one who remonstrates; in eccles, hist.

one of the Arminians who remonstrated against the decisions of the Synod of Dort, 1618: remon strater, n. -strd-ter, one who remonstrates: remon stranes, n. -strdns, strong representation against a measure or pro-

strd-ter, one who remonstrates: remonstrance, nastrd-ter, one who remonstrates: remonstrance, nastrdns, strong representation against a measure or proceeding; reasons urged in opposition; expostulation,
remora, n. rém-ord (F. rémora, an obstacle-from
L. remorari, to delay), delay; a fish having an ovai
sucking-disc on the top of its head, fabled to delay a
ship by attaching itself by its disc,
remorse, n. ré-mors (L. remorsum, to torment, to
disturb—from re, back or again, and mordeo, I bite: It.
rimorse: F. remords), the gnawing pains or reproach
of conscience; the pain or angulah of conscience excited by the recollection of guilt: remorse las, a. foli,
full of remorse: remorse fully, ad. -18: remorse lessiy,
ad. -4a: remorse lessanses, n. -ns, the state or
quality of being remorseless; insensibility to distress.
remote, a. ré-môt (L. remotis, afar off, distant—from
r, back, and motus, moved: 1k. remoto: old f. remot,
distant in any sense; not near; afar off; alleun; not
agrecing with; inconsiderable, as resemblance: rements; not nearness; slightness. -nds, distance in any
remount, v. rémold (r. again, and mould), to mould
or singe anew.
remound, v. rémold (r. again, and mould), to mould

or shape anew.
remount, v. re-molent' (re, again, and mount), to
mount again; to reascend: n. a fresh horse with his equipments.

mount again; to reascend: n. a fresh horse with his equipments.

remove, v. rê-môv' (L. remover, to remove-from reach; and moveo, I move: It. rimovere: old F. removeoir), to take or put away; to put from its place; as tep in any scale of gradation; an indefinite distance; a step in any scale of gradation; an indefinite distance; a dish to be changed while the rest of the course remains: remo'ver, imp.; removed, pp. môvd': adj. remote; distinctly separate from others: remo'vable, a. sd-bi, that may be removed from an office or coling removed distinctly separate from others: remo'vable, a. sd-bi, that may be removed from an office or coling removed; dismission from a post; change of place; act of putting an end to: removedness, n. red-nss, the state of being removed. (L. remunerate, v. remainer-dit. (L. remunerates, rewarded or recompensed—from L. re, back, and munus, agift: It. remunerate; r. remunerater), to reward or recompense for any service, loss, or expense; to repay or requite: remu nerable, a. d-bid, capable of being remunerated, pp. remunerated, ap.; remunerated, pp. remunerated, ap. did not proper to be recompensed: remunerated, remunerated, ap.; remunerated, pp. remunerated, ap.; remunerated, pp. remunerated, ap.; remunerated, pp. remunerated, ap.; remunerated, pp. re

peuse; rewarding.
remurmur, v. rē-mēr:mēr (re. again, and murmur),
to return or echo in low hoarse sounds; to utter back in murmurs.

eral, a re'nal (It. renale; F. renal, renal—from L. es, the kidneys, the reins), pert. to the reins or

kidneys. renard, n. rén'erd (F. renard: Ger. reineke), a fox, usually so named in fables; written also repnord. renascent, a rê-naŝent (L. renascens, being born again-from re, again, and nascer, I am born: it, renascente; F. renaissant, new born, born again, springing or rising into being again: renascence, n. -sens, also renas cency, n. -sen-st, state of being produced again: renas cible, a. -st.bt, that may spring again into being.
renavigate, v. re.ndv'i-gat (re, again, and navigate),
to navigate again.

to navigate again.

rencounter, n. rên-kolonitêr (F. rencontre, an accidental meeting—from L. re, again, and contro, against), a meeting in opposition or context; a dash or clash; a shock; a sudden context; v. to meet unexpectally, whether friend or foo; to fight hand to hand: reacountering, imp: rencountered, p. -ferd:—a very usual spelling is in the French form, remoon'tre, rdag-köngir.

from; ir. v. rènd (AS. rendon, to tear: Icel. ræna, to plunder), to separate or part with violence; to lacerate; to force asunder; to sever; to split: reading, imp.: rent, b, p. p. rén', did rend: n. a tear; an opening cansed by a forcible division: ren'der, n. dér, one was renda.

render, v. render (F. rendre; It. rendere, to render from L. reddere, to give up, to yield-from re, bear

or again, and dare, to give), to return; to restore; to surrender; to give up; to inflict, as retribution; to give in or deliver, as an account; to assign, as a reason; to cause to be; to translate; to give on afford, as assistance; ren dering, imp.; a. give on or translate, to give on or translate, and the state of the state of

perverse person; a deserter. renerve, v. rê·nêrv' (re, again, and nerve), to give

new vigour to.

new vigour to.

renew, v. rênhî'(re, again, and new), to make to look
as good as new; to restore to a former good state; to
repair; to rebuild; to revive; to begin again, as a
course; to grant again or repeat, as a loan or a bill;
to transform to a new life: renewing, imp.; n. act of
making new; renewal: renewed', pp. -nadd': adj. repaired; re-established; repeated; revived: renew'er,
D. -t', one who renews: renew able, a. -d-bl, that may
be renewed: renew al. n. -dl, act of forming anew;
revival; restoration to a former good state; rejectivel,
or blean, or the same bull: renew edness, n. -2d-nes,

of a loan, or the same bill: renew edness, n. -ca-nes, the state of being renewed. L. renes, the kidneys or reins, and forma, a shape, kidney-shaped; in geol., applied to concretions of ironstone, limestone, &c., which have a fattish, oblong, or kidney-shaped from in bot., resembling the longitudinal section through a bidden.

kidney.

rennet, n. rën'nët, also runnet, n. rän'nët (Ger. rennes, to run; rennet, rennet; AS. gerunnen, to run together, to coagulate: Dut. runnen, to curdie; runset, rennet), an imitiston of the inner membrane of a calf's stomach, used for coagulating milk.

rennet, n. rën'nët (F. reinette, a little queen—from reine, a queen), a variety of apple from France.

renounce, v. rë-noions (L. renunciare, to retract, to renounce—from re, back or again, and nuncio, I make known: It. renunciare: F. renoncer), to disown; to repudiate; to reject; to give up; to refuse to acknowledge or own; to abandon; in card-playing, not to follow a suit when a person has a card of the same sort: n. act of renouncing: renouncing, imp.: n. act of disowning or rejecting: renounced, pp. renouncing

follow a suit when a person has a card of the same sort: n. act of renouncing: renouncing, imp. n. act of follows suit when a person has a card of the same sort: n. act of rejecting: renounced, pp. re-noinsef; common cers, or rejecting: renounced, pp. re-noinsef; common cers, or rejecting: renounced, pp. re-noinsef; common cers, or rejecting: renounced, renounc

rente, n. rdnøt (F.), yearly income; shares; public funds or stocks; rentier, n. rdnøt'st-d', one who has an income from land or stocks; a proprietor.
renter, v. rdnid'r (F. rentraint, to fine-draw), to fine-draw; to sew together two edges of cloth so finely that the seam is scarcely visible; to work new war into a piece of damaged tapestry, and so restors it rentforing, imp.: rent'ered, pp. -dr-dr-, rentwerset, v. rd-nsi-mér-di (re, again, and semente), to recount.
renumerate, v. rd-nsi-mér-di (re, again, and semente), to recount.
renumerate, v. rd-nsi-mér-di (re, again, and semente), to recount.
renumerate, v. rd-nsi-mér-di (re, again, and semente), to recount.
renumerate, v. rd-nsi-mér-di (re, again, and obtain), in her, reverse; set with the head downwards, or contrary to the natural position.
reobtain, v. rd-obtain (re, again, and obtain), to obtain again: re'obtain able, a. capable of being obtained again.

reoccupy, v. rê-ök'û-pi (re, again, and occupy), to e-cupy again, open, v. re-o'pn (re, again, and open), to open again.

again.
reoppose, v. réióp-pós (re, again, and oppose), to op
pose again.
reordain, v. réiór-dán (re, again, and ordais), to or
dain again.
reorder, v. réiór-dér (re, again, and order), to order
a second time.

a second time.

reorganise, v. ré-òr-jodn-te' (re, and organsies), to reduce again to a regular body, or to a system: nor ganisa tion, n. the act of organising anew.

rep, a rèp (a corruption of rib), having the surface of a cord-like or ribbed appearance—applied to a criain style of fabrics: n. a fabric having a corded or ribbed appearance.

repacity, v. rèpds'-fs' (re, again, and pacity), second time.

second time.

repaid, v. ré-pad', pt. and pp. of repay, which set repaint, v. ré-pad' (re, again, and paint), to paint

repaint, v. ré-pan' (re, again, and point, to pain anew.

repair, v. ré-pan' (I. reporare, to restore, to restore—
rfom re, again, and apro, I make or get ready: lireparare: F. réparer), to restore to a good state size
an injury; to mend; to make amends for, size
an injury; to mend; to make amends for, size
an injury; to restoration after decay, waste, or isjury;
supply of loss: repairing, imp.: n. the act or repairing, repair, n. der, one who repairs: repairment, a
-ment, act of repairing.

repair, v. rê-par' (F. repaire, a lodging, a hasns; repairer, to haunt, to frequent: It, riparo, a destora,
pairer, to haunt, to frequent: It, riparo, a destora,
sort: repairing, imp.: repaired; to return, as to one's den; to resort: n. a haunt er nort: repairing, imp.: repaired, per repand,
a. rê-pând' (I. reparatus, bent backwit,
turned up—from re, back, and pandes, bent, restord,
in bot, applied to a leaf when its margin is uncluding
and unequally dilated; also repair dous, a. passeds,
bell paration, n. rep'd-ratehing (F. reparaties; B. reparacion, reparation: 1. reparare, to restore, to prev
-ace repair 1), the act of restoring to a good state;
compensation for injury; amends: rep'arable, atwhich repairs.

repartee, n. rèp'd-rif (F. reparatie, a rept-d-matempire. n. rèp'd-rif (F. reparatie, a rept-d-ma-

amends defects; that repairs or makes good: a use which repairs. repartse, n. repid-te (F. reportie, a rephy-frame repartie, to return quickly a thrust or a blow, to replik a smart, ready, and witty reply; a retort. repass, v. ré-pds (re, back or again, and pass: F. repasser), to pass or travel back. P. repes, a repair la repair, n. ré-pds (old F. repost); F. repes, a repair le repair la repair postum, to feod, a meal; food above victure, v. ré-pds (re, back, and poss: F. repasser) to

victuals.

repay, v. rē-pā' (re. back, and poy: F. repayri is
pay back, as money; to refund; to reimbure; is re
compense: repay ing, imp.: repaid; pp. pda'; re
pay able, a. pd.d-bi, that may be repaid; that is the
pay able, a. pd.d-bi, that may be repaid; that is the
refunded: repay ment, n. mēnt, the money repaid
repeal, v. rē-pē' (F. rappeler, to call back—front
re, back, and appello, I call upon, I speak to, is
voke; to make void; to abolish; to abrogate: a to
act of annulling or making void; revocation: repaiding, imp.: repealed', pp. peld': repeal'able, a. day

being repealed or revoked: repeal'ableness, sability of being repealed: repeal'er, n. -èr, gitates the repeal of a law, &c.

r. rē-pēt' [r. repēter, to repeat—from L. re-resume, to renew—from re, again, and

t: It. repetere), to do or utter again, and quote or recite from memory: n. a mark in ch directs a part to be sure: quote or recite from memory: n. a mark in the directs a part to be sung or performed eating, imp.; repeated, pp.; adj. done or sin; frequent: repeater, n. -br, that which pliled to a watch that strikes the hours; it number or figure of a decimal which may d as often as wished: repeatedly, ad. -threle, an instrument for measuring the circle, an instrument for measuring the ent of the angle equired without multiply-wide reading off. gle reading off.

gie reading off.

e-pelf (t. *epeller*, to drive or thrust back back, and pello, I drive: It. *repeller*; Sp. drive back; to repulse; to check the act with force in opposition to force impelling, imp. *add. driving back; resistant: repelling, imp. *sp. *ed. to the check repeller, n. *er, i which repels: repellent, a. *eat, able or repel: n. a medicine which drives back mours: repellency, n. *en.*si, the principle *id.

a. *Fipini (I. repens, creeping—gen. repen-lying flat upon the ground, and emitting the under surface.

repens (F. repensir, to repent—from I. re, to feel sorrow or regret for something done to express regret for something past; to mind; to remember with sorrow; to feel **repensive for something past; to mind; to remember with sorrow; to feel **s applied to God, to will a change in the fis providence: repenting, mp.; add, griev-past; feeling coutrition for sins: n. act of c: repented, pp.; repen'tant, a. *dant, sor-account of past conduct or misdeeds; ex-**showing sorrow for the past: repen'tantly.

account of past conduct or misdeeds; ex-rahowing serrow for the past: repen'tanity, pen'tance, n. -dans, such sorrow for sin as newness of life; sorrow for anything done epen'tingly, ad. -4f. s. v. rê-pê-pl (re, again, and people), to people furmish again, with a stock of inhabitants; g. linp. -pling: n. the act of stocking with wi-repeo pled, pp. -pld. -dans, re-t: L. repercussio, a rebounding-from re, gain, and percussion, to strike or beat: It. one), the act of driving back; a rebound; tion; in music, frequent repetition of the air repercussive, a *klesie, having the lriving back; driven back; causing to rever-

ry, n. répér-tér's (F. répertoire, a repertory; , I find out or discover: Sp. and It. reper-pertory), a place in which things are arranged exty manner, so as to be easily found; a

sa, n. rēpiš-lishiān (F. répétition, repeti-repetitio, a repetition—from re, again, and sk: it. repetitione), the act of repeating; shearsal: repetitional, a. dl. containing : repetitive, a. rē-pēti-liv, containing rep-

chearal; rep-sus onas, a. d., consaming 1 repetitive, a ré-pét-tive, containing rep-opeating. V. ré-pir. (F. repoindre; It. ripugnere, to ting again: re, again, and pine, which seel, two bediscontentied; to murmur: repi tange, to be discontentied; to murmur: repi tange, and brooding over a thing: repined, pp. phase, n. -ndr, one who repines: repi'mingly,

v. re-plas' (re, again, and place : F. replacer) ain in a former position; to put in a new refund; to put: replacing, imp.: replaced, replacement, n. -ment, exchange of places;

v. re-plat (re, again, and plait), to plait or

, v. re-plant' (re, again, and plant: F. re io plant again.

replead, v. rē.plēd (r., again, and plead), to plead again; repleader, n. -ér, a second pleading. replenish, v. rē-plēn-ish (old F. replenish, to replenishin; the replenishing. L. rē. again, and plenus, full), to fill; to stock with numbers or abundance; replenishing; inp.; replenishing. L. rē. again, and plenus, full), to fill; to stock with numbers or abundance; replenishing, inp.; replenished. — er, one who siming, or the state of being replenished. The repletishing or the state of being replenished. replete, a. rē-plēt (L. repletus, filled—from re, again, and plere, to fill; it. repletus, filled—from re, again, and plere, to fill; it. repletus, n. replet; pletion, n. rē-plē-shin, superabundant fulness; plethora; replet tive, a. -tiv, tending to fill or replemish; repletion, n. rē-plē-shin, superabundant fulness; plethora; repletive, a. -tiv, tending to fill or replemish; replety, ad. -ti. replevin—see replevy, replevy, v. rē-plēvi (L. re, again, and F. plevir, to promise, to answer for; F. plevine, warranty; mid. replegiare, to redeem by surety—see pledege, to take back or reclaim, as cattle or goods, upon giving securitation, replevine, as repletive, as a see pledege, to take back or reclaim, as cattle or goods, upon giving securitation, repletive, n. rēplētiva (It. replica, a repetition), a copy replica, n. rēplētiva (It. replica, a repetition), a copy replica, n. rēplētiva (It. replica, a repetition), a copy

n. 4n, in tate, an action to recover possession of goods or cattle wrongfully distrained. replica, n. répélik di (t. replica, a repetition), a copy of an original picture done by the same master, replicate, a répélik kat (f. replicatum, to fold or roll back—from re, back, and plico, I fold), in bot, doubled down, so that the upper part comes in contact with the lower.

down, as a consistency of the lower, and the lower, replication, n. reptit-kât-shûn (L. replicatio, a folding or bending back again—see reply), a response; an answer; in late, the plaintiff's answer to the defendance of the late of th

answer; in sam, and ant's plea, replied, replier, &c.—see reply, replied, replier, &c.—see reply, replier, in soft a door-cheek, the leaf of a door, in bot, a longitudinal division in pod formed by the placenta, as in orudierse; the persistent portion of some pericarps after the valves have

reply, v. rē.plt' (It. replicare; F. répliquer, to reply—from L. replicare, to fold or roll back—from re, back, and pitco, I fold), to make a return in words or in writing to something which has been said or written which is said or written in answer; answer; that which is said or written in answer to answer; that which is said or written in answer to another: replying, imp.: replies, p. p. p. p. t. replies, n. -e, one who replies.

repolata, v. re-pol-tah (re, again, and polish), to pol-

ish again.

repoilah, v. rē-pū'ikh (re, again, and poikh), to poiih again.
repone, v. rē-pū' (L. reponere, to replace, to restore—from re, back or again, and ponere, to put or
place), in Scotch law, to restore to a situation formerly
held: repo ning, imp: reponed; pp. pōnd.
report, v. rē-pū' (L. reportare, to carry or bring
back—from re, back or again, and porto, I carry: It.
riportare: F. rapporter), to bear or bring back, as an
answer; to give an account of; to relate; to make a
statement of facts; to follow the business of a reporter: a. an account or statement circulated; that
which is noised about respecting a thing; common
fame; noise, as of a gun; an official statement of
facts; a statement of proceedings, &c.: reporting,
imp: n. the act of giving an account of anything
orally or in writing; the art or profession of a reported: reported, pp.: reporter, n. dr., one wilement, of courts of law, and of public meetings, &c.,
with a view to publication: report-able, a. d-d), fit to
be reported: to be reported, or to be reported of, to
be well or ill spoken of; to be mentioned with respect
or reproach: to report one's self, to present one's self
before a superior, or at headquarters, for inspection
or orders.

or ordera.

repose, v. rê-pôz' (L. repositum, to place back again

-from re, back or again, and pono, I place; It riposare: F. reposer), to lay or be at rest; to place or rest
in, as confidence; to sleep; to recline; to rely, with
in or ora: n. state of sleep; rest; quiet; rest of mind;
in paint, certain parts in the composition of a pioture which seem to tranquillise its aspect: repo'ang,
imp: reposed', pp. pôzd': repo'al, n. -zd, the act
of reposing or resting; repo'sedly, ad. -zdd. it: repo'sedness, n. -zdd.neb, state of being at rest; repo ser,
n. -zdr, one who reposes: repos'it, v. pôz'it, to lay
up; to lodge, as for safety or preservation: repos'iting, imp: repos'ited, pp: repos'ited, n. repo'-ti-b'
z'n, the act of replacing; the act of laying up in saley;

colo, dol, fol; pare, dud; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, real,

repository, n. rë-pës'i-tër'i (L. repositorium, a cup-board), a place where things are deposited for safety or preservation; a place where articles are kept for sale.

repossess, v. re:poz=zēs' (re, again, and possess), to ossess again: re'possessi'on, n. the act of possessing

repour, v. re-por' (re, again, and pour), to pour again.

repousse, n. 75-pds' (F.), ornamented metal-work formed in relief by striking up the metal from behind until the required forms are roughly produced in relief upon the surface, being afterwards finished by the process of chasing.

process of chasing.

represent.

represent.

check to restrain—from re, again, and

absenders to check to restrain—from re, again, and

absenders to lay hold of. It. represents;

to administer reproof or censure to; to chide; to

repute; to cansure; representing, imp.; repre
head; representing, s. s.t.bl. deserving reproof or

censure; blamable; representingly, ad.-bli: repre
hear isbleness, n. bl.-ks, the quality of being repre
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hear isbleness, n. bl.-ks, the quality of being repre
hear isbleness, n. bl.-ks, the quality of being repre
hear isbleness, n. bl.-ks, the quality or censure

or censure. represent, v. rēp'rē-zēnt' (I. representare, to represent—from re. again, and presentare, to place before: It. rappresentare: F. representer, to show or exhibit by resemblance; to describe; to show by words and actions, as in a play on the stage; to personate; to act the character of another, as in a play; to act as a substitute for; to show by arguments or a statement of facts: representing, impresents: representation, representing, in represented, pp.: representation, n. di-hit, that may be represented; representation, n. di-hit, image; an idea proposed as exhibiting the likeness of something: representation, n. di-hit, the act of describing or showing; a respectful declaration; that which exhibits by resonablance, as a picture or a statue; a plan; a map; a model; performance, as of a play of the stage: represent tative, n. di-fit, one who exhibiting or showing; a respectful declaration; that which exhibits by resonablance, as a picture or a statue; a plan; a map; a model; performance, as of a play on the stage; represent attive, n. di-fit, one who exhibiting the interest of the type of a group; adj. bearing the character of the type of a group; adj. bearing the character of the type of a group; adj. bearing the character of the type of a group; adj. bearing the character of the type of a group; adj. bearing the character of the type of a group; adj. bearing the character of the type of a group; adj. bearing the character of the type of a group; adj. bearing the character of the type of the group; adj. bearing the character of the type of the group; adj. bearing the character of the type of the group; adj. bearing the character of the type of the group; adj. bearing the character of the type of the group; adj. bearing the character of the type of the group; adj. bearing the character of the type of the group; adj. bearing the character of the type of the group; adj. bearing the character of the type of the group; adj. bearing the character of the type of the group; adj. bearing the character of th represent, v. repirezent (L. repræsentare,

is: representativeness, n. nes, the state or quality of being representatives, n. nes, the state or quality of being representatives, n. ness, the state of the presentative of the state of the presentative of the presentative

reprimand, v. rép'ri-mind' (F. réprimander, to reprimand : L. reprimendus, to be curbed or restrained-from re, back, and premo, I press), to administer a severe reproof or rebuke to for a fault; to chide or re-prove; to censure; to admonish: n. severe repro-for censure for a fault: rep'rimand'ing, imp.: rep'ri-mand'ed. pr.

prove, so consuce, so consuce, so consuce for a fault: rep'rimand'ing, imp.: rep'rimand'ed, pp.
reprint, v. rë.print' (re, again, and print), to print a second or new edition: n. rë.print, a second or new edition of a book: reprinting, imp.: reprinted, pp.
reprisad, n. rë.prizad (F. repréadite, retaliation: L. represent or represent, to hold back, to seize), a taking or selzing in return; s seizure from an enemy reprisac retaliation printede (F. reprise, a retaking: L. repressum, to ake or hold back), deductions and parments made annuly out of lands, as rent, charges, annuities, &c.
reproach, v. re.proch (F. reproacher: Sp. reprochar; It. rimprocedare, to reproach, to blame), to pass censure upon in contemptuous terms; to upbraid; to

charge with a fault in severe language; a commingled with contemptions language; awar is proof; shameful condition or treatment; infam; is ject of contempt or scorn; that which is the set of shame: reproaching, imp.: repreach, is proach's: reproach's, n. -dr, one who reproach is proach's proach's. It is proposed to being regentle reproach able, a. -d-bi, capable of being regentle reproach able, a. -d-bi, capable : reproach's blems, n.-de the state of being reproachable: reproach's in the state of being reproachable: reproach's it brings of

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the state of being reproschable: reproach'th, 2.56, containing or expressing reproach; being reproach; upbraiding; settrinous; bast proach'talles, and 3.5 reproach'talles, and 3.5 reproach'talles, and 3.5 reproach'talles, a. 46, without reproach.

**reprobate, a. *reprof-bat (L. reprobatum, to date prove, to condemn: It. reprobate; F. réproation or eject, to reprobate), wholly given up to include to reject, to reprobated, wholly given up to include to virtue or grance; deprayed; abandoned; rejects v. to disapprove with marks of extreme dislike; give up to destruction without hope of parion; La person loss to virtue and religion; reprobation, are probated, pp.: adj. rejected; abandoned; reprobates, m. nos. the state of being reprobation, m. bdf-feits, the act of disalieving with expressions of extreme dislike; in thest, she of being consigned or abandoned to destruction with the proposation of pardon—the opposite of election: reprobation, m. dr., one who holds that partot the human new were created for reprobation.

be 'tioner, n. -ér, one who holds that partof the hims nace were created for reproduction. reproduce, v. -ré-pré-disé (re, again, and produce f. -reproducer; Sp. -reproductir), to form anew in who er in part what has been cut off or lost: reprod-ing, imp.: re produced, pp. -disé; re producer, a -ér, one who or that which reproducers: re produ-tive, a. -discrite, pert. to or used in reproduction ing that which has been lost or destroyed; that which is reproduced. repromulgate, v. rë pro-muligat (re, and pressi gate), to promulgate again. reprod—see reprove.

gate), to promulgate again, reproof. see reprove.
reproof. see reprove.
reprove, v. rē_profe* (F. rē_prouver, to reject, to dis
allow: L. reprobare, to condemn—see reprobate), is reprimand; to chide; to charge with blame or censure, to rebuke; reproving, imp.: reproved; pp. growt reprover, n. -vēr, one who reproves: reprovable, deserving censure; blamable: reprovably, nd. -bit: reprovingly, nd. -bit: reproving

a second time.

reptant, a répident (L. reptans, creeping, crawling).

n bot, creeping and rooting; reptation, n. répédsitén, in 20.1, the act of creeping or crawling.

reptile, n. répéd (F. reptile; Sp. reptil, a reptileptilis, a reptile-from reptare, to creep along to

crawli), an animal that creeps on its belly, or nove

slong by means of short legs, as smakes, liants, set;

a grovelling mean creature; adj. moving at the

belly, or by means of small feet or legs; reptilis, n

rép. till-tal, the systematic name for the cole-bloods

cretebrate animals that breathe air but imperieur;

reptilian, a. -t-dn, belonging to the reptiles or

reptilian, a. -t-dn, belonging to the reptiles or reptilia

republic, n. re-publick (L. respublica; It. republica republic, h. re-published it. respitioned it. it republished a republic -from res, a thing, and published blooging to the people: k. rejusblique, a state or comity in which the supreme power is vested in rulent seed periodically by the people; a commonwealth republican, a. 4. kdn. pert. to a republic; consensation reinciples of a republic: n one who favours or pro-he government of a republic: republication fam, a republican form of government, or the pho-ciples on which it is founded: republic of interna-term applied to the whole body of literary and beared

republication, n. re-publik-katshim (re, again, and publication), a new publication of something before nublished

published.

republish. v. re-relibited (re. again, and publish) to
publish a new edition of a work: republishing, ina:
republished, pp. dield.

repudlated, pp. dield.

repudlated, pp. dield.

repudlated, v. relyedded (il. repuddatum, to republished, v. relyeddatum, a divorce: il. repudlater: F. repudlater), to disclaim; to discavou; to
discard; to divorce; to refuse to pay or acknowledge
any longer, as a debt: reput diading, imp. reput disclaim; to repuddate;

reput diable, a. -d. b), that may be rejected, di or pre-

Put away: repu'dia bion, n. dishiin, dis-rejection; divorce.

a re-pug-nant (L. repugnans, fighting

Fit away: "The diamon, n. d'Aben, dispection; divorce.

a. re-prépriedre (L. repugnans, fighting Fraing-gen. repugnantis—from re, against, s. I. fight: It. repugnantis—frequence, n. refus, also repugnancy, n. opposition of mind; struggle of passions; in consistency; averain; dishline ck; relationst the repugnance, n. refus, also repugnancy, n. special particle, v. re-public, a. v. re-public, a. denial-from re, back, and pello, I. a. repulse; odd; fr. repulse; repulse; n. ser, one who re-repulse; repulse; n. ser, one who re-repulse; repulse; n. ser, one who re-repulse; repulse; n. ser, one who re-results repulse; repulse; n. ser, one who re-results repulse; repulse; n. ser, one who re-results repulse; repulse; n. ser, one who reserve the public repulse; repulse firm, a. refulled, that cannot be dir repulse feas, a. refulse; the continue for repulse; cold; structure for the repulse; cold; structure for the repulse; cold; structure for r

thase, v. ré-périchés (re. again, and purchase), mak: m. the act of buying again what has been

by back; h. the act of buying again what has been the state of the sta

requiem, n. relivation (L. requiem, rest, repose, as room labour, suffering, or care: F. requiem: It. requie), grand musical composition performed in the R. Cath. In honour of a deceased person, so called from requiem; the first of the Latin words of the lymn; a manical mass for the repose of the soul of the dead, requiem, n. relivious (F. requim, a corruption of requiems, a hymn or mass for the dead), the white shark so called by the French sallors from the danger to life from them if falling by accident into the water of the

malled by the French sallors from the danger to life from them if falling by accident into the water of the sease where they abound.

require, v. ré-keur (I. requirere, to want, to re-guire—from re, back or again, and guære, I seek: F. weaserer, to sak, as of right or by authority; to de-zensad; to call for; to make necessary; to need: re-quiring, imp; required; pp, -keurd: requirer, n. -rer, one who requires: requirable, a. -rd-bi, capable of being required: requirement, n. méni, demand; claim; in the plu, things for the supply of needs;

claim; in the plu, things for the supply of needs; necessries.

Requisite, a. rik-wi-xit [I. requisitus, needed, being requisite—from re, back or again, and quero, I seek: R. and Sp. requisito, requisite), necessary; needful; mesmial: a. something required by the nature of things, or by circumstances; a want; a need: requisitions, a. 4t. requisitions, a reduction requise, viewed, a return for treatment, either good or evil; to repay; to recompense; to avenge: requifing; imp: requised, pp: requised, pp

re-resolve, v. reini-cov (re, again, and resolve), to resolve a second time.

reroward, n. reivestord (from rear, and ward), the part of an army which marches in the rear.

resail, v. rê-da! (re, again, and soil), to sail back.

resaile, n. rê-de! (re, again, and soil), to sail back.

resaile, v. rê-da! (re, again, and soil), to sailute or greet anew.

rescind, v. rê-sind (L. recindere, to abolish, to rescind—from re, back or again, and scindere, to cut, to
split: It. rescindere: F. rescindere, to abolish, to rescind void; to revoke; to repeal: rescind ing, imp.:

rescission, n. rê-sizh-in (L. recissum, to abolish: It.

rescission, n. rê-sizh-in (L. recissum, to abolish: labelish: la

or annulus; rescussors, a re-sis-er-site rescusors, having power to rescribd.
rescribe, v. ré-skrtb' (L. rescribere, to write in reply to—from re, again, and scribe, I write), to write back; to write over again: rescribing, imp.: rescribed, pp. akribd

to write over again: reserving, imp.: reserring, reserved.

rescript, n. réskript (L. rescriptum, to answer in reply to—from re, açain, and scriptum, to write), an answer in writing; the answer of a pope or an emperor answer has the force of law; as any the reserved of the control of the co

er, one wao rescues.

research, n. re-serch' (re, again, and search: F. recherche, inquiry, search), a laborious or continued
search after facts or principles; investigation; ex-

amination. resear, v. re-set (re, again, and seat), to seat anew. resection, n. re-set-k-k-h-m (rr, again, and section), the act of cutting or paring off; the surgical operation for the removal of a bone.
reseat, v. re-set (re, again, and seek), to seak again, reseata, v. re-set-k-(re, again, and setze), to set a second time. reseatants.

second time: researure, n. ré-sezhicor, the act or sua-ing again.
resell, v. ré-self (re, again, and sell), to sell again what has been bought or sold.
resemble, v. rè-semile (i. re, again, and simulare, to make like-from similé. like: F. sembler, to seem; racsembler, to resemble), to be like; to possess similar external form or structure; to possess like or similar qualities: resembling, inp.: resembled, pp. bld: re-semblance, n. bld:n, likeness; state of having similar external form or structure; image; similarity: resend, v. ré-sènd (re, again, and send), to send again.

resend, v. rê-zênd' (re, again, and send), to send again.
resent, v. rê-zên' (F. ressentir; It. risentire, to resent resent, re, again, and sentire, to feel), to take ill; to consider as an injury or an affront; to be somewhat provoked at: resent'ing, inp.: resent'ed, pp.; resent'ed, p

reservoir, n. reziervarator (F. reservoir, a reservoir from L. re, again, and servo, l keep or preserve).

place where water is collected and stored for use; a

place where water is consciou and status as as a plain in mill-pond; a basin.

reset, v. rē-sēt' (re, again, and set), to set again; in Scotch law, to receive stolen goods: n. the offence of receiving and keeping stolen goods: reset'ter, n. -ēr, one who receives stolen goods.

resettle, v. rē-sēt'! (re, again, and settle), to settle again: reset'tiement, n. a second or new settlement.

reshape, v. rē-shāp' (re, again, and shape), to shape

reanape, v. re-shap (re, again, and ship), to shape again.
reship, v. re-ship' (re, again, and ship), to ship a second time; to ship again what has been imported:
reship ment, n. goods reloaded and sent back again.
reade, v. re-su'l (i. residere, to remain, to abidefrom re, again, and sedeo, I sit: it. risedere: R. residcr), to continue in a piace as an inhabitant; to abide;
to live; to dwell: residing, imp. resided, pp.; resider, n. -der, one who resides in a particular place;
resident, a resi-tent, dwelling or abiding in a place;
a. one who resides or dwells in a place; in inhabitant; a public minister residing at a foreign court:
residence, n. -dens, place where one resides; home;
an abode; also residency, n. -den-si, an abode; the
official dwelling of a government officer in India:
residential, a. -denshal, having actual possession;
constituted or connected with residence: residentiary, a. -sher-t, residential: n. one who keeps a certain residence.

omicial dwelling of a government of meer in links, a. din-shdi, having actual possession; constituted or connected with residence; residential; a. din-shdi, residential; n. one who keeps a certain residence.

Liary, a. -shêr-t, residential; n. one who keeps a certain residence.

R. -sher-t, residential; n. one who keeps a certain residence.

R. -sher-t, residential; n. one who keeps a certain residence and the state of the residuo. R. residuo, that which remains after the greater part has been taken or separated; the rest; the romandner; the remainder of an estate after payment of debts and legacies: residual, a. residual; n. -din-titled fremaining after the greater part has been taken; residuary, a. -dr-t, that takes the residue or remainder of an estate after paying debts and legacies; entitled to the residue, as a residuary legatee; residuant, a. -dm, the residue, as a residuary legatee; residuant, a. -dm, the residue, as a residuary legatee; residuant, a. -dm, the residue, as a residuary legatee; residuant, a. -dm, the residue, the remainder; plu residua, a. -dm, the residue, the residuant resign, v. réstin (r. eagann, to resign-from re, back, and signare, to mark, to sign: it. risegnare; F. resigner), to give up, as a claim or an office; to yield into the hands of another; to submit without resistance or murmuring; to submit; to quit; to forsake: resigning, imp.; resigned, pp. -sidd; adj. calmly submitting to the will of God; submission; patience, resile, v. result (I. resign, the act of springs), to start back; to recede; resilfing, imp.; resilge, to leap or spring back-from re, back, and salio, I leap or spring back-from re, back, and salio, I leap or spring back-from re, back, and salio, I leap or spring back-from re, back, and salio, I leap or spring back; resilient, a. résiliént, leaping or starting back; resine, a substance which exudes from many trees, specially from firs and pines usually of a yellowish or amber colour, and more or less transparent; the commonest resin, forming the remains of the s

from re, back or again, and sisto, I stand: It. resister: F. resister), to act in opposition to; to strive or act against; to withstand; to make opposition: n. a sort of paste or mixture to preserve portions of white colour in print-dyelng; resisting, imp.; resist ed, pp. resister, n. er, one who resists; resistible, a.-bbl, that may be resisted: resistibly, ad.-bbl; resistible; has, a.-bbl, chally of being resistible; resist ance, n.-das, opposition; hindrance; the powers by which motion in a body is diminished or destroyed: resistiant, a.-dat, making resistance; n. one who or that which resists; resistiess, a.-les, that cannot be effectually opposed

or resisted: resistlessly, ad. 4i; resistlessnes, a -nēs, the state of being resistless. resoluble. a. rēs-6-4@-6-1 (re, back or again, and seible: F. rēsoluble, resoluble), that may be melted or

resoluble, a. resol-dobb of (re, back or again, and subble: F. resoluble, resolvable), that may be melted or dissolved.

resolute, a. resol-dolf (it. risoluto): F. risolus Sp. resoluto, resolute, bold: L. re, back, and soluten, it loose), determined; decided; characterised by finness and constancy in pursuing a purpose; undansited; resoluteness, n. -nes, the quality of being resolute in a fixed purpose; unshaken firmness; resolution, a. doshim, fixed determination; steadiness or inclease of purpose; constancy; firmness; resolution, a. doshim, fixed determination; steadiness or inclease of purpose; constancy; firmness; the process of separating the component parts of bodies; analysis; a formal proposition brought before a public body in cornel proposition brought before a public body in cornel of the dispersion or disappeared to the composition of the dispersion or disappeared to the composition brought before a public body in cornel of the composition brought before a public body in cornel of the composition of the dispersion of disappeared to the composition of the composition o

cases sen to; to have recourse; to frequent: n so resorting; a place much frequented; concours; hound, as in the phrase last resort resort in, mresorted, pp. resorter, n. -tr, one who resorts is resort, final tribunal; that from which there is appeal. resound, v. re-solund' (re, again, and sound), tos

again

resound, v. rê-sôtend' (re, again, and sound, usuma again.

resound, v. rê-sôtend' (It. resonare, to resound—fuere, back, and sonare, to sound: It. risonare: R. resonare, to send back sound; to re-echo; to praise to sprach the face of the voice or an instrument to sprach the face of the voice or an instrument and echo: resound'ing, imp.: n. the act of sounds back: resound ed. pp.

resource, n. rê-sôr's (F. ressource, resource: L. ragain, and surgere, to rise—see source), any person or object which may be resorted to for aid, again, and surgere, to rise—see source), any person or object which may be resorted to for aid, again, and save, estudied a -lês, destitute of resources.

resouv, v. rê-sô' (re, again, and soue), to sow ance, respect, v. rê-sô' (r. again, and speciare, to look lack, respect—from re, back or again, and specia, llocks view or consider with some degree of revereed; settem for worth or superiority; to have relations

esteem for worth or superiority; to have relati n. that estimation or honour in which men be n. that estimation or honour in which men held worth or good qualities of others; deference; pararegard; undue bias; in Scrip., goodwill or have respects, n. plu. spekts; deference; paracomplimentary regards; respecting, map; respected, pp.; respect age, a. d.s., having no respect; without regard; spect able, a. d.bl. deserving respect; withy esteem and honour; moderately excellent; not maderially; respect ablity; respect ablity; ablitit, the qualities in character which deserve command respect; respect full, a. foli, marked outward civility; deferential; courteous; civil; spectfully, ad. dir respect fulles, n. n. set, the ity of being respectful; respective, a, rd-spektin, have a person or thing; not absolute; be-as respective abodes: respectively, songs to each; particularly: respect-tives, with relation or regard to; re-set of, prep. in relation to; with re-

spir (L. respirare, to respire—from and spiro, I breathe: it. rispirare; teathe out; to drawain into the lungs a; to rest; respiring, imp.: respired; lable; ard-0.6, it for breathing or of animal life; respirableness, n. -0.6 billity, n. -0.6 b

fit (old F. respit, respite: It. rispitto, from L. respectus, regard, considerator breathing; pause; interval; temms of the execution of a capital sensal; a reprieve: v. to suspend; to deb relieve by an interval of rest: resistence.

M (re, again, and split), to split or

pNW (re, again, and spitt), to split or the possible of the po

in: It. restare, to leave an overplus, ins, or may remain, after theseparation slus; residue; others; a surplus fund by a bank or a public company in se the dividends, should the profits by par fall below the amount required usual dividend to the shareholders: R. en reste, in arrearl, in Sotch law,

itini (L. restans; F. restant, remain-mining, as foot-stalks after the fructi-a off.

restate, v. re-siat' (re, again, and state), to state

anew. restaurant, n. rēsitō-rāng (F. restaurant), an eating-house; a place for the sale of refreahments: restaura-teur, n. rēs-tō-rā-tēr, a eating-house keeper; oue who keepe a place for the sale of refreahments. restem, v. rē-stēm (re, back, and stem), to force back against the current.

against the current. restiff, a. restiff, a. restiff, a. restiff, a. restiff, a. restiff, a. restiffness, n. -nes, for restivenees—see restive. restiffness, n. -nes, for restiverne (L. restig, a cord, and forma, shape), like a cord; rope-shaped. restipulate, v. restipulate, -v. restipulate, -v. restipulate, and stipulate),

to stipulate anew: re'stipula tion, n. a new or second stipulation.

restitution, n. rēsiti-fūlshān (F. restitution; Sp. res-fitucion, restitution—from L. restitutio, a restoration—from re, back, and status, l put or place), the act of making good any loss, damage, or injury; the restora-tion of something lost or taken away; amends; re-paration.

paration. restive, a rēs'tie (It. restio, drawing back, restive; F. restif, stubborn: L. restare, to stand still), resties and unwilling to stir, or only moving backwards, as a horse; obstinate in refusing to move forward; impairent under restraint or opposition; uneasy: restively, ad. -ti: restiveness, n. -nēs, obstinacy or unwillingness to move forward; obstinate unwillingness or impatience—sometimes spelt restiff: resty, a. resti.

restore, v. rë-stor (L. restaurare, to make to stand-again, to restore—from re, again, and sto, I stand: It. ristaurare: F. restaurer), to replace; to give or bring-back that which has been lost or unjustly taken away; again, to restore—from re, again, and sto, I stand: Instantarie: F. restaurer, to replace; to give or bring back that which has been lost or unjustly taken away; to bring back to its former state; to rebuild; to renew: restoring, imp.: restored, pp. re-stord: restorable, a. ra-bl, capable of being brought to a former condition: restorableness, n. rest, the quality or state of being restorable; restoration, n. rest-or-dis-shin, the act of restoring or replacing; renewal; recovery; in Eng. hist, the re-stablishing of the momarchy under Charles II., 1660: res' tora 'tionist, n. shin-ist, one who believes in a final restoration of all to the favour of God, and that there is only a temporary future punishment; a universalist: restorative, a. re-stor-driv, having power to restore or renew, as health and vigour: n. a medicine efficacious in rectore; n. -r. ro, on who restores a stively, ad. -H: restore; n. -r. ro, on who restores a stively, ad. -H: restore; n. -r. ro, on who restores a stively, ad. -H: restore; n. -r. ro, on who restores a stively; ad. -H: restrain-from re, back, and stringen; I draw tight: It, restrainer; r. restrain' Cl. restrainer, to hold back; to blind fast; to curb; to repress; to limit; to abridge; restraining, imp.: restraines, p. restrain-driv; restraining, imp.: restraines, p. restrain-med, in-straining, imp.: restraining; restraining, abridgment of liberty; restriction; hindrance of will; restrained, to strengthen, to strengthen, the act of restraining; restraining abridgment of liberty; restriction; hindrance of will; restrained, to strengthen, to strengthen, to strengthen, to strengthen, to strengthen, to strengthen, to strengthen anew.

restrict, v. re-strike (L. restrictum, to confine, to restrict-dry, in that which restricts restricting, imp.: restrictive, iminitation; that which restriction, n. re-strengthen, imposing restrained; restrictive, r

resulting v. re'sub-len' (re, again, and sub-lime), to sub-lime again.
resulting v. re'sub-lim' (re, again, and sub-lime), to sub-lime again.
result, v. re-sult' (L. resultare, to spring or leap back-from re, back, and solio, I leap: L. resultare: F. resultare: to origin, as a consequence, from facts, arguments, thought, &c.; to spring; to arise to originate; to issue; to ensue: n. that which proceeds from a given state of facts, &c.; consequence; inference; decision; issue: result ing, imp: result-ed, pp: result and, in. origin in dyn. a force which results from composition from different directions on the same point: adj. that arises from combination result less, a. the, without result.

resume, n. ra-ra-ra (F. resume, a summary), a summing up; a condensed statement; a recapitula-

non.

resume, v. re-sum' (L. resumere, to resume—from e. again, and sumo, I take: F. resumer: Sp. resumir), to take back that which has been given or taken

resupinate, a re-su-pi-nut (L resupination, to bend or turn back—from re, back or again, and supino, I bend backwards), in bot., so turned or twisted that the parts naturally the undermost become the uppermost, and vice vered: resupine, a resupine, lying on the

resupply, v. re'sup-plt' (re, again, and supply), to

from a state of apparent death; resul'citative, a. -tôfiv. revivirying.
ret, v. rêt (Ger. rosten; Dut. rotten, to rot, to putrefy), to destroy by rotting: to ret flax, to steep it
in water in order to separate the fibre by inciplent
rotting; retting, imp. retted, pp. ret'erry, n.
-têr-t. a place or factory for preparing flax.
retail, v. -tê-tât' (F. retait, a sired or small plece
cut from a thing—from L. re, again, and F. tatller, to
cut), to sell in small quantities; to sell at secondhand, in small quantities opposite of wholesade; retailing, imp: retailed, pp. -tâtd'i, retail'en, n. -ér,
one who retails: retail'ment, n. -mênt, the act of retailing. tailin

one who retails: retailment, n. ment, the act of to retailing, retain, v. rê-tân' (L. retinere, to keep back, to restrain—from re, back, and teneo, I hold: It. ritenere: F. retenir), to hold or keep in possession; to keep; to keep back; to hold from escape; to keep in pay; to employ by a fee paid: retain'ing, imp.: retained, pp. -tând: retain'en, n. -t; an attendant; a servant; a hanger-on; a retaining fee to counsel: retain'able, a. -do.b. quable of being retained: retain'able, a. -do.b. quable of being retained: retain'able, a wall built to support a body of earth.
retails, v. +d-tât' (r. again, and take), to take again; to recapture.
retailate, v. rê-tât' (a. re, back, and F. talton, a pain or requited equal to the harm done; retailound; requited or said back with the like: L. re, back, and take, suchlike), to return by giving like for like, in all sense; to requite or pay back with the like; retail-iating, imp: retail lated, pp. retail is tion, n. -d-shire, the return of like for like; retrail-iative, a. -d-ter-is, returning like for

like.

retard, v. rē-tārd (L. retardare, to impede, to retard—from re, back or again, and tardare, to make
alow; tardus, slow: It. rituadare: F. retarder), to
impede; to hinder; to render slower: retarding,
imp: retarded, pp: retarder, h. -dr, he or that
which retards: retardinent, n. -mēnt, also retards
about, n. rētard dish, h. he act of lessening the velointerval between the mance; retard of the tide, the
interval between the nancer; retard of the tide itself: interval between the transit of the moon is when a tide originates and the appearance of the itself: retardation of mean solar time, the change of the mean sun's right ascension in a sidereal day, by which he appears to hang back, as it were, in his diurnal revolution.

retch, v. rech (It. recers, to vomit: AS, hroscan, to

retch: Norm. renkja, to hawk, to spit: Duf. midda to cough), to make an effort to venit; to strain a heave at the stomach; retch'ing, imp. retchel, if recht.

recht. rete, n. rétê (L. rete, a net, a snare), a net percetous, a. rê-tê shûs, resembling netwers (R. r. rétê-tê), a small net: rete mirable, mirable a wonderful net), in onat, an arragement of vessels at the base of the brain of quadrosis mucosum, mak-bê-sûm (L. a mucous net), in ons soft under layer of the epidermis or sarishin, segives the colour to the skin.

reteni, v. rê-têt (re, again, and tell), to tell spin reteniton, n. rê-tên-tên (L. retenito, a bin back—from re, buck, and teneo, I hold: It ritesis F. rétenition), the act or power of retaining and

back—from re, back, and tence, I hold: It ritesus-F. relention), the act or power of retaining at 10° memory; the undue withholding of some stead discharge; restraint; retentitive, a. fit, a wing yor to retain: retentitively, ad. fit; retentivenes, a se-the quality of being retentive. retepora, n. plu. relicipative (I. rete, a net, al-porus, a pore), in good, a genus of fossil hypoxi-compound molluses, which have their cell-just a

ranged in net-like order: retepore, n. retepore

of the Peterson.

retiary, n. re'sht-er't (L. retiarius, one who this
by using a net—from rete, a net), one of he clast
spiders which spin webs to catch their prey: adjuslike: retiaria, n. plu, re'sht-d-ri-e, the systems
name for the class.

name for the class.

reticence, n. rétit-sèns, also reticency, n. dit.

reticens, keeping silence—from re, back or again ut
tacco. I am silent: F. réticence; It. réticena, consiment), the state of observing continued silence; silentes the silence; reticent, a. scht, silent; se cealment by silence: reticent, a. -seut, silent; a served; taciturn.

cealment by silence: reticent, a. sent, silent; reserved; taciturn.
reticule, n. reti-kül (L. reticulum, a small net-bra
reticule, n. reti-kül (L. reticulum, a small net-bra
rete, a net: F. reticule, a. net, a lady's work-bag; a smal
bag for carrying in the hand; in a telescope, a netwo's
of live spiders' threads, or of wires crossing each eler
at right angles, and dividing the field of view hots
series of small equal squares: reticular, a. retinaculum, a. reticular, a. retinaculum, a. reticular, a. reticulum, a. reticular, a. reticular, a. reticulum, a. reticular, a. r

mation of the retina.

retinaculum, n. retitandkia lüm (L. retinaculum, holdrast, a band—from retinere, to keep back, in let, the viseld matter by which the pollen-masse in orchids, &c., adhere to a prolongation of the ariber retinasphalt, n. retifands-fall' (Gr. rhetina, resi, adaptaltos, bitumen), a mineral resin found in the est strata; retinite.

asphaltos, bitumen), a mineral resin found in the oas strata; retinite.

retinervis, a reti-nervis (L. rete, a net, and arrea, a nerve), in bot, having reticulated veins; also retive nius, a retender of the mineral resins, occurring in brown call separation of the mineral resins, occurring in brown call separations and the separation of the mineral resins, occurring in brown call separations of the mineral resins, occurring in brown call separations of the mineral resins, occurring in brown call separations of the mineral resins, occurring in brown call separations of the mineral resins, occurring in brown call separations of the mineral resins, and supply the separation of the control of the separation of the superior; reteines, a train of retainers: L. retion, i retain), the attendants of a person of distinction, include on a journey; a train of persons.

retire, v. ré-tir (E. retirer, to draw back: It term to draw, to pull: Goth tairan, to tear, in the sesse of any violent action), to depart; to withdraw; to draw, to pull: Goth tairan, to tear, in the sesse of any violent action), to depart; to withdraw; as from company; to withdraw from business or significant of the mineral return of the sesse of any violent action), to depart; to withdraw; as from company; to withdraw from business or significant in the sesse of any violent action, as a bill of exchange; retired, ad, sector of the sessence of

the state of being at a withdrawing from active life or active life or active life or active life or active life, seclusion; which list, a list of officers retired from wrise: retiring pension or allowance, a mainty granted to a person on his withdraw reserved.

maily granted to a person on his with-side or service.

We will, which see,

We it is an argument, an accusation, or an make a sever reply: n. (F. retorie), the rrument, censure, or incivility; a severe shaped chemical vesse having a long from or fire-clay cylinder in a grawork eith coal to be converted into gas; a dis-tus: retort ing, imp.; m. the act of throw-eway of censure or incivility: retort ed, way of censure or incivility : retort'ed,

, a. -fv, containing retort. re-tuch' (re, again, and touch: F. reprove, as a painting, by new touches; work of art a second time in order to l part, or to add portions for its general a. in paint, and sculp., the fluishing ight applications of the master's hands,

d-trus (re, back or again, and truce: F. p back by the same path or course; to baced outline of a drawing: retracting, d, pp. re-trust.

d, pp. re-trads*.
d. retrads*.
d. retrads*.
or again, and reactum, to draw: F. re-tracture, to recall, as something said or take back; to withdraw; to unsay; to teting, inp: retracted, ed, pp. adj. in kwards: retractable or-tible, a re-trads*.
that may be withdrawn or recalled; . that may be windrawn or recalled; . shin, also retractation, in .retractidation of change of opinion; retractile, a. retracticid, that may be retractive, a. -tie, withdrawing; taking which withdraws or takes from retrac-

m, v. re'trans-fawrm' (re, back or again, m), to transform anew; to change back

1, v. re'trans-lat' (re, again, and trans-late anew. 1. re-traks-it (L. retraxit, he has with-m, the withdrawing or open renunciation surt by the plaintiff. 1. re-trad' (re, again, and tread), to tread

ritite" (F. retraite, retreat—from L. re-rithdraw), to withdraw for safety or seclu-re from any position or place; in mit., ce an enemy: n. retirement; seclusion; ty or privacy; the retiring of an army say, or from an advanced position: rem.: adj. moving in retreat; going back:

v. rë-trënsh' (re. back or again, and rasacher, to cut off), to pare away; to renaller; to abridge; to diminish expenses; imp.; retrenched, pp. -treashf: re-, h. -mēnt, the act of lopping off or renoundary; a lessening; diminution, a, h. rēf-ri-būt-shūn (F. rēf-ri-būt-shī, petribution; Sp. retribution-from L. retribution; to give ore—from re. back, and tribuere, to give ore—from re. back, and tribuere to give audital; retalization; reward or punish-

ore—from re, oack, and tribuer, to give equital; retaliation; reward or punishe to the action; the rewards or punishe to the action; the rewards or punishmal pudement: retributive, n. 4th bid-makes retribution; retributive, n. 4th punishing according to action; repaying; tory, n. 4th 4th retributively, ad. 4th.; retributively, ad. 4th.; retributively, of the gain—gain, and F. trouser, to find; Ger. treffen,

omer, to find), to recover; to regain; to om loss or injury to a former good state; imp: retrieved, pp. ret. retw.' retriever, he retrieves; a kind of sporting-dog: red. bi, that may be recovered or regained; ad. bit: retriev ableness, n. bi.nes, the n. -our: retrieval, n. -our.es, the gretrievale: retrieval, n. -our. also ren. -ment, act of retrieving.

retrieving: retrieving.

retro, reitro or reitro (L.), a prefix, signifying "backward," "back."
retroact, v. reitro-dkt' (L. retro, back, and actus, done or acted: F. retroactif, acting on the past, to act backward: to act on something past or preceding: refraction on something past or preceding: refractive, a. -dk-tiw, affecting what is next; retrospective, a. -dk-tiw, affecting what is next; retrospective.

past or preceding: re troac tive, a. -dk-tte, affecting what is past; retrospective.
retrocede, v. réirō-sed' (il. retrocedere, to retro-cede: F. rétrocéder, il. law, to make over again—from L. retro, back, and cedere, to go or move), to go back; to oede or grant back: re troce ding, imp.: re troce ded, pp.: re troce ded, pp.: re troce ded, no one part of the body to another, cases which move from one part of the body to another, as conf.

retrocession, n. reitro-seshiun (L. retro, back, and cessus, gone or moved: F. retrocession), the act of re-troceding; a moving backwards.

retroduction, n-eith-disk-shin (L. retro, back, and ductum, to lead), a leading or bringing back.
retrodex, a. n-eith-fields (L. retro, backward, and sleet), I bend; sleets, bent), bent backwards; in bot, but this war and the.

flecto, I bend; flemis, bent), bent backwards; in bot, bent this way and that, retrofract's, a re'tro', freiks', also ret'rofract'ed, a. (t, retro, backward, and fructus, broken), in bot, bent backwards, and appearing as if broken, retrograde, a. re'tro', pradd (L. retrogradi, to rotro-grade—from retro, backward, and gradus, a step: It, retrograde—from retro, backward, and gradus, a step: it, retrograde I. retrograde, going or moving backward; rerograms. B. rerograms, going or moving necessaring apparently moving from east to wear, as a planet; declining from a better to a worse state; in bot, applied to hairs when they are bent back or down; v. to go or moving the period of the moving backward.

pp.: re trograda tion, n. -ddishin, the act of going or newing backward. n. retro-gression, n. retro-greshin (L. retrogressus, gone back or backward.—from retro, backward, and gressus, a stepping—see retrograde), the act of going backward: re trogres sive, a. grés-sit, moving backward; re trogres sive, a. grés-sit, moving backward; declining from a better to a worse state: retrogres sively, ad. -th. retro-mingent, a. ret-fro-minjent (l. retro, backward; and mingens, discharging urine), discharging the urine backward: n. an animal that discharges its urine backward: n. an animal that discharges its urine backward: re-tromingent, n. retropulsive, a. retro-paties (l. retro-backward; n. retropulsive, a. retro-paties). L. retro-backward, and pulsum, to drive), driving back; repelling. retrorae six, and versus, turned), turned backwards: retrorae sy, ad. L. retro-backward, and backward, and servine, to look backward at —from retro, backwards, and versus, turned, turned backwards: retrorae sy, ad. retro-backward, and spection, to look backward at —from retro, backward, and spection, to look backward at —from retro, backward, and spection, to look backward at —from retro, backward, and spection, to look backward on the past; retropective, p. poktin, having reference to what is least, retroprectively.

the act of faculty of footing cack of things past: re-trospective, having reference to what is past: re-trospectively, ad. -ft. re-trovert, v. ré-fro-éré' (L. re-fro, backwards, and vertere, to turn), to turn back: re-trovert'ing, inpo-re-troverted, pp.: adj. turned back: re-trovert'enon, n. -shim (L. versus, turned), a turning or falling back-ward ward.

ward.
rettery, retting—see ret.
rettery, retting—see ret.
rettern, v. rê-têrn' [F. retourner, to return—from L.
re, again, and F. tourner, to trum; it. ritornare, to
return or go back: re, again, and turn), to come or go
back to the same place; to go back to the same state;
to revert; to retort; to come again; to bring or send
back: to give back: to renly or make answer; to to revert; to retort; to come again; to bring or send back; to give back; to reply or make answer; to restore; to render: n. the act of coming or going back to the same place; the act of coming back to a former state or condition; repayment; profit; requital; an official report: returning, imp.; returned, pp. reterned; returner, n. er, one who returns: returnable, a. 40t, that may be restored; legally to be returned, given, or rendered; returns, to the condition of the conditio legally to be returned, given, or rendered: returns, n. plu. retérms, statistics in a tabulated form issued by Government for general information: profits or receipts in business; the figures or state of the poll accepts in business; the figures or state of the poll accepts from a post-station: return-days, in a court of lene, certain days on which writs are returnable, and on which defendants must appear in court: return-ticket, a ticket for a railway-journey and back, usually at a reduced rate; also a ticket for a journey by a coach or steamboat and back: returning-officer, the presiding officer at an election who returns the persons duly elected.

reture, a ré-fil (L. returus, blunted—from re, back, and tundere, to beat: It. reture: F. rétus), in bot, having the extremity broad blunt, and slightly depressed; appearing as if bitten off at the end.

reunite, v. ré-in-it' (re, again, and unite), to join after separation; to become united again: re-uniting, imp.; re-united, pp.; adj. reconciled: reunion, n. ri-aniyan (F. réunion, return to a state of union after separation or discord: Sp. reunion, cohesion of parts after separation, as the lips of a wound; an assembly of familiar friends or associates. reurge, v. rè-cr/ (re, again, and urge), to urge again.

reargs, v. re-cri (r. again, and strip) to singer again.

resists, n. rés-rit (Reuss, an Austrian mineralogist), a hydrous sulphate of soda and magnesia, occurring in white, flas, its-aided crystals.

resists, v. ré-rélk-sin-di (r., again, and voccin-di), to vaccinate, v. ré-rélk-sin-di (r., again, and voccin-dire, to uncover-from reback, and selo. I cover or vell: It. ricelare: F. récller), to uncover; to lay bare or open; to make known som-thing before concaled: revealing, inno: revesaled, pp. ré-rélk-sin-di, disclosed; made known; revealing, n. -fro-sin-disclosed; made known; revealing, n. -fro-sin-disclosed; better venalishes, n.

others what was formerly unknown to them; the communication of truth by God to men; the Apocalyses.

reveals, n. plu. re-vels' (L. revellere, to pull or tear out-from re. back, and vello, I pluck or pull), the vertical sides of the aporture for a window-frame, a door-frame, &c.; also spoit revels', n. plu. vells'.

reveille, n. ra-vell's (R. reveller, to awake), in mil., the beat of drums or sound of trumpet at daybreak, after which the sentired on ot challenge—pronounced in U. States service revals'.

revel, n. revel's (Swiss, ribbela, to make a disturbance: Brot. ribbi, to revel: prov. F. revel, noise, disturbance: Brot. ribbi, to revel: prov. F. revel, noise, disturbance: Brot. ribbi, to revel: prov. F. revel, noise, disturbance: Brot. ribbi, to revel: prov. F. revel, noise, disturbance: Brot. ribbi, to revel: prov. F. revel, noise, disturbance: Brot. ribbi, to revel: prov. F. revel, noise, disturbance: Brot. ribbi, to revel: prov. F. revel, noise, disturbance: Brot. ribbi, to revel: prov. F. revel, noise, disturbance: Brot. ribbi, to revel: prov. F. revel, no less with loose and noisy forment under the feeling of unbounded freedoment; revelled, pp. -bbi. reveller, n. di-dr. one who revels: rev'elly, n. rt, loose and noisy feativity; playful joility: revel-rout, n. rold, a mob or rabble engaged in tumultuous festivity.

revenge, n. rd-vdn' (F. revenche, requital, revenge; old F. rderner, to revenge: T. re, back or again, and vindicare, to make a claim upon), a malicious or apiteful infliction of injury in return for an injury; the passion for retailation excited by an injury or an afront: v. to inflict pain or injury milciously in return front: v. to inflict pain or injury milciously in return front: v. to inflict pain or injury milciously in return front: v. to inflict pain or injury milciously in return front: v. to inflict pain or injury milciously in return front: v. to inflict pain or injury milciously in return front: v. to inflict pain or injury milciously in return front: v. to inflict pain or injury

ciseman.

reverberate, v. rê.vêr'bêr-dî (L. reverberatum, to beat. cast, or drive back—from re, back or again, and verbero. Is trike or beat: it. reverberare: F. reverberer), to return or send back, as a sound; to echo; to drive from side to side; to be repelled; to resound; to reflect, as rays of light: reverberating, imp.: reverberating, imp.: reverberating in p.: reverberation; n. -d-khān, the act of reflecting light and heat, or of repelling sound: reverberatory, a. -d-kr, returning or driving back, as light or heat; applied to a furnace so constructed that the flame is thrown down upon a hearth or sance bevond it.

so constructed that the name is thrown down upon a hearth or space bevond it.

revers, v. rê-vêr' (F. rêvêrer, to revere—from L. revereri, to stand in awe or fear of—from re, back or again, and vereor, I feel awe: It. reverire), to regard

with fear mingled with respect and affection; to honour in estimation: revering, imp.: revered, pp. -verd: reverent, n. -rev, one who reveres: reverence, pp. -verd: reverence, n. -rev, one who reveres: reverence, pp. -verd: reverence, reverence, fear mingled with respect and affection, as for a parent or one in authority; an act of obeisance; a title given in addressing a cleryman: v. to regard with fear mingled with respect and affection: reverence, imp. reverence, pp. -dnst: reverence, n. -er, one who reverence, pp. -dnst: reverence, n. -er, one who reverence, reverential, a. -dnst, expressing reverence; humble submission: reverential, a. -dnst, expressing reverence in the reverence of the or honour applied to or worthy of reverence; a title of honour applied to a cleryman: leverence, a title of honour applied to a cleryman: leverence at the or face of the reverence, usually prefused to the name of a cleryman, and the moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland: right reverence, prefixed to the name of a bishop: most reverence, prefixed to the name of a bishop: most reverence, reverse, n. révér-d, also revery, n. -t, plu reverse, prefixed to the name of a bishop: most reverence, prefixed to the name of a bishop: most reverence, prefixed to the name of a bishop: most reverence, prefixed to the name of a bishop: most reverence, prefixed to the name of a bishop: most reverence, prefixed to the name of a bishop: most reverence, prefixed to the name of a bishop: newstrand; in the mind; reserve, to seak idly: f. reverence, loss loss irregularly in its mind; reserve, to deas floating in the mind; a fit of degree musing, during which the whole or greater part of the external senses remain unconscious of surrounder objects.

external sonses remain unconscious of surrounds;

Obverse, v. rd-ers (L. receruse, returned or cast
back—from re, back or again, and serto, I tam;
riversare, to upset or overturn), to turn e. put in the
riversare, to upset or overturn), to turn e. put in the
riversare, to upset or overturn), to turn e. put in the
riversare, to upset or overturn), to turn e. put in the
contrary decision; to annul: adj. having the contrary
or opposite of decision; to annul: adj. having the contrary
or opposite of the worse; misorturn; is
side or face of a coin or medal opposite to the side
which the head or principal figure is impressed—is
latter being called the obverse; rever sing, imp. reversed; pp. -verse: adj. changed or turned to the
contrary; annulled; in conch., applied to a side
whose whoths run from right to left, or whose apertur
is on the left when placed before a spectator will ill
apex upwards: reversal, n. rd-er-ad, a change:
contrary decision: reversel; rever-side, a. damp:
contrary decision: reversel; rever-side, a. damp:
side, that may be reversed; rever-side, a. damp:
side, that may be reversed; rever-side, a. damp:
side, that may be reversed; rever-side, a. damp:
side of a contrary decision; reversel and a reversel
side, a. data reversion, a. data returned
side of annulty after the death of a premanen
thing; a uncession; the right which a person has is
an estate or annulty after the death of a premanen
thing; a uncession; rever-sidener, n. -dr, one who helds
another: rever-sidener, n. -dr, one who held
another: rever-sidener, n. -dr, one who held
reversion; to reverse an engine, to cause it to perforits revolutions in an opposite direction with the vier
of quickly bringing it to a stand; reverse are
ratheous, a curve like the letter S, consisting of wo
causing a locomotive or marine engine to more back
wards.

reversion; v. rerever side in the reverse contraction. wards

wards. v. rē-vērš' (L. reveriere, to turn back-flus revent, v. rē-vērš' (L. reveriere, to turn i kriesīste, ker re. back or again, and verto, I turn: R. riesīste, ke fall back; to refer back to; to return to the origin owner, or to his heirs: reversing, imp.: reveries pp.: revertible, a. rē-vēr-tē-bē, that may revers se rē-turn: revertible, a. rē-vēr-tē-bē, that may revers se rē-revertibelly, ad. -tē-vēr-tē-bē, that may revers se rē-revertibelly, ad. -tē-vēr-tē-bē-te

rever tively, ad. 4%, revery—see a very service of the service of the service of a disease of the service of the service

mate, mat, far, law; mete, met, her; pine, pin; note, not, move;

blic inspection of troops or ships by a Cur: v. to view and examine again; to be examine critically, as a new publicable state of the control of the control

where the second second

re-viv (L. revivere, to live again-from d vivo, I live: It. rivivere: F. revivre, to life or vigour; to restore or bring again e reanimated after depression; to reani-icken; to refresh; to bring back to the icken; to refresh; to bring back to the inspire anew with hope or Joy; in chem, reduce to its natural state, as a metal tion; revives to its natural state, as a metal tion; reviving, imp.; adj. coming to life red, pp. -etod; revives; n. -eer, he or crives; revi vingly, ad. -h. revival, n. crives; revi vingly, ad. -h. revival, n. it in the red in the

. re-viv4-ft (re, and vivify), to give new rto; to reanimate.

**So to realment of the control of t

#-volt' (F. révolter, to raise a rebellion : whost (F. révolter, to raise a rebellion; to revolt; révolta, a revolt—from L. revoltusek—from revoltante.

L. revoltusek—from r., back, and volvere, to roll), surn from one to another; to renounce a sovereign or a state; to shock; to cause y from with abhorrence or disgust: n. a des; insurrection; rebellion: revolting, absention of the feelings; exciting absention, pp.: adj. turned away from

allegiance or duty; shocked: revolvingty, ad. A: revolver, n. &r, one who revolts.
revolver, n. &r, one who revolts.
revolves, a revolvid [L. revolutum, to revolve-from re, back or again, and volver, to roll), in bot, rolled backwards from the margins upon the under surface, usually applied to the edges of leaves; also revolution—from L. revolutum, to revolve—from re, back, and volver, to roll, the motion of a body round any fixed point or centre; motion or course of anything which brings it back to the same state or point; change or alteration of system; a change in the constitution of a country; in Eng. Aist, that change which placed William and Mary on the throne, A.D. 1688; that of the U. States, beginning 1775; that of France, the first or great Revolution, 1789: rev'olutionary, a &r.t, pert. to a revolution, or tending to produce one; rev'olutionise, v. 4z, to effect an extensive or entire change in the form or principles of a thing; rev'olutionising, imp.: rev'olutionises of a thing; rev'olutionism, imp.: rev'olutionise of a thing; to effect a change first one engaged in endeavouring to effect a change.

Isoulve, v. ra-volv' [L. revolvere, to revolve—from re, back, and solvere, to roll: it, ricolvere: old E. revolver, to roll in a circle; to turn round, as on an axis; to more round a centre; to turn over and over; as in the mind; to meditate on: revolving, imp.: add, rolling or turning round; performing a revolution: revolved, pp. -volvef; revolvency, n. -volvency, as in the mind; to meditate on: revolving, imp.: add, rolling or turning round; performing to revolvency, as in the mind; to meditate on: revolving, imp.: add, rolling or turning round; performing a revolution; revolved in rapid succession by giving the barrel as light revolving motion: revolving light, the light of a lighthouse so arranged as to appear and disappear act certain intervals: revolving bodily in revolution round forth again.

revomit, v. re.vom:tt (re, again, and vomit), to vomit or pour forth again.

or pour forth again.

revulsion, n. revulsion (F. révulsion, revulsion—
from a revulsio, a tearing off or sway—from or, back
from a revulsio, a tearing off or sway—from or, back
of rawing back; a violent asparation; in med, the acof turning or diverting a diesase from one part of the
body to another: revul'sive, a. siv, tending to cause
revulsion: n. a medicine to cause a revulsion: revulsively, ad. 45.

reward, n. réscultr's fre, swain and cause

sively, ad. 4.

reward, n. rewolvrd' (re, again, and award: prov. F. essearder, to inspect goods, to pronounce them good and marketable), a suitable return for kindness, or for services, and suchlike; the fruits of labour or industry; a sum of money offered for the apprehension of a criminal, or for the recovery of lost property; punishment: v. to recompense; to give in return, either good or evil; to remumerate; to punish; to repay evil; rewarding, imp: rewarded, pp: rewarded, pp. rewarder, n. -er, he or that which rewards: reward able, a. -d.bl, that may be rewarded: reward vableness, n. -b.ness, the state of being worthy of reward: reward less, a. -d.es, without a reward; having no reward. a reward; having no reward. rewrite, v. re-rit' (re, again, and write), to write a

second time.

rewrite, v. rê-rê' (re, again, and scrile), to write a second time.

rex, n. rêks (L.), a king.

reynard, n. rên-drd, another spelling of renard, a fox, which see,

rhabdology, n. rân-drd, another spelling of renard, as fox, which see,

rhabdology, n. rân-dôl'ô-ft (Gr. rhabdos, a staff, and logos, discourse), the art of computing or numbering by means of Napier's rods or bones: rhabdologie, a. rân-dôl-dôl'ôt, pert. to rhabdology, or performed by it.

rhabdomancy, n. rân-dôl-do-mañ-st (Gr. rhabdos, a rod. generally of hazel, to indicate where metals, minerals, centrally of hazel, to indicate where metals, minerals, a crwater may be stored within the crust of the earth—a superstitious practice not yet altogether abandoned; also called met allos' copy or hydros' copy.

Rhadamantine, a. rdd-d-mān-itn (Gr. Radamantinus, a not Jupiter), strictly just; severe as a judgment of Rhadamanthus, one of the three judges in the infernal regions.

Rhesto-beds, n. plu. re*tik-bôds, in geol., a term generally applied to the passage-beds which lie between the Trias and Lias, from their extensive development in the Rhetic Alps.

rhamning, n. rdm*nin (Gr. rahamnos, the white-thorn), a crystalline principle obtained from buckstonn-berries.

riders, n. ders, the interior ribs to strengthen and bind the parts of a ship together: rideriess, a. des, without a rider: riding-habit, Andri, the long upper garment worn by ladies on horseback: riding-school, a place where the art of riding is taught: riding-master, a teacher of the art of riding is order rough-shool over one, to be overbearing or oppressive; to

shed over one, to be overbearing or oppressive; to act tyrannically, ridge, n. rij (AS. hricg; Low Ger. rugge; Dan. rwg; Ger. rugges, the back), anything formed like the back of an animal; a long horizontal elevation from which the surface slopes down on each side; a strip of soil thrown up by the plough; the angular top of the roof of a building; a raised or elevated line; v. to cover with or form into ridges; to rib or wrinkle; ridg'ing, imp. ridged, pp. rijd; ridgy, a. rij's, hav-ing ridges; rising in a ridge; ridge-tiles, tiles former, ing the ridge or apex of a roof; ridge and furnow, the alternate elevations and depressions of ploughed land.

ridgel, n. rijiël, also ridgelinz, n. ling (Norm. rigia, to rock or waver; Mans, reagh, ruttish, wanton—see rig 2), a ram imperfectly castrated, and consequently liable to excited movements under the

ton—see rig 2), a ram imperfectly castrated, and consequently liable to excited movements under the sxual impulse.

ridicule, n. ridit-kell (L. ridicule, laughable, dr. ll-from rider, to laugh: it. ridicule, ridicule

one of the three divisions into which the county of York is broken up. ridotto, n. ri-doi:10 (it.), among the Halians, an ridotto, n. ri-doi:10 (it.), among the Halians, an rife, a. rif (AS. ryf); Ger. reif, mature: Dut. riff, copious: ical. riff, hostil, riffe, to increase), prevalent, used of epidemic diseases; abounding: plentiful rife; y, ad. 41: rife ass, n. -a8s, abundance; prevalence

prevalence.

riffraf, n. rif-rdf'(rif, and raf: old F. rif-ni-raf, of
everything, every atom: it. ruffoi-ruffoia, by hook
or by crock—see raff, refuse; dregs; scum of anything,
as of society; the rabble.
riffs, v. riff, F. rifer, to ransack: Dut. rifffin, to
scrape: it. raffs, a rifling: AS. rafian, to rob, to
apoli, to ransack; to sweep all away; to pillage; to
plunder: riffing, imp.: riffed, pp.-fd: riffer, n.-fer,
a robber. robber.

a robber.
rifis, n. rifi (Low Ger. rifeln, to streak, to furrow:
Dan. rifie, to groove a column), a musket or hand-gun,
the inside of the barrel of which is grooved or fermed
with spiral channels in order to make the bullet
revolve: v. to channel or groove: rifing, imp: riffled, pp. rifi: rifiemen, n. rif-men, a body of sharpshooters or light infantry armed with rifines—called by
the French throlleurs: rifis-pits, in mit. holes or
about trenches, about 4 feet long and 3 feet deep, forming, with the earth thrown out of them, cover for two
men.

ing, with the earth thrown out of them, over for two men.

riff, n. riff (from rive, which see), a fissure or cleft; an opening made by splitting: v. to cleave; to split; to burst open: rift ing, imp.: rift ed, pp.
rig, v. rig (Norm. rigga, to bandage, to rig a vessel: Icel. riga, to be stiff: AS. verigan, to cover, to clothe; to clothe; to dress; to fit with tackling; to furnish with gear: n. dress; the peculiar manner of fitting the shrouds, stays, braces, &c., to their respective masts and yards in a ship: rig fing, imp.: n. all the cordage belonging to the masts, yards, or other parts of a ship: rigged, pp. rigd: rigger, n. -èr, one who rigs; a wheel with a flat or slightly-curved rim, moved by a leather band: to rig a ship, to fit the shrouds, stays, braces, &c., to their proper masts and yards.
rig, n. rig (Norm. rugga or right, to rock or waver—probably from the excited movements of animals under the sexual impulse: Manx, reagh, wanton, sportages are ridged, as wanton; a romping girl: to rig above en ridged, as wanton; a romping girl: to rig above en ridged, as wanton; a romping girl: to rig above en ridged, as wanton; a committing outrageous to rig the market, itered on something outrageous a term applied to a dishonest combination among a number of merchants to by up so extensively any make, mat, far, late; mate, mate,

articular article or commodity as to be able to resell riggle, v. rig-gl, another spelling of wriggle, which

see. right, a. rit (AS. riht; Goth. rathis; Ger. recht; L. rectus, straight, stretched eut: Gr. orego, I stretch; straight; not crooked; direct; true; not wrong; secording to the standard of truth or of moral rectines, or to the will of God; not erroneous or wrong; fliproper; well performed; applied to one of the hash which it is most convanient or right to make use of, or or to the will of God; not receive, or to the will of God; not receive, or to the will of God; not receive, or to the will of God; applied to one of the hands which is naturally used in preference to make the own of the many which is naturally used in preference to make the own of the temperature of the control of the control of the temperature of the control of t

the pages, rigmarole, n. rig'md-rol' (a corruption of ragnitude), formerly a popular game consisting in drawing are from a roll by means of hanging strings, mement consisting in the application or mis-isan of the characters to the persons who drew and King. ragman, a name applied to the devil), micro of confused or nonsensical sentences or miss: adj. pert. to or consisting of rigmarole;

in rig-or (L. rigor, stiffness, rigidity: It. rigueur), in med., a sudden coldness with us, symptomatic of the beginning of a disease, lly of a fever: rigor-mortis, -mor-its (L. stiff-death), the stiffening of the body caused by the ton of the muscles after death.

r, n. rig-ir (see rigor), stiffness; stermess; of being strict or exact; quality of being very cold, as the weather; unabated exactigorous, a. rig-ir-ds, allowing no abatement cation; scrupilously exact or accurate; severe; very cold, as a winter: rig-orously, ad. di: unness, n. -més, the state of being rigorous; n. rig-ir-lst, one very sever and exact in so freligion; a Jansenist.

r. rid-see roll.

o, n. ri-le vo (It.), see relief, a term in the fine

a. rd (Low Ger. rille, a little stream: Dut. be shiver: leal. rylla, to tumble about), a very beak; a streamlet: v. to run in very small at rilling, imp.: rilled, pp. rdd.

a. ress (As. rima, margin, edge: Dan. bryn, the left the sea, the brow or rim of the eye: W. he edge or rimh, the edge or margin which sura thing; the border; the lower part of the w. to put a rim or hoop to: rim'ming, imp.: b. pp. rimd.

b. prim (As. helm. Dat. M.)

B. rim (AS. hrim; Dut. rijm; Sw. rim, hoar-cel. hrim, soot, hoar-frost), hoar-frost; con-lew or vapour: rimy, a. ri/mi, abounding with

sew or vapour: rimy, a. ri'mt, abounding with hearty.

a. ri-mts, also rimous, a. ri'mts (L. rimo-it of cracks: it. rimous, p. rimeus, in bot, i with cracks or fissures, mostly parallel, as the f a tree; thinky: rimosly, ad. *k: rimosity, 256-84, the state of being rimous or chinky.

556-84, the state of being rimous or chinky.

556-84, the state of being rimous or chinky.

556-85, the state of being rimous or chinky.

559-85, the state of being rimous or chinky.

m. rind (AS. rind or hrinde; Dut. and Ger. wust or bark), the skin or outer coat of fruit, speel; the bark of trees.

a peat; the park of trees.

Figure 1, "in:der-peat (Ger. rinder-peat — from

Black cattle, kine, and peat, a peatlience), cattleis peculiarly fatal disease of cattle and dairy

purpagated by contagion, and consisting of

penerated in the blood, its usual course being

propagated by contegion, and course being space and in the blood, its usual course being space and in the blood, its usual course being space and on the following space and course of sound.

In ring (toel, hringr, a circle, a ring: Dancrooked, twisted: W. crych, a curlingt, anythe form of a circle; a small hope of gold, by ornamented, worn as on the finger; a hop; a rourse; the betting arena on a race-course; and of a aree; the besting arena on a race-course; and of a aree; ring long, ring, to cut a ring; the state of a aree; ring long, ring, long, a description of a aree; ring, for the area on the state of a aree; ring-fore, a calous con the foot of a horse; ring-bone, a calous con the foot of a horse; ring-bone, a calous con the foot of a horse; ring-bone, a calous con the foot of a horse; ring-bone, a calous con the foot of a horse; ring-bone, a calous con the foot of a horse; ring-bone, a calous con the foot of a horse; ring-bone, a kind of ring-mall, in gramer, small rings of steel dgewise upon a strong garment of leather or cloth; ring-and, a light sail set abaft he spang-apped, a having the shape of a ring; ring-bone, a calous creates a rines of the control of the son, the control of the control

ng-shaped, a having the shape of a ring: ring-id, a baving circular streaks or lines on the ring-tail, the female of the hen-harrier: ring-in med., a contagious eruptive disease, appear-the skin in distinct circular patches, chiefly on hp, the forehead, and the neck: fairy rings—

v. ring (Icel. hringia, to ring bells; Dan. to ring or tinkle: an imitative word), to sound, il er other sonorous body; to cause to sound; to

tinkle; to be spread abroad, as, the whole town rang with the news: n. the sound as of a bell or a metallic body; the loud repeated sounds, as of voices in acclama-tion; a peal or chime of bells: ringing, imp.: rang, pt rang, did ring: rung, pp. rung: ringer, n. ringier, one who rings bells.

one who rings bells.
ringent, a rinjent (L. ringens, opening wide the mouth), in bot, applied to a labiate flower in which the upper lip is much arched, and the lips are separated by a distinct gap; gaping.
ringleader, n. ringleder (ring, and leader), the leader of a ring; the head of a society engaged in an illegal enterprise; the head or chief of a riotous body

illegal enterprise; the head or chief of a riotous body of persons.
ringlet, n. ring/ietd (din. of ring 1), a small ring; a curl of hair: ring/ietd, a. having ringlets.
rinse, v. rins (F. rincer; Dan. rense, to cleanse: Icel. hrein; Ger. rein; Dan. ren, pure, clean), to cleanse by the introduction of water; to give a final cleansing to after washing, as to linen: rin*sing, imp. n. a cleansing with a second water rinsed, pp. rinst; rincer, to choose who water areaching noise: F. rioter, to chide, to brawl: Gael. rnoit, indecent brith: it riotid, riot), a disturbance of the peace by a few or many persons; wild and noisy festivity; excessive and expensive feasting: v. to raise an uproar or disturbance of the peace; to feast with loose and noisy mirth; to run to excess in feasting or other sensual indulgence: rioting, imp; n. act of one who riots; revelling: riotoda, pp.: rioter, n. 4r, one who disturbs by riots: riotoda, a. 4s, partaking of the nature of an unlawful assembly; seditions; uproarious; noisy and licentious in festivity: riotouly, ad. if documens, n. -nes, the state or quality of being riotous: to run riot, to act or move without control or restraint. or restraint.

or restraint.

rip. v. rip [Icel. hrifa, to scrape, to snatch: Dut, roopen; Ger. renifen, to pluck: F. friper, to rub, to wear: AS. rygen, to spoil), to separate the parts of a thing by cutting or tearing; to cut or tear open or off; to tear up for disclosure or alteration: n. a place torn; a rent by part of a seam giving way: rip ping, imp: ripped, pp. ripf; rip per, n. per, one who rips. Tip. n. rip (Low Ger. rif or rif; Ger. gerippe, a skeleton), anything worthess or thoroughly ricos; a rip of a horse is a thin worn-out horse; a morally ill-conditioned person.

a rip of a horse is a thin worn-out horse; a morally ill-conditioned person.

riparian, a. ri-pā-ri-dn (L. riparius, that frequents the banks of rivers—from ripa, the bank of a stream), pert. to the bank of a stream, ripe, a. rip (Dut. rip); Ger. reif, ripe), brought to perfection or maturity; mature; mellow; fit for use; ready; prepared: ripely, ad. di. ripeness, n. -nds, full growth; maturity; fitness for use; complete supuration, as of an abscess: ripen, v. ripn, to becomprise; to mature; to grow ripe, as grain or fruit; to result of the complete on ... rand. on ... rand. on ... rand. on ... rand. on ... rand.

bring to completeness or percentage. If year, and it is a term applied to certain mountains in the north of Asia, ripidolite, n. ripidolit (if. r. rhipis, a fan, and lithos, a stone), a mineral of an olive-green colour, occurring in tabular crystals, often united in comb-like of the literature. or fan-like groups. ripieno, a. ripie-a'no (It.), in music, a term meaning

ripple, n. rip'pl (AS. hrympelle; Dut. rimpel, a wrinkle; Low Ger. rumpeln, to rumble, to clatter; an imitative word), the little curling waves on the surface of water; v. to ruffle the surface of water; to curl on

of water: v. to ruffle the surface of water; to curl on the surface: rippling, imp. 1. the breaking of ripleig, of the noise of it: rippleig, pp. pid. ripplingly, ad. plung-it: ripple; ras, a species of plantain: ripple marks, the marks on the sand of a sea-beach by the receding tide; in geol., the ridgy or wavy marks on the surface of many sandstones. belt plung tided, a frame with iron teeth, through which thrashed straw is drawn, to save any remnants of corn: Ger. raufen; Swiss, rippleim, to pluck, to pluck off the seed-capsules of flax by drawing the straw through a fixed iron comb: n. a kind of comb or frame with long wire teeth, through which flax-plants are passed, to remove the capsules containing the seeds.

rip-rap, n. rip-rap, in civil engin, a foundation of stones throw together without order, as in deep water or on a soft bottom.

ript, v. ript, another spelling of ripped-see rip 1.

rise, v. ris (Icel. rise; Goth. wrreteen; AS. crisen, to rise up: Dut. risen, to rise up: Bav. reisen, to fall, to ascend; to move upward; to got up, as from a recumbent position; to get up from rest or repose; to spring or grow; to begin to appear or to exist; to in position; to have its source in; to commence; to advance, as in price; to gain elevation in position; to have its source in; to commence; to make insurrection; to be roused; to close a sitting, as a court of justice, or Parliament; in Scrip., to be revived from death; n. act of rising; ascent; elevation; source; beginning; increase; advance, as in value: rising, imp.; add, mounting; advancing; appearing above the horizon; increasing, as in wealth or position; reviving from death; n. act of getting up from any recumbent posture; a tumour; ascent; act of reviving from the dead; an insurrection against government; sedition; prorogation of Parliament; the close of the sitting of a court; rose, pt. rot, did rise; risen, pp. ris/n; riser, risible, a. ris/fol (F. and Sp. risible; Tt. risible, nrisble, rome who rises.

risible, a. ris/fol (F. and Sp. risible; Tt. risible, risk, n. risk (F. risque; tt. risico; Sp. riesgo, risk; off, the quality of being risible; proneness to laugh, risk, n. risk (F. risque; tt. risico; Sp. riesgo, risk; risk-ret, risk-q, pp. risk; risk-q, n. -risk, on some office; in shance of longer; hazard: v. to expose to the chance of injury or loss; danger; hazard: v. to expose to the chance of injury or loss; to hazard; to perfli risk'ing, imp.; risked, pp. riskt; risk'er, n. -r, one who risks: risk-q, n. -r, one who risks

and ried.

risus, n. risus (L. risus, laughter: It. riso; F. rises, laughter), a laugh; laughter: risus sardonicus, school-luke, in med., a singularly convulsive grin or laugh, implying great hatred; the peculiarly norrible expression of countenance observed in cases of telegrams, so called because supposed to be produced by seling of a species of ranuaculus growing in Sorting of the selection of

dinic.
rite, n. rif [L. riius, a religious usage or ceremony:
It. riio: F. rii or riie), a formal act of religious worship: external observance: form; ceremony: ritual,
a. rii'a-di, pert. to rites, or prescribed by them: n.
a book of rites or services: ritually, ad. -d.; ritualism, n. -ism, observance of prescribed forms in religious ism. n. -ism., observance of prescribed forms in religious services; excessive or prominent observance of forms; sometimes opposed to spiritual worship: iff ualist, n-ist, one who adheres to rituals, or to external forms in worship: one unduly devoted to mere external forms in worship: not unduly devoted to mere external forms in worship: rit ualists, n, blu. -ists, the extreme party in the Ch. of Eng. which seeks both in doctrine and ritual to assimilate it to the R. Cath. Ch. ritornelle, n. ritornelle, n. ritornelle, nitronelle, nitronell

rival, it. rp-vat (it. rivats, one who uses a brook or small stream in common with another, a near neighbour-from rivus, a brook or small stream: it. rivate. F. rivat, one who is in pursuit of the same object as another; a competitor: add, having the same pretensions or aliams: v. to strive to gain the object which sions or aliams: v. to strive to gain the object which with; to smoother the result of the same object. Trailry, model: rawliving in rivalled, ph. edd.: rivalry, model: rawliving on the same object.

rive, v. riv fleel, rifa; to tear asunder: AS reaf, spoil: Sock reiser, a robber: Dan rive, to rend or tear: Dut rijven, to rake), to split; to rend or burst asunder; to be split; riving, imp. rived, pp. rival, also riven, pp. rivin: river, nr. river, on who rives. river, nr. rivir (r. riving: nr. rivir), a stream flowing in a channel into another river, into the ocean, or into a lake or sea; a coplous flow; abundance: river, a-d-lift, a-small river or stream: river:

or into a lake or sea; a copious flow; abundance: rivulet, n. -4.ldf, a small river or stream: riverbank, the whole extent of valley or basin-shaped country drained by any river and its tributaries; river-craft, small vessels or boats which do not put to sea: river-bed, the bottom of a river: river-god, a deity supposed by the ancients to preside ever a river-river-brese, the hippopotamus—an animal living in

rivers: river-water, water of a river, as distinguished from spring, rain, or sea water.

rives, n. rivêt (F. rive, a strip along the edge of ampthing; rivet, the welt of a shoe, a rivet or clinch: free; frort, rebitar, to double back the edge or point of a thing, to clinch a nail), a metal-pin inserted has a hole pierced through two plates overlapping each other; and hammered broad at both ends in order fasten the plates firmly together: v. to fasten firmly; to clinch; to make firm or immovable: riveting, impriveted, pp.—spelt often with tt.

rivose, a rivos (L. rivos, a small stream), applied to surfaces marked with irregular grooves or farrows.

rivulet—see river.

to surfaces marked with irregular grooves or inros-rivulat-see river.
rix-dollar, n. riks-döll-ler (Ger. reichsthaler, literally, the dollar of the empire), a silver coin of Germany, Demmark, de., varying in value from 2s. 6d. 6 is sil-rosch, n. röch (AS. reokcher Ger. rocke), a resi-water fish of the carp family. rosch, n. röch, the curve or arch at the foot of a square sall.

roach, n. roch, the curre or arch at the foot of a square sail.

road, n. rod (from Eng. ride: AS. rod; Dut resist; Dan ridit; a riding, a road: F. rode, an anchorage ground for shipe), a public way by which passengers, we highway; a journey: road-metal, stones broken small for covering and repairing roads: roadsteed, n. refs. stod. also the roads, a place where ships may smally ride at anchor; at some distance from the sheet: road-steer, n. -ster, a horse fitted for travelling; as a tanchor; road-surveyor, an officer whose stay is is to see public roads kept in a good state of registroad way, n. -sed. the part of a road travelled ty vehicles: roadsmaking, n. the making of roads readed, a. n. the side of a road; as a roadside lant as the road, travelling to take to the road; to require the road, travelling to take to the road, to sucquire not be referred to the roads of the roads. To roads of the roads of the roads of the roads. To roads of the roads of

roams.

roam, a. rôn (F. rougn; Sp. rugno; It. rougn; reapplied to a horse of a bay or dark colour, with a of grey or white thickly interspersed; of a colour ing a decided shade of red; m. grained sheeps

rean-tree or rowan-tree, n. roids-tre' or roid-is- [fed. runa, a charm: Latham gives Dan. rös or rönsers; the nountain-ash, the branches and other parts of which are famous among the superstitious as spells against witches and warlocks.

mountain-ash, the branches and other parts of what are famous among the superstitious as pale spines witches and world's. Fridat, to roar, to ery out Dat. Town, or (AS. errica, to roar, to ery out Dat. Town, or (AS. errica, to roar, to ery out Dat. of a large animal; any deep loud noise of some continuance; the howling of a tempest; the sound of stormy waves of the sea: v. to utter a deep loud or, as a large animal; to give forth a loud and deep cartinuous noise; to cry aloud; to bawl: rearing, mar. as di, uttering a deep loud sound: n. a loud deep cry, as of a lion; a loud deep cry of distress: rearing, a. di, treared, pp. rord.

If roared, pp. rord.

If roared, pp. rord.

Tosast, v. rost (old F. rostir, to roast: It rosts, a fring-pan: Ger. rost; Pol. rost, a grate), to dress may for the table by exposing it to the direct cloud heat, as on a spit, in an oven, e.e.; to heat to exceed the dry and parch by heat; to teas or banter; to the matters: n. that which is prepared by heat; and heat, as one of the stable of the control of the control

by force, by open violence, or by secret theft: F, n. -4, the forrible taking away of the goods of another; a plundering; theft.

1 750 (It. 7050; F. 705; Ar. 7050, the cr juice of ripe fruit prepared with honey or

s, n. plu. röb-bins (a corruption of rope-bands: handen—from Icel. ra, a sail-yard, and band, hall ropes on board a ship that fasten sails to

res.

a vob (it voba, a long upper garment; F. robe,
or mantle: Sp. ropa, clothes; a long loose garstan over the dress; a dress of dignity or state;
sat dress: v. to put on a robe; to dress with
benee or splendour; to array; to dress: rosa, robed, pp. robd: robemaker, one who
se official robes or gowns of clergymen, baraldermen, &c.: master of the robes, an officer
royal household who orders the sovereign's
saturass of the robes, the lady highest in rank
se on the queen, and who has the care of her by on the queen, and who has the care of her rebing-room, the apartment or apartments soblemen and lawyers put on their official

n. röb-éri, or harb-robert (said to be in allu-habbert, Duke of Normandy), an annual plant saus geranium, found in waste ground, among and debris of rocks, formerly esteemed as a so; the herb stork-bill.
 n. röb-in (from Robin, the familiar corruption rt), the most familiar of our wild birds, called

dbreast.

the lines samma or our wine birds, canear dibreast.

4. a. ro-bast' (L. robustus, hard, sold, strong—bur, a very hard kind of oak; It. robusto: F.

5. strong; stout; hardy; vigorous; possessing strength and vigour; robust'ly, ad. -li: ross, n. -nås, strength; vigour.

70k, also speli rukh, robk (Ar. rukh), a fabled us bird in Arabian mythology.

10ble, n. rok-dam-bol (F. rocambole: Ger. rok1), a sort of wild garlic; a kind of shallot.

11k, a. rok-dellik (It. rocan, a rock, because the ows on rocks), name for a fatty acid obtained a herb arabil, whose systematic name is roc
toria, rok-sellid tink-töri-d.

2. n. röch (F. rock, a rock), used in com
as roche-alum, alum deprived of part of its fersystallisation by heat.

as reche-aium, aliim deprived of part of its forystallisation by heat.

moutonnee, n. rösh mö-tön-nä (F. roche, rock, utonnee, frizzied, woolly—from moutom, a the name given by French geologists to the ng emilmeness of Alpine rocks that have been and smoothed by glacier action, so called sir resemblance to sheep at rest.

He, a. rô-shēl', of or from Rochelle, a town of Rochelle salt, the tertrate of soda and po-

t, n. rochest (It. rocchetto, a garment of plaited en by bishops: F. rocket, a smock-frock: Ger. noat), the garment of a priest resembling the surplice, but shorter and open at the sides; a ock; a linen habit, now peculiar to a bishop.

n. rok (lt. rocca; F. roc or roche; Sp. roca, a crag), a large mass of stone bedded in the erag), a large mass of stone bedded in the small, or resting on its surface; figuratively, protection; immovability; a hard stalk of sat: adj, hard like rock; resembling or comrocks: rocks, n. pln. róks, in ged., the subless or more solid, which compose the crust rith: rocky, a roks, full of rocks; very hard; ock liness, n. -nes, the state of being rocky; a, a, -de, without rocks: rock'ery, n. -ér, formed of stones and earth, &c., for plants: um, roche-aium, which see: rock-bound, lin by rocks: rock-basins, curious basin-shaped occurring in the granites of high and exposed like that of Dartmoor, in Devonshire, from one feet in diameter: rock-butter, a soft yellow-feet in diameter: rock-butter, a soft yellow-feet in diameter: rock-butter, a soft yellowlike that of Dartmoor, in Devonshire, from one feet in diameter; reck-butter, a soft yellow-ixture of alum, alumina, and exide of iron, ent of rocks containing alum—the product of esition; rock-cork, a variety of asbestos whose es are so interlaced and matted as to give it tirre and lightness of cork; rock-crystal, a term for the transparent and colourless s of crystallised quarta,—but the name is exto the coloured varieties; rock-leather, the rock-cork, which see: rock-oil, the familiar as commercial term for petroleum or min-rock-pigson, the wild pigeon, building its

nest in rocky hollows—the original of the domestic pigeon: rock-plant, rock-rose, plants: rock-ruby, the red garnet, having a cast of blue: rock-sait, the familiar as well as the scientific term for common sait (chloride of sodium), when it occurs in the earth's crust as a solid rock-mass: rock-sep, one of the clays or silicates of siumins, of a pitch-black or blush-black colour and slightly greasy feel: rock-shells, certain univalves, characterised by the long straight canal which terminates the mouth of their shells: rock-wood, a variety of asbestos, of a brown colour, occurring in long compacted fibres, which give it the aspect and texture of wood: rock-work, in gardening, stones and earth built up in imitation of the aspertites of rocks, among which plants adapted for the situation may grow; a rockery.

rock, n. rok (lock. rockr; old H. Ger. rocco; its rocca, a distaff, the staff or frame about which fiax or wool is arranged, and from which the thread is drawn in spinning.

is arranged, and from which the thread is drawn in spinning.

rock, v. rök (Dan. rokke; Norm. rugga, to rock, to shake: old F. rocquer, to rock a child: Ger. ruck, a shake or tose), to move backward and forward, as in a cradle, a chair, &c.; to lull; to quiet; to be moved backward and forward: rock'ing, imp.: n. action of one who rocks; state of being rocked: rocked, pp. rökt: rock'er, n. 4r, he who or that which rocks; the curved support of a cradle, &c.: rocking-bair, a chair mounted on rockers, so as to be easily moved horse mounted on a frame, on which children may play at riding: a rocking-stone, a rock, often of large size, so poised that it can be slightly moved with but little force.

orce, rocket, n. rök'ét (it. rocca, a rock or distaff; rocca-etto, a rocket or bobbin to wind silk en, any kind of rocket or squib of wildfire: Gen rocketet, a rocket), a cylindrical case of pasteboard or iron filled with a com-position, the combustion of which produces a recoil se

cymarical case of passesour or from filled with a composition, the combustion of which produces a recoil so great as to project it rapidly through the air, its flight being guided by a rod attached.

rocket, n. rôkôtê (F. roquette; It. ruchetta; Generalite, the rocket), an ornamental garden-plant.

rocos, n. rôkôtê (F. roquette; It. ruchetta; Generalite, n. rôkôtê (F. roucou: Brazilian, urucu), the expectable pulp which yields annostine, a rod. n. rôtê (Put. rocde; Ger. ruthe, a rod: Walruda; the pole of a carriage), something long and slender; a staff or wand as a badge of authority; a shoot or long twig; an instrument of punishment or correction; a measure of length containing five yards and all; in Serip, a sprout, hence race or family; rodiron, long slender bars of iron for making nalis.

rode, v. rôd, past tense of ride, which see, rodentia, n. plu rô-dên'shê d (L. rodens, gnawing-gen. roden'is), an extensive class of animals, so called from their habit of gnawing or nibbling their food, at the rat, hare, rabbit, beaver, &c.: rodent, a. rô-dên, gnawing: n. one of the gnawers, as the rat, thes quir-rel, &c.

gnawing: n. one of the gnawers, as the rat, the squir-red comentade, n. rôd-6-môn-tad' (F. rodomontade-from Rodomonte or Rodomont, a brave but proud and insolent character in Ariosto's 'Orlando Furicoo': it, rodomonte, a vapouring fellow), empty noisy blusker; empty vaunting or ranting: v. to boast or blusker; empty vaunting or ranting: v. to boast or blusker; empty vaunting or ranting: v. to boast or blusker; end of common talks, n. 46st, or rod' omonta ded, pp.: rod-omonta dist, n. 46st, or rod' omonta ded, pp.: rod-omonta dist, n. 46st, or rod' omonta ded, pp.: rod-omonta dist, n. 46st, or rod' omonta ded, pp.: rod-omonta dist, n. 46st, or rod' omonta ded, pp.: rod-omonta dist, n. 46st, or rod' omonta ded, pp.: rod-pomental ded, pp.: rod omonta ded, pp.: rod-sality in leaping; the female of the hart; also ros-buck, n. rod-bak. roe, n. rod (Icel. hrogu; Sw. rog; Dut. roghe, the

buck, n. r6-0uk.
roe, n. r6 (feel. hrogn; Sw. rog; Dut. roghe, the
eggs of a fish: Ger. rogen, spawn), the eggs or spawn
of fish: roed, a. rod, filled or impregnated with roe:
hard roe, familiarly applied to the spawn of the fe.
male; soft roe, to the milit of the male: roettone, a
familiar term for floide, from its being composed of a mass of small rounded grains or spherules, presenting a considerable resemblance to the roe of a fish; largergrained varieties are called peastones or pisolites, pea-grite, &c.

griss, &c. rogation, n. ro-gaishein (I. rogatio, a question or interrogation—from rope, I ask: It. rogation; F. rogation-type (I. tany: supplication: regation-type (I. tany: supplication: regation-type), it is proparation to the first three days for the fruite of the earth, or as preparation for the deventions of Hot grant, and the proparation for the deventions of Hot grant, and the proparation for the deventions of Hot grant days. a preparation for the devotion called specially regation-days.

rogue, n. rog (F. roder, to roam, to wander: Prov. odar or rogar, to roll, to tramp about), an idle disrodar or rogar, to roll, to tramp about), an idle dis-reputable person; a vagrant; a sturdy beggar; a dishonest person; a familiar term of slight endear-ment; a sly fellow: roguery, n. ro'ge'-t, cheating; dishonest practices; waggery: ro'guish, a. -gish, fraudulent; dishonest; waggish; slightly mischlev-ous: ro'guishly, ad. -li; ro'guishness, n. -nès, the quality or state of being roguish; mischlevonusess; sly cunning: rogue's march, an air played when a sol-der is drummed out of a regiment: rogue's yarn, yarn of different twist and colour to the rest inserted in the royal cordage to distinguish it from that used in the merchant service.

siy cunning: roque's marca, an air played when a solder is drummed out of a regiment: roque's yarn, yarn of different twist and colour to the rost inserted in the royal cordage to distinguish it from that used in the merchant service.

rodi, v. roli ficel. rod distinguish it from that used in the merchant service.

rodi, v. roli ficel. rode, to mingle together in confusion, as the cor other liquor, by stirring up the sediment; to excite to anger or resentment; to vex and disturb: rollling, imp.: rolled, pp. rolid;—also spelt rile, v. rol; rilling, imp.: rolled, pp. rolid;—also spelt rile, v. rol; rilling, imp.: rolled, pp. rolid;—also spelt rile, v. roliging, imp.: rolled, pp. rolid;—also spelt rile, v. roliging, imp.: rolled, pp. rolid;—also spelt rile, v. roliging in collection; in collection in the rollection of the rollection in the rollection of the rollectio

-i.kt. rollocks, rollidks, for row-locks—see row. roll-poly or roll-poly, n. rolli-poly (said to be a compound of roll, and pool, a hollow), a game in which a ball rolling into a certain hollow place wins; a pudding formed of a sheet of paste on which a conserve of fruit is spread, then rolled up and cooked.

ROMAP

Romaikos, a term applied to the modern Greek tongue: adj. of or relasing to modern Greek tongue: adj. of or relasing to modern Greece, or is any price of the modern Greek tongue: adj. of or relasing to modern Greece, or is people; pert. to the Pope; papa; the type commonly used in printing, as distinguished from the India. In a native or citizen of Rome. Romails, and the India. In a native or citizen of Rome. Romails, and the India. In a native or citizen of Rome. Romails, and the India. In the there of the Church of Rome: Romails, and the Church of Rome: Romails, and the Church of Rome: Romails, applied to that form of the Christian religion of which the Pope, the Bishop of Rome, is the acknowledged chief or head; in, one who professes that four of Christianity: Roman Catholicism, the dectrinant processes of the R. Cath. Ch.: Roman cement, a cement or mortar used in the surface-froning of brick and other buildings to initiate stone, which are work in form of a large candle, generally head in the hand: Roman Indiction—see indiction: Romail Roman Romail Roman Ro

which is made up of fable and romance? Zement,
... mdssh', the romance language of the Green &
Switzerland.
Romaniem, Romaniet, Romanies—see Zemen,
romanid, a. rò-ndn-iik (from romance, which see,
pert, to romance, or resembling it; wild; extravgant;
full of wild or fantastic scenery, with which the sulime and the beautiful are more or less blended; reman'tically, ad. At. roman'ticlems, n. -nis, the state of
being romantic; roman'ticlems, n. -nis, the state of
regress the unnatural productions of the modera
french school of novelists; roman'ticlest, n. one who.
romanzovite, n. rò-mdn'zò-vit (after Count Romazoff), a brownish-black variety of lime-garnes.
Rome, n. rôm (L. Romathus, its founder; Rome,
Rome), the chief city of anc. Italy, and now of the limdom of Italy; the seat of the popedom; the E. cheromp, n. rômp (another spelling of ramp, which set
Ger. romanies, to sport in an excited maner; Dut
romanies, to ratile, to romp's a young the deserromp and throw about the limbs in play; only
in a rude and boisterous manner; romping, imp; is
act of one who romps; adj. bolsterously play;
in a rude and boisterous manner; romping, imp; is
act of one who romps; adj. bolsterously play;
ir a rude and boisterous manner; romping, imp; is
act of one who romps; adj. bolsterously play;
ir on prish, as the quality of being romping;
disposition to rude sport; rudeness.

ber; plue, plue, plue, with, wore;

cher; plue, plue, plue, with, wore;

cheric plue, plue, plue, with, wore;

ronds bosse, n. röngdibös (F. ronde, round, spheri-cal, and bosse, a bunch, a swelling), in arch., a term ap-plied to sculptured objects in their full forms, in con-tradistinction to those which are in relief, or attached

tradistinction to those which are in relief, or attached more or less to a plane or ground.

rondeau, n. rón-lóo [F. rondeau, a rondeau—from rond, round), a poem, usually of thirden verses, divided into three parts, parts of which are repeated; a musical composition in three strains, the second at hird ending with the first part repeated; also spelt

third ending with the first part repeated; also spelit roado, rood, n. rod (from Eng. rod, which see: Dut. roede, a measure of ten feet in land-surveying), the fourth part of an acre; 40 poles or perches.

rood, n. rod (AB. rod, the cross: Fris. rode, gallows, cross: Ger. ruthe, a long transverse pole), a cross; an instrument of punishment, consisting of one rod laid at right angles over another; the figure of Christ on the cross, generally with a representation of the Father and laft, a gallery, generally placed over the chancel-screen in parfix churches, on which the cross or rood was set to view: by the rood, by the cross, a form of words formerly used in swearing.

roof: Serv. Arovant, thatched), the top part or cover of a bouse or other building; the inner side of a vanit or arch; the interior upper part; a house or dwelling:

roof: Serv. krownat, thatched), the top part or cover of a bouse or other building; the inner side of a vanit or arch; the interior upper part; a house or dwelling; to cover or furnish with a roof; to shelter: roofing, imp; n. the materials of a roof; roofed, proff: roof, a. roof, having no house or home.

rook, n. rook (AS. kroc; Dut. rook, a rook; Gael. roc, to cry hoarsly; L. raucus, hoarse), a bird of the crow family, having the base of the bill bare of feathers, noted for its thievish propensities; a cheat; a thief; v. to cheat; rooking, imp; rooked, pp. rook; rookery, n. rook'er, a place where rooks congregate and build their nests; a close assemblage of poor mean buildings inhabited by the lowest poor; a place for thieves, &c.

rook, n. rook (it. rocco; F. roc, the rook—from Pers. rooks, n. rook (it. rocco; F. roc, the rook—from Pers. rooks, n. arom, the room for the room for the rook of another; stead; exope; opportunity; possible admission or mode; latitude: room'ful, n. fold, as many as a room will hold: room'fy, a. t, having ample room; spaciousness: to give room, to withdraw, to allow others to pass or be seated; to make room, to open as space, way, or passage.

way, or passage.
room, n. rost (AS. hrost; Dut. roest, the seat or
perch of a bird, so called from the rod or perch: Ger. wiste, a roost), the pole or perch on which a bird settles tend to rest: v. to sit or sleep on the branch of a tre-ter any other thing, as a bird at might: roost in, inp: roost ed, pp: roost er, n. -v, a cock, considered as the head of the roost: a troost, in a state of rest or

sieep.
root, n. rôt (Icel, rôt, a root; AS. wrotan; Dut,
wrocten; Dan, rôde, to root, as a pig or a mole: Norm,
rota, to dig, to dable), that part of a plant which descends into and fixes itself in the earth, and through
which the plant is nourished; the part of anything resembling a root in manner of growth; the lower part
of a thing; the original or cause of anything; first ancestor; impression; durable effect; in a language,
hat element which serves as a common basis to one
or more words, the root being contained in the lancuage itself, or in its older forms derived from a forsign language; in alg., the value of an unknown quantity in an equation; in arith, any number which
nultiplied by itself produces a square or power—that
aumber is the root of the square or power—that
aumber is the root of the square or power; to plant
or fix in the earth; to enter the earth; to impress
deeply; to tear up from the ground; to tear up the
arith with the snout, as swine; to extirpate: root ing,
pn, taking root; turning up the earth with the snout,
as swine: root ed, pp.; adj. fixed and grown by roots;
teep; radical: root-edly, ad. -li. root-edness, n. -lolze, the state of condition of being rooted: root y, a. -t,
till of roots: root leas, n. -lols, the state of being full
of roots: root leas, a. -lols, without a root: rootlet,
-lot, a little root; a radicle: root-leaf, in bot, a leaf
rowing immediately from the root: root-stock, in rot (Icel, rot, a root: AS. wrotan; rowing immediately from the root: root-stock, in

bot., a subterranean prostrate stem which emits roots from its lower surface: root-crop, a crop of esculent roots, as the potato or turnip, &c.: to take root, to become planted or fixed; to increase and spread: to tear up by the root, to eradicate; to extirpate, ropalic, a. ro-patik (Gr. rhopalon, a club), club-formed.

formed.

ropalie, a ro-palitic (Gr. rhopalon, a club), clubformed.

rope, n. rop (Icel. reip, a rope; Dut. rerp or roop, a
cord or rope: AS, rap, a rope), a cord or rime composed
of several strands twisted together; a small cable; a
row of things depending: v. to draw out or extend
into a string or thread by means of a glutinous or adhesive quality: ro ping, imp.: a. the state or quality
of being glutinous and adhesive: ropad, pp. ropi:
ropy, a rop, stringy; adhesive: ropad, pp. ropi:
apthosa to draw out into strings or threads without
ropy, a rop, stringy; adhesive: ropad, n. .net,
apthosa to draw out into strings or threads without
roper, a lie partial viacosity and roping of liquors:
roper, a ropenaker; roped-ancer, one who walks and
performs feats on an extended rope: rope-isdder,
a ladder made of ropes, hung over a ship a side, or
otherwise used, as being easily portable: ropemaker,
one who makes ropes: ropemaking, n. the making of
ropes: ropewalk, a long covered walk where ropes
are extended as they are spun: rope-yarn, yarn consisting of single threads for making ropes: a rope and a band easily broken; anything worthless as a
tie or bond of union.
roquelsaure, n. roke-laker (after the Duke de Rogue-

tie or bond of union.

roquelaure, n. rók-é-laŭr' (after the Duke de Roque-laure), a short cloak or surtout, made to button from top to bottom, much used in the beginning of last cen-

tury, rorqual, n. rôr-kwûl (Norwegian, rorqualus, a whale with folds), one of the whale kind, having a more slender body than the common whale.

rosalina, n. rôt-d-4it-id. (L. rosa, a rose), in geol., a genus of many-celled foraminiferous organism—so called from the circular or rose-like disposition of the chambers.

cnamers.

rosary, n. roixd-ri (L. rosarius, pert. to roses;

rosarium, a rose-garden: F. rosaire; It. rosario,

a rosary-from L. rosa, a rose), a title of many
works, consisting of compendiums of flowers, as

it were, culled from preceding authors.—lattley specially appropriated to a string of Paternosters and
Ave Marias to be recited in a certain order,—now re
stricted to a string of beads used to keep count in the recitation of them.

recitation of them.

rose, n. rose (L. rosa; Gr. rhodon, a rose: it. rosa;
Ger., Dan., and F. rose), a well-known plant, or its
universally-admired flower, having many species and
varieties: rosaceous, a. rosacishis, belonging to the
order of rose-plants, called rosacies, -shte; like a
rose; in bot, applied to corollas having separate seemle
petals like the rose: rosacie, a. rosacie, applied to a
substance (rosacie acid) of a brick-like, rose, or red
colour, deposited by the urine in gout and infammatory fevers: roseal, a. roize-da, like a rose in smell or
colour: roiseate, a. -di, of a rose colour; resembling
a rose: roisy, a. -zt. blooming; red; blushing; charming; roismess, n. -zt. rose, the quality of being rosy; rosemblance to the colour of the rose: rose-coloured or
rose-hued, a. having the colour of a rose rosebud, a ing: ro'siness, n. -xi-nz, the quality of being rosy; resemblance to the colour of the rose; rose-clouwed or
rose-hued, a. having the colour of a rose; rose-buda, a
rose before it expands: rose-buda, the shrub or plant
which bears roses: rose-diamond, a diamond nearly
hemispherical, cut into twenty-four triangular planes
or facets: rose-fore, a confection or sweethmeat; a ruddy
ruption upon the nose; rose-sugine, an appendage
to the turning-lathe, by which a surface of wood or
metal, as a watch-case, is engraved with a variety of
curved lines, presenting some resemblance of wood or
curved lines, presenting some resemblancence on the
dog-rose; rose-mallow, the hollyhock: rose-pink, a
pigment of a rose colour; adj. having a pink colour;
like that of the rose; rose-quartz, a more or less transparent variety of quartz, of a fine rose-red or pink
colour; rose-water, a perfume distilled from roseleaves; rose-window, in arch., a circular window
with its compartments branching from a centre, forming divisions which bear a general resemblance to the
leaves of a rose; rosewood, a wood of Brazil, highly
esteemed as a veneer, and which, when fresh, has
faint but agreeable smell of roses; under the rose, a
translation of the Latin "sub rosa," which signifies,
in a manner that forbids disclosure; in secrecy;
privately: Latham connects this phrase with the
practices of the see end of the propularly styled the brothers
pane, jog, shun, thino. there, zeal. 540

rowen, n. roweies (said to be a corruption of roughings), a field left untilled till after Michaelmas, that
he can be considered to the ground may sprout and produce
resu herbage for cattle or sheep; the grass on it.
royal, a. roji-di [F. royal, royal or legal—from L. rogalis, kingly,—from res., a king—gen-regis), becoming
or like a king; kingly; majestic; illustrious; specially patronised by the sovereign, or in his service: n.
a large kind of paper; in a ship, a small sail spread
immediately above the top-gallant sail; one of the
shoots of a stag's head; roy ally, ad. -li: roy'alty, n.
-fi, the character, state, or office of a king; the sovereign; share or portion due to a king or to a superior,
as to an inventor for the use of his patent, or to a
landowner for the privilege of working mines on his
estate: plu, emblems of royalty; rights of a king;
roy alist, n. -tsf, an adherent of the king; one atsched to a kingly government: roy alism, n.
atached to a kingly government: roy alism, n.
atseyal Academy, the public school of art, where the
annual exhibitions of paintings by living artists are
held: Royal Academician, a member of the Royal
Academy: Royal Boceley, the oldest incorporated
scientific society in London, instituted for the promodeck, on which the royal is set.
roystering, roysterer, another spelling of roister,
which see.
rub, v. rib (Icel, rubba, to move a thing from its

h see.

which see.

rub, v. rib (Icel. rubba, to move a thing from its
place, to rub: Sw. rubba, to disorder: Dan rubbe, to
rub or acrub: W. rhubbo; Gael. rub, to rub: Ger.
reiben, to grindl, to move one body along the surface reiben, to grindl, to move one body along the surface of another with pressure; to clean; to scour; to remove by friction; thortane; difficulty; pinch; sarcasm; rubbing, imp; n, act of scouring or polishing; rubbet, p, rübc; rubber, n, rübber, or who or that which rubs; a polishing substance of various kinds; a coarse file, or a whetstone; two games out of three in whist, a game at cards; a contest, consisting of three games; the game deciding the contest; the cushion of an electrical machine; india-rubber: rubstone, a kind of sandstone used for scouring; to rub down, to clean by rubbing, as a horse; to rub off, to clean anything by rubbing; to rub out, to erase; to obliterate; to rub up, to polish; to clean; to refresh, as knowledge.

ledge. n. ró'bds, or rubasse, n. ró'bds, a name given by French jewellers and lapidaries to a variety of rock-crystal with rose-coloured cracks; cut and polished quartz slightly tinged with violet, and be-sprinkted internally with minute brown spangles of

sprinted internally wish influed brown spatigues or specular from from the first special properties of the first states, to runble, to rathle: Low Ger. rabacken, to rathle—the idea being a rathling, crashing, or falling down—same origin as rabble), the mixed materials of ruined or crumbling

rubble, the mixed materials of ruined or crumbling building; waste fragment; any mingled mass; anything valueless; nonsense; confusion; rub'bishy, a.f., abounding in or having the nature of rubbish. rubble, n. rub'bi (Dut. rubbelen; Ger. rappein, to rattle; F. ruballer, to rumble or rattle) the upper fragmentary matter of rocks; coarse walling, constructed of rough stones irregular in size and shape; rub'bly, a. bit, resembling or abounding in rubble: rub'bl, vorte, walls built of rubble-stones. ruberacient, n. ro'bb-fa'sh-lnt (L. ruber, red, and facto, I make), that which produces redness and heat, when applied to the skin, without blistering; adj. making red.

facio, I make), that which produces reuness and news, when applied to the skin, without bilstering: adj. making red.
rabellite, n. rd-bêl-tê (L. rubellus, reddish, and Gr. lithos, a stone), red tourmaline containing a considerable proportion of magnese, generally occurring in closely-aggregated crystals, varying from a slight tinge of red to a fite plink.
rubeols, n. rd-bêl-tê (L. ruber, red; rubere, to blush), a term often used for measles, but now restricted to an eruptive disease which presents the characters of both measles and scarte fever: rubeloid, a. rd-bêl-tê/d (E. ruber, red colour.
Rubescent, a. rd-bêl-sênt (L. rubescens, becoming red), becoming red; tending to a red colour.
Rubezahl, in. rd-bêl-câl (Ger. rübe, a turnip, and zahl, a number), Number Nip, a famous mountain-spirit of Germany, sometimes friendly, sometimes mischlevous, corresponding to English Puck, rubican, a. rd-bêl-kân (F. rubican-from L. rubere, to grow red), of a bay, sorrel, or black colour, with a male, mai, fâr, toke; mete, mê

red. Eubicon, n. ró-bt-kön, a small river which furned the boundary between ancient Gaul and Haly, by passing which, Julius Cessar, the famous Ressan general, declared war against his country—probably the modern Pisatello: to pass the Eubicos, to take a desperate step in an enterprise; to commit one's set to a difficult and hazardous enterprise by a declare

to a difficult and hazardous enterprise by a secondary to a difficult and hazardous enterprise by a secondary difficult and the problem of th

or distinguish what are the d, pp. ruby, n. rdbt (l. ruber, red: F. rubis; lt. rubind, a precious stone, varying in colour between a bright scarlet and crimson, next in value to the diamost among prinders, a letter of a particular size; ad, at the colour of the ruby; red: v. to make red: red; ing, imp.; rubisd, pp. bdd: ad, red as a ruby, rud, n. rubi (d.S. rud, red), a river-fast of sub-prinders bus.

the colour of the ruby; red: v. to meas reas areas and gen, imp.; rubled, pp. bdd; adj. red as a ruby. radd, n. rdd (AS. rud, red), a river-hal of a rubin polden hue.

rudder, n. rdd (AS. rud, red), a river-hal of a rubin polden hue.

rudder, n. rdd ruber (Ger. ruder, an oar—see rubin a ship, that part of a helm which consists of a piece of the world of the rubin polden hue which is attached to the stern-post by higes, as which it turns; that which governs or directs the course of a ship or vessel; anything that guides a clirects; ruddriess, a -ds, without a rudder, ruddilly, ruddiness—see ruddy.

ruddle, n. rdd-dill, rhuddell, a red colour; AB. rd, red), a species of red earth; red chall; red chres; to mark with ruddle, as sheep; rud ding, imp.; rd-dled, pp. -dld; same as reddle, which see rudder, n. rdd-dill, (AS. ruddue, a ruddock-frus rud, red), the robin-redbreast.

ruddy, n. rdd-dil, colour (Ger. rhud), a red, the shift ruddle, red, a red of the ruddle, a rudder, a rudder of the red dille, rude, a, rdd dill, ruddle, rude, a, rdd dill, ruddle, rude, a, rdd fit, rudis, rough, raw, while; had; rudd, a, rdd (L. rudis, rough, raw, while; had; rudd, a, rdd (L. rudis, rough, raw, while; had; rudd, a, rdd (L. rudis, rough, raw, while; had; rudd), rough as red should red and r

fact health, rude, a. rdd (L. rudis, rough, raw, wild: It and I. rude), unformed by art; shapeless; untaught; ruse; inelegant; coarse in manners or behaviour; imperiment; not polished or refined; boisterous; harsi; inclement; rudefy, ad. 45, unakifuling; coarse; bielement; rudefy, ad. 45, unakifuliness; inelegans; violence; impetuosity; unakifuliness; inelegans; violence; impetuosity. rudenture, n. rd-dentist; (F. rudensure, rudenture, n. rud

cabling.

radiment, n. rô-dl-mênt (L. rudimentum, a in attempt or trial—from rudis, unformed, unusei n. rudimento: F. rudimento; F. rudimento; et elemai anything in a rude imperfect state; plu elemai anything in a rude imperfect state; plu elemai tary instruction: rudiment'al, a. ment'al, also ridiment'ary, a. de-l, pert. to first principles; in original or simple state; in bot., in an early state; of development, or in an imperfectly-developed of

dition.

Tue, v. ró (AS. Arcovan or recease, to be sorry for to lament: Ger. rese, mourning: Icel. Arygor, sorre-full, to lament; to grieve for; to repent: a. sorre-repentance: ruling, imp.: rued, pp. ród: rueful, ród: worth; mournful; expressing sorrow: rue fully ad. 48, mournfully; sorrowilly: rue fullessa. a. -all the state of being rueful; sorrowillessa. a. -all the state of being rueful; sorrowillessa.

rue, n. rô (L. ruita; Gr. rhuite, the herb rue; F. rue), a perennial plant which is used medicinally. rufescent, a. rò-feèschet (L. ruifescent, hecoming red-from rufus, red), growing red; tinged with red. ruft, a. rât (Dut. ruifelent, to rumple: Port. arruifarse, to curl, as the surface of water: Lang. rufo, a wrinkle or rumple, a collar of platied or rumple: Port. arruifarse, to curl, as the surface of water: Lang. rufo, a wrinkle naving long feathers on the neck which stand out as runtil research to the collar of platied or rumple. The rufo, a roll on the drum, in Sect., to beat with the hands out as runtil research to the rufo, rufo, a roll on the drum, in Sect., to beat with the hands or feet, or with both, in token of applause; to trump any other suit of the cards at whist; n. a beating with the hands and feet as expressive of approbation; a roll of the drum: ruffing, imp. n. applause by beating the hands and feet: ruffed, pp. ruft.
ruffian, n. ruff-fian (F. ronfler, to snore, hence old Eng. ruffler, a bully: It. ruffians; Sp. ruffan, a awagerer, a bully: F. ruffan, a [Be as ruffian] tellow, ready for any desperate enterprise or crime: Adj. brutal; awage: ruf fanly, a. ·l., also ruf fian-like, a. like a ruffian; bold in crimes; violent: ruf fanish, and, say, and sewed to the border of a garment, generally unferstood of ornaments at the wrist; disturbance; agitation: v. to wrinkle or plata a strip of fine cloth; to disturb a smooth surface, as water; to agitate; to discompose; to put out of temper: ruffling, imp.; fing: add, rowing turbulent; becoming rough: n. commotion; disturbance; agitation: ruffled, pp. fld: add, rough; disordered; agitated: ruffled, pp. fld: add, rough; disordered; agitated: ruffled, pp. fld: add, rough; disordered; agitated: ruffled, pp. fld: a. ruffle, in ruff, flort rufe or ruffle, a. ruff, e. ruffle, a. ruff, e. ruffle, a. ruff, e. ruffle, a. ruff, e. ruffle, a. ruffle, a. ruffle, b. ruffle, b. ruffle, ruffle,

v. to beat the ruffle.
rufin, n. róf/in (L. rufus, red), a red substance
formed by the action of heat on phloridzine: rufous,
a. rūs, in bot, reddish; orange-coloured; rusty.
rug, n. rūg (Sw. rugg, long coarse hair: Dan,
ruge, to project: Ger. rud, hairy, shagy), a coarse,
warm, woollen cloth or covertet having a long shagyy
asp, a soo's woolly mak or hearth-rug
asp, a soo's woolly mak or hearth-rug
ruga, a plaif or wrinkle), in caut, the folds into which
the mucous membrane or some orzans is thrown by

a possive winkies, in anat, the folds into which the mucous membrane of some organs is thrown by the contraction of the external coats: ru'gate, a. pdt. winkled: ru'goes, a. pds., full of winkles; rough with winkles: rugosity, n. rô-pôs'i-ti, the state of being winkled.

wrinkled: rugoeity, n. ro-post-it, the state of being wrinkled.
rugoed, a. ris/pold (from Eng. rug: Norm. rugoga, to rock, to log: Sw. rugoja, rough, shaggy); rough; un-even; shaggy; rull of irregular points or asperitles; rough in temper; harsh; rocky; inhespitable, as a coast; rug gedly, ad. -li: rug gedness, n. -nee, the quality or state of being rugged; roughness; harshness; coarseness; boisterousness.
rugos-see under ruge.
ruin, n. rolle, it. ruina, a rushing or tumbling down, ruin-from rucer, to fall with violence: it. ruina; F. ruine, fall; destruction; overthrow; that change of a thing which destroys is, which entirely clame; et a. thing which destroys is, which entirely clame; et a. thing which destroys is to bring to an end in any manner; to impoverish; to bring to an end in any manner; to impoverish; to bring to an end in any manner; to impoverish; to bring to misery; ruining, imp; ruined, pp. rollind; add, demolished; destroyed; reduced to poverty; undone: ruins'tion, a. -nde, that, in familiar language, destruction; ruin; overthrow; ruiner, n. -ner, one who ruins: ruinous, a. -nde, the state or quality of being ruinous a. -nde, mirely gone to decay; dilapidated; tending to ruin; permicious; baneful; ruinously, ad. -li: ruining, in ruined surface presents the appearance of ruined buildings.
rule, n. roll (L. regula; Prov. repla; F. rolle, a straight plece of wood), an instrument by which straight lines are drawn, or short lengths measured; something established for guidance and direction; governithing established for guidance and direction is governithing established for guidance and direction is governithing established for guidance a

of operation by which certain results may be obtained; in gram., a statement by which some established order in the construction of words is expressed; v. to order in the construction of words is expressed; v. to govern; to conduct; to direct; to determine, as a court of justice; to decide; to lay down and settle; to exercise supreme authority; ruling, imp.; add, having control or authority; marking with lines, as with a ruler; predominant; controlling; reginning; ruled, pp. röld; ruler, n. röler, a governor; an instrument with a straight edge or side for drawing straight lines; rulingly, ad. -li: rule of three, a rule in arithmetic which tells how to find a fourth term, when three are given, which shall bear the same ratio to the third as the second bears to the first. the second bears to the first.

the second bears to the first.

rum, a. rüm (rome or rum, in cant or slang language, signified good, noted: in the Gipsy tongue, rome, a man, hence rome or rum, what is good or excellent, odd; queer; curious; out of the way—all in a contemptible sense; rum, n. (in the Gipsy or slang tongue, rum boose, good drink, strong drink; Ger. rahm, cream F. rum), spirits distilled from any of the produce of the sugar-cane, generally from the re-

the produce of the augar-cane, generally from the refuse, and molasses.

rumble, v. rimible (Dut. rommelen; Ger. rummeln, to rumble: It. rombare, to make a clattering noise), to make a low, heavy, continued sound; as of wheels: n. a hoarse, low, continued sound; a revolving cask, otaking-machine in which small cast-iron articles are cleaned and rubbed bright by friction against one another; a seal for servants behind a carriage: rumbling, imp.: add, making a low, heavy, continued sound: n. a heavy hoarse sound: rumbled, pp. -bdl: rumblingly, ad. -ft: rumbler, n. -bler, he who or that which rumbles.

ruminant, n. rómi-nant (L. rummans, bringing up from the throat, chewing over again—from rumen, the

which rumbles. ruminant, n. roiminant (L. ruminans, bringing up from the throat, chewing over again—from rumen, the throat or gullet: It. ruminant: F. ruminant, an animal that chews the cud, as the cow, sheep, camel, &c.: add, having the property of chewing the food over again; chewing the cud: ru minantly, ad. -it. ruminants, v. -nd, to pass the food from the stomach in order to chew it over again; to meditate; to that a continuation of the continuation of the

stock.
rummer, n. räm'mer (Sw. remmer; Dut. roomer;
Ger. römer, a large drinking-glass), a large drinkingglass standing on a foot; a drinking-glass that glass of the result of the remover. It rumor, a repeated saying or
telling, the talk of the many: it. rumore: F. rumeur),
a story passing from one person to another without
any known authority for its truth; a figing report; v.
to closed on the removering imp: removed to the remove of the removed of the remove of the remove of the rumb.
THIND. In right (Ger. rump): Dut. roome, Tunh.
THIND. In right (Ger. rump): Dut. roome, Tunh.

pp. merd, reported.
rump, n. rimp (Ger. rimpf; Dut. rompe, trunk, body separate from the extremities: Sw. rumpa, the tail, rump), the end of the backbone of an animal, with the parts adjacent; the fag-end of anything; a name applied in contempt in Rng, hist, to the remnant of the Long Parliament, which met in May 1659: rumpless, a. 48s, destitute of a rump or tail: rump-steak, a choice silce or piece of beer cut from the thigh near

choice slice or piece of beef cut from the thigh near the rump.

rumple, v. rüm'pi (Ger. rummein or rumpeln, to dis-order clothes by rough usage; to pucker; to wrinkle), to dis-order clothes by rough usage; to pucker; to wrinkle; to crush together out of shape: a. a pucker; s fold or plat: rum pline, inp. -yim'pi forming into irregular inqualities, an other rum plact, pp. pdd: rum ply, a.

pli, having rumples.
rumpus, n. rum: pus (It. rombazzo, a clatter: Swiss, rumpusen, to pull one another about: Ical. rumr,

RIIN clash, noise), a great disturbance; noise and con-

clash, noise), a great disturbance; noise and connuito, v. rün (AS. rinnan, to run; Dut. rennen, to
run; v. rün (AS. rinnan, to run; Dut. rennen, to
run; leel. renna, to now; Dan, rinde, to flow; rende,
a canall, to go, move, or pass on a surface in almost
any manner; to cause to move swiftly; to move on
the ground by long quick steps; to rush violently; to
fuse or melt; to become liquid; to take a course at
sca; to drive with violence, as a ship ashore; to ply
or pass, as a coach or ship; to move or flow, as water;
to pursue; to contend in a race; to have success; to
strive at, followed by after; to contract, as a debt,
followed by sinto or is, to pass from one state or
condition to another to sallarge satter, as a sore;
condition to another to sallarge satter, as a sore;
to extend to: all now; course; motion; a pleasuretrip; continued success; an unusual demand on a
bank for payment of its notes, and for the return of
deposits; distance sailed by a ship; a vorage; runing, imp; adj. in succession; kept for the race;
being in motion; flowing; successive; continuous;
say; discharging matter, as a sore; n act of moving on with celerity; the discharge of a wound or
sore; run, pp, rish; ran, pt rish, did run; runner,
n. rikiner, he who or that which runs; a messenger; a pulle; a wheel; the support of a sleigh; in
sore; man, pp, rish; ran, pt rish, did run; runner,
n. rikiner, he who or that which runs; a messenger; a pulle; a wheel; the support of a sleigh; in
sore; run, sort, and the runner,
n. rikiner, to come to run amanck, to run wildly and
madly; to act entirely without discrimination; to
run atter, runner,
ning off; to run down, to chase to exhaustion; as
fox; to crush or overthrow; to traduce or censure; to
exhaust; to come to an end: to run over, to overflow; to recount cursority; to go over, as by riding or
diving; to examine: bo run rice, to go over, as by riding or
diving; to examine: bo run rice, to go over, as by riding or
diving; to examine: bo run rice, to go the tumo;
to exect; in the extent of ground for feeding a flock: running-fight, a fight between a party pleursing and a party fleeling: running-fire, the fire of troops in rapid succession: running-knot, a kind of knot made to draw or alle easily, as on a snare for catching rabbits: running-figging, those parts of a ship's rigging or ropes which pass through blocks: running-title, the title of a book continued from page to page on the upper margin—called also a heading, runnagate, n. rini-footi (Rng. run, and old Eng. gate, a way), a refugee or runaway; a fugitive; an apostate; a renegade.

runaway, n. run'd.wd (run, and away), a fugitive; one who flies from danger or restraint.

runcinate, a. rdn:sinut (i. runcinatum, to plane off; runcina, a large saw), in bot., applied to a leaf having large marginal divisions directed in a curved and serrated manner towards the base.

and serrated manner towards the case.

rundle, n. rün/ül (Ger. rund, circular: Eng. round),
a round; a step of a ladder.

rundlet, n. rän/ült, also runlet, n. rän/üt (a dim.
of Eng. round: old F. rondelle, a rundlet), a small

isk or parret.

Bune, n. rôn (Goth. runa, a mystery, a furrow or ne: Icel. run, plu. runir, Runic letters: AS. run, magical character), a Runic letter or character: plu. a magical character, a Runic letter or character: piu. Runic letters or poetry: Runic, a rôntk, pert to the anc. Goths, or their language and letters: in the letters of the alphabet of the anc. Scandinavians, prin-

retiefs of the alphabet of the and, Scandinavians, principally formed of straight lines.

rung, pp. of the verb ring, which see,
rung, n. ring (60th. rugga, a staff; Gael. rong;
Icel. raung, a staff, the rib of a boat), a staff; a spoke;
a step of a ladder; a spar; a floor-timber in a ship.

runlet—see rundlet.

runiet—see runlet.
runnet—see runlet.
runter, running—see run.
runt, n. rint (Scot. runt, a cabbage-stalk: prov.
Eng. runt, dead stump of a tree: Ger. runny/, a trunk),
an old woman or withered hag; a poor, lean, and
sorry animal below the usual size.

rupee, n. rô-pë (Hind. rôpak, a rupee—from Sans. rûpya, silver), an East Indian current coin—the geld rupee value in sterling money about 29s., the silver rupee about 2s.

rupestris, a. rô-pēs'tris (L. rupes, a rock), in bot,

rupes about 28, rupestia. a ro-phistric (L rupes, a rock), in bet, growing naturally on rocks, rupture, n rightfur or choor (F. rupture, a rupture—from L. rupture, to burst, to rend), state of being broken or violently parted; a fracture; a breach; open hestility; a tumour caused by the protrains of a past of the bowels; hermar v. to part by violence; to bust; och bowels; hermar v. to part by violence; to bust; or the bowels; hermar v. to part by violence; to bust; or the bowels; hermar v. to part by violence; to bust; or parted, parted

ruse, in rise (F. ruse, cunning), means employed beceive; a little artifice or stratagem; a clever that or atratagem; rush, v. rish (Ger. rauschen, to rustle, to whisper, as the wind among bushes, to move swiftly: batteringschen, to roar, to groon: Norm. rusch, noise, ratio, to tumble down with rapidly, as a stream; to meet a cageriness: n. a violent motion or course; a driving forward with eageriness and haste: rushing impaid, moving with impetuosity: n. a violent driving of anything; rapid course; rushed, pp. rusch: rushes, n. dr., one who or that which rushes.

rush, n. rüsh (AS. rice; Low Ger. rusch, a rush-the rush being probably so called from its whispering sound when moved by the wind: AS. briscas, to make a rustling noise; Sw. rusch, to shake), a plant of many species growing on wet ground; anything worthless or of little value; rush-like, a waitrushed, a. rüsht, covered with or made of rusher; rush, rusch, covered with or made of rusher; not considered the rusch, a. rüsk; a bottom made of rusher; rusch, a. rüsk; a bottom de of rusher; nush, a. rüsk; dr., rüsk; dr

rust, n. rust (Ger. rost; Dut. roest, rust), the cosing formed on most metals when exposed to the air of moisture; the reddish matter formed on iron or steel moisture; the reddish matter formed on fron or steel; less of power or ability by inactivity or want of me; foul or extraneous matter; a disease in grain; to gather extraneous matter; to become rusty; to less ability or power by want of use; to degenerate in siness: rustring, imp.: rusted, pp.; rustr, a risk, covered with rust or extraneous matter; surt; ion ing a rusty appearance and ranch disvour, as being a rust of the control of the control

reside, a risistic il. rusticus, belonging to the corty, rural-from L. rus, the country; it rusticus; rustique), pert. to the country; rural; having it rustique), pert. to the country; rural; having it manners of those living in the country; plain; mot unaught; awkward; honest; simple; unadored unaught; awkward; honest; simple; unadored unaught; having a peasant; rustical, e. n. rust, rustic rustical, e. peasant; rusticalness, n. rust, rustic rustical, e. peasant; rustical, e. n. rust, rustic rustical, e. rustical; rustic rustical; rustical; rustic rustical; r

such: rustic-work, in arch., roughly-con-masonry, in which the surfaces of stones are rough unhown state nearly as they came from

y, russil (AS. hristian; Low Ger. russein; etc. to rustle, to rattle: Sw. russlia, to move gibt noise—an initative word), to make a low noise, as the rubbing or movement of silk, s. dc. rustling, imp. riskling; add, making ght sound, as of silk cloth when shaken or a quick succession of low short sounds, as ing or moving among leaves or dry straw; by .dd. rustler, n.der, one who rustles. rul (F. rust or rut, the lust of deer or boars; to, to be on heat: Swiss, ruden, to bellow; n. noise, uproar), the engendering or copulacer or boars; v. to engender as deer; rut'h; rut'ted, pp.; rut'tish, a. 4tsh, lustful;

rdi (F. route; It. rotaia, the track of a wheel rais, a wheel: akin to Sans, raiha, a charlot), of a wheel; a kine out in the soil with a to cut into ruts, as a road; to cut a line on with a space; rut'king, imp.; rut'ked, pp. -df, full of ruts.
-voit (AS. hrooven, to be sorry for, to rue; old Ger. Artsuce, mourning; leel. hrygyr,—see real, pittinluses; sorrow; regret;

mercy: ruth'ful, a. -fööl, pitiful; tender: ruth'fully, ad. -f., — are used in poetry only: ruth'issa, a. -lés, cruel; pitiless; insensible to the miseries of others: ruth'issaily, ad. -f.: ruth'issailess, n. -n.fs, want of compassion; insensibility to the miseries of others. ruthenium, n. ro-lhé-nt-sm, a grey metal, very hard and brittle, and very fundhie, extracted from the ore

of platinum.

or pathum.
rttlle, n. r6:tu (L. rutilus, red, shining), titanlo acid of a dark-red colour, or reddish brown, occurring in four or eight sided prisms, massive, and in crystais—a mineral found in many places in Scotland: ruttll-te, n.-tl. native titanate and siticate of lime, used

ite, n.-4t, native titanate and silicate of lime, used in painting porcelain.

ratter, n. rat-ter (Ger. ritter), a horse-soldier; a rider; a trooper.

ryacolite, n. ri-dk-ō-ltt (Gr. rhuaz, a lava-stream, and ithos, a stone), a mineral of a white or grey colour, with a vitreous lustre, resembling glassy leispar.

ryder, n. ri-dk-n. a clause added to a document; also splt rider-see ride.

rye, n. ri-dk-n. et aluse added to a document; also rye, a crease of a quality inferior to wheat, but more hardy, and hence much cultivated in northern courters: rye-grass, one of the grasses cultivated for pasture and hay; a kind of barley.

ryot, n. ri-dt (Hind.), in Hindostan, a farmer or cultivator of the soil.

8

B. n. ed:bd-tem, also Sabatism, sd-beitzm-see

h. n. sd-bd'6th (Heb. sebaoth, the plu. of army or host), armies; hosts; used only in here phrase of "Lord of Sabaoth."
h. n. adb'6dth (Heb. Shabbath, the Sabbath—halb, to rest from labour: Gr. Sabbaton), the ne of rest; the day of cessation from all or-

bour or employment; among the anc. and less, the seventh day of the week; among Fees, the seventh day of the week; among s, the first day of the week; the Lord's Day; among the Jees, the Sabbatical year. Note—propriety, the first day of the week is "the lay of the week is "the lay of the week is "the lay of the week is "the Sabbath," or, as generally spoken of, "Sunday'; the lay of the week is "the Sabbath," or, as graciant of, "Sabbath-breaker, one aims the Sabbath: Sabbath-breaker, one aims the Sabbath; as a high of the Sabbath; as high of the Sabbath; as a rigid of the Sabbath; no who keeps the Sabbatarian, as of the Sabbath; no who keeps the Sabbatarian as of the Sabbath; as debut, as debut; as high of the Sabbath; as debut; as debut; as high of the Sabbath; as debut; as debut; which the sallowed to travel on the Sabbath; Sabbath as the sallowed to travel on the Sabbath; Sabbath as debut of the Sabbath; Sabbath; Sabbath as debut of the Sabbath as debut , every seventh year, in which the Israelites ill their fields or vineyards: Sab'batism, n,

an n. sd-billidn, a follower of Sabellius, a ser in the third century, who taught that any one person in the Godhead, and that the Holy Spirit are only different attributes, see, or functions of God the Father: adjabellius and his doctrines: Sabelliusann, n. temets of Sabellius.

" n. sd-bi-dn, also Sabenan, n. sd-bi-dn (Heb.)

n. ad-bi-dm, also Babsan, n. ad-bi-dn (Reb. sarmy or host—applied particularly to the laset of the angels, or to the celestial bodies), sper of the host of heaven; one of an early aristians, called also Christians of St John washers, a term applied by the Mohammed-a professors of a mixed creed of Parsees and from their frequent abultions); adj. pert. to ass or their worship: Sabianism, n. -tem, names, n. ad-bi-dm-tem, the worship or dotter add the sabianism of the sabianism of

a. acib (it sibellino; Ger. zobel; Pol. sobol, a an animal of the weasel kind, found in the parts of Asia, chiefly hunted for its black ; the fur of the animal: adj. black; very

n. sd-bo' (F. sabot), a wooden shoe worn by r classes in France and Belgium.

sabre, n. sd-ber (F. sabre; Ger. sabel, a sword: Hung. szablya, a sword—from szabni, to cut), a sword with a broad and heavy blade, thick at the back, and having the edge a little curved backwards at the point: v. to wound or kill, as with a sabre: ss-bring, imp. nig: sa bred, pp. berd. a sword, and Ger. fasche, a pocket), a leathern case or pocket worn by a cavalry officer at the left side, and suspended from the sword-belt. sabulous, a sch-il-isi (L. sabulum, sand), sandy; gritty: sab'ulosity, n. bel-it, sandiness; grittiness. sac, n. sdk (AS. sac), in Eng. law, the ancient privilege enjoyed by the lord of a manor of holding courts. sac, n. sdk (AS. sac; F. sac; L. saccus, sack, a bag), a bag or membranous receptacle.
saccade, n. sdk-kdt (F. saccade, a jerk), a sudden check or jerk with the bridle.
saccaste, a sdk-kdt, sloo sac cated, a. (L. saccus, a bag), in bot, furnished with a sac, or having the form of one; gritting a sdk-kdt-ik (L. saccharism, sugar), applied to an acid formed during the action of intric acid on sugar or gum: sacchariferous, a. sdk-kdt-if-id-ign user saccharify v. sdk-

saccharic, a sakkadrik it. saccharum, sugar), applied to an acid formed during the action of nitric acid on sugar or gum: sacchariferous, a sakkadriferous it. fero, i producel, yielding sugar: saccharify, v. akkadriferous, in saccharify, v. akkadriferous, in saccharify, v. akkadriferous, in saccharifer, v. akkadriferous, in saccharifer, v. akkadriferous, in sacchariferous, in the process of supar; success of sacchariferous, in the process of matting; sacchariferous, of a white colour; sacchariferous, in the process of matting; sacchariferous, of a white colour; sacchariferous, in sacchariferous,

coto, boy, foot; pure, bud; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, real.

suk, a bag), a large bag made of coarse cloth or can-vas; a measure of 3 bushels; 280 lb. of corn. meal, or flour; 384 lb. of wool in Rag.; a rude coarse closk of our ancestors; a loose upper garment: sack*ful, n. -/58/, as much as a sack will hold: sack*lag, n. the coarse cloth of which sacks or bags are made: sack*cloth, n. -klôth (sack, and cloth), coarse rough cloth worn for mortification, or as a mark of mourning

sack, n. sdk (F. sec; old Eng. seck, sack—from L. siccus; Sp. seco, dry), a name given to different sorts of dry wine extensively used in England in the 16th

siccus; Sp. seco, dryl, a name given to different sorts of dry wine extensively used in England in the 16th century; a variety of sweet wine: sack-posset, a posset made of sack-wine, milk, and some other ingredients. sack, v. sche (Sp. saquear; F. saccager, to sack a town, so called from the use of a sack in removing plunder—from L. saccus, a sack or bag: Dut. sacker, to put up in sacks, to plunder), to plunder of plunder or or city, as a town or city; as the pillage or plunder of a town or city; as by soldlery; devastation: sacking, imp.: sacked, pp. sakt: sack age, n. -dj, the act of storming and plundering a place: sack's r. n. -dr, one who sacks: to give the sack, to dismiss from employment—that is, to send off bag and baggage.

sackbut, n. sak'old (F. saquebute, a sackbut—from Sp. saccubeche, a sackbut, the tube of a pump—from sacar, to draw, and buche, the stomach,—as if the present in using the instrument, were drawn up from the stomach), a kind of trombone; a kind of trum be stomach), a kind of trombone; a kind of trum be a base and the same saccubect; a kind of harp or lyre.

sacrament, n. sak'rd-wind [L. sacramentum, a solement of the sacrament, n. sak'rd-wind [L. sacramentum, a solement of the sacrament, n. sak'rd-wind [L. sacramentum, a solement of the sacrament of

sacral—see sacram—see sacral—see sacral—see sacral—see sacrament, n. about of main (L. sacramentum, a solementum, a main dengagement, an eath—from sacrament, an eath—from sacrament, and sacrament, and sacrament, and sacrament, an outward and visible sign of an inward and spiritual grace; in the R. Cath. and Gr. Ch. baptism, the Eucharist, marriage, penance, confirmation, orders, and extreme unction, are called sacrament; sacrament and are called sacrament; constituting a sacrament; sacrament and all and the sacrament and acter, but are not sacraments acter, but are not sacraments; sacrament acter, but are not sacraments; sacraments acter, but are not sacraments; sacraments acter, but are not sacraments; sacraments and pert. to the sacraments sacraments and pert. to the sacraments sacraments and coremonies used in the celebration of the Eucharist; adj. pert. to the

of Rome, containing the prayers and ceremonies used in the celebration of the Eucharist.

in the celebration of the Eucharist: add, pert to the Eucharist.

sacrarium, n. sd.krd.ri.dm (L. sacrarium, a shrine—from sacer, sacred), among the anc. Romans, a domestic chapel devoted to some particular divinity; the adytum of a temple.

sacred, as adkred (old Eng. sacre, to set apart, to conscrate; sacred, set apart: F. sacre, sacred,—from sacer, to consecrate, to swear—from L. sacre, sacred, set apart: P. sacred, sacred—from sacre, rowell, some set in the profane; inviolable sacred; pert. God, or to His worship; pert. to God, or to His worship; pert. or selligion or rolligious uses; not profane; inviolable; sacrifices, n. sakris fis (L. sacrificium, a sacrifice rom sacre, sacred, and facto, I make, the act of offering and burning a victim on an altar in honour of God, or of a heathen deity; the thing offered in sacrifice; loss made or incurred to effect some object, or to objec another: v. to offer to God in worship, or to a heathen deity, a slain victim on an altar; to destroy or give up for the sake of something else; to make offerings to God on an altar; sacrificing, imp.: sacrifice, j. fit.; sacrificer, n. fiter; sacrifical, a. fish.dl, performing sacrifices; including or consisting in sacrifice. sacrifical, a. d.kdd, employed in sacrifice; sacrificant, n. hand, one who offers a sacrific, a. sacrific,

rista, a sacristan-from L. sacer, sacred), a perso

employed in a cathedral to copy out music for the choir, and to take care of the books; in some places, a minor canon: aeristan, n. sakeris-ida, one who has the care of the utensils and other movables of

has the care of the utensils and other movables of the church; one who prepares the graves for the dead, and keeps the church clean—usually writen sexton: sacristy, n. -ti, an apartment in a church where the sacred utensils, vestments, &c., are keptnow usually called exstry.

sacrum or se-sacrum, n. &s-sd-krim (L. os, a lone, and sacrum, sacred), in anat., the bone which forms the termination or basis of the vertebral column: sacral, a. sd-krd, relating to the sacrum.

sad, a. sd-krd, relating to the sacrum.

sad, a. sd-krd, relating to the sacrum.

sad, a. sd-krd, relating to the sacrum.

seven; as a word of burlesque or familiar complaint, inconvenient; vexatious; bad: sad der, comp. sdr, more sad: sad des, superl. desk; most sad: sad, n. d. d. sad ness, n. -n.c., the state or quality of being sad; heavinges; sorrowilness.

ad. dr. sad/neas, n. -nes, the state or quality of being sad; heavineas; sorrowfulness. sadda—see sadder. sadden, v. sdd-n (from sad, which see), to make sal or sorrowful; to become sad: saddening, imp. sid-ing; saddened, pp. sdd-nd. sadder, n. sdd-der, also sad'da, n. -dd (Pers. sd-sadder, n. sdd-der, also sad'da, n. -dd (Pers. sd-sadder, n. gdte, give or mays—from sdc, a bushest, and dor, a gdte, give or mays—from sdc, a bushest of the Zendavesta or sacred books of the anc. Pensias, in modern Persian. in modern Persian.

of the Zendavesta or sacred books of the anc. Persians, in modern Persian.

saddle, n. sddid (Dnt. saddl.; Ger. sattel, a saddle, sedile, a seat), a seat placed on the horse's back for the rider to sit on; among seamen, a block of weak malled on the lower yard-armse; v. to put a saddle on; to load; to burden: sad dling, imp. May set sells saddles: saddles; and leary, n. -ie, materials for siddles; articles sold by saddlers: saddle of nutten, of venison, &c., two loins of mutton, venison, &c., two loins of mutton, venison, &c., at the saddle form; a hill constituting a right saddle-backed, a shaped like a saddle-saddle-backed, and set saddle-saddle-cloth, a cloth under saddle-saddle-loch, a cloth under saddle-saddle-loch, a cloth under saddle-saddle-saddle-loch, a cloth under saddle-sad

existence of angels or spirits, and who adhered to the written law alone: Sad'duce'an, a. -se'dn, of er prit to the Sadducees: Sad'duce'am, n. -tam, the tenes of the Sadducees.

andly, nadness—see nad.

andly, nadness—see nad.

ande a. sdf (P. sonf; It. solvo; I. solvus, satel, free
from danger or risk; secure; no longer dangess;
placed beyond the power of doing harm; certain: La
box or press, generally detached, and hung on a will

usually covered with whre-cloth or perforated its

which meats may be kept cool; a fireproof chest of

closet for containing money, valuable documents of

the like: safe ly, ad. 4i: safe ness, n. nes, also mi
ty, n. 4i; the condition or quality of being sate;

dom from harm or danger; trustworthiness, as ine
ting against harm or loss; the quality of making sile

or secure: safe-conduct (F. souf-conduit), that wild

gives a safe passage in times of danger; convey yes

gives a safe passage in times of danger; convey yes dly, sadness or secure: anfe-conduct (F. sou/-conduit), that which gives a safe passage in times of danger; convey; jesport: anfeguard, a convoy or guard to protect a respective of the party, in times of war or danger; that which act of keeping or preserving in safety: actery act of keeping or preserving in safety: safety-an arch formed in a wall, as over a door or window anterty-bett, a belt constructed of some light materiar or capable of being inflated with air, for enabling person to float in water; a life-preserver: safety-betty in the form of a circle, to be thrown into water enable persons to float till they are rescued; safet lamp, a lamp covered with wire-gauze for use in mines:
safety-plug, a plug of fusible metal placed in an orice in a steam-boiler, so that should the temperature
of its fusing-point be reached, danger is lessened by
its melting and letting out water and steam: safetyvalves, a valve in the boiler of a steam-engine which
opens when the pressure within becomes too great for

valve, a valve in the coner of a secul-signer water opens when the pressure within becomes too great for safety.

as flower, a kind of saffron; its dried flowers; a delicate and beautiful red colour obtained from it.

saffron, n. stf-rön (F. safron: Dut. saffron and Gersfron), the dried stigmats of bulbous-rooted plants allied to the crocus: adj. having the colour of saffron

salyraw, the crocus: adj. having the colour of saffron flowers; yellow cot. seg. to sink, as liquids in a cask sag, v. soption: Geal. seg. to imbite; such, to drain, to dry up; Ger. sickern, to drain away, to core. As. segas, to suck in), to sink gradually down: to be depressed; to incline from an upright position: to cause to bend or give way: sag ging, imp; sagged, pp. sega. a considerable leeway.

sags, n. sd/gl, plu. sagsa, -gdz, the heroic tales and myths of the races of northern Europe.

sagsacions, a. d-gd:shis (L. sagaz, wise, foreseeing gen. sagacis: it. and F. sagaz), scute; discerning; foreseeing; shrewd; intelligent: sags'clously, ad. discerning; the sagsacisy n. sagsacisy, n. sagas-ty, n. sagsatis, the quality of being sagacious; couteness; p-metro-tion.

of Amer. Indians. n. säg'ä-mör, a chief among some tribes

of Amer. Indians.

sagapenum, a salf-d-pē-nām (Gr. sagapenon), a fetid gum-resin brought from the East, used in medicine.

sagasthy, a salf-d-hi (S), sagath, a mixed fabric of allk and cettori; a kind of serge.

sage, a salf (F. sage; II. savio or saggio, wise, sage—from L. sagus, presaging, prophetic—from sayfo, perceive quickly, wise; prudent; proceeding from wisdom; grave; well-judged; a a wise man; a man venerable in years, and renowned for wisdom and gravity; a grave philosopher; sage (y, al. 45; sage, less, n. -has, the quality of being sage; wisdom; prudence; sagasty.

sage, n. salf (F. sauce, sage, brow I

dence; sagacity.
sage, n. saj (F. sauge, sage—from L. salvia, sage:
t. salvia), an aromatic garden herb, employed in
cookery as a condiment, and in medicine: sagy, a.
saj', full of sage; seasoned with sage.
sagger, n. saj', per (prov. Eng. saggerd; a probable
corruption of sajenard), a clay used to make the pots
to which earthen were is baked; the pots are then

in which earthenware is baked; the pots are then called saggers or seggers.

sagitta, n. sajitta (i. sagitta, an arrow or dart), an arrow; one of the old constellations: sagitta, an arrow; one of the old constellations: sagitta, an arrow; the constellations: sagitta, and sagitta, pert. to or resembling an arrow; sagitta, rius, n. darthet (i. sagittartus, an arrher), one of the two or sagittar (i. sagittartus, and per the construction of the sagittartus, and the per the construction of the sagittartus, and the sagittartus, and the sagittartus, and the both sagittartus, in and the sagittartus, and the sagittartus, in and the sagittartus, in and the sagittartus, in sagittartus, in

sago, n. sd-go (Malay, sagu, bread), a kind of starch framulaked, obtained from the pith of several species of palms.

of pains.

matum, n. sd:gim (L.), in anc. Rome, the military
clock worn by common soldiers and inferior officers,
made of wool, and open in front, and usually fastclock across the shoulders.

may -so sage 2.

milita, n. sd:iti (Sahla, in Sweden, and Gr. lithos,
atome), a massive variety of augite of a dingy-green

a stone), a massive vanety or segment of stone), a Turkish cade, n. saitk (Turk. shaika: F. saique), a Turkish te Greedan sailing-vessel, common in the Levant. and v. vsd (from say, which see), pt. and pp. of the verb say: uttered; declared; reported; before-martioned.

mentioned.

defin. a dol (Ger. segel; Icel. segl, a sail: W. siglo, bashaka, to rock), a sheet of strong canvas which, when spread out in a ship, catches the wind to imple it through the water—there are many sails in a bip, and each one has a different name; a ship or wips; an excursion in a ship; in poetry, wings: v, be be moved or impelled by the force of the wind on bails, as a ship on water; to begin a voyage; to float to pass amoothly along; to fly without striking with

the wings, as a bird: sail'ing, imp.: a. art of directing a ship by means of a chart: sailed, pp. sdid: sail'ar, n. 4r, a vessel with reference to her speed or sailing qualities: sail'or, n. 4r, a seaman; a mariner: sail'ssa, a. 48, without a sail: sail-cleik, cloth of which sails are made: sailing-master, the officer who directs the navigation of a ship of war: sail-yard, a yard or spar on which a sail is extended: to loose sails, to unfur! them: to make sail, to extend an additional quantity of sail: to set sail, to begin a voyage: to shorten sail, to take in a part of the sails: to strike sail, to lower the sails suddenly: full sail, with all sails set: under sail, having the sails spread. spread.

spread.

sainfoln, n. san'fōjn (F. sain, wholesome, and foin, hay), a leguminous plant which grows luxuriously on acleareous mountains, cultivated for feeding cattle.

saint, n. sant (F. saint; R. santo, n. saint—from L. saint, n. sant epron; one of the blessed in heaven; one canonised by the R. Cath. Ch.; v. to cancius, hold act with a show of niety; sainting, inn. heaven; one canonised by the R. Cath. Ch.: W. to canonise; to act with a show of plety: sainting, mp.; add. sacred; holy; entered into everlasting lappiness: n. sometimes used simply for "headed": sainting, a. f., also saint-like, a. resembling or becoming a saint: sainthood, n. the state of being a saint; the united body of saints: saintablp, n. the character or qualities of a saint: saintablp, n. the character or qualities of a saint: saintablp, n. the character or qualities of a saint: saintablp, n. the character or qualities of a saint: saintablp, n. the character or qualities of a saint: saintablp, n. the character or qualities of a shaint: shaintable, as small church bell rung to call attention to certain solenn parts of the service of the mass: sh Anthony's five, crysipelas, so called as supposed to have been cured by that saint: sh Cuthbert's beads, a popular term for the detached bead-like joints of the encrinites: St George's ensign, the distinguishing badge of ships of the royal navy, consisting of a red cross on a white field, with the union-jack in the upper quarter next the mast: St Peter's finger, an old and familiar term for belemister, many of which have a finger-like form: St Vitus's dance, a disease affecting the muscles form: St Vitus's dance, a disease affecting the muscles of voluntary motion: Saint Simonian, -st-mo'nt-dn, a follower of Saint Simon, who recommended a community of property as a cure for all social evils, and who died 1852.

who died 1862 sake, in. sāk (AS. sacu, contention, dispute; Low Ger, sake, suit at law; saken, to complain; Ger, sache, a complaint, an anfair), final cause; end; purpose of obtaining; regard to any person or thing, saker, n. sāker [F. sacre; It. sagro, a saker—from L. sacre, sacred), a hawk; a species of falcon; in former

times, a small cannon: sa keret, n. -et, the male of the saker hawk.

saker hawk.

sal, n. soll (L. sol., salt), a word much used by the older chemists as a prefix, as sal-volatile, n. soll-volatile, in soll-volatile, n. soll-volatile, in soll-volatile, and soll-volatile salty, the popular name for ammonia.

salaam, n. sol-dan', same as salam, which see, salacious, a. sol-dis-shis (L. sollar, lustful-gen. soll-cis), lustful: sala'ciously, ad. di: sala'ciousness, n. nets, also salacity, n. sol-das'-ti, lust, salac' net salad, n. self-ad (F. sollade; It. inselata; Ger. sollat, a salad), certain herbs, usually sensoned, eater naw as a relish with other food: sal'ading, n. vegetables for making a salad; salad-oil, olive-oil used for dressing salads, and for culinary purposes.

making a salad: salad-oil, olive-oil used for dressing salads, and for culinary purposes. salaratus, n., also saleratus, n. sdi'e-rdi'dis (l. sal, salt, and Eng. aerated), a prepared mixture of car-bonate of soda and salt—used by bakers and house-keepers with eream of tartar and butter-milk for baking bread.

salam, n. sd-lám' (Ar. salam, peace, safety), the Eastern form of salutation, or compliment of cere-mony or respect; peace be with you. salamander, n. sdl-d-mdn-der (L. or Gr. salaman-dra), a fabulous animal, said to have been able to live

dra), a fabulous animal, said to have been able to live amongst fire; a reptile of the lizard kind: safamandrine, a. drin, pert. to a salamander; enduring fire; salamander; animal as a salamander; and a salamander; and a salamandine, a said a salamandine, a salaman

sale, n. sal (Icel. selia; AS. sellan, to transfer, to

sand; an evergreen S. Amer, tree; sand-drift, a heap or hillock of sand formed by the force of the wind; sand-sel, a small hard to the force of the wind; sand-sel, a force of the sand; sand-sel, a man and the total the sand; so the sand that the sand-storms of desert tracts, like those of the Sahara and Mongolia, in allicion to their whirling and pillar-like form in their onward march: sand-pipes or sand-galls, the name given to the cylindrical or pipe-like hollows, often of considerable depth, which occur in chalk-rocks, and which are usually filled up with sand, gravel, and clay from above: sandpiper, a wading-bird; sand-scratches, in yeot, rocks or rock-surfaces worn smooth, or marked with scratches and furrows, by sand carried by the wind passing over them: sand-stone, stone composed of consolidated sand; sanderling, in sani-der-ling, a small wading-bird, so called because it obtains its food by searching the moist sands of the sea-shores.

because it obtains its food by searching the moist sands of the sea-shores.

sandal, n. sdn-dal (L. sandalium; Gr., sandalion, a sandal; it, sandado: F. sandale), a kind of shee, con-sisting of a sole fastened to the foot, with a hollow part to embrace the ankle, and fastened by straps, worn by the ancient Greeks and Romans; a loose low shee or slipper; san'dalled, a. dald, wearing sandals; sandal-shore, a. sdn-dal't-faterm (L. forma, a form), sandal-shore, and sandal-shore (L. forma, a form),

sandal-shaped.

sandal-shorm, a san-dal-triatorm (L. forma, a form), sandal-shaped.
sandal-wood, he should (Ar. sanda), a tree having a white wood, the inner wood of which, when old, becomes yellow and highly odorfferous—highly valued for cabinet-work, sandarac, n, also sandarach, n. san'da-rak (L. sandaraca, cn. also sandarach, a red pigment), a resin, slightly fragrant, used in making varnishes. sandars, n, or sanders-wood, san'ders: (same as sandal-wood, which see), a red wood used as a dyestuff; red sandal-wood, sandiver, n. san'di-ver (corrupted from F. sel de terre, sait of glass), the whithin-sait soum which forms on glass during its first fusion; glass-gall. sandwich), two thin silces of bread with a thin silce of meat, seasoned with mustard, &c., between them. sandstone, sandy—see sand, (L. sanus, sound in body, whole: It sano, F. sais), sound; not disordered; healthy; not disordered in intellect; of disordered; healthy; not disordered in intellect; of cound reason; the opposite sanity, in sanith; (L. sanita, she condition or state of being of sound mind; soundness or healthiness of mind.

sang, pt. of sing, which see.
sangfroid, n. sing/frwd (F. sang, blood, and froid, cold), coolness; indifference.

cold), coolness; indifference.

sangiac, n. sanji-led. the Turkish governor of a district forming part of a pachalic; san glacate, n. -a-kdt, the government or district of a sangiac.

Sangreal, n. sanj-gré-dl, or Saint Graal, n. sanji-dl (mid. l. graddle, a cup: or a corruption of the old F. le Sang Real, the true blood—d.e., of Christ), in legendary hist., a sacred relic, the true blood of Christ preserved in an emerald cup, or, according to others, in the cup used at the Last Supper, said to have been brought to England by Joseph of Arimathra, "the quest of the St Graal" being narrated a great length in the romantic story of King Arthur.

sanguiferous, a sangue/f-ris (it. sanguifero, sanguiferous—from sanguis, blood, and fero, I bear), conveying blood.

conveying blood.

conveying blood.

sanguification—see sanguify.

sanguification—see sanguify:

sanguification—see sanguify:

sanguific, v. sångipul/i (ii. sanguificare; F. sanguificare; v. sångipul/i (ii. sanguificare; F. sanguifict, v. sångipul/i (ii. sanguificare) blood, and facto, I make, to form or produce blood; to convert chyle into blood:

sanguinary, a. sånguification, n. -daishun, the conversion of chyle into blood.

sanguinary, a. sångipul-i-i-i (i. sanguinarius, bloodthirsty, cruel—from sanguis, blood-gen. sanguinsis), satended with much bloodshedding, sa a battle; eager to shed blood, applied to persons; bloody; bloodthirsty: sanguinarily, såd. -di-ii.

sanguine, a. sångipuln (ii. sanguis, blood), warm or ardent in temper; cheerful; confident; hopeful: sanguinely, såd. -di: sanguineness, n. -nës, the condition or quality of being sanguine; heat or ardour of temperament: sanguineous, a. -poini-d-is (ii. sanguineous), a. sånguineyneous, a. -poini-d-is (ii. sanguineous), a. sånguineyneous, a. -poini-d-is (ii. sanguineous), a. sånguineous, a. -poini-d-is (ii. sanguineous), a. sånguineous,

sanguinivorous, a. sängigwin-iviö-rüs (L. sanguis,

blood, and voro, I eat or devour), eating or subsisting on blood.

on blood, sanguisunge, n. ednof-quot-ski [L. sanguis, blood, sat sugere, to suck), the blood-sucker; a leech. Sankedrin, n. ednof-drim (Heb. sankedrin; Gr. sundrion, a council—from Gr. sun, together, sat hedra, a seat), the great judicial council among the ancient Jews, consisting of 71 members, including the high priest. sanicle, n. edn-t-ki [It. sanicula; F. sanick, sanide-from L. sano, I heal), a plant called self-heal, of sveral species.

species.

species,
sanies, n. sā'ni-ēz [L. sanies, diseased or corruptel
blood: lt. and F. sanie), a thin reddish dischargefree
wounds or sorce: sa 'nicota, a. -da, pert. to sanies,
sanitary, a. sani-lifer-i (L. sanidas, healthy siste or
omidition—from sanue, sound), preservative of health;
tending to promote health—see sanatory, under santending to promote health—see sanatory, under santending to promote health—see sanatory, under santending to promote health—see sanatory, under sanity—see the
or convalence of the sanity—see under
sans.

sanjak, n. sán'ják, same as sangiac, which see.
sank, pt. of sink, which see.
Sansorit, also Sanskrit, n. sán'skrit (Sans. Sanskrit,
the polished or perfect language: Hind. Sanskrit, is
sucient and still the sacred and learned language of nuclent and still the sacred and learned language of Hindostan, and radically connected with its various dialects—also allied to the principal European in-guages, as well as to the Greek and Lattil. santaline, n. sdn*id-lin (F. santalis, santal-week, the colouring matter of red sandal or sanders week. santon, n. sdn*idn (Sp. santon—from L. sants, holy), a Turkish dervise or priest, esteemed by the people as a saint.

people as a saint.
santoniae, n. sdn'iö-nin (Gr. santonion, wormwood,
the tincture or extract obtained from the seeds of the
plant called southernwood, popularly known as the
tasteless worm medicine, and known in pharmacy vormseed.

pormised.

sap, n. sdp (Low Ger. sapp., juice, wet: Ger. saft, juice), the vital juice or circulating fluid of plants: sapless, a. des, destitute of sap: saplins, n. des, young tree: saplyp, a. -pl, flui of sap: saplins, n. -pl-nes, state or quality of being full of sap; saplins, say fluid of saplin ness: sap-green, a pigment outsmoot of the bucklars in dryness the juice of the beries of the bucklars mixed with line: sap-sage, a green-coloured class from Switzerland of an agreeable flavour: sap-take the tube conveying the sap in trees: sapweek is albumum or external part of the wood next be

ine tube conveying the sap in trees: sayweed, is abunum or external part of the wood next bark.

sap, v. sdp (F. sapper, to undermine: It super, to dig; zappe, a spade: Wal. supere, to dig; to me vert by digging or wearing away; to mine or me mine; to proceed by mining; to proceed screel; in the sapere, as one a reputation: sap, n., also say in the same of the proceed by mining; to proceed screen, when the same part of the by experience of the sapere and the same part of the proceed to the men from five: sap ping, imp: saper, p. sapers, n. plu. sap'ping, imp: saper, saper,

ntly, ad. -R: sa'pience, n. -ëns, wisdom; know-re,—used in an ironical sense. lin

ge_used in an iroulcal sense.

apling, sapless—see sap.

apodilia, n. sapp-diti-id (F. sapotiliter: Sp. sapodil, a name given to a tree and its fruit, a native of w. Indies and S. Amer.

aponaceous, a sap-b-nd-shds (It. saponaceo; F. sonace, saponaceous, from L. sapo, sap-gen, sap-sl, scapy; having the qualities of soap; feeling like p to the touch: saponity, v. st-pon-t-f-i (L. sapo, p, and facto, I make, to convert into soap; to come to form soap; saponity, in, sapon lifed, pp. d. saponite, n. sapo-ini (L. sapo, soap—gen, sapodi, a peculiar substance obtained from the plant p-wort: saponule, n. sapo-ini (L. sapo, soap—gen, sapodi, a peculiar substance obtained from the plant p-wort: saponule, n. n. ndi, an imperfect soap formed the action of an alkali upon an essential oil.

apor, n. sapor (L. sapor, taste, relish—from sapoi, sapor, sapor, slish—from sapor,

the action of an akani upon an essential oil.

apor, n. ad-por (l. apor, taste, relish—from sapio,

sate), taste; savour; relish: saporous, adpi-6-rik,

ving taste; savour; saporos ity, n. -6si-in,

the ality in a body by which it excites the sensation of

ste: sap'orific, a. -rifitk (L. facio, I make), giving

ste or flavour.

tes a portific, a rifite (L. facto, I make), giving tes or haven under sap 2.

Rapphile, a sdf-fik, pert. to Sappho, an anc. Grecian steems; perk. to a certain kind of verse.

Rapphile, a sdf-fik, pert. to Sappho, an anc. Grecian steems; perk. to a certain kind of verse.

Rapphile, a. sdf-fik, pert. to Sappho, a variety of cortains, of great harinces and beauty, found of various addes of blue: sapphirine, a. -in, resembling saputers: n. a mineral resembling the sapphire: n. mappiness, sapwood—see sap 1.

Rapphiness, sapwood—see sap 1.

Rapphaness, sa

ea. **sarocele, n. **sarko.**sl(Gr. **sarks*, flesh, and **kele, a **sarocele, n. **sarks*, flesh, and **kele, a **sarocele, n. **sarks*, flesh, and **kele, a **sarocele, n. **sarks*, flesh, and **sarocele, a **sarocele, n. **sarocele, n. **sarks*, flesh, and **sarocele, n. **sarks*, flesh **sarbet*, fles

sarederm, n. sarko-derm (Gr. sarks, flesh, and sarma, akin), the fleshy covering of a seed, lying between the internal and external covering; also called sarcocarp.

mreele. arcolemma, n. sår'kö-lém'mä (Gr. sarks, flesh, and sma, skin, rind), in anat., the proper tubular sheath

f muscular fibre.

sarcoline, a. sdr-ko-lin (Gr. sarks, flesh), flesh-col-

grealite, n. sår:kö-lü (Gr. sarks, flesh, and lithos, a

marcolite, n. sdr-kb-lti (Gr. sarks, flesh, and lithos, a stone), a stone of a rose-flesh colour.

marcology, n. sdr-kb'-b'fi (Gr. sarks, flesh, and logos, a discourse), the division of anatomy which treats of the body sarcological, a. sdr-kb'-lb'-b'fi, pert. to sarcology: sarcol ogist, n. jist, one versed in sarcology: sarcol ogist, n. jist, one versed in sarcology.

marcoma, n. sdr-kb'md (Gr. sarkoma, a fleshy excresseence not infammatory: sarcomatons, a. sdr-kb'fi-dris (In sarconhaous: Gr. s

ary tumours. n. sår-köf-å-güs (L. sarcophagus; Gr. sarcophagus, n. sår-köf-å-güs (L. sarcophagus; Gr. sarks. fiesh, s. phago, I est), s. species of limestone called lapis sins, or Assian stone, of which coffins were made—

said to have the property of consuming or decomposing bodies in a short time; a stone coffin or tomb: sarcoph*agous, a. d. gis, feeding on flesh: sarcoph*agous, a. d. gis, feeding on flesh: sarcosis, n. sår-kö*is (Gr. sarkosis, the producing of flesh, a flesh) excrescence—from sarks, flesh), the generation of flesh: sarcotic, a. sår-kö*ik, that promotes the growth of flesh.
sard, n. sår-å (Gr. sardion, the sard or cornellan—so called from the anc. Sardis, where originally found), a brownish-red variety of chalcedony, of a blood-red colour by transmitted light; cornellan: sardachates, n. plu. sår-åda-kate, n anne given by the ancients to varieties of agute, partaking of the nature of cornellan, or which contained layers of sard or cornellan; the flesh-coloured agate when clouded and spotted: sar del, n. delt, sho sar dine, n. dis, and sar dine, n. dis, he sard; a precious stone mentioned in Scripture; one set in Aaron's breastplate.
sardine, n. sår-ån (F. sardine; It. and Sp. sardina

sardine, n. sar'din (F. sardine; It. and Sp. sardina so called from the island of Sardinia, near which it

—so called from the island of Sardinia, near which it is caught), a small fish of the herring tribe; a species of pilchard, potted as a delicacy.

Sardinian, a. sår-dni-l-dn, pert. to the people or island of Sardinia: n. a native of Sardinia.

sardonic, a. sår-dni-l-k, also sardo nian, a. -do'n-l-dn (supposed to be so called from the herba sardonica, aplant of Sardinia, which is said when eaten to produce convulsive motions of the cheeks and lips as in laughent per sardonical produces of the sardonical period of the cheeks and lips as in laughent period of the sardonical period of the sardonical period to laughter, smiles, or grins, as a granting the forced result of a certain disease—see risus sardonical period onleus. donieus

the forced result of a certain disease—see risus sarsardonyx, n. sår-dō-nks (L. sardonyx; Gr. sardonuks, a sardonyx—from Gr. Sardonyx; Gr. sardonuks, a sardonyx—from Gr. Sardonyx; Gr. sardonuks, the sardonyx—from Gr. Sardonyx; Gr. sardonuks, the sardonyx—from Gr. Sardonyx; Gr. sardonuks, the sardonyx—from Gr. Sardonyx; Gr. sardonyx
donuks, the sardonyx—from Gr. sardonyx—from

similar purposes

sarlac, n. sdr:ldk, also sarlyk, n. -ltk (Mongolian, sarlyk), the grunting ox of Tartary—called also the

yak.

Sarmatian, a. sdr·md·shi-dn, also Sarmat'ie, a. mdi-ik, pert. to Sarmatia ('md·shi-d) and its inhabitants, the ancestors of the Poles and Eussians, extending from the Vistula to the Don.

the Vistula to the Don.
sarment, n. sdr.mēnt.
sarment, n. sdr.mēnt.
sidm (L. sarmentor, a twig: It. sarmento; F. sarment),
in bot, a running stem which gives off leaves and
roots at intervals, as the strawberry; also a twining
stem which supports itself by means of otiers: sarmento's s, n. plu. de'zē, applied to plants which have
climbing stems and branches, as the which sarmentous, a sdr.mēnd's, applied to a running naked stem
having only leaves in brunches at the joints or knots
having only leaves in brunches at the joints or knots

maving only leaves in outlenders as the joines of the where it strikes the ground, sarplar, n. sdr.pidr [F. serpfiltière; Sp. arplilera, sackeloth), a sack of wool containing 80 toda of 28 lb. each: sar plier, n. pler, coarse cloth of hemp, &c., used for packing goods.

assaparilla, n. sársd-på-rilld (Sp. zarzaparrilla; h. sárs-d-på-rilld (Sp. zarzaparrilla; h. sárs-d-på-rilld, sand parrilla, a vine), the root of a plant of the W. and E. Indies and S. Amer., highly valued for its medicinal qualities.

ties. sarsen-stones, sdr-sen-stone, in the S. of England, a name given to those large tabular blocks of sandatone which are scattered over the surface of the Chalk downs-known also as Druid stones and grey wothers. sartorious, a sdr-to'r-is it, sartorious, a regression of the sartorious, a sdr-to'r-is it, sartorio, a talion-gen, sartoris), in anat, applied to that muscle of the thigh which enables the legs to be thrown across each other, or to be bent inwards obliquely.

belt, generally of silk, worn for ornament round the waist or over the shoulders: v. to dress with a sash, sash, n. dash (F. chasts; the silding-frame of a window; chasse, a kind of frame: L. capsa, a chest), the framework in which the panes of a window are set, which is made to move up and down, generally on pulleys, or is hung as a door: v. to supply with sashwindows: sash'ing, imp: sashed, pp. staht: sash-frame, the frame in which sashes are fitted: sash-line by which a sash is suspended in a frame.

window, a window lites until same: same unit, as illine by which a sash is suspended in a frame, same, n. ed. sin iF. sotiene, possession of land—from saisri, to take possession—see setse), in Scotch law, the act of giving legal possession of feudal property, the written document by which that fact is proved; seisin.

seisin.

sassafras, n. eds'ed-frds (F. eassafras; It. eassofrassa, asssafras—from L. earnim, a stone, and franço,
I breakl, the root of a tree of like name, of the laure
family, having a fragrant odour and a sweetish aromatic taste.

sassoline, n. eds'ed-lise (from Sasso, near Sienna, where
first known at the hot springs; F. sassoline, in mine,
a term for boracic acid, which occurs in thin, scaly,
irregular, six-eided crystala, of a whithis oclour, pearly
lustre, and less or more translucent, found with various impurities in many volcanic regions.

lustre, and less or more translucent, found with various impurities in many volcanic regions.

sastra, n. sds-ird, also shastra, n. shds-ird, and shaster, n. shds-ird (Rind, shastr or shastra-from shas, to govern), among the Hindoos, the sacred books containing the institutes of their religion; the six great sastras, containing, according to the Hindoos, all knowledge human and divine, are the Vedas, the Upavedas, the Vedangas, the Upavedas, the Vedangas, the Upavedas of sat, which sast, bt. of sat, which sast, bt. of sat, which sast, rat.

Paranas and the Dharmashastra.

sat. pt. of set, which see.

Satan, n. sat.ta (Heb. satan, an adversary or enemy: Gr. satas), the evil one; the chief of the faller angels; the devil: satanic, a. sat.dan. (R. satas) satanical, a. 4-kdl, pert. to or resembling Satan; infernal; devillab: satanically, ad. 4. satchel, n. satchel, q. avachet, a little sack: Dut. satchel, n. satchel, q. avachet, a little sack: Dut. satchel, n. satchel, q. purse—from L. sacculus, a small bag, a purse), a bag in which schoolboys and lawyers carry papers and books; also spelt sachel.

sate, v. sat (L. satiare, to satisfy—from satis, enough—a contracted form of satiate), to satisfy the appetite; to ghit; to surfeit; to feed beyond natural desires: sating, imp.: sated, pp. satellite, n. satistics, an attendant—gen. satellitis), a small planet which attends on or rolls round a large one, and accompanies it in its revolution round the

small planet which attends on or rolls round a large one, and accompanies it in its revolution round the san; an obsequious attendant and hanger-on.

attack, v. st. sh. dt. (L. satiatum, to fill, to satiate-from satis, enough, to gratify fully, either appetite or desire; to fill beyond want or natural desire; to gitt; to surfeit; as 'tiable, a stiated, pp. guited; as 'tiable, a -d-bt, that may be appeased or gratified; as 'tiable, a -d-bt, that may be appeased or gratified; as 'tiable, a -d-bt, that may be appeased or gratified; as 'tiable, a -d-bt, that may be appeased or gratified; as 'tiable, a -d-bt, that may be appeased or gratified; as 'tiable, a -d-bt, that may be appeased or gratified; satistic, fillness of gratification beyond desire or pleasure; surfeit; repjetion.

satia, n. sdt. (F. satin; Port. setim, satin—said to be a Chinese word), a glossy silk cloth; satin—said to be a Chinese word), a glossy silk cloth; satin—satin spar, a mineral, a fibrous kind of carbonate of uncertainty as the satin-spar, a mineral, a fibrous kind of carbonate of lime, having a silky appearance when poilshed; satin—lime, having a silky appearance when poilshed; satin-

woollen cloth: sat'iny, a. in-1, resembling satin: satin-spar, a mineral, a fibrous kind of carbonate of lime, having a silky appearance when polished: satin-mood, a tree, the wood of which is of a yellow colour and close grain, a native of the East Indies.

satire, n. satire of ref. satire: It satire, satire-from L. satira, a satire-from satur, full, rich), such with y keenness and soverity of written composition moderates and folies of the age as tend to bring them the coces and folies of the age as tend to bring them into the satiral satirity, and the satirity of t

lease from suspense or doubt; amends; atonems; recompense; the settlement of a claim; payment sat infactory, a -ler-i, yielding content; grallying; causing conviction: sat infactorly, ad -l-l: sate factoriness, n. -nes, the quality or condition of bag satisfactory; sat'infyingly, ad -l-l, in a mamer being to satisfy.

ing to satisfy.

satrap, n. sa'-trap (L. and Gr. satrapes, the governor of a province—originally a Persian word), in one, Province, as the man of the governor of a province; a kind viceroy: satrapal, a. sa'-trap pdl, pert, to a satrap at trapy, n. -pdl, the government of a satrap, satrapal, v. sati-brid (L. satravatum, to gint, be saturate, v. sati-brid (L. satravatum, to gint, be saturate, v. sati-brid (L. satravatum, to gint, be satravatum).

viceroy: satrapal, a satrap-di, peri, to a satrap, irrapy, n. pf. the government of a satrap, saturate, v. pf. to supply or add to full east to impregnate with saturate, pf. to supply or add to full east to impregnate with saturate, pf. pf. and to the saturate, pf. to supply or add to full east to impregnate with saturated, pf. tate of the saturated, pf. tate of the saturated is a furnated, pf. tate of the saturated is a furnated, n. -rds. in prognating to the full manner, saturated, n. -rds. in prognating to the full manner, saturated, n. -rds. in more of another saturated, saturated, n. -rds. in saturated, saturate

for keeping up the earth in the erection of hatens and other purposes.

saucy—see sauce.

saucy—see sauce.

saucy—see sauce.

sauch of the proper sauch of the sa

· mate, mat, filr, law; mete, met, her; pine, pin; nate, not, move;

odous, a tooth—gen. odonios), a genus of fossil fishes, so called from their affinity to the saurians, and the

so called from their affinity to the saurians, and the character of their teeth.

sauroid, a soli-rojd (Gr. souros, a lizard, and sidos, likeness), having some of the characteristics of the saurians: sauroided, n. plu. soli-roj/dd-i, an order of fossil fishes, so called from their exhibiting certain sauroid or reptilian characters.

sauropais, n. soli-roj/sis (Gr. souros, a lizard, and opeis, appearance), a genus of sauroid fishes, so called from the character and arrangement of their teeth.

lizard, and pierse, a wing or fini, the flying reptiles; one of the intreen orders of the reptiles proposed by Professor Owen.

sausage, n. soli-rojd (F. soucisse, a sausage: It.

Professor Owen.

SARBASS, n. eribiadi (F. saucisse, a sansage: It.

salesiccia, a sausage—from saiso, sauce, seasoning—
from L. salesu, saited), the entrail or gut of an animal

stuffed with chopped meat seasoned.

SARBASSITE, n. safes-su-rif (after Saussure, the Swiss

geologist), an impure variety of Labrador felspar, of a

blush or greenish-grey colour, forming the facte of the

Swiss Alps.

Swiss Alpa.

Savage, n. sdv'dj [F. sauvage; It. selvatico, savage, wild: L. selvatice, living in the woods—from sitva, a wood), an uncivilised human being; a ferce, merciless man; a barbarian: adj. wild; uncultivated; untamed; rude; unpolished; fierce; brutai: sav'agely, ad. -4: saw'ageness, n. -ads, the state or quality of being savage; crueit; sav'ageny, n. -d.jér-i, a wild, uncultivated condition; barbarism.

Barbarism. n. -de-dn'and (Sp. sabona, a sheet, a large pinin); the great central plain of N. Amer.; any very large grassy plain or natural meadow.

meadow.

of N. Amer.; any very large grassy plain or natural meadow.

savant, n. sd-edng (F. accent, a savant—from sotorir, to know), a man of learning: savants', n. pluvedngs, the learned; the literati,
save, v. sdu (F. accent; its valuedre, to save, to protect), to preserve from any evil; to rescue; to deliver; to bring out of danger; to preserve from everlasting
misery; to hinder from being spent or lost; to prevent;
to preserve or lay by; to spare: prep. except; not including; sa'ving, imp.: adj. frugal; not lavish; that
secures everlasting salvation; incurring no loss; securing from loss or damage: n. something kept from
being expended or used unnecessarily; that which is
saved: prep. excepting; saved, pp. sded: saven,
sa'ver, one who saves: sa'vingly, ad. d: sa'vangness,
n. noā, the quality of being saving; frugality: sa'
vings, n. plu. velag; things kept from being wasted
or lost; money laid by from time to time: saveall,
a small pan placed in a candlestick for burning out
the ends of candles: savings bank, an institution in
which small savings, up to a certain amount, are
kept as interest: to save appearances, to preserve a
decent outside; to do something to avoid exposure or
emergely, n. sdv's-loj (F. cervelas, a kind of sausage,
lookad.

saving n. sdw's-loj (F. cervelas, a kind of sausage,
lookad.

saving n. sdw's-loj (F. cervelas, a kind of sausage,
lookad.

saving n. sdw's-loj (F. cervelas, a kind of sausage,
lookad.

cooked.
sayin, n. sdv'in (F. savinier; It. sabina), a tree or shrub having a dark-coloured foliage, and producing small berries with a glaucous bloom; a coniferous shrub of the juniper tribe.

small berries with a glaucous bloom; a conferous shrub of the juniper tribe.

Baylour, n. savjer (from Rng. save, which see: F. saveser, a deliverer: L. salvus, saved), one who saves; a title of Christ Jesus, Ho who saves the world.

sayour, n. salver (old F. saveur: L. srpor, taste), taste; flavour; relish; that quality which renders anything valuable or agreeable; reputation: v. to have a particular taste or smell; to have the appearance of the saveur, and the saveur, and the saveur of the saveur of

snout: saw-fly, a fly having a saw-like appendage: saw-mill, a place where timber is sawn by machin-ery: saw-pit, the place over which timber is sawn: saw-gin, a machine used in dressing raw cotton: saw-wrest or -set, an instrument used to turn the teeth of a saw a little outwards on both sides alternately: saw-work, a plant: circumsterence.

saw, m. soli (but. seep., a narration: look aggs, a may, m. soli (but. seep., a narration: look aggs, a saw, pt. of see, which see, sax alle, a sides-d-will, le seastille, that is found among rocks—from saxum, a rock), pert. to rocks, or living among them.

SCAL

among rocks—from saxum, a rock, pert, to rocks, or living among them. saxicavous, a. sdks/t-kd/vös (L. saxum, a rock, and cavus, hollow), a term applied to animals that make holes in rocks and live in them.

holes in rocks and live in them.

saxifrage. n. sdx-i-fraj (l. saxifragus, stone-breaklng—from saxum, a rock, and frango, I break), a plant
or medicine supposed to have the power of dissolving
stone in the bladder; a species of plants, natives of
apino regions: saxifragous, a. 4frd-gis, dissolving
stone, especially in the bladder.

Saxon, n. sdx-i-fi (AS. Secue, a Saxon; Secue, the

Saxon, n. adki-n. (AS. Seasa, a Saxon; Seazan, the Saxons—from seaz, a short sword, a dagger), one of the people who conquered England in the 5th and 6th centuries; the language; adj. pert, to the Saxon language; Saxonian, n. -n-tem, an idiom of the Saxon language; Saxonia, n. -tem, an idiom of the Saxon language; Saxonia, n. -tem, an idiom of the Saxon language; Saxony, n. -t., a country in Europe; a cloth ande of wool produced there; axon-blue, sulphate of indigo, used as a dye-stuff.

say, v. sd. (AS. seegan; icel. seiga; Ger. sagen, to say), to speak in words; to declare; to tell in any manner; to state; to answer or reply: to pronounce and not

to state; to answer or reply; to pronounce and not sing: n. speech; what one has to say: impera. tell me;

to state; to answer or reply; to pronounce and not sing; n. speech; what one has to say; impera. Lell me; speak; say ing, imp; n. something said or declared; a proverbial expression: said, pp. pt. sed, did say; sayer, n. sa'ér, one who says; it is said, also they say, it is commonly reported; people assert or maintain; he says, sêz, his opinion is this; it is reported by him; that is to say, in other word; otherwise.

seab, n. skdb (l. scabies; it. scabbia; Ger. schabbe, seab, sear; Dut. schabben, to rub, to scratch: Bret. skruba, to scratch), a crust formed over a sore in healing; a disease in sheep resembling the mange: v. to become covered with a scab; to grow scabby: scabbelng, imp; scabbed, pp. skdbd; add, abounding with scabs; mean; paliry: scabbedness, n. skdb-bed-nes, the state of of being scabbed: scab biness, n. obras, the state or quality of being scabby; scab-bed-ness, n. skdb-bed-ness, cabbed is scab biness, n. obras, the state or quality of being scabby; scab bily, ad. siz scables, n. skdb-bed-ness, cabbard, n. skdb-bed-ness, cabbard, n. skdb-bed-ness, a. siz, also sca bioses, a. sscabard, scabbard, n. skdb-bed-ness, n. skdb-bed-ness, cabbard, n. skdb-bed-ness, n. skdb-bed-ness, cabbard, n. skdb-bed-ness, n. skdb-bed-ness, cabbard, n. skdb-bed-ness, n. skd

genus bard, a skati-lead (accruption of scale-board or thin board—so called from being made of such a material), the sheath for a sword: v. to put into a scabbard or sheath; it scab barding, imp.; scab barded, pp. scabrous, a skali-brist IF scabrese, cabrous—from L. scaber, rough; it scabroso), in bot, rough; having the surface rough to the touch, arising from a covering of very stiff short hairs scarcely visible; harsh; sca brously, ad. It; scabrosos, n. -nês, the state or quality of being scabrous; roughness.
scad, n. skali (Saal, sgadan, a herring), the horse-mackerel or shad.
scaffold, n. skali-fold (old F. eschaffaut; It. catafalco; Prov. catafala, a scaffold—from prov. and old Sp. catar, to look, to see, and It. palco, a planking, a gallery, stage, or platform of timber for a temporary purpose, as in building; an erection for an execution: v. to firmish as with a scaffold; to sustain, to support scaffold supported for a proper scale of the scaffold supported for stone), a reddish variety of chalk, an Italian calcareous rock containing nodules and layers of finit: scaffold, n. skali-yō-lā (It. scaffolda), a composition of gypsum, Flanders glue, isinglass, &c., made of a variety of colours, to resemble the natural scaffa limestone, and to imitate marble, used as a plaster for ornamental work, and admitting of a fine polish. scallade, n. skali-ya (Lusual spelling escalade, which see.

scalariform, n. skd.ldr.it.folerm (L. scala, a ladder, and forma, a shape), ladder-shaped; in bot., applied to vessels having bars like a ladder, as seen in ferns. scald, n. skcaked (It. scaldare; F. échauder, to heat, to warm – from L. calidats, hot: Dan. skolde; Sw. skolda, to scald), an injury to the body caused by hot water or other hot liquid; v. to painfully affect and injure the body by a hot liquid; v. to painfully affect and injure the body by a hot liquid; to expose to the action of boiling water: scalding, imp.; add, burning, as with a hot liquid; scalded, pp.; scald fined, n. -hed, a pustular eruption, mostly of the hairy scalp, gradually spreading till the whole head is covered; scalding, hot, a. hot entirely be beared in covered; scalding, one of the anc. Scand. poets; among the Norseme, a reciter and singer of poems, generally heroic—also spell scaleder or skalder; scaldic, a. -lk, pert, to the anc. Scand. poets; among the Norseme, a reciter and singer of poems, generally heroic—also spell scalder or skalder; scaldic, a. -lk, pert, to the anc. Scand. scalds or poets.

scale, n. skald (AS scalu, a balance; scales, shells; Dut. schaal, a scale, a saucer; Ger. schale, a shell, a dish), the dish of a balance; one of the thin plates that form the covering of many fish; a thin plates that form the covering of many fish; a thin plates that form the covering of many fish; a thin plates that can be separated; a lamina; v. to take off in thin pleces or layers; to pare the surface from; to peel off in scales; scale pared, n. skald; a scale, scales; scale, p. skald; adj. having scales like fishes; scaler, n. skald; of wood used to protect articles of furniture and the like; scales, n. plu, skald, a balance; scale-bern, a fern so called from teach, n. skald like scales, n. skald like scales, a ladder; to mount with a ladder; the scalle, n. and of or the purposes; a very thin board of wood used to extend a page to its true length, and for other purposes; a very thin board of wood used to extend a page to its t

pill. skalk, a balance: scale-fern, a fern so called from the scales at the back of the fronds.

scale, n. skalk (l. scala, a ladder; It. scala, a ladder; scalare, to mount with a ladder; old F. scalle, a ladder), a series of steps; anything marked in parts at equal distances; an instrument graduated or divided into parts, used for mathematical and philosophical purposes; a natural series of musical sounds; the natural order of progression on which any system of notation is based: v. to ascend or climb a rocky precipice, as by a ladder: scaling, imp.; scaled, pp. scaled, pp. scaled, scaling, and scaled, scaling, or scaled, pp. scaled, pp. scaled, scaling, and the scale of the scale of a scale of the scale of th

the head; a scurfy head; scabbiness; leprosy; scalled, a skniteld, scabby.

scallion, n. skill-yin (It. scalogno, a shallot: L. ascolonius, of or from Ascalon, in Palestine), a plant, a
kind of onion; the eschalot.

scallog, n. skolidop (Dut. schelpe, a cockle-shell;
scalogno, n. skolidop (Dut. schelpe, a cockle-shell;
scalognosis, n. schelpe, n. schelpe, n. schelpe,
scalognosis, n. schelpe, n. schelpe, n. schelpe,
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scalognosis, n. schelpe, n. schelpe, n. schelpe,
scalognosis, n

circles; scallop-orsters, opened cysters cooked with crumbs of bread.

scalp, n. skelp (It. scalpo, the skin of the head: Dut. schep or schulp, a shell: L. scalport, to cut, to carve; schep or schulp, a shell: L. scalport, to cut, to carve; schep or mention of the head from which the hair grows; in N. Amer. Indian arrayare, the skin and hair of the top of the head torn or cut off: v. to cut or tear the skin and hair from the top of the head: scalping, imp, and a. depriving of the skin and hair of the top of the head; scalping, imp, and a. depriving of the skin and hair of the top of the head; scalping, single scalping, single scalping from or capper, in ann, an instrument used in scraping foul and cut; in sun, an instrument used in scraping foul and cut. N. Amer. Indians in scalping their ensembs.

scalp, n. skdip—also scamp, n. skdip (Dut. skip or schulp, a shell), in Scot., a bed of oysters or muses in an estuary or sea.

Scalpel, n. skdipël (L. scalpellum, a scalpel-hua scalpe, i scrape: it. scalpellum, a scalpel-hua scalpe, i scrape: it. scalpellum, a scalpel-hua scalpriform, a skdipël-form (L. scalprisa, a khali pri form scalp—seo scale 1. scalpmony, n. skdim-mö-ni (L. scalmmonis G. skommony, n. skdim-mö-ni (L. scalmmonis G. skommony, n. skdim-mö-ni (L. scalmmonis of a blackish, grey colour and bitter acrid taste, used in medicine: scalmmony.

of a blacken grey cooning a skidw-mod-st-st, mass with or containing scammon, a skidw-mod-st-st, mass with or containing scammon, to share, to share, to share, a skidw [Dun schwepen, to share, to share, a worthless (sillow: scam'pith, a -pish, of er lits a scamp. Note.—"A workman is said to scamp she work when he does it in a superficial dishones maner."—Wedgeood.

scamper, v. skidw:per (Bav. genspers, to sport, to spring about: Sw. skimmpa, to jog: ft. scampers, to escape), to run with speed; to hasten in flight: a structure of the scampers of the scampers of the scampers of the scampers, to scamper skillow scampers scampers, to chink, to scan: ft. scander; to ertically examine poetry by counting the feet ast telling of what kind they are: scamming imp: scanned. pp. skind.

telling of what kind they are; scanning, imp:
scanned, pp. skdnd.
scandal, n. skdn'ddl (Gr. skandalon, a mare, a cuse
of offence; It. scandalo; F. scandalo, scandal, such
injury occasioned by a wrong action; detraction;
taligny occasioned by a wrong action; detractio;
calumny; scandalise, v. -ta, to disgrace; to shock; is
offend by some supposed improper action; readsing, imp.: scan dalised, pp. -tad. scan dalising, imp.: scan dalised, pp. -tad. scan dalising, imp.: scan dalised, pp. -tad. scan dalistandamous; scandalous or disgraced;
scandents, a skin-defred (L. scandane, climbing-gescandents), in bot, climbing; climbing by means
of a tendril.
scansorial, a skdn-so'ri-dl (II. scansorial a standal
scansorial, a skdn-so'ri-dl (II. scansorial)

of a tendral.

scansorial, a. skdn.s6'ri-al (L. scansum, to climbing, or formed for climbing; an epithet applie to the order of climbing birds, called the scansor n. plu. -rez.

to the order of chimoing brus, cance as season, a. skint (cel. skummer, short; skant, a. measured portion: Norm. skunt, a measured portion: Norm. skunt, a measured portion: Skunt, b. production: Norm. skunt, a measured portion: Skunt, b. production: Norm. skunt, a measured portion: Skunt, b. production: Norm. skunt, b. production or quality and skunt, skunt

scape, n. skdp (L. scapus; Gr. skapos, a sten, a stalk: it. scapo), in bot., a naked flower-stalk bening one or more flowers arising from a short stale usually with radical leaves at the base, as in the column: scaperless, a. les, destitute of a scape: sea and scapement, contr. for escape and scapement, contr. for escape and scapement, contract of the start of the st

see escape,
scapegoat, n. skdp/gdi (from escape, and goaf, seen
the anc. /eve, a goat on which the high priest siemly
laid the sins of the people, and which was afterests
driven into the wilderness: any person on whost to
faults of another may be fixed: scape/grace, n. ges
(escape, and grace), a graceless, worthless, hare-knied
creature.

scapheus, n. skd/*s-is (Gr. skapheus, a diggri, in gcd., a genus of long-tailed crustaceans chandra-ised by their spiny cephalo-thorax, and strong gay limbs.

ccaphite, n. skd/it (L. scapha; Gr. skaphs, a light boat, a skiff), in gool, a genus of the amments furily.

peculiar to the Chalk formation, and so named from the boat-like contour of its shell. scaphod, a skd/rod (Gr. skaphe, a skiff, and eidos, resemblance), resembling a boat; applied to a bone which is flattish and hollow.

which is flattish and hollow.

scapolite, n. skdy-0-lit (L. scapus; Gr. skapos, a rod, a stem, and lithos, a stone), a mineral consisting of alumina and lime, occurring in long prismatic or rod-like crystals of various colours.

scapple, v. skdy-jel, to rough-dress a stone preparatory to hewing: scap pilng, inp.; scap piled, pp. -pid.

scapula, n. skdy-id (L. scapula, the shoulder) hade, the hade-bone of the shoulder; plu, scap'uls,

scapula, n. scapula, the shoulder; plu. scapula, the shoulder, behade-bone of the shoulder; plu. scapular, a. -ler, or scapular, a. -ler, of or pert. to the shoulder, or to the scapular. n. F. scapularie: It. scapularie: an ornament worn by a R. Cath. clergyman when officiating, consisting of two bands of woollen stuff hanging down from the neck upon both the back and the breast: scapulars, n. plu. -lerz, the arteries near the shoulders of wings. scapua, n. skapular the shoulders of wings. scapua, n. skapular the shoulders of wings. scapua, n. skapular the shoulders of column; a scape. scapua, n. skapular the shoulders of column; a scape. scapua, n. skapular the shoulders of column; a scape. scapua, n. skapular the shoulders of column; a scape. scapua, n. skapular the shoulders of column; a scape. scapua, n. skapular the scapua, n. skapular the scapua the s

branch seen after the fall of a leaf, or upon a seed after the separation of its stem: v. to mark as with a scar; to form a scar: scarring, imp.: scarred, pp. schrd: scar limestone, in gcol., a name applied to the lower group of the carboniferous limestone, as developed in bluff precipices or lofty scars.

scar, n. skdr (L. scarus; Gr. skaros, the scarus), a fah of the genus scarus—usually called parrot-fish.

scarabs, n. skdr-do, or scarabse, n. skdr-do-do, also
scarabs, n. skdr-do-drisk it. scarabeus; Gr. skarobos, a beetle: F. scarabée), a beetle; applied to such insects as the elephant and the Hercules beetle; the figure of a beetle, plain or inscribed with characters, habitually worn by the anc. Egyptisms and Etrurians as an amulei: the use and meaning of the scarabsenses as as acred symbol are unknown.

scaramsocab, n. skdr-d-moloch (F. scaramouche: It. scaraouscoto), a buffoon in mothey dress, a personage in old Italian comedy; any poltroon and braggadocio.

scarae, s. skdrs (old F. eschars or escar, sparing, niggardly; escharser, to diminish: It. scarso, scarce, scant: Fret. skars, islender, Ittle; skarze, to sparing, niggardly; escharser, to diminish: It. scarso, scarce, scant: Eret. skars, islender, Ittle; skarze, to sparing, niggardly; escharser, to deminish: It. scarso of the demand; not common, few in number, and scattered;

to diminish, in small quantity compared to the de-mand; not common; few in number, and scattered; not often found or met with: scarcely, ad. d. hardly; with difficulty: scarce'ness, n. -nès, also scarcity, n. skdr-st-ft, the condition of being scarce; deficiency, scare, v. skdr (Scot. skair, to take fright: Icel. skiarr, timid, shy: Norm. skjerra, to frighten, to scarce: F. scarre, a breach, a bursting open with noise and violence), to terrify suddenly; to frighten: sca-ring, Imp: scarce, pp. skdrd: scarcerow, anything set up in a field or garden to frighten away birds; any

Set up in a neid or garden to framen away drus; any vain terror, scarf, n. skdr (F. escharpe, a beggar's scrip or bag, a scarf; old H. Ger, scherbe, a scrip), a sort of oblong shawl thrown loosely over the shoulders; plu scarfs, scarf, v. skdr (Sw. skarfwa, to piece out: Dan. scarr; Norm. skara, to scarf timber: Sp. escarper, locater is along down a bank to scarf timber; to unite

scars; . scar; (sw. scar; to, to piece out; Dan. scarrer, to scart timber; Sp. scarpar, to risp, to slope down a bank, to scart timber), to unite two pieces of timber at the ends by a sort of dove-tailling; to join or piece; scarf ing, imp.: n. the processor of joining two pieces of timber by notching their ends into each other; scarfek, pp. sckr;?. scarfikin, n. schr; schr [Bay, schweffen, to scratch repeck off the outside of a thing—see scurf), the outer lini integument of the skin; the cuticle.

scarify, v. schrij'; (L. scarificar, to scratch open: S. skaripaomat, I make a scartch with a sharp-bointed instrument—from skariphos, a pointed instrument. R. scarificare: F. scarifier), to scratch remains the scarificare: R. scarificare: F. scarifier, to scratch scarificare in scarificare; F. scarifier, and in strument of the scarificare in the scarificare in scarific

for stirring and loosening the soil without turning it over; an instr. containing lancets for cupping. scarious, a. &&:f-i.u., also scarious, a. &&:f. &&:carieus, membranous: Eng. &cur, in b&:, having the consistence of a dry scale; membranous, dry, and shriv-sietene of a dry scale; membranous, dry, and shriv-

elled. scarlatina, n. skdr-ldt-6-nä (It. scarlatina, scarlet fever—from scarlatto, scarlet: F. scarlatine, scarlet fever), scarlet fever, contagious febrile disease characterised by a scarlet cruption: scarlatinous, a skdr-ldt-6-nds, of a scarlet colour; of or pert. to scar-

scarlet, n. skår:lêt (F. écarlate; It. scarlatte; Ger. scharlach, scarlet) a bright red colour, brighter than crimson: adj. of the colour of scarlet: scarlet bean or runner, a plant, so called from the colour of its flowers:
scarlet fever, a dangerous and very contagious fever,
especially to the young—so called from the crimsonred patches on the skin, which are characteristic of it;
also called acardatina: scarlet oak, scarlet beach, &c.,
applied to varieties of those trees having reddish

also called scarlatina: scarte oak, scarlet beech, &c., applied to varieties of those trees having reddish leaves.

scarp, n. skårp (F. escarpe; Sp. escarpa; It scarpa, the slope of a wall or steep front of a fortification), in a ditch before a fortified place, that side of the ditch which slopes towards it; in ker., the scart worn by military commanders—see scars; v. to cut it down so as to make it perpendicular, or nearly so, as to scarp a rock or a ditch: scarp ing, inp: scarped, pp. skårpi; add, the scarp of a fortified place—see scarpe. to go upon: schrift of the scarp of a fortified place—see scarpe. to go upon: schrift in Flanders signifies atilis, and in Holland, skates; Low Ger, skake, shank or leg), stills for walking with along dirty places.

scath, n. or scathe, n. skaht (Goth. skatkjan; Ger. schaden, to injure: icel. skadi; AS. scatha, damage, that, damage; injury, harm: scathless, a. -lis, without damage or injury, scatter, v. skditter (Dut. schetteren, to resound, to scatter: It, scaterare, to scatter, to throw loosely about; to strew; to disperse or dissipate; to be dispersed; scattering, imp: adj. divided among many; n. act of dispersing or distributing; something scattered or dispersed of distributing; something scattered or dispersed or distributing; something scattered or dispersed manner.

scaup, n. skattp (prov. Eng. scaup, broken shelpsh), a sea-fowl—a species of duck which feeds on the smaller bivalves; also called a poachard.

scaur—see under scar.

scavenger, n. skattening of customale goods brought to market within the city of London; scavegers, those who inspected the goods, afterwards applied to inspectors of the streets, then to the cleaners—from AS. scavendard, to view, to inspect, in Scot, one employed in cleaning streets; one engaged in a mean of dirty occupation: v. to clean streets or dirty loces in the streets or dirty occupation.

to inspectors of the streets, then to the cleaners—from AS. scenarian, to view, to inspect, in Scot, one employed in cleaning streets; one engaged in a mean or dirty occupation: v. to clean streets or dirty places; scavengering, inp.; scavengered, pp. jerd.
scene, n. sen (L. scenar, Gr. skene, the stage, the scene of a theatre; It. scenar, F. scene, many objects, forming one whole, displayed at one view; the place of action or occurrence; a part of a play; in a lheatre, certain stage paintings, &c.; an exhibition of strong feeling between two or more persons; scena, n. sd.nd (It.), a scene or portion of an opera; scenera, n. sd.nd (It.), a scene or portion of an opera; scenera, n. sd.nd (It.), a scene or portion of an opera; scenera, n. sd.nd (It.), a scene, a. scene, a. scene, a. scene, and grapho; dead on the stage; scenic, a. scenic, a. scenic, all, ad. dt. scenegraphic, at scenically, ad. dt. scenegraphic, a. scene, and grapho; i write, drewn in perspective; scenegraphically, ad. dt. scene, but f. scenera, scene, and grapho; i write, drewn in perspective; scenegraphically, ad. dt. scene, but f. scenera, scent; scent; scenerally, ad. dt. scenera

ples or doctrines: scep'tic, a. -ftk, also scep'tical, a. -ft.k.il doubting or hesitating to admit the certainty of doctrines or principles; unbelieving: scep'tically, ad. -ft.k.il doubting or hesitating to admit the certainty, ad. -ft. scep ticalsess, n. -ft.k.i. the state of being scept of doctrines or principles; unbelieving: scep'ticalsess, n. -ft.k. the state of being scept sceptise. The first syllable should be the spelling in the above words, as being more agreeable to analogy-thus, skeptic, &c. sceptre, n. sep'tier (L. sceptrum, a royal staff, a sceptre-from Gr. skeptic, ac. sceptre-from Gr. skeptic, ac. sceptre-from Gr. skeptic, ac. osciento-cascians as an emblem of sovereignty; royal power or authority; scep treless, a. -les, without kingly power; sceptreds, a. -ferd, invested with the ensigns of royalty; bearing a sceptre. schake.—see shake.

schake.—see shake.

schake.—see shake.

schake. In shed all (L. schedula, a small leaf of paper-from schedula, a sheet or leaf of paper: old paper-from schedula to another document: v. to catalogue; to put or place in a list; schedula, imp. schedulad, pp. -did on the schedulad, pp. -did Scheele's green, n. shell-stin, a mineral of a green pigment, consisting of an arsenite of copper, first prepared by Scheele, much used as an oil and water colour; scheelstine, n. shell-stin, a mineral of a green, yellow, brown, or red colour, being a native tungstate of lead, and consisting of tungstic acid and lead; scheel'te, n. -t.t. tungstate of lime, found in the veins of the older rocks in four-sided pyramidal crystals, or in granular crusts of a grey, white, yellow, or brownish colour; scheel una, n. -t.t. a. n. a name sometimes applied to tungston.

Scheeler's construction and scheeler and

scheererite, n. shêr'er-tt (named after the discoverer, You Scheerer), one of the mineral resins occurring in brown coal and peat, scheik—see sheik.

scheme, v. skėm (L. and Gr. schema, shape, fashion, outline), to plan; to contrive; to form a plan; n. a connected combination of things contrived towards connected combination of things contrivate towards some end; a plan; a project; a contrivance; a diagram to illustrate: sche'ming, imp.: adj. given to forming schemes; intriguing; arful: n. the act of one who schemes: schemed, pp. skémá: sche'mer, n.-mér, one who schemes; a contriver; a planner. schema, n. skén (L. schemes; Gr. scheines, a rush or reed; a measure of distance), an Egyptian measure of schemes, the schemes of the schemes of

riven also to the chiefs of Mecca and Medina; an entir.

scheroma, n. zick-rö-mā (Gr. zicros, a form of zeros, afry, in med., a dry inflammation of the eye, occasioned by the want of lachrymal secretions.

schiller-spar, n. shittler-spar (Ger. zichillern, to change or vary colours), a mineral, being a hydrated silicate of magnesia, of a greyish-green or yellowish-brown colour, and exhibiting a slight play of colour. schirmns, see scirrhus.

schirm, n. sizm (Gr. zichisme, a division, a separation from zichizo, 1 spilt, 1 rend: F. zichisme), a division or separation in a church, or amongst the same sect or religious body schimmatic, a. zic-mātik, also schiss-dimatic, 4-zid, pert. to or tending to a sclism: schismatic, 4-zid, pert. to or tending to a sclism: schismatic, the schize of the pert of the schize of the schize

scholar, n. sköl'ér (L. schola; Gr. schola, listus given to learning, a school: Dut, scholer; Ger. schola a pupil: Ger. schola, a school), one who learns from teacher; one who has attained a certain advance proficiency, as in learning; a pupil; a student; a meniment for learning; an undergraduate partly a ported from the revenues of his college: sabal say, -d.; resembling or becoming a scholar; sabal say, -d.; resembling or becoming a scholar; sabal say, -d.; resembling or becoming a scholar; sabal say, -d.; resembling; knowledge; the character and qualified a scholar; a foundation for the support of a stude scholaritie, a, sky-distilk, also scholar ited, a, -d.; scholarities, of releasing the scholar scholarities, a scholar of or pert, to schoolmen; pedantic: scholar ticism, n. -fi-siss, tick, n. one who adheres to the methods and subtles of the schools: scholaritiesm, n. -fi-siss, the methods or subtlittes of the schools of philosophy the mittile ages; scholaritiesm, n. -fi-siss, the scholar college; scholarity, and the schools and universities of the schools and univ

which arose in the schools and universities of the dark agos.

schollast, n. skolli-det (Gr. schollon, a short sets, a comment; schollaste, a writer of explanatory ness, a commentator or annotator; schollaste, a defin, pert. to a schollast, or to his pursuits: schollast, a dark, pert. to a schollast, or to his pursuits: schollast, a dark, pert. to a schollast, or to his pursuits: schollast, and a MS. by one of the anc. critics; an explanatory note or criticism written on the margin of a MS. by one of the anc. critics; an explanatory mark appended as a footnote to the demonstration of a proposition, or to a train of reasoning.

school in skol (AS, scolls; L. scholls; for schol, school, n. skol (AS, scolls; L. scholls; for schollast purplis or students; a sect or party in dectines of pupils or students; a sect or party in dectines of pupils or students; a sect or party in dectines of pupils or students; a sect or party in dectines of pupils or students; a sect or party in dectines of schollastic contraction of the various branches of specialities knowledge; a shoal or compact body, as whales; v. to instruct; to train; to tutor; to reprusachooling imp; n. instruction in a school; reprusachooling imp; n. instruction in a school schooling imp; n. instruction in a school; reprusachooling imp; n. whales: w to instruct; to train; to tator; to recover schooling, imp.: n. instruction in a school; reprose reprimand: schooled, pp. skild: school man, as the school man is we tened in the speculative philosophy and divinity and eases: schoolmen, n. pin, the philosophen and divines of the middle ages, from about the single century, to the revival of learning, about the east the fourteenth: schoolmatter, n. skiling, about the east the fourteenth: schoolmatter, n. skiling, schools, a school earning at school: schoolly, a girl at school earning at school: schoolly, a girl at school schoolmate, a companion at school: schoolhous, the building where the school is held; achoel begetter, a government officer appointed to man periodical examinations of elementary schools, and report on their character and state of efficiency. periodical examinations of elementary schools, as to report on their character and state of efficiency with the condition of the school-buildings and sub-like: school divinity, that divinity which discuss nice points in doctrine: normal school, a school five the training of teachers: parochial school, in Sof. a school established by law in each parish, and supported by the landholders, who, in Socialand, are alled heritors: primary school, a school where children receive elementary instruction.

schooner, n. schooler (Dut. schooner, Ger. schooler, a small sharp-built vessel with two masts, somethose

a small sharp-built vessel with two masts, so with three.

schorl, n. shör! (Sw. skor!, brittle), a brittlemissal, occurring in black prismatic crystals, knows also seblack tourmaline: schorlaceous, a. shôr-id-ship pessessing the properties of schorl.

seasing the properties of schorl.

sciagraph, n. sid-graf/ (Gr. skia, a shadow, sai
grapho, I write or describe), in grack, the profile
sction of a building to exhibit its interior structure:
sciagraphy, n. si-dg-rd-ft, the art of sketching sai
lineating shadows as they fall in nature: sai saiical, a. -i-kdl, pert. to sciagraphy: sciagraph saily,
said. Jr.

ad. -I.

sciatica, n. st-dif-i-i-di (It and mid. L. scietica, steinis
—from Gr. ischias, a pain in the hips—from techias, a techinical technique, recurration of the hip-i-oni techias, the hip-ioni: P. sciatique, recurration of the hips to rheumation of the hips sciatical, a. -t-ki price to rheumatic affections of the hips sciatically, at a science, n. st-frag (L. sciencia, knowledge, science, from scio, I know: It sciencia; P. science, destricted control of the science of the scien

bers considered spart from all applications; sage of reasons and their conclusions: practice, has wisely effectived from experiment and markets of mentions at a second product of the second product of the second product of the second product of the second production of the second production of the second production of the second production of the second product of the sec

see cimeter

2-see cimeter.

in a plu sing/köjds, also scincoidians, singin, a plu sing/köjds, also scincoidians, singil, actions; Cir. skingkos, a species of
il addos, resemblance), a family of saurian
if which the scincus or sink is the type.

tile, v. sinkilkildi(i. activitila, aspark), to emit
peparkie, as the fixed stars: scint tillant, a -dani, sparktiling sparks: scint tillant, a -dani, sparktiling sparks; scint tillant, a -dani, sparktillant, sparks; scint tillant, a -dani, sparks; scint tillant, a -

wiedge: sciolist, n. -itsi, one who has a gof many things.

gof many things.

35-56 [F. schot or store, a young and tender .isphon, a reed, a straw: it. stone, a quill rather through, a small twig or branch cut iree and graited on another; a shoot of the gany young branch or member, applied to se of the noblity.

1, n. stoj-tik also sciop'trie, n. -irik (Gr. ndow, and optomat, I see), a sphere or globe stitled to a camera, and made to turn like add, pert. to: sciop'ties, n. plu -itks, the camera-obscura, or by means of lenses, sued room. d room

. n. st-rok ko. also scirce, strok, and sirce-

resco.

3. a. skir'ris (L. scirros; Gr. skirrhos, a ding: It. scirroso, cancerous — from Gr. fragment or chip of marble), in surg., a our on any part of the body, often terminatiancer: scirrhous, a. -ris, hard; knotty, as proceeding from a scirrhous; scirrhou's ky, n. smorbid hardness, a. scistil (k. scissilis, that may easily be split from scissum, to cut, to rend: It. and F. hardness a suit or divided by a sharp instru-

from scissum, to cut, to rend: It, and F. hat may be cut or divided by a sharp instruhat may be cut or divided by a sharp instru-sard or sciencel, n. stidt, the waste clippings; the slips or plates of metal out of which is for coinage have been cut: scision, in he act of cutting or dividing by an edged in-scisions, in stiders (F. ciscutz, scissors: old cres), a well-known cutting instrument con-two blades moving on a pivot: scissure, in opening made by cutting lengthwise. In a stiderin (L. scisurus; Gr. skiouros, a a redent animal of the squired tribe. In skide inid. L. Sciavi or Slavi, a people of Europel, a native of Sciavonia; also Sclavonia, to Sciavonia, as poole, or its language; to Sciavonia, its people, or its language;

maveman, a. sicd-voint-dn, also Sciavonic, t. to Sclavonia, its people, or its language; Elave and Slavonian. mite, n. skiér-či-ntt (Gr. skieros, hard, and mith, one of the mineral resins occurring in

drops and pellets of a black colour, nearly composition to amber.

armous, a skler-o-der-mis (Gr. skleros, hard, sa, skin), hard-skinned; pert. to the seler-o-serus, a family of fishes having skins covered i scales.

scales, m., n. skiër-is-jën (Gr. skieros, hard, and produce), the thickening or woody matter in the cells of plants.

a. n. skië-ro-md (Gr. skieroma, an induration seros, hard), in med, hardness of texture; a part or body: scierotal, n. skië-ro-itdi, the

eye-capsule bone of a fish: scientic, a. **klë-të/ik, hard; firm—applied to the external membrane of the eye: n. the outer membrane or tunic of the eye; in mcd., a substance that hardens parts; also scientifican. 1-kd.

4-kd. scobisom, a skob's-foltorm (L. scobis, powder or dust produced by sawing or rasping, and forma, shape), in bot, in the form of fillings, or like fine sawdust, scobina, n. sko-b'na (L. scobina, a rasp or file), in bot, the immediate support to the spikelets of grasses. scobs, n. plu. skob's (L. scobis, sawdust-from scobo, 1 scrape), raspings or turnings of lvory, metals, &c.; sawdust

scoff, n. skôf (Icel. skaup, derision : old Flem. schop, scoff, n. skd/ (feel. skeup, derision; old Flem. schop, mockery, an expression of scorn or contempt; derision; mockery: v. to treat with ridicule, contempt, or mockery: seoffing, imp.: n. the act of treating with scorn: add, treating with reproaching language: acoffied, pp. skd/fr. scoffer, n. -fer, one who scoffs: scoff ingly, ad. -fi.
scoff, n. skd/d (Dute schdden, to scofd, to revile; scoff, n. skd/d (Dute schdden, to scofd, to revile; acodd, n. skd/d, to hark like a dog, crash; skella, to hang: Sw. skalla, to hark like a dog, a rude, clamorous, foul nouthed women: v. to repri-

crash; stella, to bang: Sw. skalla, to bark like a dog, a rude, clamorous, foul-mouthed woman: v. to reprimand; to rebuke or reprove; to rail at with rude clamour: scolding, imp. a railing language; the act of rebuking or reproving: adj. given to the use or railing language, generally used in reference to women: scoldingly, ad. di. scoldingly, ad. di. scolectte, n. skollessi (Gr. skolez, a worm—in reference to the minerall's behaviour before the blowpipe), a mineral found in whitish fibrous tufts in traprock and basalt.

rock and basalt.
scoliosis, n. skoʻli-oʻsis (Gr.

scoliosis, n. skoʻli-oʻsts (Gr. skolios, crooked), in med., crookedness; distortion of the vertebral column to one side.

scolithus, n. skō-Wihās, also scolites, n. plu. skōlīts scolithus, crooked, tortuous), in geol., terms applied to those tortuous tube-like markings which occur in certain sandstones, and which appear to have been worm-burrows.
scollop, skôi lõp—see scallop.
scolopendra, n. skôi ĉ-pên dra (L. scolopendra : Gr.

skolopendra, a sort of multipede), a genus of insects, wingless and venomous, and having many feet; a

wingless and venomous, and paving mean, centipede.

Gr. skombros, a species of tunny, a mackerel, and cidos, resemblance), a family of fishes of which the common mackerel is taken as the type: scom barold'al, a. -0jd'al, pert. to the scomber family.

sconce, n. skoms (Dut. schantse, a rampart made or trees and branches: Ger. schantse, a rampart made of trees and branches: Ger. schantse, to make a fence, to fortify: R. esconser, to hide, to conceal: mid. Labsconse, a lantern—from L. absconseum, to conceal, to hide), a small fort, as to defend a river or a pass; that which covers or resembles a cover; the socket of a candlestick with a brim, in which the candle is inserted; in arch., a branch to support a candlestick; the head or top of a thing; the head, in contempt; sconce or enseconce, v. to post one's self behind a screen of some kind.

the head or top of a thing; the head, in contempt: scones or enscorae, v. to post one's self behind a screen of some kind.

scoop, n. skby (Dut. schoepe, a shovel; schoepen, to draw water: Ger. schuppe, a scoop, a shovel; schoepen, to draw water: R. escoup, a scoop), a hollow shovel or ladle; a hollow dish with a long handle for dipping amongst liquors; a surgical instrument: v. to hollow out; to excavate; to remove with a scoop; scoop'ing, imp. scooped, pp. skbyt; scoop'sn. er, one who scoops: scoop-net, a net so formed as to sweep the hed of a river

one wno scoops: scoop-net, a net so formed as to sweep the bed of a river.

scope, n. skôp (l. scopos; Gr. skopos, a mark or aim -from Gr. skeptomat, I view or survey: It. scopo, aim, scope), space; room; the limit of intellectual view; the end or ultimate object towards which the mind is directed; the intention; the aim or drift; un-restricted liberty. Heaven

mind is directed; the intention; the aim or drut; un-restricted liberty; licence, scopiform, a. skopi-f-favorm (L. scope, a broom or besom made of twigs, and forma, shape), having the form of a broom or besom: scopiped, a. préd (L. pez, a foot—gen. pedis), broom-footed—applied to a tribe of insects that have a brush of hairs on the

pres, a foot—gen. press, tribe of insects that have a brush or mantribe of insects that have a brush or manhind feet.
scorbuties, a skôr-ba'tik, also scorbu'tical, a. -ti-kil
(mid. L. scorbuties, the scurvy: F. scorbutique, scorbutic), affected with the scurvy, or subject to it; resembling the scurvy: scorbu'tically, ad. -ti.
scorch, v. skôrch (AS. scorched, scorched: Low Ger.

cow, boy, foot; pure, bud; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, seal.

rehrougen, to scorch, to singe: It. scorciare, to contract, to burn superficially; to affect painfully with heat: to be parched or dried up: scorching, imp.: scorched, pp. skorchi: scorchingly, ad. 41. scordium, n. skord-time It. scordion; Gr. skordion,

plant that smells like garlic), a plant, the watergermander.

a plant that smeils like garlic), a plant, the watergermander.

score, n. skôr (Icel. sker; Ns. scerum; Dut. scheren,
to shear or cut: Icel. skor; Dut. schore, a notch or
score), a notch used to mark a number; a line drawn;
an account or reckoning kept by marking in notches
or lines; a tally-mark; the number twenty, as being
marked off by a recognised number of notches; an
account run up; reason or motive: w. to mark by
notches or lines; to set down, as a debt: scor'ing,
imp.: scored, pp. skôrd: in score; in music, all the
parts of a composition arranged to meet the eye at
once—so called from the bar drawn through all its
parts in its carly use: to quit scores, to settle or balance accounts; to give satisfaction: scorer, n. -re,
an instrument for marking numbers on timber-trees:
long score, a heavy debt or reckoning: short score,
scoria, n. skôrid, plu. scoria; R. scoria; Gr.
storia, dross, slag: It. scoria; R. scoria; Gr.
storia, dross, slag: It. scoria; R. scoria; the scum,
dross, or slag left from melted metals or ores; rejected
matter; in god, applied to accumulations of dust,

dross, or siag left from melted metals or ores; rejected matter; in god., applied to accumulations of dust, ashes, cinders, and loose fragments of rocks, discharged from active volcances: scoria/ceous, a. d. sluls, port. to or resembling dross; drossy; in god., applied to loose cindery debris having the aspect or character of scorias: scoriform, a. fallers (i. forma, shape), dross-like; cindery; in god., applied to loose cindery accumulations which seem to owe their origin

character of scories: scoriform, a. fairer (L. forma, shape), dross-like; cindery; in god, applied to loose cindery accumulations which seem to owe their origin to igneous action.

scorify, v. short-fif (F. scorifier, to reduce to dross-from L. scorida, dross, and facio, i make), to reduce to scories or dross: scorifying, imp.: scorified, pp. -fid.

adj. reduced to scories or cindery dross: sco-fidea-tion, n. fik-ki-shin, the operation of reducing a metal wholly or partially into scories or dross: scories-tion, n. fik-ki-shin, the operation of reducing a metal wholly or partially into scories or dross: scories.

scorn, n. droff (Sp. cscrviii) old F. schern; It scorn, n. droff (Sp. cscrviii) old F. schern; It scorn, n. droff (Sp. cscrviii) old F. schern; It scorn, n. droff (Sp. cscrviii) old F. schern; It scorn, dung—the primary meaning seeming to be, to treat one as dirt, extreme contempt; the expression of disdain or contempt in look, gesture, or words, called forth by a sense of the meanness, baseness, or utter insignificance of the object of it, and by a belief of one's own superiority; v. to think or treat as unworthy or contemptible; to hold in extreme contempt; to despise or contempt scornacy, inp.: n. the sct of contempting or despising; the act of treating with contempt or disdain: scornacy np. skornd: scornes, n. skorn-fr. one who scorns; one who scoffs at religion: scorn faily, ad. -fiv. scorn functions; disdainul: scorn faily, ad. -fiv. scorn functions; disdainul: scorn faily, ad. -fiv. scorn functions; disdainul: scorn faily, ad. -fiv. scorn for metal and the scorn function of the scorn fu

thistle, a variety of thistle—so called as being the national emblem of Scotland,
scotch, v. skok (it. coccare, to snap, to click;
cocca, the notch of an arrow; scoccare, to clack; is
snap), to cut or wound slightly. R. a slight on state of the cocca, the notch of the coccar, the clack; is
snap), to cut or wound slightly. R. a slight on snap,
slightly of the coccar, to clack; is scotch or coccar, to clack as
scotch or skotch; and the snap lie can be seen to partially cut colloys.
scotch, v. skok (Wal. ascot, anything used to support an unsteady object; ascoter, to prop; R. coccar,
to underprop; Lang. acouta, to support, to shoulder
up; to prop; to stop, as a wheel, by putting a piece of
stone or wood under it: n. a drag or brake applied to
the wheel of a carriage in descending a declivity;
scotch ing, imp.: scotched, pp. skocht.
scoter, n. skolier, the black duck or diver, visitant
to various parts of our coasts in winter in great num
bers.

bers.

bers.

Scotia, n. skd:sht-d, a poetic name for Scotiand.

scotia, n. skd:sht-d (Gr. skotia, darkness), the holes

moulding in the base of a column—so called from the

shadow formed by it.

Scotist, n. skd:ist, a follower of Duns Scotus, ach

brated divine of the 15th century.

scotodinia, n. skd:i-dinii-d (Gr. skotos, darknes,

and divine, giddiness), in med., a disease exhibiting

giddiness with imperfect vision.

scotograph, n. skd:i-draft (Gr. skotos, darknes, ad

scotograph, n. skd:i-draft (Gr. skotos, darknes, ad

scotograph, n. skôl'5-yraf (Gr. skotos, darknes, a grapho, I write), an instrument to enable one to wi in the dark, or to enable one who is blind to write. scotoma, n. skô-10-md (Gr. skotoma, giddiness—fre skotöo, I darken), in med., a fixed dark spot in the fi

shotio, I darken), in med, a fixed dark spot in the seal of vision.

Scottish, Scotticism—see Scot.

Scottish, Scotticism—see Scot.

Scottish, Scotticism—see Scot.

Scottish and seal of the seal of

mixture of oil of lemons with oil of turpentine Serimoving grease-spots from sillon scourge, n. skerj (F. escourge, a thong, a scourge; It. escoregid, a strap, a whip; scuriscio, a switch; Bret. skourjer, a whip, a rod; Gael, spute, to with, a lash; an instrument of punishment or discipline; say severe national affliction or visitation, as a basile a a plague; the person or thing that afflicts; v. to present the security of th

plorers, to account, v. skolut (Scot. scout, to pour forth any level forcibly: Low Ger. schudden, to shake, to pour be schudden, to stop, to propose, to sneer at; to reject schudden, to stop, to propose, to sneer at; to reject schudden, to stop, to propose, to sneer at; to reject schuddly; to treat with contempt; scoust hat may scowed, n. skut-id (W. yegubell, mop—from pupil, a brown: L. scope, a broom), a mop for sweping a baker's oven.

baker's oven.

sow n. sköw (Dan. schouse, a ferry-bost, a large
flat-bottomed boat, used as a lighter.

sowd, n. skök' (Dan. skule, to cast down the que
skiul, cover, shelter: Ger. schielen, to squist: M
scrologe, squint-eyed), a deep angry from by
pressing the brows; a look of sullenness or plany
anger: v. to assume a severe angry look to look
gloomy and frowning: seewling, inp.: ad, sille
looking; frowning: seewling, inp.: ad, sille
looking; frowning: seewled, pp. skokid: seewlings.

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akrdg (Fris. skrog, a serag: Dan. skrog, the ship, a carcass: Norm. skrekka, to parch, to ow Ger. schrakel, a stunted misshapen thing),

with the second control of the second contro

to produce a grating noise; to make a noise g the feet backwards and forwards upon the g the feet backwards and forwards upon the make an awkward bow; n. a rubbing over thing that roughens or removes the surface; produced by rubbing; sera ping, imp.; p. skrajet; seraper, n. skrajer, a ruised that on placed at a door on which to scrape shoes i wet weather; any instrument for scraping; didler; a miser: scrapings, n. pin, pings, gathered togother; to scrape together, to small guins or savings; to scrape acquaint-sake one's self acquainted, as with a person; svour,—a phrase which arose from the prac-emping with the one foot on the floor when

n. skrap (see above: Sw. skrapa, to reprirm. skrapa, to get on withdifficulty), a situa-ficulty, perplexity, or distress.

1. skrach (Dut. krassen, to scratch, to

n. skrdch (Dut. krassen, to scratch, to ele krassa, to scratch. F. grater, to scratch: ive word), a slight, rough, surface-wound by rith anything pointed or ragged; laceration nails; a slight, rough, lined mark on anythine across a prize-ring up to which the comme brought when they begin to box—hence, are language, test, trial, or proof: v. to slightly lear the surface of anything, as by the nails was to did or scownie with the way; to did or scownie with the way; to did or scownie with the way; to read with the nails; scratching, ratched, pp. skrdch! scratches, n. plu, chaps or ulcers between the heel and pasternors: to scratch out, to erase; to rub out: horse: to scratch out, to erase; to rub out: to the scratch, to bring to the test or proof ge: to come up to the scratch, to fight or a fight; to come forward in the time of dan-

ficulty.

n. skralel (F.
t. scrollare: P ficulty, n. sirvilel (F. grouiller, to rumble, to move t. scrollare; Piedm. scrolé, to shake, to way; ala, to rustle like dry things), bad or hasty as if it were a scramble or irregular move-the paper: v. to write hastily or imperfectly; rank; awkwardly; scrawfing, imp.; ald like mark awkwardly; scrawfing, imp.; along the paper of the property of the things of the property of p

e who scrawls. n. skrå (W. ysgräen, a sea-swallow), the sea-

or tern.

, v. skrék (another form of creak), synony-is creak, which see.

h. skrém (It. scramare, to cry out; W. outery; parm, shout; AS. hryman, to cry out, and the strength of the strength of the shrill cry of some birds; v. tshrilly from sudden terror or pain; a shriek; the shrill cry of some birds; v. tshrilly from sudden terror or pain; a sersam.

ing, imp.: adj. having the nature of a scream; shrill or sharp: n. the act of crying out with a shrill cry from fear or agony: screamed, pp. skremd: scream'er,

from fear or agony: screamed, pp. skremd: scream(er, n. -ér, one who screams. screech, n. skréke (Dan. skréke; Sw. skrika, to cry, to scream: It. scricciare, to screech: W. ygrycch, a scream), a shrill loud cry, more acute and piercing than a scream: w. to utter a loud discordant and piercing cry, like that of the owl: screeched, pp. skrékh: skrék

ascreed, a. skeed, d. Good, any loud shrill sound; a long harangue or tirade, generally of a disagreeable nature, screeds, a. plu. skeeds (AS. screade, a shred, a leaf), in plaster-work, ledges of lime and hair, about 6 or 8 inches broad, dividing a surface about to be plastered into compartments, and forming gauges for the rest of the work; wooden rules for running mouldings. screen, n. skrén (Pol. schronic, to shelter, to screen: F. scran and ścran, a screen), a light movable partition for protecting from cold or light, or for partially intercepting the heat of a fire; anything that shelters or affords concealment; a long riddle or sleve which wards off the concealment; a long riddle or sleve which wards off the concealment; a long riddle or sleve which wards off the concealment; a long riddle or sleve which wards off the shelter; to conceal; to hide; to separate, as by a screen or riddle: screening, lmp: screend, pp. skrénd: screen ings, n. plu. -lngs, the refuse-matter that fatter sifting coals, ashes, &c. screened, onl, can separated from the dust and dross.

screw, n. skró (old F. scoroue; Ger. schraube; Sw. skruf. Dan. skrue, a screw), a bolt or bar of metal or ridge, called the exterior or male screw—a socket or tube with the spiral thread indented is called the interior or female screw—used for fastening; one of the mechanical powers, commonly called the screw and screw; to press; to squeeze; to fasten with a screw accessive to deform by contortions; to oppress by exactions; to twist: screw-ing, imp: screwed, pp. skród: screw er, er, ev, one who screws: screw-blt, a bolt or short rod of iron with a screw; screw-blt, a bolt or hort rod of iron with a screw; screw-blt, a bolt or hort rod of ron with a screw; screw-blt, a bolt or hort rod of ror raising great weights through short lifts by means of a screw, or by a combination of toothed wheels: screw-nails, screws with not ched heads, much used by carpenters for fastening their work: screw-propeller, a short shield principles and of much screw press, a p isted having a series of bose years, and place is seed for forming small extern with innormal screws as seed for forming small extern and provided in the force is applied by means of a screw; a press in which the force is applied by means of a screw; a screw-propeller, a short shaft of iron furnished with a broad spiral wing fitted into the lower part of the stern of a ship, and made to revolve by steam, used in propelling a ship instead of paddles: screw-steamer, a steamer propelled by a screw and not by paddles: screw-stones, in gool, a familiar name for the hollow silictous casts of enerinite stems, frequently occurring in the cherts and rotten-stones of the carboniferous limestones, resembling the threads of a screw: screw-tap, the cut-er for forming internal screws: screw-tap, the cut-er for forming internal screws; screw-tap, the cut-er for forming internal screws; screw-tap, a stop-cock having a valve moved by a screw instead of a turning a crews: screwing-machine, a machine for forming screws: endless or perpetual screw, a screw seed to give motion to a toothed wheel: lag-screw, a boit having a nut, a square shank, and a round head: micrometer screw, as screw with the threads upon the opposite ends run in different directions: to screw down, used for the measurement of very small spaces: right and left screw, a screw of which the threads upon the opposite ends run in different directions: to screw down, to force in by turning or twisting: to screw, to subject to a screw in a screw in the screw, to subject to a smiles. It is screw loose, something wrong or smiles.

scribble, v. skrtb-bl (F. escrivatilé, scribbled, badly written—from L. scribere, to scratch marks on, to write: Gael. sgriob, to scrape: Bret. skraba, to

scratch), to write carelessly and illegibly; to scrawi; (iii. navity or care, east writing; a wording of irrile value; serib bling; int; ... office; in the act of wording heatily and can'ty serib blad, pp. -bbf, serib blar, in. -bbr, one who worldbest; a setty writer or authors serib bling-ly, ad. -(f) scribbling-paper, damaged or inferior values and the series of the series

ly, ad. if scribbling-paper, damaged or infector paper—also officies acribble, v. dert. bi Sw. skribble, to scratch; skribble, which is surfaced by the scribble, a week-ard; teer, schrobble, to card wood, to card or tear wood consety with a wire combi scribbling, imp. bitage in the tearing or separating of wood presiminary to the final carding; scrib bled, pp. bid. scribe, n. skrib il. ceriba, a scribe or cierk—from scribe, in write: it ceriba, it scribe, a scribe, a clerk; a writer or scribtary; an amanutencie; a copyris; a monty the same. Jews, an expounder of the same, and a copyrist of the same.

copyist of the same.

seriber, v. skrib (Gael. spriob, to scratch, to draw
lines on any surface; spriobser, a graving-tool: L.

seriber, to scratch marks on to write ameng carpenters, to mark or fit by a rule or compasses; to fit
the edge of one board to that of another, so that the
fibres of the one may be at right angles to those of the
other: scribing, imp. shribing; add, applied to tice
edge of a board when fitted upon any viriace; a. the
act of fitting one piece of wood gipon another to the
other; scribed, pp. skribd; scriber, n.-ber, a sharppointed tool used by Joiners for drawing lines; a
marking-awl: scribing-iron, an iron-pointed instr. for
marking-assis and logs.

marking-awl: scribing-iron an iron-pointed instr. for marking cases and logs.

serimp, v. skrimp (Ger. schrump)fen; Dan. krwmpe, to shrink: W. crimpio, to pinch or crimpi, to shorten; to limit or straten; to make too small: n. a niggard; a miser: adl, short; scanty: scrimping, imp.: scrimped, pp. skrimpd.

scrip, n. skrip (Low Ger. schrap; Fris. skrap, proket: Icel. skeeppe; F. evcharpe, a wallet, a scrip), the receptacle of what the beggar scrapes together; a small bag or wallet.

small bag or wallet.

scrip, n. skrip (L. scriptum, to write; scriptum, sourp, n. scrip it. scriprime, to write; scriptime, is writing), a place of paper containing writing; a certif-icate of stock or shares in a railway or other public company, while partly paid up; a bond, share, or other marketable security: script. n. skript, type in the form of current or running letters is imitation of hand-

form of current or running letters in imitation of hand-writing; scriptory, a. skrip-iert, written; not oral. Scripture, n. skrip-ier or choor (L. scripture, a writ-ing-from scriptum, to write), the sacred writings of the Bible; the Oid and New Testaments; the Bible— used chiefly in the plural: Scriptural, a. d. contained in the Scriptures, or authorised by them: Script-turally, ad. 4f. Scripturalist, n. 4st, one versed in the Scriptures; anti-Scriptural, a. opposed to the teachings of Scriptura. teachings of Scripture.

teachings of scripture.
scrivener, n. skrivener (Bret. skriven, to writs;
skrivener, one who teaches to write, or does writing
for another: it. scrivene, a notary), formerly a professional writer; a money-lender; one whose business

sional writer; a money-lender; one whose business is to place money at interest.

scrobiculate, a skrd-blkk-ldt (L. scrobiculus, a strobiculus, a skrd-blkk-ldt (L. scrobiculus, a strobiculus, a skrd-blkk-ldt (L. naturalitation), pitted; having furrows or small depressions.

scrobiculus cordis, n. skrd-blkk-ldts kbrd-ldt (L. the little ditch of the heart), in mcd., a name given to the opigastric region; the pit of the stomach.

scrofula, n. skrd-ldt (L. and It. scrofula, scrofula-from L. and It. scrofula, a breeding sow, from the supposition that swine were subject to a similar composition that swine were subject to a similar complaint: F. scrofules, a disease exhibiting itself by hard indolent tumours of the glands, usually those about the neck, after a time degenerating into ulcers, nard indolent tumours of the glands, usually those about the neck, after a time degenerating into ulcers, from which a white curdled matter is discharged; king's cvil: serofulous, a -liz, discased or affected with serofula, or pert, to it: serofulously, ad. -li. seroll, a krol (ad F. seroue, a register-roll of expenses; Icel. skru, a short writing; Low Ger. schre, whose is call of rear or resultant a roll cartest.

beliese total and a such a writing; low det. Settle, by-laws, a roll of paper or parchment; a roll contain-ing some writing; a name applied to a large class of ornaments, usually consisting of a narrow band formed into convolutions or undulations; a circular flourish of the pen attached to a signature: scrolled, a. skrold, formed like a scroll.

serout, tormed like a scroll, scrotum, the scrotum), the scrotum, a scrotum, a scrotum, a scrotum, the second as scrotum, defect of the second as scrotic scro

scrub, n. str-2: 'Sw. strubbe: Dam. strubbe: Low Ger. schrubben, to rith to scrub: Dut. schrübben in ruc o strupe; schrubben, to scrutcht, one that labour hard and liven meanly: a sorry fellow; anything said an inceas; a well-worn brush or broom; dense unde-wood; stunted bushes; in Scot. the jack-piane, a plane first used in smoothing wood; w. to ruch lard with a cvarue stiff brush: scrub bing, hmp. scrubbl, a british of the structure of the structure of the strub-sished. small and mean; stunted in growth; the scrubbin, brush in scrub for scrubbing, having the british short and coarse.

structured to growth; user interest in growth; user relabing, bristles short and course. screeping, n. structured in growth; user growt

the wind.

scudo, n. skô'dô, plu. scudi, skô'dê (lt. scult, a shield, a crown or dollar—from L. sculum, a shield an Italian silver coin of the value of about in lass

an Halian sliver coin of the value or about at: a been gold scuole is worth about 65.

scuffle, n. skuifff (Sw. skuff, a nudge, a blow of the fist; skufff, to nudge, fo push: Dut schoffler, a sim by kicks and shoves), a close struggle between ways-sons for the mastery; a confused context; 8 miles, to strive or struggle blindly; to fight contents; scuffing, imp. flogs scuffled, pp. fist; somethis; fler, one who scuffles, sculk—see skulk.

sculk—see skulk
scull, n skol (Norm. skol, a splash, a dash; kel
scull, n skol (Norm. skol, a splash, a dash; kel
skola, to wash), n cock-bout; an oar se short bat
ann can work a pair in rowing a skiff or light six
a short oar placed over the stern of a boat, with tes
blade in the water, by which a boat may be rowed by
one man moving the oar from side to side; v, to is
pel a boat by means of a scull; to impel a boat wit
a short oar over the stern: scullting, inp.: sculle
pp. skills; sculler, n. dr., one who sculla.
scullery, n. skuller-t (Icel. skola; Sw. skoly; Du.
skylle, to rinse, to wash; Norm. skol, dish-wase; el
Eng. squalercy; old F. squallerpe, a sculler), in s
house, a small room, generally on the ground feer,
st
apart for keeping kitchen utensila, and for cleane
them.

them.
scullion, n. skill'yain (F. esconillon; Sp. serobi
dishclout: W. ysyubo, to sweep: L. scops, a be
a servant whose duty it is to keep the kitchen w
clean; a low mean drudge.

clean; a low mean drudge, sculpture, n. skillprike or -choör (L. sculpture, a schitter, n. skillprike or -choör (L. sculpture, to care; F. sculpture, the art of cutting or carving stone to four representations of visible or ideal objects, as the figure of a man; any work of art produced by the chief to cut or carve with the chief, as stone; sculp turisting; sculp tured, pp. -thrd: adj. produced in sculpture in the chief, as those sculp turisting; sculp tured, pp. -thrd: adj. produced in sculpture sculpture, -tdr. on whose occupation or produced is sculpture; sculp turess, n. -tsr, on expansion is sculpture; sculp turess, n. -tsr, a female who pro-

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s the art of eculpture: sculp'turesque', a. -&&', sessing the character of sculpture; denoting high

relief.

sexum, n. skilm (Icel. skum; Ger. schaum; old F.
sexum, p. skilm (Icel. skum; Ger. schaum; old F.
sexums; It. schiusm; Gael. spum, foam, froth), inpartities which it is to the surface of leguids, particularly when bolled or fermented; the reluse; the portion which is worthless or vile; v. to clear off scum;
sexum sings, imp.: sexummed, pp. skilmd: scum sexum
sexum sings, p. ph. skilm; off the scum of liquids:
sexum sings, p. ph. skilm; off the scum of liquids:
sexum sings, p. ph. skilm; off the scum of liquids:
sexum sings, p. ph. skilm; off the scum of liquids:
sexum sings, p. ph. skilm; off the scum of liquids:
sexum sings, p. ph. skilm; off the scum of liquids:
sexum sings, p. ph. skilm; of the scum of liquids:
sexum sings, p. ph. skilm; of the scum of liquids:
sexum sings, p. ph. skilm; of the scum of liquids;
sexum sings, p. ph. skilm; of the scum of liquids;
sexum sings, p. ph. skilm; of the scum of liquids;
sexum sings, p. ph. skilm;
sexum sings, p. ph. ski

from boiling liquids: seum'my, a. -mt, covered with soum.

soumble, v. shim-bi (dim. of seum, which see), to spread or rub colours very thinly over other colours in order to modify the effect: seum bling, imp. -bing:

a. the act of spreading colours of a semi-transparent character over other colours to modify the effect: seum bles, pp. -bid.

soupper, a. ship-br (Low Ger. schuppen, to cast with a scoop or shoved.-perhaps rather from Wal. scupre; Bret. slope, to spit: 5p. scuppir, to spit, to dard, applied to loss in a ship seck or side to carry off ranmater, or the water shipped—usually in the plu, scupper-hales or supper-sail, a nail with a very broad head, used on shipboard to secure the edge of the house to the scupper.

sourt, a. ship' (flor. schor); Dut. schor) fe; Sw. skori, court, scale. Inan. skorpe, crust: connected with L. scales, such, lich, the white flaxy matter formed on a skin over off by, the skin, particularly that formed on a skin over off by, the skin, particularly that formed lossely afherent: seurr, a. +, ever of with scur, or resembling the seurry.

seurry, a. ship-feld (Low schory); Dut. schory of the scur, or resembling it seurry a. +, covered with scur, or resembling it seurry to sain. - + nets, the state of being scurity.

g scurfy.

or recemening it: searriness, n. -i-nes, the state of seing scury; sourrile, a skin'ril (L. scurville, jeering, scurrilousheun scurve, a buffoon, a jester: it and old F scurrile, besitting a buffoon or jester: it and old F scurrile, besitting a buffoon or jester: greatly opprovious; low; can be seen to be seen jersel, a skin'ril'did, vile or skeen is language; using gross sulgarities only befitting a buffoon; lewelly jocular: scurrilously, ad. -ii: scurrilousus; in-secont grossness of language.

Scurvy, n. skin'ri (mid. L. scorbutus; F. scorbut; prov. Eng. scorvy; Ger. scharbock, scurvy), a disease characterised by livid spots of various sizes on the skin, and by a general debility, caused by continement, want of fresh food and vegetables, and of exercise, chiefly affecting sallors on long voyages—formerly very skal, but now generally prevented or curred by the free use of limejuice and similar substances: scurvi-free limejuice and state of being scurvy; secury: about nume-juice and similar substances: some va-boss, n. -winds, the state of being sourcy; scurvy-grass, a common name of several species of plants; a plant growing abundantly on the sea-side rocks, and on the banks of rivers near the sea, a remedy

SECURY, a ster of (corruption of scur/y), scabby; thin, sabby, or mean: scur vily, ad. et.li, in a scurvy mann; basely; meanly: scurviness, n. -ncs, vileness;

acet, n. skill (W. cwll, a little piece; cwlla, bob-tailed: Scot. cully, short: Gael. cul, a piece, a bob-tail), the tail of a hare, or other animal having a short

soutage, n. skiltaj (mid. L. scutagium, scutage—from L. scutum, a shield), in anc. feudul law, a tax levied upon those who held lands by knight-service, or for personal service due by a tenant to his superior—see scutage.

scutage.
scutate, a skä'tat (L scutatus, armed with a long
scutare, a skä'tat (L scutatus, armed with a long
skield—from scutum, a shield), in bot., shaped like an
accient round buckler; in sool, having a surface pro-

sacion round buckler; in sool, having a surface pro-sected by large scales.

sected, v. scielo, (Gael, squids, to switch, to dress lax), to beat off or separate the woody parts of the stales of flax by means of an instrument culled a seatcher,—all the operations of dressing flax are now scally performed by a mill: scutching, imp.: n. the wocces of separating hemp or flax from the woody talk: scutched, pp. skicht.

seatcheon, n. skicht'sin (an abbreviation of escutch-men, which seek the ornamental piece of brass plate

sericises, n. assantanta place of brass plate sound a keyhole; an escutcheon. set a keyhole; an escutcheon. set a seal (i. scatten, n. skalt (ii. scatten, n. askalt (ii. scatten, n. askalt (ii. scatten, n. askalt (ii. scatten), as mall shield; a scale, as of a fish or reptile; the iron heel of a book scottellum, n. skalt-taltism (ii. scattellum, a small shield—from scatten, a shield or buckler), in bot, the

smaller cotyledon on the outside of the embryo of wheat, placed lower down than the other more perfectedly a sort of rounded shield-like fructification of s ome lichens.

scutiform, a. skulft-falleym (L. scutum, a shield, and

scuttorm, a. scurit/facra (i. scuten, a anicia, and forma, shape), shaped like a shield. scuttle, n. skalifi (AS. scutel; Ger. srküssel; Dut. schotel, a dish, a bowi-from L. scutella, a dish), a broad shallow basket; a metal pan or pail for holding

coals.

scuttle, n. shūt'd (Sp. escotills; F. tecostills, the
sculls or hatches of a ship—from Sp. escotar, to bollow
a garment about the neck), in ships, a small batchway
or opening in the deck; a square hole in a roof with a
movable cover: v. to cut holes in the bottom, the
sides, or deck of a ship or beat for any purpose, generally for sinking her: scut thing, imp. disg: scuttled, pp. -flit scuttle but or cask, a cask of water,
with a square hole, placed on the deck of a ship for
use.

scuttle, v. skill'il (a corruption of scuddle, a dim. of scud, which see), to run with precipitation; to hurry furtively away: n. a running with affected baste; a quick bustling run; scut'tling, imp.: scut'tled, pp. did.

scuttle-fish, cuttle-fish, which see, scfitum, n. skii'dim (L. scutum, a shield), a shield or buckler.

buckler. Scylla, n. sit/ld (I. scylla; Gr. skulla, Scylla), a rock between Italy and Sicily, formerly supposed to be dispersuate os hips; and opposite to this is Okarybdis, darbit-dis, a whirlpool, also formerly supposed to be diagrous to vessels,—accordingly, in anc. myth., ship passing between them are said to have been wrecked by the one when endeavouring to avoid the other.

scynetar—see cimeter.
scyphus, n. st/ds (L. scyphus; Gr. skupkos, a cup or
goblet), in bot., the cup of a narcissus; a funnel-shaped

corolla.

corolla, asthi (feel. sigd, a sickle: Low Ger. srged, a kind of sickle: La securis, an axe: Bohem. sckult, to cut, to hew, a large slightly-curved steel blade fitted at right angles to a long pole, used in mowing grass or corn: scythed, a. sthick, armed with scythes, as a chariot: scythe man, n. one who works with the scythe

Scythian, a. sith tan, pert to Scythia, a name applied in anc. times to those districts of northern Europe and Asia which are now embraced by the countries of Posts. in Europe, and Siberia, in Asia: n. a. es of Russin, native of Scythia.

se, se (L. se, without, aside, by itself—the primary form of L. sine, without), a prefix signifying "aside"; a departing; a separating from, as in secede, to go

aside sea, n. se (Icel. sior, the sea, salt water: Dan. s Ger. see; Goth. sairs, a lake), a vast collection of water, smaller than that of an ocean; the ocean; a wave or large quantity of sea-water, as to ship a sea; the character of the surging and swelling of the waves, wave or large quantity of sea-water, as to ship a sea; the character of the surging and swelling of the waves, as a heavy sea; any large quantity of water or other liquid; in Seripa, applied to a large basin or cistern: adj. of or relating to the sea, or connected with it: sea-acora, another name for a barnacle, which see: sea-adder, a nish of the British seas, of a siender form: sea-animone, an animal common to our seas, having a pot-shaped body, and many rows of tentacula or feelers, which, when expanded, give the animal happearance of a flower: sea-beach, the land lying along the margin of the sea: sea-beach, the land lying along the margin of the sea: sea-beach, the land lying along the margin of the sea: sea-beach, the land lying along the margin of the sea: sea-beach, the valid excess the sease of the sea; sea-beach, and the sea: sea-boat, the white the coast; the nature and extent of the coast. He coast coast into of a maritime country: adj. bordering on the sea: sea-boat, a term applied to a ship to designate her qualities in surrounded by the sea; sea-boat, a term ather at sea: sea-boad, a term ather at sea; sea-boad, and the sea; sea-coast, the land immediately adjacent to the sea; sea-coast, the and immediately adjacent to the sea; sea-coast, the and immediately adjacent to the sea; sea-coast, the analysis of the sea; sea-coast, and analysis of the sea; sea-coast, the analysis of the sea; sea-coast, the popular name for the manatee, also for the sea; sea-coast of the sea; sea-c coast, the land immediately against to the service ob, the service sea-cut: sea-cut, the popular name for the manatce, also for the wallus or sea-horse: sea-cut cumber, a marine animal, one species of which is used, when saited and dried, in China, as a delicacy, under the name of tropang: sea-devil, a fash resembling a tadsea-wards the sea, or directed towards it: sea-ware, the sea-weeds, and the like, thrown up upon the shore by the s-a: sea-water, the natural water of the sea: sea-weed, the plants found growing in the sea: sea-weid, a species of scal; a fish so named from its fierceness and ravenousness: sea-workly, a spplied to a ship in good condition, and fit in all respects for a sea voy from land; upon the ocean; in a vague uncertain state: beyond the sea, out of a state or country, and in another which has been reached by sea: cross-sea, sea-went its waves move in different directions, sinc called a chopping-sea: half-seas-over, half drunt, from the unsteady walking of the person so affected: beavy sea, the sea when the waves run high: sa its high seas, in the open ocean, as being the common highway of nations: so go to sea, to follow the corporation of a salicor. set; Dan. sea!, a seal!, a metas amphibious animal of various species, chiefly habiting the sea-coasts of the higher latitudes, much sought sater for its skin and oil; the sea-calf; the seadeg: sealing, n. the pursuit of seals for their skin and oil seal, n. sel! (L. sigülism; it. sigülio; old?. seal; Sassilo, a siguet, a seal), a sequet, a seal, a set on the sealing of which some metal, on which some image or device is engraved, used for impressing the wax that closes a letter, or that which is attached to a deed or other parchment or writing; that which rattless or communication; that which shuts or make fast; to authenticate with a stamp;

an act of confirmation; that which shuts or make fast; v. to fasten with; to set or affix a seal to; in raily; to make fast; to authenticate with a samp; to enclose, hide, or conceal; to imprint on the mind; seal ing, imp.; sealed, p. seld: add, instended or fin nished with a seal; confirmed; sealer, n. +r, one who seals; an officer in chancery who seals write and instruments: seal-engraving, the art of engraving precious stones for seals; sealing, wax, the wax used in sealing letters, &c., chiefly composed of shellac, venice turpentine, Peruvian balsam, and chuslar, and may be made of any colour: Great Seal, the states of the United Kingdom, inspressions from which must be attached to royal charters, grants of hadcominissions, &c., to render them valid, and this called "passing the Great Seal": Privy Seal, the promise seal of the other configuration of the sovereign, used in rendering legalential instruments of minor importance.

called "passing the Great Seal": Privy Seal, the personal seal of the sovereign, used in rendering legalertain instruments of minor importance.

seam, n. sem (Icel. samur, a sewing; sorses, a swing; thread: Dut. 2008, a hem: Ger. 2018, a swing; ingthread: Dut. 2008, a hem: Ger. 2018, a swing; ingthread: Dut. 2008, a hem: Ger. 2018, a swing; sorses, a swing; thread: Dut. 2008, a hem: Ger. 2018, a swing; sorses, a swing; s

is unknown; quest; pursuit; an endeavour to obtain; inquiry; examination: v. to seek for the purpose of finding; to look through; to explore; to put to the test; to make inquiry; searching, imp; add, minute and careful in the way of investigation; close; penetrating: n. examination; inquisition: searched, pp. search and the third of explored; search ableness, n. -do, that which searches; an inquirer: search ableness, n. -do, that which searches; an inquirer: search ableness, n. -do, that of being searching; search length, and desprise search length, and length, and desprise search length, and le

season, at the right time; sufficiently early; out of season, too late; beyond the proper time; season tickes, at the season tickes at the season to the proper time; season tickes at the season to season to the season the season the season to the season the seas

*dés, without a seat.

sebaceous, a *sê-bd'shûs (L. *sebum, tallow or suct),
made of tallow; fatty; containing or secreting fatty
matter; pert. to fat: sebacic, a *sê-bd'slû, derived
from fat or oil, as *sê-bd'slû, eprit. to fat: sebate,
n. *sê-bd', a sait of sebacic acid,
sebliferous, a *sê-bl'gê-rûs (L. *sebum, fat, and fero, I
produce), producing vegetable wax.
secale, n. *sê-bd'slû, k. *scale, a species of grain, rye),
Tye; ergot of rye; a gemus of cereal grasses to which
belongs the rye.

pre: ergot of rye; a genus of cereal grasses to which belongs the richidal (L. secans, cutting—gen. secantis, the and Sp. secante, a secant), cutting; dividing into two parts: n. a line that cuts another; in geom., a right line that divides another; a tright line cutting a curve in two or more points; in fright a right line drawn from the centre of a circle, which, cutting the circle, is produced till it meet another straight line, called a tangent, which merely touches the same circle.

circle.

secede, v. sē.sēd (L. secedere, to go aside or apart, to separate—from se, aside, and cedo, I yield, I retract, to separate one's self; to withdraw from fellowship or association: sece ding, imp.: add, withdrawing from fellowship: sece ded, pp.: sec der, n. decode who secedes; in Scot., a member of a religious body which seceded or separated from the Church of body whi

Scotland.

or separation—from secedere, to go aside, the act of withdrawing; in Scot., the body of seceders from the Established Church, about 1733.

secinde, v. sd-klód (l. seciludere, to secilude—from se, aside, and claudo, I shut), to shut in a separate place; to separate or keep apart from company or society; to shut out; secil uding, imp.; seciluded, p., add. retired; living in retirement; seciludedly, add. it; secilusion, n. kló-khós (l. secilusion, to secilude), add. retired; living in retirement; seciludedly, add. it; secilusion, n. kló-khós (l. secilusion, to secilude), add. retired; living in retirement; seciludedly, add. it; secilusion, n. kló-khós (l. secilusion), the secondo, second—from L. secundos, a selective, a secondo, a secondo-from L. secundos, the next after—from segui, to followi, the next in order to the first; next in value, power, excellence, rank, or relationship; inferior; n. one who accompanies another in a duel to direct or support him; a supporter; the sixtieth part of a minute of time or motion; in music, the interval between two succeeding sounds of a scale; v. to support or assist; to encourage; to promote; seconding, imp.; seconded, pp.; seconder, n. -ir, one who first supports a motion; a backer; seconding, ind. -id, in the second part: seconds, n. plu. sekinda, an inferior and coarse flour remaining after the finest has been soparated; second coarse, the son of daughcurs between the foreground and background; second-state, in the United Kingdom, the Bonse of Peers: second-hand, a. that has been used or worn; not new; not original or primary; at second-hand, and not primary; into originally; second-rate, a. of the second size, rank, quality, or value; n. the second order in size, &c.; second-sight, the supposed power of seeing the future; secondary, a, sek-in-deri, coming after or succeeding the first, not of the first order or rate; not primary; subordinate; n. that which is secondary; lande, a. having the supposed power of seeing the future; secondary, a, sek-in-deri, coming after or s

secluded; private; not apparent; occult; obscure; known to God alone: n. something studiously conknown to God alone: n. something studiously con-cealed; something undiscovered or nuknown: se'cret-ly, ad. 4i: secrecy, n. se'krè-si, state of being secret; solitude; retirement; privacy; concealment from all persons except those concerned; close silence: in secret, privately; in a state or place not seen. secretary, n. sek'-re-ter's (F. secrétaire; it. secretario, a secretary-from L. secretum, something secret), a con-fidential person employed to assist another in conduct-

fidential person employed to assistantiher in conducting correspondence, in drawing out documents, &c.; the chief or head clerk of a man of business, or of a public company; a minister of state intrusted with the management of a particular department of public business; a bird living almost wholly on snakes, remarkable for its very long legs, found at the Cape of Good Hope—so called from the turb of stathers behind the control of the con

of a secretary secretary secretary, severed, separated secretary, v. sc.kreff (L. secretas, severed, separated see secret), to conceal; to remove from observation, or from the knowledge of others; in animals, to separate or produce from the blood, or its constituents,

substances different from the blood itself; in plants, to aeparate substances from the sap: secre ting, imp.; secre ted, pp.; secretion, n. oŝ-krōskim, the process by which substances are separated from the blood or its constituents, different from the blood itself, as its constituents, different from the moon itself, as sulva, ble, urine, &c.; one of the substances thus sep-arated: secretive, as **ek*e**tin**da, formed by so-cretion: secretive, as **ek*e**tin, causing secretion; in-ducing secrecy or concealment: secre tively, ad. **fix-secre tivenes, n. *ek*, the quality of thinks of the secre-tive secretion in the secretic secretion in the secretic secretion in is and to impel the individual towards secrecy or con-cealment: secretory. A. **de**effect*, berforming the cealment: secretory, a. se-kreter-i, performing the

is said to impel the individual towards secrecy or conmore of secretion.

sect, a sett, a number of persons united by their atsect, a sect), a number of persons united by their atsect, a sect), a number of persons united by their atsect, a sect), a number of persons united by their atsect, a sect), a number of persons united by their atsect, a disease the section of their sections of sect; a disease their section of persons dissectification of philosophy; a body of persons dissectification of their section of their section of a sect; a disease trie sectification of their section, and section of their section, as with a
kinffe—applied to such rocks and minerals as take,
mica, and steatite, which can be cut with a kinffe without causing the particles to fly about.

section, n. sek-shūn (L. sectio, a cutting—from seco,
cut: F. section), a part separated from the rest; a
distinct part or portion; a division, as of a book, a
country, &c.; the representation of any building or
object as it would appear if cut or sliced through from
top to bottom; in geom, the line formed by the intersection of two surfaces; the surface formed when the
section of two surfaces; the surface formed when the
section and section of the surface of a circle bounded by
two radiil and the are between their extremities: dipsection, a mist, used for measuring he dip of the
horizon.

sector, an instr. used for measuring the up or more scalar, a self-a-ler (L. secular is, of or belonging to a generation; mid. L. secular is, secular—from L. secular, a generation, a hundred years: 1L. secolare: F. secular worldly; in R. Caff, for spiritual or holy; temporal; worldly; in R. Caff, for spiritual or holy; temporal; worldly; in R. Caff, for spiritual or holy; temporal or ecclesiastical power; in good, applied to great natural processes, whose results become appreciable only after the lapse of ages: sec latarist, n. 4sf, one who discards all forms of religious worship, and directs his attention solely to the objects of this life: secularity, al. 4sf. sec clarity, n. 4sf-4sf, worldlines; attention to the things of the present life: secular equation, in astron. the numerical expression of the magnitude and period of a secular inequality; secular games, in face. Rome, games celebrated once in each secularity, that is, every 100 or 110 years; secular inequality, in this is, every 100 or 110 years; secular inequality, in a stron. In deviation from the mean motion or mean that is, every 100 or 110 years; secular inequality, in astrom, any deviation from the mean motion or mean orbit of a celestial body; secular refrigeration, in geal, the periodical cooling, and consequent consolida-tion, of the crust of the globe; secularise, v. -ler-is, to convert from spiritual purposes to common use; to render secular; secularising, imp.: secularised, pp.-icd; secularisation, n.-i-cd-shoin, the act of con-verting ecclesiastical property into secular. secund, a. ski-sind, [l. secundus, next in the same rank, second), in bot., all turned to one side, as flowers or leaves on a stalk arranged on one side only; secun-

or leaves on a stalk arranged on one side only: sec'un-dine, n. -un-din, in bot., the second coat of the ovule, lying within the primine; the foetal membranes collec-

tively, source, v. ss. kilv' (L. securus, free from danger, secure—from sine, without, and cura, care: It. sicuro), to protect; to render safe; to put beyond hazard or doubt; to make certain; to fasten, as a door: adj. free from danger, or the apprehension of it; protected; safe; confident; not vigilint; careless: securing, safe; confident; not vigilint; careless: securing, sacures; no kilver, one who secures: securely, ad. It; security, n. r4t, that which protects or secures; anything given or done as a piedge or guarantee; one who becomes surely for another; protection; confidence of safety; assurance; another; protection; confidence of safety; assurance;

secarities, n. piu. -Rs., bonds, certificales of such, and the like, as evidence of debt or property.

sedan, n. sed-day (from Sedas, in France, where inst used), a covered portable chair for carrying a might used), a covered portable chair for carrying a might used), a covered portable chair for carrying a might sedato), staid; serious; calm; unimpassioned; composed; quiet: sedate ly, ad. -R: sedate less, n. st. sedato), staid; serious; calm; lumipassioned; composed; quiet: sedate ly, ad. -R: sedate less, n. st. sedato; a sedato; a sedato; d. R: sedato; d. semano; composed; sedatore, a sed-l-te (F. sedato), composing; dimishing or allaying irritability or pair: n. a medicar which does so.

sedatore, a sed-l-te (F. sedato), composing; dimishing or allaying irritability or pair: n. a medicar which does so.

sedentary, a sed-f-mis-f-IL sedentaries, n. sedion distroy, accustomed to pass much time in a single posture; requiring much stitling or inactivity, as an employment or profession; inactive; suggist; a one of a tribe of spiders called the sed-natary; as an employment or profession; inactive; suggist; a one of a tribe of spiders called the sed-natary; sederunt, they sat-from sedere, to sit), a sitting; in sect, the sitting of a court, or other regularly-constitute present at the sitting or meeting.

sedges, the water-iris or inver-fing; an extensive genus of flag-leaved plants, found growing in wet grounds and on the banks of rivers in the north temperate regions of the globe: sedged, a. seid, composed of flag-leaved plants, found growing in wet grounds and on the banks of rivers in the north temperate regions of the globe: sedged, a. seid, composed of flag-leaved plants, found growing in wet grounds and on the banks of rivers in the north temperate regions of the globe: sedged, a. seid, composed of flag-leaved plants, for the visits England in April, as leaves again in September, frequenting the seign subsidence—from seders, to sit, to settle; it

leaves again in September, frequenting the seapers, sediment, n. Sedimentof, its sedimentum, a settler down, a subsidence—from sedere, to sit, to settler it sedimentof, the matter which subsides settlers at the bottom of the matter which subsides settlers at the bottom of the sediment of the sedimentary rocks, rocks that have been formed from the deposition of materials that have been held in suspension by water.

sedition, n. sē-dish-ist il. sedition; r. f. sédimi, sedition, n. sē-dish-ist il. sedisione; f. sédimi, set tumultuous rising of men against law and ever, of a local character, and less than an insurrection; publishing, or uttering words that might bring about excite to treason or an insurrection: sedificate, a-is, pert. to sedition; tending to excite opposition is law or lawful authority; turbulent: factions: sedification; the disposition to excite, or the act of exciting, popular disturbances in opposition is law.

seduce, v. së-dus (L. seducere, to lead aside, its separate—from se, aside, and ducere, to lead; R. seducere, to lead; R. seducere, to lead; R. seducere, to entire from the path of rectinate to distribute to dist separate—from se, aside, and ducere, to lead: it seine cere: Sp. schucir; to entice from the path of recting duty, or virtue, by flattery, bribes, promises, or other wise; to lead astray; to corrupt; to deprave sedicing, imp.; add, having a tendency to seduce; enticing; alluring; seducingly, ad. 41; seduces; flowing; alluring; seducingly, ad. 41; seduces; flowing; alluring; seducingly, ad. 41; seduced; a leading asket F. seduction, in sed-atic-shin (L. seductio, a leading asket F. seduction), the act or crime of persuading a femal to surrender her chastity; the means of leading satisty seducitive, a. 46; tending to lead astray; enticing seducitive, a. 46; tending to lead astray; enticing seducitively, ad. 45.

seducity, ad. 45.

seducity, ad. 46.

seducity, ad. 4

ster, lo! look! behold! seer, n. efr., one who seet, used in composition, as a sight-seer, a person who can fore-see future events; a prophet: seeress, n. fem. efr. da, a prophetes: see to ki. look well to it: let me see or let us see, expression of particular consideration of the subject under notice: to see about a thing, to pay attention to it; to consider it.

seed, n. sed (AS. sed; Ger. seat; Icel. sad. seed-from L. satus, sown), that part of a piant which contains the rudiment of rembryo of the future plant; that peculiar secretion in animals by which the ova is vitalised; that from which anything springs; offspring; descendants; race; very much used in composition as an adjective: v. to grow to maturity and produce seed; to shed seed: seeding, imp.: seed ed, pp.: adj. bearing seed; interpressed or covered with seed: seed y, a. 4, running to seed, or abounding in it; exhausted; poor; worn-out: seed iness, n. 4-ness, the state of being seedy: seed-baring, a bearing or producing seeds: seed-out, the germ or rudiment of the fruit in embryo: seedcake, a sweet cake made with aromatic seeds: seed-coat, in bot., the aril or covering of a seed dead. The control we used for seed in a granulated form; seed-leaf, in bot., the primary leaf; seed-leaves, the cotyledons or lobes of a seed expanded and in vegetation; seed-ling, n. 4lng, a plant reared from a seed, and not from a layer or bud; seed-lobe, one of the two halves into which such seeds as the common pea or bean split when beginning to vegetate: seed-pearl, the smaller sort of pearls; seed as the common pea or bean split when beginning to vegetate: seed.pearl, the smaller sort of pearls: seed plot or plat, a portion of ground on which seeds are sown to produce plants for transplanting: seedsman, n. seds:mdn, a merchant who deals in the seeds of plants: seed-time, the period of the year proper for sowing seed: seed-vessel, in bot., the pericarp which contains the seeds.

contains the seeds.

seek, v. sêt (60th sokjan; Icel, sækia; Low Ger.

söken; Ger. suchen, to seek), to look or search for; to

endeavour to find or gain; to solicit; to resort or have

recourse to: seek'ing, imp.: sought, pp. solvi, did

seek: seek'ser, n. -ér, one who seeks: to seek after, to

attempt to find or take: to seek for, to endeavour to

find.

steemby to ind or take: to seek for, to endeavour to find.

seel, v. zé (it. cigito; F. cil., an eyelld), in falcony, to close the eye, as a wild hawk in training; to hoodwink: seeling, imp.: seeled, pp. zéld.

seem, v. zém (a secondary application of the old Eng. seem, to become: Bav. zemen; Ger. ziemen, to become obserem; also in the sense of "seeming good to one": F. sembler, to seem), to appear; to have a semblance; to have the appearance of truth or fact: seeming, imp.: zéld, in appearance; seemingt, ad. -li-seeming. a-li-becoming; fit; proper; decent; comely: ad. in a decent or proper manner: seemilness, n. -li-zés, the state or quality of being seemly; it seems, denoting an appearance, but not a reality; used ironically to condemn the thing mentioned; used as a sight affirmation; it appears to be.

seen. pp. of see, which see.

seex. pp. of see, which see.

seesaw, n. se'saw (an imitative word, expressive of the sounds of the upward and downward motions of a saw), a motion backwards and forwards, or upwards saw), a motion backwards and forwards, or upwards and downwards; a reciprocating motion; a play of children, in which two are seated, one on each end of a board balanced on a log of wood, or similar elevation, the board being then made to move alternately up and down; add, pert. to a motion up and down, or on the seated of the seated of

segman—see sages.

segman—see sages.

segman, n. sejod, a Hebrew vowel-point equal to s'
in English: segmolate, a sejod-tat, marked with a
segmol.

esgnol.

segment, n. sēg'mēni (L. segmenium, a piece cut off
from seco, I cut: it. segmento: F. segment), a part
"ut off or divided; in geom., a part cut off from any
agure by a line or plane: segment of a circle, in geom.

the part of a circle cut off by a chord: segment of a sphere, the part of a sphere cut off by a plane: segmental, a segment'd, relating to or recembling a segment: segmentation, n. selv'mén-td'sh'sin, a dividing or splitting into segments.

segmo, n. sén-ipó (it. segmo—from L. signum, a mark), in music, a sign indicating a repeat: a segmo, to the sign, being a direction to return to the sign: dal segmo, from the sign—a direction to repeat from the sign.

sign.
segregate, v. sèg-rè-pdi (L. segregatem, to set apart,
to separate—from se, aside, and gregare, to collect into
a flock: It. segregare), to separate from others; to set
apart; add. in bot, separated from each other: segregating, imp: seg-regated, pp: seg-regation, n.
-pd-ohn, separation from others; a parting.
seid, n. e-4d or sed (Ar. a prince), a descendant of

Seing, il. seva or sometar, a prince, a beneau, and Mohammed; a scherif or emir. seidlitz, a seid-litz, denoting a saline water from Seidlitz, in Bohemia; applied to powders which effer-vesce among water, and form a gentle aperient,

resce among water, and form a gentle aperient.

seignior, n. sen'yōr (F. seigneur.) It signore. Port.

senhor; Sp. senor, lord, sir, gentleman—from L. senior,
elder), a title of honour, or simply a word of address,
in the south of Europe—represented in England by
Lord, Sir, or Mr, in France by Monsiteur, and in Germany by Herr: seigneurial, a. senior-i-dl, also seignorial, a. seni-jōr-i-dl, pert. to the lord of a manor,
vested with large powers; independent; manorial;
seigniorage, n. seni-jōr-dj, a charge levied on buillon
frought by private individuals to the mint to be
coined, which is effected by giving back rather less
in coin than was received in buillon, only sufficient
in amount to cover the expense—in England the coinage of buillon is generally done at the public expense,
but there is a large seigniorage levied on silver and
copper currencies; formerly a specific tax on buillon
copper currencies; formerly a specific tax on buillon out there is a large seigniorage levied on saver ana-copper currencies; formerly a specific tax on bullion as well as on silver and copper coinage, forming a branch of the royal revenue; acknowledgment of power: seigniory, n. -s, a lordship; manorial power or authority; in Lower Canada, the right of feudal superiority.

or authority; in Louer canada, the right of founds superiority.

soine, n. son (P. seine, a fish net—from Gr. sagene, a large net), a large fishing-net.

large net), a large fishing-net.

large net), a large fishing-net.

are thoughten and grapho, I describe), a writing about, or a description of, earthquaker; seismograph, n. seismograph, n. seismograph, n. seismograph, n. seismograph, or a carthquake; seismographic, a. grafib, a term applied to maps or charts constructed to indicate the centres of convulsions, lines of direction, areas of disturbance, and the like: seismology, n. stemologi (Gr. logos, discourse), the science of earthquakes; seismometer, n. mômi-leter (Gr. metron, a measure), an instr. for measuring the duration and force of an earthquake, and suchlike: seismometry, n. deriv, the mensuration of certain phenomena of earthquakes; seismoscope, n. sizimô-skôp (Gr. kopee, i see or spy), an instr. for rendering visible the very feeblest impulses of an earthquake. pulses of an earthquake.

seize, v. set /F. earistif, to seize: It. sagina; F. sats-ine, possession of land; mid. L. sacire, to put in pos-session), to take or lay hold on suddenly; to take pos-session of without right; to take forcible possession of session of without right; to take forcible possession of by legal authority; to arrest or capture; to fasten on or upon: seizing, imp.: seized, pp. sezd: seizen or seizes or takes possession: seiz able, a.-40; that may be seized; liable to be seized; seizure, n. sezh-60r, the eat of taking forcible possession; the thing taken or seized; capture; act of taking by warrant; grasp; possession, to be seized of, to have possession selzin or seizin, n. sez-in (F. satsine, possession of land), in clau, possession, or the act of taking possession, as of land: seizin in fact or deed, when there is actual possession: seizin in law, when something is done short of actual possession, but which the law considers possession. sion.

possession. sejant, a. sejant (Norm. F. sejant, sejant, a. also sejant, a. sejant, in her., sitting, like a cat, with the fore feet straight: sejant rampant, sitting with the fore feet lifted up. sejachis, n. sejdishte (Gr. sejachos, a fish having cartilages instead of bones-from setas, a blaxe, a fishib, the cartilaginous order of fishes, as the sharks, rays, &c., because formerly supposed to emit a phospoorescent light: sels chiam, n. dn., one of the sels-phorescent light: sels chiam, n. dn., one of the sels-

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from sin, force, and grün, green), a plant, the house-leck.
senile, a. séinii (L. senilis, aged—from senes, old:
L. senile: F. sénile), pert. to old age, or proceeding from It; old; aged: senility, n. senilistis, old age;

dotage.

senior, a sérit-ér (L. senior, older, more agod—from senex, old), older; elder; older in office or rank: n. one older than another; one having superiority or precedence from office or rank; an agod person: serity, n. of-i-ft, priority of birth or office.

senna, n. seni-nd (It. sena; F. séné, senna—from Ar. sana or sene, cuted, in allusion to its sharp-point elevens), the leaves of several Rastern plants, much used in medicine as a purgative.

sennight, n. séni-fi (contracted from seven-night), a west award days.

sennight, h. sen-nit (contracted from seven-night), a week; seven days.
sennit, n. sen-nit (from seven, knit), a flat plaited cord, formed of rope-yarns; plaited straw or palm-leaves for making hats.
sense, n. sens (L. sensus, perception, feeling—from senito, I discern by the senses: It. senso; k. sens. sentia, It discern by the senses: It. senso: F. sens, senso, that power or faculty by which animals obtain a knowledge of external objects, by these either coming into contact with certain organs of the body, or by ing into contact with certain organs of the body, or by making impressions on them; perception by the senses; discernment; understanding; strength or natural reason; meaning or import; consciousness; the senses, senset; are five in number—hearing, sight, smell, taste, touch; sensation, n. sen-ad-shim, and impression made on the mind through any one of the smed. Insect. tooch: sensation, n. obs-ociohisn, an impression made on the mind through any one of the senses; a state of interest or feeling excited or swakened in the mind by external objects, by the passions, by the internal condition of the body, or yet one of the sense; a state of interest or the passions, by the internal condition of the body, or yet one of the passions, by the internal condition of the body, or yet one of the passions, by the internal condition of the passions, a. -di, pert. to sensation; fitted to excite great interest; a term applied to a certain school of novelists who seek popularity for their writings through the effects on the mind of their readers of startling, exaggerated, or unnatural sentiment or situation; exaggerated, or unnatural sentiment or situation sense in the mind; perders to sensation sense in the passion, and consist of sensation grards the phenomena of mind as having their origin in sensations; senseless, s. sinside, incapable of sensation; void of feeling; unconscious; stupid; foolish: sense lessly, ad. -di. senselessness, n. -nes, he state or quality of being senseless; folly; stupidity; sensible, a. sinsidh, ad. -bit, externally; by impression are the senses; sen sibleness, n. -bi-nes, moved or affected by a very small weight, impulse, or change; perceiving so clearly as to be convinced; intelligent; judicious; sen sibly, ad. -bit, externally; by impression the senses; sen sibleness, n. -bi-nes, the final cuttley alive to impression from external objects; having keen sense or feeling; that affects the senses; sen'sitiveness, n. -nes, the state or quality of being sensitive; acute sensibility; common sense, the faculty of first principles; native practical intelligence—see common: moral sense—see moral: quanty of being sensitive; acuse sensitive practical sense, the faculty of first principles; native practical intelligence—see common: moral sense—see moral: the inner or internal sense, the capacity of the mind to be aware of its own states; consciousness; sensitive plant, a plant, a species of mimosa, whose leaves shrink and fold up when touched: sensorium, n. 58n.567.48m, the central seat of sensation or of consciousness; suncacad to be attented in the brain; the son. 30:7-10m, the central seat of sensation or of consciousness, supposed to be situated in the brain; the organ which receives the impressions made on the senses: sensorial, a -df, pert. to the sensorium or sonsory: sensory, n. senser, a term applied by which this to those parts of the neural axis with which this sensory nerves are connected; add, connected with sensory nerves are connected; add, connected with sensory or sensation: in his senses, possessed of reasons and judgment; same: out of his senses, destitute of insane the usual powers of reasoning and judging; insane

senses, destitute of the usual powers of the sensual; sensuals; R. sensua

feelings or appetites; in mental phil., the theory hell by many that all our ideas, our mental acts, and our intellectual powers, are but more meditations of corner semental to for the free to the more meditation of the control of

a court; a maxim; an opinion; a series of works arranged as to convey complete sense, and followed by a dot or full point, thus (.): v. to pass judgment on, as a court; to doom; to condemn: sentencing, imp.: sen'tenced, pp. -lenst: sentential, a **lenstal, pert. to a sentence or period; comprise sentences: senten'tially, ad.-shdd-if: sententifou; sentences: senten'tially, ad.-shdd-if: sentent'tiou; ad. distribution; ad. distribution; ad. distribution; ad. -if: sententifousness, n. -nds, brevity ad pithiness in expression: a dark sentence, a saying not easily understood. not easily understood.

pithiness in expression: a dark sentence, a sign not easily understood.

sentient, a senisht-int (L. sentiens, discerning of perceiving by the senses—gen. sentientis), that perceives or feels; having the faculty of perceiven sentientis, that perceives or feels; having the faculty of perceiventientis, that perceive or feel, opinion; the decision of the middle expressed in words; thought, or direction of thought; a sentence or passage, as the expression of a hought a particular disposition of mind; tender susceptibility; an opinion expressed in striking words; foiling; emotion: sentimential, a. -di, abounding will just opinions and reflections; affecting refused thoughts, and expressing them in appropriate language; in contempt, artificially or affectedly tender sentimentally, al. -di: sentimentality, a. -difficulties and expressing them in appropriate language; in contempt, artificially or affectedly tender align, d. -d. -d.; c. affect refused thoughts and expressing them in appropriate language; and the contempt of the feeling of the character or behaviour of a sentiment align, in the character or behaviour of a sentiment align, in the character or behaviour of a sentiment align, in the character or behaviour of a sentiment align, in the character of the content and the feeling or the character of the content and the feeling of the character of the character of the content and the content align, in the character of the characte timent'alist, n. -dl-ist, one who affects fine feeling exquisite sensibility.

timent alist, n. dt-tst, one who affects fine feeling or exquisite sensibility.

sentinel, n. startford (It. centinella: F. sentinella n. startford (It. centinella: F. sentinella n. startford (It. centinella: F. sentinella sentinel-from Od F. sente, a path), one who waters or keeps guard in sent tay, n. dri (F. centier) di mished wa pen, in sent tay, n. dri (F. centier) di path or beat), a soldier placed on guard to sket path or beat), a soldier placed on guard to give note path or beat), a soldier placed on guard to give note of the approach of danger; a watch; the duty of ose on guard; sentry-box, a stout portable shed for the caproach of danger; a watch; the duty of ose on guard; sentry-box, a stout portable shed for the caproach of the path of the sentence of the land of the leaf of the approach of the leaf like divisions of the eur of the land, a septid-special sepal, n. sepal having sepals; sepals, e. dr. ptd. la having sepals; sepals, a separate of sepal; separate, like or having the appearance of a sepal-sepalous, a. dr. resembling a sepal. separate It. separare; F. separate, do the country to open add, divided from the rest; to withdraw may persons; to which aw from each other; to open; add, divided from the rest; disunfed; separate separate; separate, p. dr. dr. separate separate; p. dr. dr. separate; p. dr. dr. separate; p. dr. dr. dr. separate; p. zeparate; p. z

sepawn, n. sē-pašen', also sepon, n. sē-pān', porridge made from maize-meal, used as food in N. Amer. sepia, n. stpi-d., plu. sepia, s. d. L. and Gr. sepia, the cutile-fash; the cutile-fash; in the fine arts, a fine, brown color large matter, prepared to the color of the color

over their bodies like tiles.

sept, n. sept (AS. sé), companionahip or relationship:
corruption of sect, which see: Prov. cept), a clan,
branch of a race, or a family.

sept, sept (L. septem, seven), a prefix signifying

seven.

septa—see septum.

septangular, a. sépt-ding-gul-lér (L. septem, seven, and angulus, a. sépt-ding-gul-lér (L. septem, seven, and angulus, a corner), having seven angles.

septantum, n. sépt-dár-lém, septaria, n. plu. ri-d
(L. septum, a fence or division), flattened nodules or masses of calcareous clay, rionstone, or other matter, whose internal structure exhibits numerous seams of some crystallised substance; when calcined and reduced to a powder they furnish the valuable cement called Roman, which has the property of hardening under water.

septate, a. sépt-lat (L. septem.

canea noman, which has the property of industing under water, a spirital (i. septum, a fence or division), in bot., separated or divised by partitions.

September, n. spiritm:ber (ii. September, the seventh month of the year-from septem, seven: F. September(), the ninth month of the year, formerly the seventh when the year commenced with March: September's, n. bries, in F. Ats., applied to one of those engaged in the massacre in Paris, 2d Sept. 1792.

septemary, a. spiritm-dr-i (i. septemarius, consisting of seven: n. the number seven.

septemate, a. spiritm-dr (ii. septem, seven), in bot. having parts in sevens—applied to a compound leaf with seven leaflets coming off from one point.

septemaial, a. spiritm'ni-di (ii. septem, seven, and canase, a year), leading or continuing for seven years; returning once every seven years: septemially, a.

Assprite, a sépitit, also sepitical, a -ti-kdl (Gr. sepitico, that causes putrefaction—from sepo. I putrefy, having the power to promote putrefaction: sepitically, ad. 4: sepiticity, n. sépitici-ti, tendency to promote putrafaction.
sepiticidal, a sépitis-ti-ddl (L. sepitum, a partition, and codo, I cut or divide), in bot. applied to seed-vessels which open by dividing through the septa or partitions of the orany.

of the over, so septiate and the septa or partitions of the over, a septiate as, se

partitions, a sepitifalorm (L. septum, a partition, and forma, shape), resembling a septum or partition, septimeall, a septiffed (L. septum, a partition, and franço, I break), applied to a dehiscence which takes place along the lines of suture, the valves at the same time separating from the dissepiments, which are not subdivided.

are not subdivided.

spriilateral, a. sēp'tt-lāt'er-āt (L. septem, seven,
and torus, a side—gen. tateris), having seven sides.
septilibon, n. sēp'tt'yain (L. septem, seven, and
Eng. mattlon), in artih., a million raised to the seventh
power: in king, system of notation, expressed by a
unit followed by 2 ciphers—in the It. or F., by a unit
and 35 ciphers.

and M cipners.

septuagemarian, n. sépítá-d-jén-d-ri-dn (L. septuaginda, seventy), a person seventy years of age: sep tuage enary, a. dj-én-ér-i, consisting of seventy: n. the
number seventy.

- Latin A. Lieft and (L. septuages).

number seventy.

spring-gena, n. sēpitā-ā-jēsi-mā (L. septuagesi-mus, seventieth), the third Sunday before Lent—so called because seventy days before Easter: sep'tuages mal, a. -i-māi, consisting of seventy: counted by seventies: sep'tuages mal, sa. -i-māi, consisting of seventy; counted by seventies: sep'tuages mally, sa. -it.

Septuagins, n. sēp'tā-ā-jint (L. septuaginta, seventy), the Greek version of the Old Testament Scrip.,

made by order of Ptolemy Philadelphus from the original Heb., about 275 years B.C., and so called because said to have been the work of 70 Interpreters, usually expressed by the symbol LXX. 2 adl. pert. to the Septuagint, or contained in it. Septuagint, or contained in it. Septuake, a septimet of the symbol property of the property of the symbol property of the property of the symbol pro

sepiments or partitions. sep'ta, plu. -td (L. septum, a partition), in bot, any partition separating a body, as a fruit into two or more cells in the direction of its length; separating partitions across or in the direction of its breadth are called phragmata; in anat., the membrane or plate separating from each other two adjacent cavities or organs; one of the partitions or

adjacent cavities or organs; one of the partitions or walls of a chambered shell.

adjacent cavities of organs; one of the partitions or walls of a chambered shell.

All the statements of the statement of the partition of the statement of the s

ness, n. -nes, tion to follow.

tion to follow.

sequel, n. sélvélé (L. sequela, a result or consequence from sequen, I follow: It. sequela: F. séquelé), that which follows; result; event; conclusion: sequela. n. sélvélé(A. in med., a diseased state following on an attack of some other disease.

sequence, n. sélvérées (L. sequens; following—from sequer, I follow; It. sequense: F. séquence, that which follows; order of succession; series; a rangement; a set of cards of the same suit in order; in music, a regular alternate succession of similar chords; in R. Cath. Ch., a hymn introduced into the mass on certain festival days after the gradual or introit; sequential, a. sé-kvén-shál, being in succession; sequen tially, ad. -ti.
sequester, v. sé-kvés-tér (L. sequestrape, to give un

tial, a. schweinishal, being in succession: sequentially, ad. dt.
sequester, v. schweisier (L. sequestrage, to give up for safe-keeping—from sequester, a depositary, a mediator: It. sequestrare: F. sequestrer), to sequestrate or withdraw or retire, as from society; to sequestrate: sequestrating, imp.: sequestrate, pp.-drd: ad, secluded; retired: sequestrated; to sequester one's self, to separate one's self from society; to seclude one's self from society; to seclude one's self for the sake of privacy: sequestrate, v. drd. L. sequestratem, to remove, to separate from anything), to appropriate by legal process the property and income of a debtor until the claims of certain creditors be satisfied; to set saide from the power of either party the master at issue by order of a court of law; in cooled new, to take the view of realising it, and distributing it equitably among the creditors: sequestrating, imp.: sequestrated, pp.: adj. taken possession of for behoef of creditors: sequestration, n. sekwestrations, the act or state of taking possession of a person's income or estate by legal process, in order to satisfy the claims of creditors: sequestratior, n. n. sekwestration, n. sekwestration who sequestrates.

sequestrum, n. sē-kvēs:trūm (L. sequestratum, to remove, to separate from anything—see sequester), in surg., a dead portion of bone which separates from the sound part.

sequin, n. sčkuvin (F. sequin—from It. zecchino, a sequin—from zecca, the mint), a gold coin of Italy, worth about 9s. 6d.; in Turkey, worth about 7s. 6d.; current in Algiers for about 8s. 6d.

seragilo, the palace of the Grand Seignlor or Emperor of Twelvin, the palace of the Grand Seignlor or Emperor of Twelvin, the palace of the Grand Seignlor or Emperor of Twelvin, the palace of the Grand Seignlor or Emperor of Twelvin, the palace of the Grand Seignlor or Emperor of Twelvin, the palace of the Grand Seignlor or Emperor of Twelvin, the palace of the Seignlor or Emperor of Twelvin, the palace of the Seignlor or Emperor of Twelving and the Seignlor or Emperor or Development of Twelving and the Seignlor or Emperor or Development or Seignlor or Emperor or

seraglio), the palace of the Grand Seignior or Emperor of Turkey; a place or house for keeping wives and concubines; a harem.

seral, n. &-rds' (Fers. seral, a palace, an inn), in India and Tariary, a resting-place for the accommodation of travellers.

seralDumen, n. sêr'dl-bd'mên (Eng. serum, and albumen), a name given to the albumen of the blood to

cow, boy, foot; pure, bud; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, zeal.

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distinguish it from the albumen of the egg, called

ocalbimen.

seraph, n. ser'af (Heb. saraph, to burn: It. serafino: P. séraphia), an angel of the highest order:
Heb. plu. ser'aphim. -d-fino: Eug. plu. seraphis: sometimes the plu. is written seraphims, but improperly:
seraphic, a. sèrafik, also seraphical, a. -kelt, applically,
ask-rafik, also seraphical, a. -kelt, applically,
aphically, ad. 4t; seraphine, n. sér'afika, a musical
instrument resembling a small harmonium.

Berapis, n. sérafiks (Gr. serapis), a chief divinity
of the anc. Egyptians, at first a symbol of the Nile, and
so of fertility.

of the anc. rgyptians, as miss a symbol of the second fertility.
seraskier, n. serds'ki-ér (F. sérasquier : Pers. ser, head, and Ar. asker, an army), a Turkish commander of land forces.

sere, a. &r (see sear), dry; withered.
serenade, n. &r'é-nad' (F. &r'énade; It. &renada, a
serenade—from It. &reno; L. &renus, open, fair, clear
—applied to the weather or the open air, as opposed to —applied to the weather or the open air, as opposed to in-doors), an entertainment of music given by a lover in a spirit of gallantry under the window of his lady-love at night; in Ger., a musical tribute given by stu-dents to a favourite professor under his window at night; music performed in the streets during the still-ness of night; a musical piece suitable for such an exercise of the still be an exercise of the still-house of night; a musical piece suitable for such an exercise of the still be an exercise of the control of the professor. occasion: v. to entertain with open-air music at high: ser'ena'ding, imp.: n. the act or practice of perform-ing music in the open air at hight: ser'ena'ded, pp.; ser'ena'der, n. -der, one who serenades: ser'ena'ta, n. -nd-'d, any piece of vocal music on the subject of love.

serene, a. sê-rên (L. serenus, fair, bright, serene : It. serene : F. sereiu), clear and calm : still ; peaceful ; unruffled ; even of mind or temper : a title or form of address restricted to the sovereign princes of Germany, and the members of their families, as serene highness,

and the members of their families, as serene highness, most serene; serenelly, ad. d.: serently, n.-rewit-it, clearness and calmness; peace.

serf, n. sérf (F. serf, a bondsman—from L. servus, a shave: It. servo), the lowest class of servants or shaves in the dark ares, who were attached to the soll and transferred with it: serfage, n. d., also serf dom, n. destreen a sérj (F. serve—from Sp. sergea, sergea), a woollen quilted cloth; a thin woollen fabric.

sergean, sérj (F. serve—from Sp. sergea, sergea), a woollen quilted cloth; a thin woollen fabric.

woollen quilted cloth; a thin woollen fabric, sergeant, serjeant, some light subject or subjects commenced and continued in successive numbers of a periodical work;

ned in successive numbers of a periodical work; an work appearing in a series or succession of parts; adj. consisting of a series; serially, ad. -U, in a series or succession: seriate, a. --U, arranged in a series or succession: seriately, ad. -U, in a regular series; seriating, ad. -d.tim (L), in regular order, serio-comic, a séri-o-kóm-Uc, also serio-comical, a. -hdl (from Eng. serious, and comic), combining the serious and sportive.

serious, a. séri-vis (L. serius, grave, earnest: It. serios: F. sérieux), grave in manner or disposition; deuply impressed with the importance of religion; not light or gay; being in earnest; weighty; not triling; seriously, ad. -If. serioussen, n. -nds. the condition or quality of being serious; gravity of manner or of ainto.

in London, an officer who attends the lord mayor and the aldermen on court-days, &c.: serjeant-at-arms, an officer who preserves order, apprehends and pushes offenders, &c., particularly in connection with a legislative body. Note.—This word is often speit serycant; the spelling, however, should be serjeast, and in the army it is uniformly so speit. sermon. ser-mon is elementary in the series, and in the army it is uniformly so speit. It. sermon: F. sermon), a discourse delivered by clergyman or ilecnitate from a pulpit, generally on a text selected from Scripture; any serious exhoristics ser monis, v. 4z, to inculcate rigid rules; to prach: ser moni sing, inp.: ser monised, pp. -t.d. seron or seroon, n. \$e+r.dv (F. serron, a box containing foreign drugs: Sp. seron, a hamper) in comerce, a package of goods, variable in weight, and limited to certain kinds of goods, sa almonds, drug. Castile soap, &c.

castile son, &c. defining a service as amona, area, servitine, n. sér-dine (f. sérotine—from L. scrotine, that comes or happens late), a species of bat: scrotine nous, a. sér-di-inis, in bot, applied to a plant which flowers later in the year than others to which it is related.

nous, a se-roi-i-us, in oor, applied to a plant when related.

Lerum, whey), watery; thin; like whey; seresity, as rous, a ser'ds (it. serose; F. sereux, serous—from L. serum, whey), watery; thin; like whey; seresity, as serous, a serous, a serous, a serous, a serous, a serous, a serous, and in serous beautiful to the coagulated; serous membranes, in cand., a closed membranes beg having its internal surface meshened with serum, and lining some cavity of the lost which has no outlet; ser um, n. -ram (i.), the has been with the serous, a ser um, n. -ram (i.), the has been with the serous, a ser um, n. -ram (i.), the has been with the series, ser um, n. -ram (i.), the has been with the series. It is serous, a serpent, serous, a serpent, serous, a serpent, serous, a serpent, a serpent, a serpent, a serpent, a serpent, a series, and is a series, a series, a series, a series, and is a series, a series, and is a series, an

serpigo, n. sér-ptigō (Sp. serpigo; It. serpigint di worna-from L. serpere, to creepl, in med., ingew or tetter, so called from its creeping over the sufi of the skin: serpig inout, a. pti-inus, diseased w serpigo

of the skin: serpig inous, a. priji-rais, diseased was serpigo.

serpigo.

serpigo.

serpida, n. ser-pal-la, plu. ser'pulse. -le (L. serpain a little serpent—from serpere, to creep), a genus of senelids, deriving their harne from the tortuous servised tubes they inhabit, found on every shore constitution of the services of the constant of the services. It is serped-tel, also serpidies.

n. plu. -data, animals of ser-pal-tel, also serpidies.

these, n. plu. -data, animals of serpidies, dec. serpidies, and the like organisms, apparently alled to those of the existing serpidies serpidies, and the like organisms, apparently alled to those of the existing serpide, and entity the products of tube-forming annelids.

serrate, a. serrat, also serrated, a. (L. serratis, serpidies) and the like organisms, aparently the products of tube-forming annelids.

serrate, a. serrat, also serrated, a. (L. serratis, servance) as servation, n. serratisha, formation resminist as saw: serrature, n. serratisha, commander as saw: serrature, n. serratisha, all tube servance as serrate; having very mid-ton, n. derson, the servance of being notched minutely like the teeth of ser saw.

serried, a. séripi (F. serré, closely presed-fra rere, to shut in to press), crowded; compaciel, sertularia, n. sérifuldari-d (L. sertus, a sreal d

flowers), a genus of hydroid polypes, so called from their cells being arranged on the opposite sides of a fleshy or horny axis, which gives to their stems a wreath-like appearance. serum—see under serous. serve, v. eéru (L. servire, to be in service—from ser-vus, a servant or slave: F. servir, it oserve: It servo; old F. serve, serville), to work for; to perform duties,

old F. serve, servile), to work for; to perform duties, as an officer in the army or navy; to assist; to attend at command; to yield obedience to; to supply with anything; to suffice for; to stand in place of something else; to officiate or minister; to be a servant or sizes; to be subordinate to anything; to treat or reculte, in an ill sense; to worship God; to present a writ; to a tetend or wait; to suit or no cean criterion. vant or slave; to be subordinate to anything; to treat a writ; to attend or walt; to suit or be convenient; ser ving, imp.: n. among seamen, the process of covering large ropes or cables with canvas or spun yarn friction or wearing in parts much exposed: served, pp. ser

ade, n. -fid, the condition of a servant or slave; avish dependence; bendage.

seasure, n. set-d-me (L. seasure; F. seasure, n. aplant reducing an odly grain; th. seasure; F. seasure, n. plant reducing an odly grain, chiefly cultivated in the East at a Layer; as sauran, n. -men, a genus of herman plants whose seed as sometimes used as food, a layer of the seasure of the seasure

a sis'd-moyd, also ser'amoid'al, a. di discomplete and eidos, appearance), applied for small bones formed at the articulations of the toes, and sometimes at the joints of the thumbs, it is small boiles in the valves of the aorta and pul-ture. Fredix, els'kuo'l or sès'kuo' (L. sequi, more and a predix in chemical terms which denotes

that 12 equivalents of one constituent is united to one equivalent of another, or in the proportion of three to two; a whole and a half.

that is equivalents of one constituent is united to one equivalent of another, or in the proportion of three to two; a whole and a half.

seaquisiter, a. essivial-ditier, also see quial'teral, a. -dl (i. esequialter, once and a half-from seequis, more by a half, and alter, other), denoting the relation of 1s to 1: see quial tera, n. -ter-d, a certain stop on the organ: sesquialteral forest, in both, a perfect fibre accompanied with a small abortive one, seaquia-stonate, n. eds-kin-th-th-0-ndf (i. esequis, more by a half, and Eng. carbonate), a salt composed of 1s equivalents of carbonic acid, and 1 equivalent of any base, or in the proportion of three of the one and two of the other; also similarly of other salts, seaquichloride, n. els-kin-th-0-rdf (i. esequis, more by a half, and Eng. choride), in chem. a compound containing 1s equivalents of chlorine and 1 equivalent of a metal or other base; and similarly of the compounds, as see quibro mide, seaqui-fodide, &c. sequipedal, a. els-kin-th-pd-did it. seaqui, more by a half, and Eng. pedal), containing a foot and a half; long-worded; using long words; also see quipedalian, a. els-kin-0-pd-did is and seaquiplicate, a. els-kin-0-pd-did is seequipedalian, asequipilicate, a. els-kin-0-pd-did is seequipedalian,

a destruit.

assquiplicate, a sös-kwipili-küt (L. sesqui, more by a half, and Eng. plicate), a term applied to the proportion one quantity or number has to another, in the ratio of one and a half to one.

of one and a half to one, sesquitertian, a sist-ket-tèrèsh-da (L. sesqui, more by a haif, and tertianua, beionging to the third—from tertius, the third), having the ratio of one and one-third to one, as between 8 and 8.

sesquitens, n. sès-ket-tôn (L. sesqui, more by a half, and tone), in music, an interval of three semitones.

sessile, a. sès-sil (L. sessilis, of or beionging to sitting from sedeo, I sit: it. and F. sessile), having a position as if sitting; in bot, and sood, sitting directly upon the body to which it beiongs without a support, as a sessile teaf; one that issues directly from the main stem or branch without a footstake.

session, n. sels-kin (L. sessio, a sitting—gen. sessionis—from sessum, to sit: It. sessione: F. session), the actual sitting of a court, council, legislature, &c., for the transaction of business; the actual time during which they sit or meet, with only short adjournments; in Eng., the period of time between the first meeting of Parliament and its prorogation; in Scot, the lowest ecclesiastical court of a Preshyterian Church: session-clerk, in Scot., one who officially keeps the books and documents of a session, makes all entries, and manages the proclamations of banns for marriages: sessional, a. -dl, pert. to a session or sitting, partic-ularly of an ecclesiastical court: Court of Session, in Scot., the supreme civil court: quarter-sunder quarter.

ularly of an ecclesiastical court; Uourt of Session, in Scot., the supreme civil court; quarter-escions—see under quarter.
sesspool, n. set-poli—see cesspool.
sesterce, n. set-civil (l. sesterious, a sesterce—from sents, a laid, and tertius, third; if, sesterio; F. sesterce) in content of the content of t

alternate tooth to one side, and the remainder to the other; to set aside, to reject for the present; to annui; to set at defance, to defy; to dare the power and malice of an adversary or enemy; to set a case, to quiet; to tranquillise; to set at nought, to despise; to quiet; to tranquillise; to set a frought, to despise; to undervalue; to set a trap, smare, or gia, to place it in a student we not one's power; to set before, to present to view; to offer; to set by, to pince on one side for convenience or safety; to set down, to place upon the ground; to put in writing; to set eyes on, to see; to behold; to set forth, to make appear; to manifest; to set forward, to begin to move on; to promote: to set free, to release from confinement or hondage; to set in, to begin; to enter upon a particular state, as the weather; to set, as for a race; among printers, to deface or soil, as a recently-printed sheet coming into contact with another not quiet dry; to set on or upon, to incite; to assault or stack; to fix or place; to set one's saif against to reacount to catch the attention or affections of—familiarly applied to replace its set one's saif against to reacount self determinedly in opposition to: to set on fire, to communicate fire to; to sill with disorder; to inflame the passions of: to set on foot, to put in motion; to start: to set out, to begin a journey or course; to begin the world; to assign; to mark off; to adorn; to display; to state at large; to set over, to appoint or constitute, as a superior, ruler, or commander: to set right, to put in order; to correct; to set sail, to begin a voyage; to set the fashion; to set; to begin a voyage; to set the fashion to determine what shall be the fashion; to set it, to place on view; to utter loudly; to begin, as a business; to process oponit; to put in order; to correct; to set sail, to begin a voyage; to set the fashion, to determine what shall be the fashion; to set if, the disagreeable sensation, as when a acid or woll in the printers of the fashion; to exalt; t

on the water.

seton, n. sein (It. setone: F. seton, a seton—from L.

seto, a bristle), in surg., an ulcer made for the discharge of humours, by passing a few horse-hairs or
fine thread, or a twist of silk, under the skin by
means of a needle called a seton-needle.

setose, selfo, also setous, a. tike (L. setosus, bristly

from seta, a bristle), in bot., covered or set with
hristles.

bristles.

Sett, n. sët (from set, which see), a power, as a screw, used in bringing two pieces together; in mining, a run or lode; a number of mines taken on lease; a

piece placed upon the head of a pile, when too short to enable the weight or hammer to reach it: sets of a burgh—see set.

settee, n. set-fe' (from set, which see), a long set with a back to it; a vessel with a long sharp provand two or three musts, carrying lateen sails, community the Michael of the set of

settee, n. set-id (from set, which see), a long sets with a back to it; a vessed with a long sharp provement two or three masts, carrying lateen sails, commain the Mediterranean.

setter, settling—see under set, action, a settle resettle, v. settle from set, which see), a long seas at settle, v. settle from set, which see), a long seas at settle, v. settle from set, which see), a long seas at settle, v. settle fast, settle, p. settle from set, which see, a long seas at settle, v. settle fast, settle, p. settle fast, settle, v. settle fast, settle, v. settle fast, settle, v. settle fast, settle, settle, v. settle fast, settle fast

seventeen.

sever, v. čev'cr [F. severr, to wean: It severse, to sever or sunder—from L. separare, to sever) to part forcibly from the rest; to rend saunder; to divide; to keep distinct or apart; to distinguish; to make a separation; severing, imp.: sev'ered, pp. éré; sev'eral, a. ér-di, separate; different; consisting of small number; more than two; distinct: a. each particular, or a small number taken singly: sev'eralfy, a. diff, a state of separation from the rest, or from diothers; sev'erally, ad. diff, separately; distinctly: apart from others: sev'erance, n. dn., she act of serering: a joint and several bond or obligation, or signed by two or more persons, who become unitedy and individually bound.

severa, a. ê-ter' (L. severus, strict, severe: It severe.

and individually bound.

severe, a. st-ter' (L. severus, strict, severe: R. sever.

F. severe), harsh; extremely strict or exact; agt to
punish; earnest; rigid; stem; unpitying; americ
sober; sedate; intenne, as cold; distressing; inclusient, as the weather; searching, as a test or trice
ard, as applied to style in art; not employing unsesary amplification or ornament, said of the style of a
peaker or writer; close; concise; seversty, at a
painfully; rigorously; severity, n. se-rerict, cred

SHAG

nt; harshness; rigour; extreme strictness;

nt; harshness; rigour; extreme strictness; degree.
.so (L. suere; Goth. siujan; AS. siwian, to join or fasten together by means of a needle ead: sewing, imp.: n. the art or occupation; the needle; needlework: sewed, pp. sodi. n. -#r, one who sews: to sew up, to enclose hing sewed; to enclose by sewing; sewing-t, a machine for sewing or stitching cloth, and up articles of clothing by sewing them, now naive use, and largely superseding sewing: sewing-needle, a needle used in sewing: sewing-needle, a needle used in sewing: se, n. sôdj (Gael. saj, to imbibe; sugh, juice, e,—and as a verb, to drink up, to drain: It. cee: F. esser, to dry; Norm. F. essuier or seuconduit, the drain of a pond), the used water id filthy matter of a town or city: sew'sr, namel or pipe to carry off the used or surface and the liquid filthy matter, of a town or city; ge, n. -dj, drainage by sewers; sewage; the of conduits or pipes laid under the earth for of the used water and liquid filth of a town

sewerage—see under sewage.

seks(L. sexus, a sex, male or female—akin to
s, offspring, progeny: F. sexe: Sp. sexo), the
on between male and female; applied to
by way of emphasis; in bot., the structure by way or emphasis; in 60t, the structure se corresponding to sex in animals; sex'less, without sex: sex'ual, a. -à-dl, pert. to the the sexes: sex'ually d. -ll: sex'uality, n. the state or quality of being distinguished sexual system, in 60t, the system of the at Linneus, founded upon the character of

st Linneus, founded upon the character of ms of reproduction in plants, or their apparent : sxwallst, in. 4st, on who adopts the Linius of their apparent : sxwallst, in. 4st, on who adopts the Linius of their apparent : sxwallst, in. 4st, on the state of the state of their apparent : state and : state of their apparent : state and : state of their apparent : state and : state : sxxq. being sixty years old: in. a person aged sixty: asry, a state of their state : stat seir denominator.

nial, a. sēks-ēn-nī-dl (L. sezennis, six years old

nial, a selectrical (L. eccents, six years old c. six, and comes, a year), happening once in s, or lasting six years: sexemially, ad. 45. six, n. selections (L. excluse, a sixth part—from 1 F. extions: Sp. extante), in math., the sixth a circle; an instrument like a quadrant, but sn arc of only 60 degrees, or the sixth part of a sed at sea and by astronomers for measuring distances, taking altitudes, &c., by reflection. a, n. selectif (L. exclide, sixth—from sex, six), est or position of two planets when 60 degrees derms apart. gns apart

Agra spart.

Biss., n. selectifyin (L. sextus, the sixth, and
Biss.), in Eng. notation, a million raised to the
swar, or a number expressed by a unit followed
phears—in Fr. notation, by 21 ciphen, which see:
p. selection (contr. from sacristan, which see:
p. selection; F. sacristan, the keeper of the
where the sacred vestments, &c., of a church
is, an inferior officer of a church, who prepares
attends to the burials, cleans the church, &c.;
ligger: sacrisonable, n. the office of a sexton.
Dis. a selection (L. sextus, the sixth, and duuble), sixtled.
L. &c.—see under sex.

the, ad. dFr. 2d'10 (It forced), in music, with

1. dc.—see under sex. with ouder than the rest. sho, at 450-x24'60 (it. forced), in music, with ouder than the rest. sho, a. 4760-m24'60 (it. smoky), in paint., havitints so blended that the outline is scarcely ible, the whole presenting an indistinct misty

hee, a. sgrdf.ff*t6, also agraffiate, a. sgrdf.ff*.
. scratched), a kind of painting in which a
of dark stucco is covered with a white coat,
ast being partly scraped away in forming the
the black ground appears and forms the

shabby, a shabbt torve Eng. shabby, mangy: Dut. schabben, to scratch, to rub—from schabbe, a scab; schabben, to scratch, to rub—from schabbe, a scab; schabbig, shabby), damaged or fided; torn or much worn, as a coat or other part of the attire; mean in appearance or conduct; contemptible; low; paltry; despicable: shab bill, ad. b-tli: shab billes, n. -nts, the quality of being shabby; raggedness.
shabrack, n. shab'rdk (Hung. csabrag: Turk tshap-rud), the cloth turniture of a cavalry officer's charger.
Manx, scab, to shake, to shed, shaken rub for a party; ing on the ground after the gleaning is over; liberty of free winter pasturage from harvest to seed-time, according to ancient custom: v. to shed, as corn in the harvest-field; to feed in stubble: shack ing, imp.: shacked, pp. shakt: to go sahack, to feed at large.
shackle, n. shakt! Out. schackel, the link of a chain; schabelen, to link together: Sw. skakt!. Dan. skagle, the shaft of a cart), anything which confines or hinders the free use of the limbs, as fetters, chains, or handcuffs,—usually in the plu; that which obstructs or embarrasses free action: v. to fetter; to bind: shack ling, imp.: shackled, pp. da fish inhabiting the sca near the mouths of large rivers, and plentiful one coasts of firitain and the U. S., akin to the hering, shadded, n. shadidik lafter Gnt. Shaddlev who

shad, n. shad (prov. Ger. schade), a fish inhabiting the sea near the mouths of large rivers, and plentiful off the coasts of Britain and the U. S., akin to the herring.

shaddock, n. shad'dök (after Capt. Shaddock, who introduced it into the West Indies), a large variety of orange, a native of China and Japan.

shade, n. shad (föch. skadus; AS. sccado; Dut. schæde, shade: W. cyspod, shadow, shelter: Gr. skin, shade, the obscurity or darkness resulting from the partial interruption of the rays of light; gloom; any tercepts light or heat; a glass over lig who shades, and protecting timepieces and valuable ornaments, &c.; a screen; shelter; protection; the varying dark parts of a picture; a very minute difference; a ghost; a disembodied spirit; shades, plu, shade, the lower regions; deep obscurity; v. to screen from light or heat; to shelter; to protect; to paint with darker or more obscure colours; to darken; to obscure; shading, inp. sha'ding; a. the act or operation of obscuring or darkening; the style in which such is done; sha deep, shady, a. di. sheltered, as from the heat of the sun; abounding with shades; sha'dy, a. di. sheltered, as from the heat of the sun; abounding with shades; sha'dy, a. di. sheltered, as from the heat of the sun; abounding with shades; sha'dy, a. di. sheltered, as from the heat of the sun; abounding with shades; sha'dy, a. di. sheltered, as from the heat of the sun; abounding with shades of a body, caused by a bright light falling upon the opposite side; that portion of space or a surface from which light is intercepted by some opaque body; obscurity; shelter; a slight or faint appearance; something existing only in appearance; or comething existing only in appearance; or lose subservient companion or follower; type; a person or animal thin or emacdated to an extraordinary degree; ilkeness reflected from a mirror; v. to cloud or darken; to represent faintly or imperfectly; shadowy or unsubstantial; shad owless, a. les, having shadowy a hadow of death, the near and felt approach of d or trouble.

proach of death by a sick person; a creatill darkness or trouble.

shaft, n. shaft (Dut. schaft, a stalk, a rod; AS. sceaft, a shaft), anything long and straight; a missile weapon, as an arrow; the part of a column extending from the base to the capital; a pit or entrance to a mine when perpendicular or nearly so; the pole of a carriage; the handle of a weapon; shafted, a having a handle or shaft.

shag, n. shaft (AS. sceacga, a bush of hair, what is rough and shaggy; Scot. shag, the refuse of barley; Iccl. skaga, to project, to jog out), coarse hair or nap; a kind of cloth having a long, coarse, woolly nap; to-shaged, a. -ged, covered with long hair or wool; rough; rugged; shag jiness, n. -jines, also shag gedness, n. -dd-nes, the state of being shagged or shagey, shagreen, n. shad-griev (F. chagrin, shagreen; Pers. sagri, the rump of a horse or ass, the rough skin of sharks and dog-fish prepared as leather, used in covering cases, mon, shay, thing there, used in covering cases, mon, shay, think, there, used

in polishing, &c.; the skins of various animals, as horses, asses, &c., made into coloured leather, and so prepared as to have round granulations on one side, similar to the skins of sharks: shaprened, a. after a shaprened, a. after a made of or covered with shac

shah, n. sha (Per. shah, a king, a prince), the name

shageened, a grend, made of or covered with anhageen.

shah, n. shd (Per. shch, a king, a prince), the name of the reigning king of Persia.

shake, n. shdk (icel. skake, to shake, to jog: Dut. schokken, to shake, a rapid motion engage protein of the hards with the shake shake, a rapid motion engage protein of the hards with the shake shake, a rapid motion engage protein of the hards with the shake shake a shake shake

into irregular plates—some varieties being bitumin-ous, others calcareous, arenaceous, &c.

ous, others calcareous, arenaceous, &c.
shall, v. shall (the true origin seems to be Norm.
skid, separation, difference: Icel. skil; Norm. skiel,
right: Sw. skal, reason, ground, motive—where Icel.
skal; AS. scal, I shall—fundamentally signifying. I
have ground for, I have reason), an auxiliary and defective vert; one of the two signs employed to express
futurity, evill being the other; in the first person
shall simply foretells or declares; in the second person (shalt) and third person (shall) it promises or expresses determination; interrogatively, shall either
asks for permission or for direction; shall, like viil,
apart from its other senses, uniformly denotes futurity:
should, pt. shood, as an auxiliary, should expresses a
conditional present, a contingent future, and obligation or duty.

conditional present, a contingent future, and obliga-tion or duty; shallon (from Chalons, in France), a certain kind of worsted stuff. shallop, n. shallop (it. sciutupa; F. chalonge; Dut. slope, a boat), a small light boat; a large boat with two masts, and usually rigged like a schooner—now written sloop.

shallot, n. shallot (F. echalotte: It. scalogno), a species of onion; a bulbous plant resembling garlic; the eschalot.

chalot.

the eschalot.

shallow, a. shallo (Swiss. schalb, slanting: Icel.

skinin, oblique: Scot. schald, shallow, having little
depth; not far to the bottom; superfical; trifling: n.
any place where the water has but little depth; shallowly, ad. 4t. shallowness, n. n. sk. the state of being
shallow; want of depth: shallow-brained, a. silly;
empty-headed.

empty-headed.

shalt, second pers. sing. of shall, which see.

sham, n. shdm (Low Ger. schame, shadow, image:
Ger. schame, a mask), something that deceives expectation; a pretence; an imposture: adj. false; pretenced: v. to pretend in order to deceive; to countended: v. to pretend in order to deceive; to countended: v. to pretend in order to deceive; to countended: v. to pretend in order to deceive; to countended: v. make, now have the countended of the coun

snams, n. shām'ān (Pers. shaman, an idolater), a priest or conjurer amongst the Ostiaks in Asiatic Russia, who teach the existence of a Supreme Being, but assign the immediate government of the world to

secondary gods, some of whom are beneval and to others malevolent, and who pretend by their cure diseases, foretell events, &c.: shamal the ferm, the idolatrous worship and practices obtakes, and other inhabitants of Siberia, as fear as the Pacific Ocean.

the Pacific Ocean.

shamble, v. shdmibl (Dut, schampelen, to shamble; Swiss, techsimpelen, to go about in a slack and trailing manner), to walk awkwardly and unsteadily, as if the knees were weak: sham'bled, po-bling: sdh, or clumsy, irregular gait: sham'bled, pp. bld.

shambles, n. plu. shamble; IL scamsum, a benche stool; scadellum, a little bench: old F. scakmus, a stool: AS. sceamol, a bench), a slaughter-house; a feel-market; in mining, n inches or shelver piacod stabuble distances, so that the ore, being thrown from as to another, is thus gradually raised to the top of is mine.

able distances, so that the ore, being thrown from see to another, is thus gradually raised to the top of the mine.

shame, n. shām (Icel. shomm, shame, dishonour; shamma, to dishonour, to abuse: AS. secamu, sham, diagrace), the uneasy sensation of mind produced by consciousness of guilt or loss of reputation; the passon beholding us, or something connected with us with contempt, indignation, or disgust; that while brings reproach; and degrades in the estimation others; reproach; dishonour; disgrace: v. to fin with shame; to cause to blush: aha ming, mustanmed; ph. shamef. and mer, n. mer, one who make ashamed; shamef. and faced, a. shat fa corruption of Ascardificat; old Eng. shamef. pet. that is, one quick a fast in beding shame, easily continued; basinful shame faced by al. facel's: shamefaced these, n. shat, of the shamefaced these, n. shat, of the shamefaced to the shamefaced the shamefaced the shamefaced to the shamefaced to the shamefaced to shame the others; dispraced to the shamefaced to the whitest shamefaced to shame to cause to feel shamefaced to put to shame, to cause to feel shamefaced is abamed; to inflict shame on. shammy, n. sh to inflict shame on.

to inflict shame on.

shammy, n. sham's, also shamoy, n. sham's, as

sham's, n. sy's, of the chamois, a wild goat, the kin of

it dressed; chameau, shammy or buff leather: n.

camoscio, the chamois, shammy or buff leather: n.

camoscio, the chamois, chamois-leather), a kind of

leather, much esteemed for its softness, plancy, as

quality of bearing soap without damage-originally

made from the skin of a species of antelope, but nor

also from other skins—see chamois.

shampoo, v. sham-po' (Hind. shampna, to press, to

squeeze), to rub and press the limbs and joints according to the shamp of the s

nection with the hot or Turkish buth after the Eastern nanner: shamped ing, inp.; n. the art or openties of rubbing and pressing the joints and limbs in conection with the hot or Turkish buth: shampood; n. poof; shampood; n. -tr. one who shampood; n. poof; shampood; n. -tr. one who shampood; n. three-leaved white clover, or wild trefoil—the national emblem of Ireland.

shank, n. shample (AS. scanca, the hollow bose of the leg, the shank: Dan. skank; Ger. schenkel, the shame. It and Sp. zanca, a long thin leg, a shank, be leg from the knee to the ankle, or the large bone of the part; the handle or long part of any instrument; a arch., the plain space between the two chamnels of the Dorie trigiph; v. to sink or excavate a pit or shall, as being the shank to the mine: shaaking, luny: shank, p. shank, a familiar and common comption of shall not.

of shall not.

of shall not.

shanty, n. showit (said to be from the Ir. sees. ckl.
and tig. a house), in Ircland, name for a hut or horel;
a mean temporary building,
angen, n. shap ficel. skapa; Dut. schappen, to furni;
Norm. skap, form, shape), form or figure of a thing; a
mould or cast; pattern; form; external appearance;
idea: v. to reduce to a particular form or figure; to
fashion; to form; to adapt to a purpose; to regulate;
to contrive; to direct; to suit: shaping, imp: shapel,
to shape; shapea, pp. shape less, a. sh., destrute of regular form: shape lessmess, n. sk, the state
of being shapeless; want of any regular form: to take
shape, to become embodied; to begin to take a destate
form.

shard, n. shard (Dut. schorde, a breach, a piece of broken pottery: Low Gar. skagard: Ger. scharte: lot.

hetch, a cut: F. escharde, a splinter), a broken ille, or of some earthen vessel: shard'ed, a tinged, as a beetle. Ille sider (AS, scir, a share; sceran, to cut off, S. Low Ger. scheren, to separate, to tear away: stren, to tear, to cut), a part or portion of a ned by swertal individuals in common; one unstrable parts of a joint-stock undertaking, A railway, de, an allotrent's a part core unfarable parts of a joint-stock undertaking, & railway, de.; an allolinent; a part con-itie bread iron hiade of a plough which cuts mof the furrow into a silce and raises it up; or distribute among two or more; to par-renjoy with others; to have part, or a divi-ring, imp; shared, pp. shard; sharer, m. the shares or participates; one who enjoys or commen with another; to go shares, to be mermed; share-bone, in anot, a bone at the I fore part of the pelvis: sharebroker, a allway shares, and in other shares and se-thareholder, one who holds one or more ijoint-stock company.

harcholder, one who holds one or more idoint-stock company.

shark (Gr. karcharias, a shark—from karp-pointed: Dut. schroken, to eat greedily:

e, to shark or shift for, to live by wit: F.

to cheat, to swindle), a large voracious seays species; a greedy and rapacious one; an

who lives by shifts and tricks; one ready
very advantage; a sharper: v. to clutch
fler; to live by shifts and petty tricks:
imp.: n. petty tricks or rapine; the seeklivelihood by petty tricks and devices:
p. shārki: sharker, n. shārk-er, one who
arking.

arking.

shdrp (Icel. skarpr; Ger. scharf; sharp;

km, to cut in pieces: AS. scearfe; Dut,

fragment), having a keen edge or a fine

t at an angle less than a right angle; acute

f quick or nice perceptions; acid; pungent;

flat, as sounds; biting or piercing, as the

sh, flerce, or severe, as words; charactermness or severity; keenly attentive to one's est; unfair; knavish; narrow; lean; hard, . In music, a note raised by a certain figure, termed a sharp: v. to mark with a sharp: imp.: sharped, pp. sharpt: sharps, n. plu, which the flour has been sifted: sharpen, to make sharp or keen; to render quick or which the hour has been sitted: sharpen, to make sharp or keen; to render quick or music, to raise a note a semitone; to make cid; to become sharp; sharpening, imp. r. sharpened, pp. shdrp'nd: sharpiy, ad. ness, n. nes, keenness of an etge; acidity; language; acuteness; sharp-edged, a hortested by keen hunger; sharp-botter, n. narksman; sharpshooting, n. a shooting precision; a keen contest of wit or argurp-sighted, a. shrewd; discerning; sharp-having a sharp or thin face: sharp-witted, in acute and nicely-discerning mind.
n. shdrp'er (Dut. schrapen, to scrape; an avaricious unconscientious manh, one to any means, however disreputable, of money; a tricky fellow; a cheat.
n. shdrifter; also shastraa, n. trdz (Hind. vern), literally, ordinances; the sacred laws so of the Hindoos—see sastra.
v. shdt'ter (Dut. schtieren, to crack, to scat-bise; Swiss, schattern, to rattle like a heavy

v. shattler (Dut. schetteren, to crack, to scabes: Swiss, schattern, to rattle like a heavy I), to break into many pieces at once; to ragments; to break up the unity or visour mee; to dissipate; to be broken into fragatering, imp; shat terd, pp. devid; adj. dashed to pieces; shat ters, n. plu. der; mis of anything broken or rent; shat tery, title; easily falling into many pieces; shat tery, d. a. wid; disordered or wandering in in-

. show Out. schrobben, to scrape, to shave:
a, to rub: L. scabere; Ger. schaben, to scrape,
to cut or pare off something from a surface
dged tool; to cut off close to the surface; to
sgrowth of hair from the chin, &c., with a
ent off thin silces; to strip; to oppress by
to skim along a surface: n. an edged tool
having wood, as hoops, &c.; familiarly, the
sso of removing the hair from the chin, &c.
imp.; n. the act of paring a surface; a thin
off with an edged tool; shaved, pp. shave,
n. pp. shalver; shaver, n. -eer, a barber;

one who is close and sharp in bargains; a sharp dealer; shawelling, n. shavising, a monk, in contempt; shawing, brush, a brush used in lathering portions of the face before shaving them, a large plece of cloth of various textures and degrees of menses, worn over the shoulders and around the person by females; an article of dress worn in the East by both sexes in various ways; shawled, a. shaöld, wrapped up in, or covered with, a shawl. aske, pron. she (AS see, Goth. st; Dut. sy; Ger. ste, she), the nom. fem. of the pron. of the third person, applied to females only, or things personified in the fem.; as a prefix—a female, as she-bear.

shea, n. she'd, a tree of tropical Asia and Africa, from the nut of which a sort of butter or solid oil is obtained.

obtained.

Sheading, n. shed ing (AS. sceadan, to separate, to divide), one of the six divisions or districts of the Isle

divide), one of the six divisions or districts of the lase of Man, sheaf, n. shef, plu, sheaves, sheve (Dut. schoof; Ger. schaub, a bundle of straw; Gael, squab; W. ysqub, a sheaf of corn), a quantity of grain in the stalk tied together in a bundle after it is cut in the field; any bundle or collection, as a sheaf of arrows: v. to collect and bind in sheaves: sheafing, imp; sheafed, sheafing, imp; sheafed, sheafing, imp; sheafed, sheafing, as sheaf in sheaved, a shevd, made of straw.

striw.

sheal, v. shell (Dan. skille, to sever), to separate the
parts; to shell: shealed, a. sheld, shelled: shealings,
n. plu. lingz, the outer busks; pods or shells.
sheal, n. shel, also shealing, n. shelling (leel. skjol,
shelter, protection; skyla, shade: Gael. sgal, shade),
a hut for shepherds, fishers, &c.; a shed for sheltering
sheep; also speit sheal and shiel.
shear, v. sher (Low Ger. scheren, to tear asunder:
but, scherren, to tear: leel. skera; Scot. shear, to cut,
to resp corn—see share), to cut or cilp from a surface,
to the shear of the shear shear, as we have the shear, to the prowith shears or scissors, as wool from sheep, or the nap-upon cloth; in Scot, to reap; shearing, imp; a the act or operation of clipping or shearing, imp; a the state of operation of clipping or shearing by shears or ya machine; sheared, sherd, or shore; pt. shor, did shear: sheared or shorn, pp. shore; sheap only once sheared; shearman, n. one whose occupation is to dress or shear cloth; shears, n. plu. sherz, a cutting instr. of two blades which move on a pivot and act against each other; anything in the form of shears, or which acts as shears; two or more long pleces of timber whose ends are fastened together at the top, but spread at the bottom, used when furnished with but spread at the bottom, used when furnished with tackling to raise heavy weights: shear-bill, a certain fowl, called the black-skimmer or cut-water: shear-steel, a kind of steel made of welded bars drawn out

fowl, called the black-skinmer or cut-water; shearsteel, a kind of steel made of welded bars drawn out
and tempered.

sheath, n. shelfh (Ger. scheide; Icel. skeidir, a sheath;
Sw. skida, a shell: Gael. sgiath, a wing or pinion), a
case for a sword or suchlike instrument; a scabbard;
in bot, a petiole when it embraces the branch from
which it springs, as in grasses; the wing-case of an
insect: v. shelfh, to put into a scabbard or case; to protect with any exterior covering or membrane; to cover
with sheets of copper, &c., as a ship's bottom: sheathing, imp: n. the casing or covering of a ship's bottom:
sheathed, pp. shelfhd: sheather, n. shelfh'er, one
who sheathets: sheathly, a. 4, forming a sheath or
case: sheathless, a. les, without a case or covering
the wings, like the beetle.
sheath-winged, a. scirnod, having cases for covering
the wings, like the beetle.
sheave-hole a set wheel; Low
Ger. schiec, anything round and flat: loel. skifa, a
slice—see shiver), the wheel or circular disc on whell
the rope works in a block: sheave-hole a caw
the control of the sheave-hole and the control of the control
and there excisable liquors are illegally and privately sold
ahed, n. shelf Olut. schulten, to ward off, to hedge:
Norm. skufa, to project—from skuf, a shed formed by
the projecting roof of a house: leel, skufa, shelter
given by a projecting roof of a house; leel, skufa, shelter
given by a shed Clut schulten, to ward off, to hade:
shed, v. shed (Low Ger. schudden, to shake: Bar.
shed, v. shed (Low Ger. schudden, to shake: Bar.

wood for shade or shelter; a but; a penthouse or snet-ter of boards, when def construction is shed, v. shed (Low Ger. schudden, to shake, to spill; Gr. sked', to scatter; to shed), to spill; to let fall; to scatter; to diffuse; to throw off, as a natural covering; ahed ding, imp.: a. act of scattering; that which is cust off or out; shed, pp. shed: shed der, n. -der, one who or that which

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sheel, n. shell, and sheeling, n.—see sheel, sheen, n. shen (AS. scyne, bright, clear: Ger. schön, beautiful), brightness; splendour: sheeny, a. shen's, bright; shining.
sheep, n. shelp (Ger. schaaf, sheep: Fol. skop; Bohem, skopec, a wether or castrated sheep—from Fol. skopit, to castratel, a well-known animal covered with wool; familiarly, one who is foolishly modest and backward; in Scrip., a term applied to God's people, indicating their relation to Him as their shepherd; sheep-ish, a. -ish, very bashful; over-modest; foolishly diffident: sheep ishness, n. n. st. the quality of being sheepish: excessive modesty or diffidence: sheep-ish, a. -ish, have sheep ishness, n. n. st. the quality of being sheepish: excessive modesty or diffidence: sheep-ish, a. -ish and turn sheep: sheeps-gre, a diffident to watch and turn sheep: sheeps-gre, a diffident lowing look: sheepfold, a place where sheep are connect: sheep-shearing, the act or shearing sheep sheep; sheep-shearing, the act or shearing sheep sheep is sheep-shearing, the act or shearing sheep are connect: sheep-shearing, the act or shearing sheep are connected as the connected sheep sheep-walk, a place where sheep feed, sheep, a shef (lan siter, a gleam; Soc. skyrin, shining; Goth. skeirs, clear; leef. skirr, clean, pure spearse from anything else; mere; unmingted, sheer, a shef (lan siter, a gleam; Soc. skyrin, shining; Goth. skeirs, clear; steaker, to cut; leef. skera, to cut; leef. sk

skera, to cut), perpendicular; straight up and down: n. the longitudinal curve or line which a ship's deck or sides presents to the eye: v. among seamen, to de-viate from the line of the proper course, as a ship when viate froin the line of the proper course, as a ship when not well steered; to turn aside: sheering, imp.: sheered, pp. shērā: to sheer off, to turn or move aside to a distance; to steal away: to sheer up, to turn and approach to a ship or place in nearly a par-allel direction: sheere or shears, n. plu shērz, in ships, two or more masts or pleces of timber having their lower ends secured to the sides of the vessel, and their upper or vertical ends, which slope to each other, fastened together, used for hoisting heavy weights: sheer-hulk, an old ship permanently fitted with sheers.

weights: sheer-hulk, an old ship permanently fitted with sheers.

sheek, n. sheet (AS. scort, a corner; Icel. shout, the lap, the corner of a sail: Gael. spod, corner of a garment, or of a sail: Lap. sheut, a point), any open piece of cloth not made up into a shaped garment, a broad large piece of anything made thin, as paper, linen, inc.; in bet-clothes, a large piece of linen or cotton cloth piaced next the body; any thin covering, as a sheet of ice or water; any flat expanse; a book or pamphlet; among seamen, a rope attached to one or both the lower corners of a sail in order to extend it to the wind: v. to furnish with sheets; to cover as with sheets; sheets, n. plt. a body, or the parces of a body; wargon-covers of clied carvas; sheet-anchor (corrupted from shoot—that is, the anchor thrown out for security or preservation), the largest anchor of a ship; chief support; last refuge; sheet-clightning, lightning which appears in wide exheet-lightning, lightning which appears in wide exheet-lightning which appear metals rolled or formed into broat thin places or sneeds: sheet-lightning, lightning which appears in wide ex-tended flashes, not forked: sheet-pile, a pile of thick planks: in sheets, lying flat or expanded; folded, but not bound, said of the printed pages of a book: to sheet home, to extend the sail till the clew is close to the sheet-block.

mason stands: Low Ger, schelfen, to rais or boarding: Scot. skeire, to separate flat board fixed horizontally against a war articles may be laid or stored; a shoal care the sea; a ledge of rocks; a flat project shelfy, a. 4, full of shelves or hidden rocky, shelf, to place on a shelf; to put saide use or notice, principally used with reservors; to be sloping: shelving, imp; ad, slop materials for shelves; thelving, imp; ad, slop materials for shelves; thelved, pp, sheld; a shelving, full of shelves or dangerous shall; ineas, n. 4-nes, the state of being shelvy, shell, n. shelf (Dut. schelle, shell, scale; Ger. 8 a shell, bark of a tree; same as scale and shell hard or stony covering of some fruits and seed

a shell, bark of a tree: same as scale and thele hard or stony covering of some fruits and seels, of certain animals, as crabs; a pod or seed-case; stony covering of a molluse, as the mussel, the oy-&c; the hard outer coat or covering of anything husk; in mil., a hollow shot filled with an explo-and destructive compound; a common coffin; v strip or break off the shell; to be freed from the strip or break off the shell; to be freed from the in commercial language: shelled, pp. shell; separated from the shell; under fire of shells; the a. shell-bark, a species of hickory, or its bark; is a shill, abounding with shells; consisting of sield shell-bark, a species of hickory, or its bark; she cameo, an imitation of the antique cameo cut on shell instead of a stone; shell-shab, a water and sensed with a hard and stony covering, as the used, the oyster, &c.; shell-slacket, an undress milital jacket; shell-shab, shell-shab; an undress milital jacket; shell-shab, in god, a deposit of class other substances mixed with shell remains, but with a shell shab, shell-shab; shell-shab, the mounds four in many places on the shores of northern Europe, is which are composed for the most part of the shells which are composed for the most part of the shells. in many places on the shores of northern Europa, which are composed for the most part of the shells the oyster, the cockle, the mussel, and other dismollusca, pointing to an early and barbarous when the inhabitants used to visit the seacosal is feed upon the shell-she found there: shell-prod, mid., parts of a fortified place made capable of resist the explosive and destructive power of shells: when the explosive and destructive power of shells: when measure of broken and worn shells; shell-work, namental work composed of shells, or adorned withern.

them.

shellac or shell-lac, n. shell-lak (Ger. schell-lak),
crude lac-resin formed into thin cakes after being
melted and strained.

shelter, n. shell-lac (Swah, scheller, the guard for a
stone: Dan skyla, cover, shelter: lock skyla, towe,
to protect), that which covers or protects from existmai injury or attack; one who protects or defensitasylum; a refuge; a temporary shed or but: v. to
cover or protect from injury or attack; to defend; to
betake to a place of safety; to afford protection is
shell-tering imp. shell-terord, pp. terd: shell-tering,
a. -ter-lea, without shelter or protection.
sheltie, n. shell-tit (corruption of Shelland), a post of
a small treed from the Shelland or Orkney Island;
also called a sholt, shell.

annil hered from the Shetland or Orking Island; also called a sholt, sholt.

Thelve, the state of the Shetland or Orking Island; also called a sholt, sholt.

Thelve, the state of the should be sho known as the te

Known as the teasel.

Sherbet, n. skerbet (Ar. sharbat, one drink er sp. 3
beverage—from sharba, to drink: R. sorbetto: F. sober), a favourite beverage in the East, composed of the
juice of various fruits sweetened and flavoured.

sherd, n. sherd (see shard), a fragment, as of us

earthenware vessel.
sheriff, n. sheriff (AS. scirgerefa, the governor of a county—from scir, a county, and gerefa, a rese of

and in the U.S., the chief officer of a by, to whom is intrusted the execution of section of the control of the

berif, different spellings of scherif, which

n. shār'rī (from Xeres, in Spain, the Sp. x senting the sound of ch or sh), a rich, dry, e from Xeres, in Spain: sherry-cobler, herry mixed with pounded ice, powdered lemen, which is partaken of by being sucked

lemen, which is partaken of by being sucked straw or a small tube. I pony—see abeltie. \$46, another spelling of show, which see: imp.: shewed, pt. pp. shod: shewn, pp. fer, n. -ér, one who shews: shewbread, shoé ig the anc. Jews, the twelve loaves placed with on the golden table of the sanctuary Lord for the use of the sanctuary

act on the golden table of the sanctuary Lord for the use of the priests. th, n. shib'o-leth (Heb. shibboleth, an ear flood), a word given by the Gileadites to Ephraimtes, who could only pronounce it without the h; any test or watchword of a

se shy: shies, shiz, third pers, sing, pres, of

shel, or shiel'ing, n, as if from shield, a sheal.
she the little cups or discs containing the fruc-tien little cups or discs containing the fruc-flichems; in geol., a shell or covering; in scutcheon or field on which are blazoned gs in coats of arms; v. to cover as with a protect; to ward off; to defend; shielding, if ed, pp.; shieldless, a. 42s, defenceless. shift Low Ger. schuft; Dut. schoft, the divi-dance work tuto four narts; Dan. skifte, to day's work into four parts: Dan. skifte, to ange: AS. sceopan, to form: Icel. skipa, to ange: AS. sccopan, to form: Icel. skipa, to kipla, to distribute), an expedient; some-when another fails; last resource; artifice; i; a woman's under garment; the period ich the labourer works at a single stretch, change of workmen at the expiration of the e: w, to alter; to change; to change clothes; from one to another; to remove; to reach fails for a livelihood, or to accomplish a pur-nts for a livelihood, or to accomplish a purting, imp.: n. the act of changing; the act by with some expedient out of the way; by with some expedient out of the way;

p, shift ey, n. & f. now he shifts; one who

cook on board a vessel; shift y, a. 4,
hange; shift iness, n. -les, the quality of

ty or changeable: shift less, a. -les, destisedients to provide for one's self, or to use

usite for success; shift lessly, ad. -le; shift-nes, a state of being shiftless; shift ingly,
shift about, to turn quite round; to vacilitt off, to defer by some expedient; to make

contrive to make a thing serve one's purnange; a shift of linen, the period during

irt could be worn without washing, then the

E. plu. shëtis (Ar. sh'ai, a follower of Ali Fa, to follow), the Persian Mohammedans, for Ali to have been the rightful successor med, and reject the Sunna or body of tradi-ecting him as being any part of the law, ity they are regarded as heretics by the Sun-tisodox Mohammedans. h. n. sht-th'dd, also shilla'ly, n. -R, and shil-della, among the Irish, a cudgel; a stout

m. shilling (Ger. schilling, a definite num-

ber of things, a piece of money: Sw. skilja, to dividely an English silver coin equal to twelve pence. shilly-shally, n. skill-shall'd, corruption of the reduplication, shall I, shall I), foolish trifling; irresolution: ad, in an irresolute or undecided manner: shilly-shallying, n. foolish trifling; irresolution; differentially in the shall in the shall

lah, to rest), the Messiah; a name prophetically uttered by Jacob on his deathbed.

minon, n. shiio (Heb. Mando, quiet, rest—from shalah, to rest), the Messiah; a name prophetically utitered by Jacob on his deathbed.

shin, n. shin (Ger. schiene, a spilnt or thin piece of wood for a broken arm, three of a wheel; akin to, skin (Ger. schiene, a spilnt or thin piece of wood for a broken arm, three of a wheel; akin to, the shin, the fore part of the leg; shin-bone, bone of the shin.

shine, to shine is first. schina, is cell. skina: Ger. scheinen, to shine; shin-bone, bone of the shin.

shine, v. shine: Bret. schina, is cell. skina: Ger. scheinen, to shine; shine of schinar is catter; 48. schon, to shine; the give light; to exhibit brightness or splending the shine of the schinary of the shine, to give light; to schind brightness or splending the shine of the shine, the shine of the shine of the shine; the shine of the shine of the shine of the shine of the shine; the shine of the sh

called also, herpes or tetter.

aniny—see anna.
ship, n. ship (Goth. skip; Ger. schiff, F. esquif; It.
schif(), a ship or boat: Gr. skaphe; L. scaphe, any hollow vessel, a ship—from Gr. skaptein, to dig, to scoop
out), any large vessel for conveying goods and passengers over the sea, or up and down a five: v. to put on low vessel, a ship—from Gr. scaptem, to dig, to scoop out), any large vessel for conveying goods and passengers over the sea, or up and down a river: v. to put on board a ship; to convey by water; to engage for service in a ship; to fix in its place, as, to ship the tiller; ship ping, imp.: n. ships or vessels collectively; ton age: shipped, pp. shipi, put on board a ship, as goods: ship per, n. -dr. one who puts goods on beard a ship exp. n. -dr. one who puts goods on beard a ship to be conveyed to a distant place; ship beard a ship to be conveyed to a distant place; ship beard as the ship; ship to be conveyed to a distant place; ship beard as the ship; ship-broker, one who can deare biscust prepared for long keeping, and for use on board a ship; ship-broker, one who can ship; ship-broker, one who can ship; ship-broker, one who can ship ship-broker, one who can ship ship-broker, one who can ship ship-broker, one who from sack business connected with ships, as insurances, sales, &c.; ship-bidder, one who constructing ships; ship-canal, a canal connecting two seas, two navigable rivers, or two large pleces of water, and through which vessels of large burden can pass; ship-carpeter, a carpenter who works at the building of ships; ship-chandler, one who supplies ships with cordage, canvas, &c.; ship-load, ho me who clooks after and provides stores, provisions, &c., for a ship while in port; ship-load, ho load or cargo of a ship; shipmaster, the captain or commander of a ship; shipmaster, the capt means; destruction; miscarriage: v. to destroy, as a ship; to throw, as into distress or difficulty; shipwrecked, a cast ashore on rocks or banks; destroyed:
ship-wright, a slip-carpenter: ship-yard, a place adjoining a sea or tidal river where ships are built and
repuired: a ship of the line, one of the large vession
of war of the royal navy shipping are large vessions;
they papers, bertain documents with which every
sea-going vessel must be furnished, such as the register, the charter-party, bills of lading, log-book, bill of
health, &c.: to ship a sea, to have a large quantity
of sea-water thrown on board, as in a storm: to ship
off, to send away by water in a ship,
shire, n. shir, but in composition shir, as in Hampshire, n. ashr, but in composition shir, as in Hampshire, h. shir, but in composition shir, as in Hampshire, h. shir, shir, as certain officer appointed by the sheriff,
acounty; a territorial division under a sheriff; shire,
clerk, shir., a certain officer appointed by the sheriff,
shirk, v. sherk (a modification of shark, which see),
to avoid or escape from anything by underhand proceedings; to seek to avoid the performance of duty;
shirring, imp: shirked, pp. sherke.

shirt, n. shert (lool. skyria; Dan. skiorte; Sw.
shirt, n. shert (lool. skyria; Dan. skiorte; Sw.
skiorta, a shirt: AS scort; old H. Ger. scurz, short:
Ger. schurz, an apron), a loose under garment of linen,
cotton, or other material, worn by men: shirting, n.
clott for shirts: shirtless, a. -les, without a shirt
shirtim, n. shiftim (Heb. shittah, plu. shittim), a

mittim, n. shittim (Heb. shittah, plu. shittim), a species of wood of which the tables, altars, and board-ings of the Jewish tabernacle were made. shive, n. shite (Sw. skifter; Icel. skifts; Dan. skive, a sluce—see sheave), a slice or thin cut; a little plece

or fragment.

or fragment.

shiver, v. shivėr (Dut. scherven, to break to pieces:
Icel. ski(ja; Dan. skive, a thin silce: Dan. ski(ja, to
leave or splil), to break into many pieces or splinters; to dash to pieces by a blow: n. a small piece or
fragment of a thing broken by sudden violence; a
species of blue slate: shivering, imp:: shivered, pp.
-rd: shivery, a...dr.i, loosely coherent: shiver-spar,
a carbonate of lime, so called from its slaty structure.
shiver, v. shivėr (Dut. schetteren, to chirp: Icel.
skiai (ja; Dan. skiaive, to tremble), to quake; to shudder; to slate, as from cold or fear: n. a shaking fit;

der; to shake, as from cold or fear: n. a shaking fit; a tremor; shivering, imp: n. a trembling; a shaking with cold or fear; shivered, pp. &-d: shiv eringly, ad. &-tng-fit; shivers, n. plu. &-rz, the ague.
shoad, n. shod (a corruption of shed, to shake off, to scatter: Ger. schutt; rubbish; schutten, to heap), broken ore mixed with rubbish, found by miners in searching for a lode, and which guides them to it: shoading or shoding, n. shofting, searching for rise shoading or shoding, n. shofting, searching for which they have been the view of the trip in the gravel of a stream or valley with the view of the shod of which they have been shed or dispersed: shoadstone, a detached fragment of ore. of ore

of ore.

shoal, n. sholl (AS. scolu, a company or multitude: Dut. school, a shoal of fishes, a flock of birds: Ir. sgol, a shore or shoal of fishes, a flock of birds: Ir. sgol, a shore or shoal of fishes, a great multitude; a large crowd, applied to a vast number of fishes swimming together; [Dut. schold, a clod, a smass: It. scold, a clod), a shallow in the sea or river; a sandbank: v. to swim in vast numbers; to grow more shallow, applied to depth of water: shoaling, imp., ad, filling up with shoals: shoaled, pp. shold: shoaly, a sholl; fill of shallows: shoaliness, in. 4:nes, the state of being shoaly; want of depth of water.

shoar, n. shor-see shore 2.

shoar, n. shor—see shore 2.

shoat—see shot 3.

shock n. see shot 3.

shock n. shok [8] choquer; Sp. chocar; Dut. schok-ken; Ger. schuckeln, to log, to knock against: Low Ger. suk, representing the joil of a rough conveyance), a violent colliston or onset; the concussion which it occasions; violence to the feelings; that which surprises or offends; impression of disgust; the sudden effect produced by the passage of electricity through an animal body: v. to cause surprise or offence; to strike with horror or disgust; to offend highly; to cause to recoil, imp.: add. causing surprise or offence; striking, as with horror; highly offensive; appalling; terrible: shocked, pp. shokt: shocking, d. snp-H.

shock, n. shok (a corruption of shag, which see, a dog with long hair or shag, also called a shock-dog; a thick mass of short hair.

shock, n. shok (Dut. schokke, a heap: Ger. schock, a collection of sixty things of certain kinds), a pile of sheaves of wheat, oats, &c., set up on end in the harvest-field.

vest-field, shod, v. shod, pt. pp. of shoe, which see, shoddy, n. shod, ct., an interior woollen cloth, mais from a material consisting of old woollen goods ten to fibres, and new wool in varying proportions, shoe, in sho, pin, shoes, shoe (toth, stoke; feel, skyr, ing for the foot, made of leather, and comsisting of a fine foot, made of leather, and comsisting of the bottom of a horse's hoof for protection; the beade crook at the bottom of a horse's hoof for protection; the beade crook at the bottom of a water-five which disclarate creo outsin or a none a not or protection; use one crook at the bottom of a water-pipe which disc in the water from a building; a sort of drag placed us the wheel of a loadest vehicle on going down as part of a road; in mech., a notched piece on whichs thing rests; a kind of trough; v. to furnish with a

staves sufficient to make one cask or hegshead, of set of boards sufficient to make a sugar-box, prepared or fitted for putting together.

ahoot, v. ski (ice. sighter; Dut. schietes; Ga. schiessen; As. scottan, to durt, to shoot), to lef hys discharge anything with such force as to cause its pass through the air; to send off with sudden force to durt; to discharge, as from a gun; to main or ish yletting of a gun; to send off with sudden force to the state of the state

or river; the extremity where the land is broken off: shored, a shord, having a bank or shore: shore less, a .les, of indefinite or unlimited extent: sea-shore, the space between high and low water marks; the

peach.

shore, n., also shoar, n. shor (Norm. shora; Icel.

shorda, a prop or shore: Bav. schrot, sometimes a
length of timber: Dut. schoor, a prop), a support; one
of the stocks by which a ship is supported on dry land,
or by which a wall or building is temporarily supported: v. to support with a prop or buttress temporarily: shoring, imp.: n. the act of supporting with
a prop or shore; a number or system of props: shored,
pp. shord.
shore, n. shor (Car. schools of the shore).

pp. shord.

shors, n. shor (Ger. scharren, to scrape: Swiss,
schoren, to cleanse, to sweep out stables: Eng. shorditch, being the ditch which receives the scrapings of
the streets: probably only a corruption of sener), a
public drain.—See Wedgavood,
shors, v. shor, pt. of absar, which see.
short, n. short, another spelling of schorl, which

shorl, n. shorl, another spelling of schorl, which see:

shorling, n. shorling (from shore, pt. of shear), in Eng., the skin of a living sheep after shearing; morting, the skin taken from a dead sheep.

short, v. shorn, pp. of the verb shear, which see.

short, a. shorl (AS. secort; old H. Ger. scurz; Ger.

kurz; L. curius, short), not long; not long either in space or time; inadequate; insufficient; imperfect; breaking or crumbling readity; crisp; brittle; not bending; brief; conclas; quick; sudden; not go mig so far as intended; ad. not long; quick; all the phrase, "the short and long of the matter is; a word often given as a reply at the counter of a bank when the amount of a check is desired in a small compass; shorts, n. plu, the part of ground grain sifted out somewhat finer than bran: shortly, ad. -it, soon; briefly; short ness, n.-nēs, the quality of being short; conciseness; deficiency; short-breathed, a. -brēthf, having a short quick respiration; short cake or bread, bread baked of flour and butter that breaks easily and crisply; shortcoming, a failing of the usual produce or quantity; a failure in duty; short-dated, a. having little time to run, as a bhil of exchange; short-drawn, a being of short breathing; imperfect; short-bread writer, one who professionally takes notes in short thand a reporter; short-bread, among suiors, a inspired: shorthand, a rapid system of writing by means of contractions and simple characters: shorthand-writer, one who professionally takes notes in shorthand; a reporter: short-head, among saiors, a sucking whale less than a year old: short-lived, a not living or lasting long; short rib, one of the lower ribs; a false; rib: short-sighted, a not able to see distant objects; not able to see far intellectually; imprudent: short-sightedness, n. a defect in vision; defective or limited intellectual sight: short-waisted, a speaking in a quick short manner; gruff: short-waisted, a affected with shortness of breath; short-winded, a affected with shortness of breath; short-witted, a naving but little wit; of scanty intellect: at short notice, in a brief time; promptly: in short, in a few words; briefly: the long and short, the whole: the shorts, on the Stock Exchange, the dealers who are deficient in those stocks at the time they have undertaken to deliver; to cut short, to fall; not to do or accomplish: to sell short, on the Stock Exchange, to sell for future delivery what the dealer has not in his possession at the time of contract, but which he hopes to purchase at a lower rate: to stop ahort, to stop at

sell for future delivery what the dealer has not in his possession at the time of contract, but which he hopes to purchase at a lower rate: to stop short, to stop at once, or without reaching the point aimed at.

*horten, v. shorten (from short, which see), to make thort; to lessen; to abridge; to contract; to become short: short ening, imp. ning; n. a making short or shorter; short ening, imp. ning; n. a making short or shorter; anything used, as butter or lard to make lastry crisp; shortened, pp. nid; to shorten a rope, to take in the slack of it; to shorten sail, to reduce sail by taking the sails in.

*shot, n. shot (from shoot, which see), balls or bullets for firearms; globules of lead for killing birds or small unmals; the flight of a missile, or the distance over which it passes; a marksman; in Scot. among fishermen, the whole sweep of nets thrown out at one time; her draught of fishes made by a net; familiarly, the und with shot, as a gun; shotting, imp.; shotted, it loaded or charged with shot; bar-shot, a bar finetal with a round head at each end, formerly disharged as shot from guns; case-shot or canister, balls langed as shot from guns; case-shot or canister, balls langed as shot from guns; case-shot or canister, balls langed as shot form guns; case-shot or canister, balls langed as shot from guns; case-shot or canister, balls langed as shot from guns; case-shot or canister, balls langed as shot from guns; case-shot or canister, balls langed as shot from guns; case-shot or canister, balls langed as shot from guns; case-shot or canister, balls langed as shot from guns; case-shot or canister, balls langed as shot from guns; case-shot or canister, balls langed as shot from guns; case-shot or canister, balls langed as shot from guns; case-shot or canister, balls langed as shot from guns; case shot or canister, balls langed as shot from guns; case shot or canister, balls langed as shot from guns; case shot or canister, balls langed as shot from guns; case shot or canister, balls langed as shot shot shot

packed in tin canisters in the form of cylinders, having wooden bottoms, and fitted to the calibre of guns: chain-shot, two half-balls united by a chain: grapechain-shot, two half-halls united by a chain; grapshot, a number of shot so arranged as to resemble a
bunch of grapes, formerly used to load guns; red-hot
hot, shot heated to redness in a furnace, and in this
state fired from a gun; round-shot, a solid sphere of
iron or other material as loading for a gun; shot-hols,
the hole made by shot; shot-locker, a piece of wood
pierced with holes for holding shot, or for shot resting
on; shot of a cable, the splicing of two cables; the
whole length of cables thus united: shot-tower, a
lofty tower erected for making small shot, from the
summit of which melted lead is allowed to drop
through perforated plates into water or other liquid at
the bottom, the drops assuming a globular form, and

through perforated plates into water or other liquid at the bottom, the drops assuming a globular form, and cooling in their descent. shot, n. shot (AS. secat, a portion, money—see scot 1), reckoning; proportional ahare of expense incurred at a taver; shot-free, but usually spelt scot-free, without payment; unpunished. shot, n. shot shot, n. shots, n. shot (a corrup-tion of shoot, a young branch), a young swine half

tion of shoot, a young branch), a young swine half grown, or less. abotten, a. shotten (from shoot, which see), having thrown out the spawn, as herring; gutted or dried for keeping, as herrings; out of its socket. a should, v. shood, pt. of shall, which see. shoulder, n. shot'der (Ger. schulter, a shoulder—con-nected with loc!, skindler, a shield—more probably from the shovel-tike shape of the hones: prov. Eng. shulf, a showel-tike shape of the hones: prov. Eng. shulf, a showel-tike shape of the hones: prov. Eng. shulf, a showel-tike shape of the hones: prov. Eng. shulf, a showel-tike shape of the hones: prov. Eng. shulf, a showel-tike shape of the hones: prov. Eng. shulf, a showel-tike shape of the hones: prov. Eng. shulf, a showel-tike shape of the hones: prov. Eng. shulf, a showel-tike shape of the hones: prov. Eng. shulf, a showel-tike shape of the hones: prov. Eng. shulf, a showel-tike shape of the hones: prov. Eng. shulf, a showel-tike shape of the hones: prov. Eng. shulf, a showel-tike shape of the hones: prov. Eng. shulf a shulf sh joint connecting the human arm to the body, or the fore leg of a quadruped; anything resembling the shoulder; a prominence; sustaining power; support; as shoulder; a prominence; sustaining power; support a shoulder; a prominence; sustaining power; support a shoulder; shoulder shoulder shoulder that the passe across the shoulder; shoulder shoulder shoulder that the passe across the shoulder; shoulder shoulder shoulder shoulder shoulder shoulder; a distinctive badge worn on the shoulder; shoulder shoulder strap, a strap worn on or over the shoulder; a distinctive badge worn on the shoulder of a commissioned officer, indicating his rank; shoulder of mutton, the fore leg of a sheep; a triangular sail for a boat; so put one's shoulder to triangular sail for a boat; so put one's shoulder to triangular sail for a boat; so put one's shoulder to triangular sail for a boat; so put one's shoulder to triangular sail for a boat; so put one's shoulder to triangular sail for a boat; so put one's shoulder to triangular sail for a boat; so put one's shoulder to triangular sail for a boat; so put one's shoulder to triangular sail for a boat; so put one's shoulder to triangular sail for a boat; so put one's shoulder to triangular sail for a boat; so put one's shoulder to triangular sail for a boat; shoulder, to swiden outcry of a multitude of men, expressing appliause, triumph, and the like; v. to utter a sudden and loud outcry, as of joy or exultation; shout'en, imp; : n. the act of crying with sudden outburst of voice; a loud outcry, as of joy or exultation; shout'en, imp; : n. the act of crying with sudden outburst of voice; a loud outcry, as of joy or exultation; shout'en, imp; : n. the act of crying with sudden outburst of voice; a loud outcry, as of joy or exultation; shout'en, imp; : n. the act of crying with sudden outcry, shoulder to push; to force or drive forward; to press against: n. the act of showing; the act of pressing against by main strength; a push; showing, imp; : showed, pp. shewed; to showe by, to push away;

as a boat from the shore,

as a boat from the snore, shovel, in. shive! (Ger. schaufe!: Dut, schuffe!, a shovel, or similar implement—allied to L. scubere, to scratch or scrape), an instrument consisting of a broad iron or wooden blade, more or less hollow, with a long. scraten or scrape), an instrument consisting of a broad iron or wooden binde, nore or less hollow, with a long handle, used for shoving and raising loose earth, &c. v. to take up and throw or heap together with a shovel; to gather roughly; to use a shovel; shovelling, imp, to gather roughly; to use a shovel; shovelling, imp, as much as a shovel will be to the shovel in the shovel of the shov

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pp. shon: showy, a sho!; gaudy; making a great show show'ily, ad. 4-li: show'iness, n. -nds. the state or quality of being showy; pompousness: show-bill, a printed advertisement in large letters, exhibited in a shop-window: show-bread, usually shew, among the nac. Jeus, the loaves of bread placed weekly on the golden table in the sanctuary: show-case, a case with a glass cover, in which articles of value are exhibited for sale: showman, one who exhibits a show: show-room, a room where a tradesman or manufacturer displays his goods: to show forth, to manifest: to show off, to exhibit ostentiations!; it set of!; to display one is self-tending, hands raised up to signify a vote.

shower, n. shower (50th. scuen., a storm: 1cel. skur, a shower), a fall of rain of short duration; a copious fall or supply of anything: v. to water copiously, as with rain; to scatter in abundance; to bestow liberally: showeriness, n. -lens; the state of being showery, a shofe-ri, abounding in frequent falls of rain; show-riness, n. -lens; the state of being showery; show-eriess, a. -les, without showers: shower-bath, an apparatus for pouring upon the body a shower of water. shranels, n. plu. strafp-ind! so named from the inventor, General Shrapnel), in mil., spherical cases shrapnels, n. plu. strafp-ind! so named from the inventor, General Shrapnel), in mil., spherical cases shrapnel, n. plu. strafp-ind! so named from the inventor, General Shrapnel), in mil., spherical cases shrapnel, n. shr. strafp-ind! so named from the inventor, General Shrapnel), in mil., spherical cases shrapnel, n. shr. strafp-ind! so named from the inventor, General Shrapnel), in mil., spherical cases shrapnel, n. shr. strafp-ind! so named from the inventor, General Shrapnel), in mil., spherical cases shrapnel, n. shr. strafp-ind! so named from the inventor, General Shrapnel, in mil., spherical cases shrapnel, n. shr. strafp-ind! so named from the inventor, General Shrapnel, in mil., spherical cases shrapnel, n. shr. strafp-ind! so named from the inventor, Genera

charge of powder, most destructive either to cavalry or infantry.

shred, n. shredd (Dut. schroode, a bit of paper; Low Ger. schraden, to ginaw, as a mouse: Ger. schrod, what is cut up into fragments: AS. screadian, to shredd, a long narrow piece torn off; a fragment; a stripe; v. to tear or cut off into long narrow pieces, as cloth: ahred/eig, impr. a. the act of cutting into shreds; that which is cut or torn off; a fragment: shredd, pp. shredd: ahred/eig. a. -483, having no shreds: shired dy, a. -46, consisting of shreds or fragments: a shring of shreds and patches, applied to a thing that is patched, unconnected, or not original. shrew, n. shrd (old Eng. schreuid, wicked: possibly a special application of Ger. schreued, sloping, wry, being synonymous with wrong: Ger. schreien, to cry out), a peevish, turbulent, vexatious woman; a scold shrew ish, a. -180, peevish; pewaltantly chamorous: shrew ish, jo, wardness; potitalence.

shrew ish, a. -180, peevish; petulantly chamorous: shrew ish, she get (from Eng. shrew: shrew), in the sense of the same feeling which has applied the ten 182 from the same feeling which has applied the ten 182 from the same feeling which has applied to the sense footies.

shrey and a supplied the ten 182 from the same feeling which has applied the ten 182 from the same feeling being regarded as intelligent and shap-steried, the good as simple and easily taken in —see Wedgeword.

innocent, blessed, to the sense foolish—the wicked numbering regarded as intelligent and sharp-signited, the good as simple and easily taken in—see Wedgwood, asgacious; acute; of nice discernment; sly; artful: shrewdly, ad. 4t. shrewd disserimination; sugacity. shrewmouse, n. shro-moise (AS. screaver, a shrewmouse, n. shro-moise (AS. screaver, a shrewmouse, n. shro-moise). Shrewdl, which, as the bit of the animal was supposed to be fatal), an insectivorous animal, somewhat like a common mouse, which burrows in the ground, and is harmless.

Servan: Ger. schreich, street, shrift, at cry, to servan: Ger. schreich, to cry to scream; Ger. schreich, to cry to scream; Ger. schreich, to cry to suppose the shrill cry; to scream as in sudden fright, or in anguish; n. a shrill plercing cry, as of sudden terror or anguish; shriek'ing, inp.; adj. crying out with a shrill voice: n. a crying out with a shrill voice: n. a crying out with a shrill voice; n. shrike'nd, inp.; adj. crying out with a shrill ing of shrift, shrift—see shrive.

shrike, n. shrke'oll-ti (see sheriff), another spelling of shrift, shrift—see shrive.

shrike, n. shrke' (Dan. skrika, a jay), a rapacious bird, feeding on small birds and insects, called also the butcher-bird. Scot. skirl, to cry with a sharp voice: Norm. skryla, to cry in a high note, as children: Low Ger. schreid, sharp in sound or taste, sharp and plercing, applied to sound: shrilly, ad. -ti: shrill'ness, n-ds, the state of being shrill or acute in sound; sharpness of the voice.

ness of the voice. mp surin or actue in sound; snarp-ness of the voice. mp (Dut. krimpen, to contract or diminist: AS. scripman, to wither or dry up; Ger. schrumpen, to shrivel; Seot. scrimp, to deal sparingly with one, scarby, anything very small of its kind; a small shell-fish, allied to the lobster; a little wrin-

kled man: shrimp'er, n. -ér, one who extches shrimps with a dredge-net on a beach: shrimp-net, a net fastened upon a pole, used for extehing shrimps.

ahrine, n. shrim (AS. scrin; Ger. schrein; F. scrin; L. scrintum, a cabinet or place to keep anything in, a case or place where sacred things are deposited; a reliquary; a decorated tomb; a sacred hallowed place; an altari v. to enshrim; to place: shriming, imp.: shrimed, pp. shrind.

ahrink, v. shringis (AS. scrincan, to contract from drought: Sw. skrynka, a wrinkle, a pucker, to draw or be drawn into less size or bulk; to shrivel; to cause to contract; to contract spontaneously; to declineate tion; to recoil, as from fear or disgust: n. contraction;

or be drawn into less size or bulk; to shrivel; to course to contract; to contract to the contract the contract to the contract the contract to the contract the contract the contract the contract the contract the contr

shroff, n. shröf (Ar. sarraf), in E. Indies, a banks

shroff, n. shroff (Ar. serroff), in K. Indice, a banks or money-changer.

shroud, n. shrofod (AS. serud, what is cut up, a garment, clothing: Icel. skrud, or mament, clothing: icel. skrud, or mament, clothing is kryda, to adorn, to clothe), the dress of a corpse; shriding-sheet; that which clothes, covers, or sketters: v. to cover; to shelter from danger; to consolite on the cover; to dress for the grave; shroud fag, included the covered of the covered

of a mast on each side, and fastened to the sides of the ship.

shrove, a. shröw (from shrive, which see], a word only used in composition, as Shrovetide, n. 4dd [A5].

tid, time, season), also Shrove Tuesday, n. confessis time; the day immediately preceding the first day dent, or Ash Wednesday; shroving, n. shröwing, the festivity of Shrovetide.

shrub, n. shröb (AS, scrob; Gael, craobh, a irest prov. Dan. skrub, a bush; scrubbet, rough, rugsdiakin to Eng. scrub), a woody plant of less size than stree; a low dwarf tree; shrub'ses, a. -log, wasting in shrubs; shrub bery, n. -bo-i, a plantation of shrubs; shrub biness, n. -bi full of shrubs; consisting of shrubs shrub'biness, n. -bi-nês, the state or quality of being shruby.

shruby. shrub, n. shrëb (Ar. shurb, drinking: akin to skr bet), a liquor composed of an acid, particularly lemon juice, sweetened with sugar, and mixed with a co-

julio, sweetened with sugar, and mixed with a cetain proportion of spirit.

shrug, n. shrid (Dan. skrutke, to stoop, to po humbacked: Dut. schrikken, to tremble: Norm strukts,
wrinkle: or probably Dut. schrikken, to shrug, to mit,
admwing up of the shoulders, expressive of doubt,
distillation, or contempt: v. to contract or draw up
the shoulders in order toexpress doubt, contempt,
strugging, inp.: shrugged, pp. shridd.
shrugting, inp.: shrugged, pp. shridd.
shrunk, v. shringk, also shrunken, shrigging, pr
of shrink, which see.
shudder, n. shid-der (Dut. schudders, Ger. schudern, to give a rando sound), a cold tremor from fear, horror, or swrises
to quake; to tremble: shud dering, imp: s. a quakty
with terror or aversion: shud dered, pp.-drai: said
deringty, ad. di.

e. n. shid. the husks of rice, and certain other employed in adulterating olicake.
lis. v. shirf; (Baw, schulen, to go along scraping und with one's feet—see scuffie), to shove one at the other; to mix by rapidly changing one not the place of another; to throw or change a cards into a new arrangement; to shift ground; le fair questions; to prevaricate; to quibble; to with an irregular gait; to move the feet backand forwards with a scraping noise; n. the act of the changing places; an evasion; an artifice; and forwards with a scraping noise; n. the act of ty changing places; an evasion; an artiface; ing, imp. fling; n. act of one who shuffles; trick; ; an irregular gait: ad, evasive; moving with ar gait: shuffled, pp. fld: shufflingly, ad, t annfler, n. fler, noe who shuffles; one who leates: to shuffle off, to put off trickishly; to ff with irregular gait; to shuffle up, to form or begother hastily or confusedly.

ngstner hasiny or comment.

**a. n. sh6'mdk—see sumach.

**a. sh8'n (AS. scuntan, to avoid: Dut. schuiven,

**a. to keep clear of; to avoid; to endeavour to

**a. to keep clear of; to avoid; to endeavour to

**a. to mix or associate with; shun'ning, imp.:

inct to mix or associate with: shun ang, mp.: sit, pp. shind.

8, v. shind: (a corruption of shunned, pp. of bass, in its provincial sense of, to shove on one Dath schwiers, to shove), in ratiway manage-to-remove a waggon, a carriage, or a train from so of rails on to another: shunt'ing, imp.: n. is of removing waggons, &c., from one line of a to another: shunt'ed, pp.: shunt-gun, a rified thaving two sets of grooves, the shot being down the one set, and passing out, when fired described.

we cheer ... shalf Dut. schielen, to shoot, to drive for schutdeur, a shulce-gate: Low Ger. schutt, a law. schutdeur, to fence round: Ger. schutten, to fence round: Ger. schutten, to fo, to close so as to prevent entrance or exit; so or stop up for defence or security; to entrance into; to contract; not to keep exi; to close itself: shutting, imp: shut, pt. pp. shutter, n. der, a cover for a window or openut tered, a. -lerd, turnished with a shutter, or hutters: to shut in, to confine: to enclose: to f. to exclude; to prevent the passage of, as: to shut out, to exclude; to deny admission to: tup, to close; to make fast the entrance of; to

is, n. shift: II (AS. scyttel, a lock, a bar: Norm. or skyt, a shuttle), the implement by which mad is shot to and fro in weaving: shuttle-box, mat the end of the race of a weaver's loom to a the shuttle-box of the shuttle-box of the shuttle-box (scock, corruption of cork), an ordal cork stuck with feathers, beaten backwards rewards by a battledore in play: shuttle-race, a shelf or ledge in a loom along which the shuttle

in-pan, n. sheön'pdn, the calculating instr. Chinese, similar to the Roman abacus.

a. sht (Ger. schet, timorous; scheven, to be of: Dut. schoute, timid, wild: It. schi'drar, to or abhor: F. seguirar, to shun: Sw. skygo, that is fearful of near approach; reserved; not r; avoiding free intercourse: wary; cautious: art suddenly aside, as a horse: ahy'ing, inp.: of starting suddenly aside, as a horse from fear; pp. shd: shier, n. sht-or, one who shies: ahy'ing, it's shy'ness, n. -nes, fear of near approach; re-

in music, a syllable applied to the seventh of

in music, a sylable applied to the seventh of jor diatonic scale in singing it. In specific s the flow of saliva.

a. stb (Goth. stbja, relationship: old H. Ger. affinity: AS. sib, kindred, peace), related; of

flan, a. st-bé'rt-dn, pert. to Siberia or Asiatic; bleak; northern.

mt, a. stb-lant (L. stb-lans, hissing—gen. stb-l-F stb-lant), making a hissing sound; n. a uttered with a hissing sound, as s: alb'lla'tion, hads, utterance with a hissing sound; a hissing sound; a hissing

L. n. stb'il (Gr. sibulla: L. sibylla), in anc. Greece s. a famous prophetess who pretended to declare d of Jupiter, the king of the gods; a gipsy; a s-teller: alb'ylline, a. -lin, uttered or com-

posed by sibyls; pert. to the sibyls: Sibylline books, certain prophetical books purchased from a silvyl by Tarquin the Proud, a Roman king, and supposed to contain the fate of the Roman empire, sic, sik (L), thus; a word somethines used in quoting from another author in order to call attention to the fact that the quotation is rightly given, siccative, a, sikative (L. siccativen, to dry up), drying; causing to dry: n. that which promotes drying, sice, n. site(F. six, a six—from L. sex, six), the number six at dice.

six at dice.

six at dice.

Sicilian, a si-sil'i-dn, of or relating to Sicily, sis-it-li, an island south of Italy: Sicilian Vespers, -ves-pris, in hist, the great massace of the French in Sicily, A.D. 1282, on the eve of Easter Tuesday, hence the name: siciliano, n. si-chi'i-di-nd, a musical composition in 64 or 6-8 time, to be performed in a slow and oraceful manner. ceful manner.

tion in 6-4 or 6-8 time, to be performed in a slow and graceful manner.

sick, a sik (AS. secc; Ger. siech; Icel. siukr; Goth.

siuks, sick; Low Ger. sucht, a sigh, sickness: Dut, suchten, to sigh), affected with disease of any kind; indisposed; not in health; inclined to vomit; weary of: sick'ish, a. -ish, inclined to be sick; exciting disgust: sick'ishy, ad. -it; sick'ishness, n. -nis, the quality of being sickish: sick'ly, a. -it, not healthy; ailing; feeble: sick'ishnes, n. -inis, state of being habitunily diseased, or in bad health; filmess: sick-berth, in the
bed to which one silling is confined: sick-berth, in the
bed to which one silling is confined: sick-berth, in the
bed to which one silling is confined: sick-berth, in the
sick'list, names of persons alling; sick-rom,
the apartment where one lies ill: the sick, those
affected with disease; sicken, -sick, to make sick on
squesumish; to decay: sick'ening, imp, -sion;
ald; disgunting; making sick; sick'ened, pp. -nid,
sickle, n. sikk'l (AS. sical; Ger. sichel; Sw. sizel,
a scythe for mowing hay; Bohem. sekati, to cut—see
scythe), an instr. for cutting down grass or grain; a
reaping-hook: sickled, a. sik'ld, furnished with a
sickle, sickness—see sick.

reaging most, sickness—see sick.
sickle, sickness—see sick.
sick, sickness—see sick.
sick, sick ficel, sider, Ger. seite, a side), the part
of a body lying between the extremity of the front and
back throughout its entire length; the margin; edge; side, n. std (leel. stda; Ger. sette, a stde), the part of a body lying between the extremity of the front and back throughout its entire length; the margin; edge; border; quarter; region; party; sect; branch of a family; any part or position viewed as opposite, or as contrasted with another; used to denote consanguinity, as, by the mother's stde: ad, towards they of position to an end of the party; a stder ad, towards they of the stder and the stder and the stder, and the stder in the stder, by one one's self to a party; a short line of rails turning of from the main line: a'ded, pp. ad, having aside, as one-sided: sider, n. der, one on a particular side, as in out-sider: side ling, ad. ling, with the side foremost; sloping: side-arms, weapons worn at or by the side, as a sword or bayonet: sideboard, a piece of furniture placed at the side of a room: side-cut, an indirect blow or attack; side-dish, a dish at the side of a table, as opposed to the top and the bottom: side-glance, a glance or brief look to one side: sidelong, a oblique; not directly in front: ad. obliquely; in the side: side-posts, among carpenters, a kind of trussposts, placed in pairs, for supporting the principal rafters, braces, &c.: side-saddle, a saddle for a lady: sidesman, n. side-man, an officer in a church; an assistateman, and side side-posts, and of trussposts, placed in pairs, for supporting the principal rafters, braces, &c.: side-saddle, a saddle for a lady: additional side side-valk, the raised footway of a street: side ways, ad. ecc., towards the side; on one side: side-walk, the raised footway of a street: side ways, ad. ecc., towards the side; on one side: side-walk, the raised footway of a street: side ways, ad. ecc., towards the side; on one side: side-walk, the raised footway of a street: side ways, ad. ecc., towards the side; on one side: side-walk, the raised footway of a street: side ways, ad. ecc., towards the side; on one side: side-walk, the raised footway of a street: side wards the side of a belief inclining: by the

nace or scap, from the due of its being produced inder the influence of the planets. sidereal, a. si-dérè-di (L. sideralis, of or belonging to the stars-from sidus, a star: It. siderale: F. sidéral, relating to or containing stars: starry; measured by the apparent motions of the stars: sidereal day, the period in which the earth performa

one complete revolution round its axis; sidereal year, the space of time which the sun takes to move from any fixed six till it returns to it again, in its apparent motion, being the real time is which the earth per-forms one complete revolution, computed at 35 days,

of the standard standard standard standards of the standa

colour, addernography, n. std:er.og/rd-fi (Gr. sideros, iron, and grapho, I write), the art of engraving on steel. siderolites, n. ph:. std:er.o-ltz (Gr. eideros, iron, and lithos, a stone), meteorie stones, chiefly consisting

mideromancy, n. *Midr.-6-mdnist (Gr. sideros, Iron, and manteia, divination), divination by burning straw,

sideromancy, n. elder-o-main'st (Gr. sideros, iron, and mandied, divination), divination by burning straw, &c., upon red-hot iron.
sideroscope, n. sider-o-skop (Gr. sideros, iron, and skupeo, I view or explore), an instr. for detecting small quantities of iron in substances.
sidle, v. #4:41 (from side), to go or move side-formest: sidling, imp. diling: sidled, pp. dil.
sizeg, n. sid (F. sidge: It. sedu, a seat or sitting: I. obviblion, a sitting down before a town in a hostile war-from side, a seat), the act or operation of attempt of the side of the s

computation.

signite—see syenite.

signite, n. si-f-i-d (Sp. sierra, a saw, a ridge of
mountains—from L. serra, a saw), a ridge or range of
mountains, referring to their rugged saw-like outline.

siesta, n. si-d-i-d (Sp. siesta; L. sezia (hora), the
sixth hour—that is, noon), the mid-day or after-dinner

seur, n. s-yer (F. sieur, 1ord of the manor), sir; a title of respect used by the French.

steve, n. sto (AS. sife; Low Ger. seve; Dut. seef; Ger. sete.) a sive 10 As. sife; Low Ger. seve; Dut. seef; Ger. sete.) a sive 10 An. sio, sedge or rush, having been originally made of rushes, a utensil, generally in shape like the head of a drum, covered with hair or a material with open meshes, for separating floar from bran, or the smaller particles of anything from the targe; a bolter; a basket used as a measure: sife, v. sife, to separate by shaking a sieve; to pass through a sieve; to examine minutely or critically; sift ing, ingh: n. act of one who sifts or uses a sieve: sift op.p: sift or, . er, he or that which sifts.

which sits, a si-golishi-dn (from Signuil, a French signuitian, a si-golishi-dn (from Signuil, a French surgeon who first perfarmed the operation), applied to the surgical operation of enlarging the capacity of the pelvis in cases of impracticable labour. sigh, n. st (AS sicen; Sw. sucker; W. ijio, to sigh or sob: Ger. scurzen; Low Ger. suchten, to sigh: Scot. souch, the sound of the wind, or one breathing heavily: accept, the south of the wind, or one dreaking heavily; imitative words), a deep, long-drawn, and audible re-spiration, as in grief or pain: v. to express by sighs; to inhale and expire a long breath audibly, as in grief or pain: sighing, inp: a. the act of taking a long and audible breath; expression of grief; sighingly,

and the second of the second o hange : sight-seeing, a given to seeing sights: n. the act of seeing sights; eagerness for seeing novelties of curiosities: sight-see; nor given to seeing sights, eightaria, n. anc. sightaria, n. anc. sightaria, eightaria, in anc. sight seeing sights sight see of the seeing sights.

market — from sigilla, little figures or images: It. sigilla, a seal, in gred, an extensive genus of flutel tree-stems from the Coal-measures, having seal-like punctures or leaf-seaurs on the ridges; small images or ornaments made in a mould.

sigma, 11. sigimd (the Greek letter ∑ or 5), the Greek letter = Eng. 8: sig'moid, a. -moyd, also sigmoid'-al, a. -moyd'al (Gr. sigma, the letter S, and eidos, a form), curved like the Greek 5; in anat., applied to several structures in the body; in bot, curved in two directions like the letter &, or the Greek c.

directions like the letter 8, or the Greek 5.

sign, n. sin (l. signum, a mark: It. segno; F. signe
and seing; Dan. sein, a sign, a mark), that by which
a symbol; a gesture in tooled wounder; a mirade; a
mark; something intended to serve as a proof tryin
mark; something intended to serve as a proof tryin
mark; something intended to serve as a proof tryin
sent's occupation; a visible representation; in often
the welfth part of the ecliptic; in alg., a character or
symbol indicating the relation between quantities;
in med, anything by which the presence of disease is
made known; v. to attach one's name to; for railfy by
signature or seal; to indicate by a sign; signing,
sign-board, a board hung up with painted designs by
indicate a man's calling; sign-nam, a royal signture, superseribed at the top of bills, of grants or letrespectate; sign-post, a post or pillar on which asign ters patent: sign-post, a post or pillar on which a sign is hung: signa of the zodiac, Aries, Taurus, Gembi, Cancer, Leo, Virgo, Libra, Scorpio, Sagittarius, Capi-cornus, Aquarius, Pisces, each of which see: natural signs, pantomimic and other easily-understood signs

cornus, Aquarius, risects, the easily-understood signs an anomaline and other easily-understood signs in signal, a signal, a signal as signal, a signal as signal, as signal as

pole upon which a flag or suchlike may be displayed or conveying signals.

signature, a signature—from L. signature, signature, a signature—from L. signature, to a mark upon—see sign), the name of a person writer or subscribed by himself; a sign or mark impressed in music, the sharps or flats placed after the claim that the key of the plece, among primate products of the key of the plece, among primate products of the key of the plece, among primate products of cach sheet to indicate the number and order. signet, a signet primate product products of the seed used by the sovereign to sead private letter and grants; signet-ring, a finger-ring having a stone or graved with a creat or monogram; writers to the signat, usually contracted into W.S., legal gentlems in Scotland who formerly had charge of the king signet, and who have the exclusive privilege of signat in summonses for citing parties to appear before the Court of Session, and other writs that past is signet, conducting also general law business, and aling as agents in cases before the Court of Session-their business now corresponds pretty nearly to the

ing as agents in cases before the Court of Sessiontheir business now corresponds pretty nearly to the
form of the session of the court of Sessiontheir business now corresponds pretty nearly to the
advantage of the session of the session of the session of attorneys and solicitors in Europau, and
significant, a. signification, to show or point
of principal of the session of the session of the session of the
property of the session of the session of the session of the
tended meaning; standing as a sign of something
tended meaning; standing as a sign o

a. -kd-tér-t, having meaning: signify, v. sig'nif-f, to have or contain a certain sense; to denote; to mean; to make known; to express or declare by a token; to have consequence: signifying, imp.: signifed, pp. fd: it signifes nothing, also it does not signify, it is of no importance.

signor, also signior, n. sėn'yōr—see seignior.
Sikhs, also Seiks, n. plu. sėks (Hind. Hons), a warlike people of Hindostan, inhabiting the Punjaub, subdued by the British arms, and now forming part of the

dued by the British arms, and now forming part of the British Indian Empire.

silence, nstilens (L. silentium, stillness, silence; silence, nstilent (L. silentium, stillness, silence; silence, stillness, silence, silenc

mais, such as Fock-crystal, quartz, and mit which is almost plue sider: sill catche, n. keh, as and of silicia caid: silicated, a. combined or impregnated with silica; silicated, a., also stilicious, a. st-48sh-8s, resembling or containing silex; filinty; silicious sinter, an incrustation or deposit from springs holding silica in solution: silicic, a. st-48sh-8s, of or pert. to, or obtained from, filint or quartz; silicic acid, a name applied to silica, or a compound of silicion and oxygen, having certain of the properties of an acid; silici-calcarcous, a. -t-kal-kal-re-us, consisting of silica and calcarcous matter; reherty; siliciferous, a. stil-st-f-ric (L. fero, 1) become finity allicifricia; stil-cy-ir-dric (L. fero, 1) become finity; silicifricia, imp.; silicifred, pp. ful. add, converted into finity or silicious matter; silicification, n. stil-kal-skin, the conversion of any substance into stone by silicious matter, a common process in the neighbourhood of hot springs holding silica in solution; silicium, n. stil-ski-dra, more usually silicon, n. stil-ski-dra, more usually silicon, n. stil-ski-dra, more usually silicon, n. stil-sko, the base of silica, an elementary substance into dark nut-brown colour.

son. n. stil-telos. the base of silica, an elementary substance of a dark nut-brown colour.

silhouette, n. still-telos of the first a French minister of finance in 1750, who was nigrardly economical), the cutline of an object filled in with a black colour; a profile or side face represented as a solid black mass.

silicie, n. still-telos silicula, n. still-telos that (1. stil-telos, a short pod formed like a slique, but about as broad as long, or broader; silicules, a -tos, or silic-telous, a -tols, bearing silicies; husky.

silique, n. still-telos silicula, n. stil-telo (1. stil-qua, a pod or husk; F. stilque), in bot, a pod-like fruit, consisting of two long cells, divided by a partition, having seeds attached to each side, as in the cabbage, the turning and wallflower seed-pods; siliques, a the turnip, and wallflower seed-pods: sil'quose, a. - Lkvos, also sil'iquous, a. - kwis, bearing siliques: sil'iquiorm, a. - kwi-fawrm (L. forma, shape), shaped

Highlorm, a. Incident (L. Jorma, shape), shaped like a silique. Lith. szikat, silk; zilkat, cotton: Gr. silk., h. szikat, szikat, silk; zilkat, cotton: Gr. silk., h. szikat, szikat, silk; zilkat, cotton: Gr. chinese: Dan. silk: A3. zeok), the fine glossy flament or thread produced by certain caterpillars; the irread or cloth made of it: add, pert. to or consistent of the silk and silk: nearbillars; the irread or cloth made of it: add, pert. to or consistent of the silk and silk: nearbillars; the irread or cloth made of silk; resembling silk: silk's, a. 4. possessing the qualities of silk; silk's silk. And the silk and the silk silk's least, n. 4.nes, the state of being silk; softness and throughness: silk cotton tree, a very large Indian tree whose seed-capsules contain a downy substance like silk: silk gown, the dress or distinguishing badge of the who has been appointed queen's counsel; silk-serser, a dealer in silks: silk mill, a mill for manuacturing silk: silk thrower or throwster, one who repares silk thread for weaving: silk-manufactured; raw silk, silk as it is wound off from the cocoolist. Ow fee sull. Ger schedile: Feetil a

be cocoons.

stil, 11. sti (Low Ger. sull; Ger. schwelle; F. seuil, a hreshold: Sw. syil; Dan. syid, base of a framework, round-sill: AS. syil, the timber or stone forming the

bottom of a door or window; the threshold of a door or window; in mining, flat-bodded strata of sandstoned or similar hard rocks.

sillabab, n. ell'id-bib (a corruption of Eng. slap-up or slub-up: Low Ger. slabb'ut; Swiss, schlabuts, watery food), a frothly feed prepared by stirring up briskly, or by whipping up, a mixture of cream and wine, dec.

silly, a. stills (AS. salig; Ger. selig, blessed, happy—constantly used by elder writers in the sense of "simple," unknowing." N. Fris. salig, weak in mind), weak in intellect; simple; proceeding from want of understanding or judgment; imprudent; indicatest; silling, ad. sl-df; silliness, n. n.es, weakness of understanding; want of sound sense or judgment.

sills, n. sill (from the obsolete Eng. verb sile, to coze through, to sink down; Sw. sila, to strain, to iller! Low Ger. silen, to drain off water: Norm. slida, to trickle, property, the flow mud which collects in laken and gradual deposit of mud, clay, or sand; v. to become chocked or obstructed with mud, sand, or other deposit; sill-ing, imp.; n. the process by which a harbour, inlet, or estuary becomes chocked or obstructed with mud, sand, or other deposit; sill-ing, imp.; n. the process by which a harbour, inlet, or estuary becomes chocked or obstructed by the deposition of mud or sand, &c.; sill-ed, pp. silure, n. s-low, is silurus, n. s-low, is slurus, n. s-low, is slurus, n. s-low, is the sun and gradual deposit of mud, clay, or sand; v. to become chocked or obstructed with mud, sand, or other deposit; sill-ing, imp.; n. the process by which a harbour, inlet, or estuary becomes chocked or obstructed by the deposition of mud or sand, &c.; silv-ed, pp. silure, n. s-low, is silurus, n. s

mouth, to be born to good fortune; to be born under favourable auspiess. simila, n. simila (L. simila, an ape—from L. simus; simila, n. simila (L. simila, an ape—from L. simus; Gr. simos, fata-nosed; it. simo), an ape; the systematic name for apes and monkeys; plu. simila, -d. simila, a. similar, it or resembling a monkey or ape, similar, a. similar [F. similarire; it. similare, similar—from L. similar, like, resembling; having alliar—from L. similar [He, resembling; having alliar—from L. similar [He, resembling; having alliar], similar figures, in geom, figures that differ in magnitude, but are made up of the same number of like parts.

parts.

simile, n. sim't-le (L. similis, like: It. simile, like), a common figure of speech, in which two things which have some strong point or points of resemblance are compared: similitude, n. similitated, likeness in qualities or appearance; comparison; resemblance; similor, n. similitor, an alloy of red copper and sinc to invite to mid or silver.

similor, n. sim-i-or, an alloy of red copper and fine to imitate gold or silver, similiter, n. si-militer, in like man-ner), a form in pleading in which either party accepts the issue tendered by the other.

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- simmer, v. siminer (Pol. szemrac, to murmur, to ripple: Turk. senseme, soft murmur of voices: an initiative word, to bull gently or with a suppressed hissing noise: sim'mering, imp.; sim'mered, pp. -me'rd. simony, a simio-ns (from Simon Magus, who offered to purchase the power of bestowing the gift of the Holy Ghost from the apostles with money, the erime of buying or selling ecclesiastical offices: simoniac, a simio-ni-da, guitty of simony, or tained with it; simioniacal, a simio-ni-da, ad. di. Slimonian, n. si-mo'ni-dn, one of the followers of Simon Magus. nian, r Magus.

singus.

sincom, n. st.mim' (Ar. sandm—from samma, to poison), the hot suffocating wind which occurs in most countries bordering on sandy desorts, and which, laden with the minutest particles from the arid deserts, he alist its own approach by the reddish-dun colour which it gives to the atmosphere; in Turkey it is called samtel; in Egypt, khamsin; on the western coast of Africa, harmutlan.

aimous, a. stimus (L. simus; Gr. simos, flat-nosed), having a flat or snub nose, with the end turned up; anub-nosed.

sambinosed, simper, v. sim'per (an imitative word, probably from a comparison of the movement creeping over the features to that which shows itself on the surface of water beginning to boil—akin to simmer, which seel, to simile in a silly or affected manner: a na affected smaller: sim'pering, imp: adj. smiling in an affected manner: a set of one who simpers: sim'pered, pp. and it is a pering. It is not only to simple a sim pering. It is not only to simple a simple a simple simple -from 1. simple.

perid: sim'perer, n. er, one who simpers: sim pering; a.i. d.
simple, a stm/pl (F. simple, simple—from L. simple, plain, unmixed—from L. sime, without, and plico, I fold: It. simple), consisting of one thing; not combined; not compounded; not complicated; elementary; artiess; harmless; unartificial; fruct to nature; madorned; silly; shallow; in bot, not broaching; not divided into eparate parts, as simple fruits, those compounded; in med., a single her) or plant, hose compounded; in med., a single her) or plant, or its particular virtue: simply, ad.-plt, in a simple maner; without art; plainly; of itself; merely; simplemess, n. -pl.nls, the state or quality of being simple: sim'pleton, n. ton, a person of weak intellect; a silly person: simplicity, n. sim-plisi-tit, state of being unixed or uncompounded; reliance on natural grace; artiessness of mind; freedom from duplicity; plain-ness; silliness: simple-hearted, a single-hearted; guileless: simple-minded, a. artiessness imple-hearted; simple-mation, an equation which contains only the first power of the unknown quantity.

guileless: simple-minded, a. artiess; uncesumum; simple-mindedness, n. antleasness: simple equation, in alg, an equation which contains only the first power of the unknown quantity.

simplify, v. sim-plify [F. simplifier; IL simplifier are, to simplify-from L. simpler, plain, unmixed, and facto, I make), to make plain or easy; to render less complex or difficult: sim-plifying, imp: sim-plified, pp. full; sim plification, n. fi-kal-shin, the act of simplifying or making simple.

simply—see simple.

simulate, v. sin-à-lat (L. simulatum, to imitate, to pretend—from similits, like: it. simulare. F. simuler):

to assume the appearance of without the reality; to fight the simulation of the puise of anything, as one of the simulation, and also to dissimulate, which pretended: simulating, inm.

simulated: simulating, inm. It is true: adj. felgred; pretended: simulating, inm.

simulation: felgred: simulation in also, pp. adj. one of the simulation o

nocent: sin'lessity, ad. II: sin'lessmess, n. -ais, free-don from sin or guilt: sin-born, a. derived from sin: sin-offering, the sacrifice offered as an explain for the sin of the people, considered different from the treppass-offering, which is thought to have been ap-pointed for special cases of sin: actual sin, in theol, the violation of a known rule of duty: deadly or mortal sins, in the R. Cath. Ch., the seven sins of murder, lust, covetousness, gluttony, pride, envy, and idleness, which take away sanctifying grace: vental sins, in the R. Cath. Ch., those sins which weaken sanctifying grace, but do not take it away, and which it is not necessary to mention, though conweaken sanctifying grace, but do not take it away, and which it is not necessary to mention, though commendable, in confession: original sin, in theol., the native depravity of the heart; the corruption of many whole nature, resulting from Adam's transgression. Sinaltic, a stind-ti-ti, pert. to Mount Sinai; male or given there, as the Mosale law, sinapisine, n. sin-id-pi-sin (h. and Gr. sinapi, mutard), a peculiar principle found in the seed of while mustard; sin'apism, n. sinan, a mustard-ponitice since, conj. sina (AS sih, late; sithmest, last; Sot. since, since: ied. sid or sidar, of late, later; Ger. sid, since, because that; from the time when: ad. ago; past; before this; prep. after; reckoning from; from the time of.

the time of.

sincere, a. sin-ser' (L. sincerus, pure, entire: h. sincere: S. sincere), unfeigned; being in reality what it appears to be; true; grounine; real: sincere hy, sincere has n. -nés, also sincere hy, n. seri-d, housesty of mind or intention; freedom from hypocally on the housesty of mind or intention; freedom from hypocally on the housesty of mind or intention; freedom from hypocally on the housesty of mind or intention; freedom from hypocally on the housesty of mind or intention; freedom from hypocally on the housesty of mind or intention; freedom from hypocally on the housest of the ho

honesty of mind or intention; preedom from appearsy or false pretence.
sinciput, n. sinsi-poil (L. sinciput, the fore part of the head-from L. sens., half, and caput, the head it sincipute: F. sinciput), the fore part of the head; opposite of occiput, the back part of the head.
sine, n. sin (L. sinus, a curved surface, a curve: R. seno: F. seio), in trig, a straight line drawn from extremity of the arc of a circle perpendicular to the diameter passing through the other extremity: sindiameter passing through the other extremity the segment of the diameter intercepted between the sine and the extremity of the arc. sine and the extremity of the are,

sine and the extremity of the are, sine, si-nd (L), a prefix signifying without; sine die, si-ne dite (L. without, a day), without any species day for reasonabiling, or for resuming the subject size qua non, -kved non (L. without, which, not), a planes used to signify any indispensable condition, sinecure, n. sine-k-kir (L. size, without, and over, care), an office which has an income attached is the

cure, an office which has an income attached is it. we little or no employment; a benefice without care of souls: sinceutrism, n. -ku'rism, the state of laring a sinceure: sinceutrist, n. -rid, one who has sheems, sinceu, n. since (A.S. stive; Dut. sraws; Ger. cher. Icel. sin, a sinceu), that which unites a mark load bone; a tendon: plu, strength, or whatever distrength; muscle; nerve: w. to bind by shews; strengthen: sin'ewing, inp.: sin'ewed, pp. 4d; sdistrong; firm; vigorous: sin'ewy, a. -4d, consisting sinews; strong; vigorous: sin'ewines, n. -host, its state or quality of being sinewy; sin'ewissa, a. -ist, having no strength or viscur.

state or quality of being sinewy: sin'swiss, a ide, having no strength or vigour.

sinful, sinfulness—see sin.

sing, v. sing (50th. singven, to sing, to read slee:
Gael, seins, to ring as a bell: Sans, ching, to ring, to the single: Icel, sangra, to nurmur: AS, singens, the sint to utter musical sounds; a bird; to chant; to celebrate in song: sing ing, imp.: adj. uttering musical sounds; and the single single; inc. and in the utterance of musical sounds: sang, p. sing, sing'er, n. -tr, one whose preferred is to sing; one skilled in uttering musical seems: singing - master, n. one who teaches vocal musical sing-song, n. sing'song, a drawling half-single base in speaking.

in speaking.

singe, v. sinj (Dut. senghen, to burn superficially:
loci sangra, to inurmur; sangr, having a burnt issiv.

AS. sangan, to singe; an imitative word, to bur
slightly or superficially; to scorch, as held from the
surface; a. a burning of the surface; a slight burn
singe ing, inp: n. act of one who singes; a superficial
burning; singed, pp. singid: singer, n. select.

who singes.

who singes, asing of [I. singuil, one to each separal: It, singuil; a single, consisting of one call; set double; separate; individual; uncompounded; singuil; unmarried; done with one only; incorrupt; t. be. choose one from others; to select, followed by self-singling, imp. giling; sin'glad, pp. gil; singli-sin'glad, pp. gil; sin'glad, pp. gil;

cal. of the control o

ity; oddity; singular proposition, in logic, one which has for its subject a singular term, in logic, a term which stands for one individual:

simited to one individual: singular term, in logic, a term which stands for one individual.

sinited—see sine 1.

simiter, a. sini-le-ler (L. sinister, on the left hand or side; It. sinister): F. sinister, on the left; evil; corrupt; dishonest; hanspiclous; in her., denoting the left side of the escutcheon: sinisterly, ad. -H: sinistercrapt and sinister of the side of the escutcheon: sinisterly, ad. -H: sinistercrapt and sinister of the side of the escutcheon: sinisterly, ad. -H: sinistercrapt and sinister of the side of the escutcheon: sinisterly, ad. -H: sinistercrapt and sinister of the side of th

in bot. the indentation or recess formed by the lobes of leaves; a groove or cavity.

sip, v. sip (related to sop, sop, sup, representing the semind of a liquid in sucking or agitating in a confined space: Ger. saufen, to sup up: Dut. sippen, to take

small draughts: Gr. siphon, a hollow reed or tubes, to drink or imbibe in small quantities: to drink out of: a small draught; as much as the mouth will hold, to drink or taste in small quantities; to drink out of: a small draught; as much as the mouth will hold, and the property of the siphon, but stypes, property of the siphon indicates and property of the siphon, post stypes, property of the siphon indicates and property of the siphon, post stypes, property of the siphon, and siphon indicates the degree of the siphon in siphon siphon siphon in siphon siphon siphon in siphon si

siquis, sikwis (L. if any one), a notice given of the intention of a candidate for holy orders to inquire whether there be any impediment in his way.

whether there be any impediment in his way, sir, n. set 'flt. ser or sere, a title of doctors, priesta, clerks, &c.: F. sire, sir or master: mod. Gr. kur, sir, clerks, &c.: F. sire, sir or master: mod for sepect used in addressing any man; madam is the corresponding word in addressing owner; a word prefixed to the name of a knight or baronet.

sircar, n. set 'dat' (Hind. sarkar, a chief, a superintendent.—from sor, the head, and kar, work), in 'Hind-sirdar, a chief, a sircar, n. set'dat' (Hind. sarkar, a chief, a superintendent.—from sor, the head, and dar, holding), in Hindostan, a native chief or headman.

sirder, n. ser-dar (ninc. survar, a came-new action early the head, and dar, holding), in Hindostan, a native chief or headman.

sire, n. sir (F. sire, sir or master, a title without addition given only to the king, but to others with some addition; mod. Gr. kares, the father), a word of respect, used only in addressing a king; in poerry, a father; the maic parent of a beast, particularly of a horse; v. as applied to a beast, to beget; to affiliate sire ing, inp.; sired, pp. strd: sire leas, a.-d.s., not having a sire.

sire in, else (L. siren; Gr. seiren; It. strena; F. sirene, a siren), in anc. myth., the strens, birds with the faces of yields were well as contained coast of lady were sailing by, and then killed them; an enting or alluring woman; an amphibious reptile nearly like an cel; adj. pert. to a siren; bewitching; fascinating; siferne, n. -sen, in acconstict, an instr. for determining the number of vibrations corresponding to the different pitches of musical sounds: sirenia, n. sirenia, an order of mammalia containing animals the different pitches of musical sounds: sirenia, n. street, d., an order of mammalla containing animals akin to the manatee or sea-cow, and the dugong, which from their aquatic habits, and the formation of their hidder extremities, have been compared with the street; sire inian, a. ni.dn. relating to the order sirenia, siriasis, n. siridis (Gr. seiriosis, sunstroke—from scirios, hot, scorching), in med., a disease of childhood, consisting of inflammation of the brain or its membranes, caused by the excessive heat of the sun.
Birlus, n. siridis (L. strius, the dog-star, so called because its helical rising followed close upon the summer solutice, the season of the greatest heats in the Mediterranean latitudes, during which dogs were liable to madness.

liable to madness.

sirloin, n. ser'loyn (F. surlonge, a sirloin of beef—
from sur, over, and longe, a loin—popularly said that
the loin was sportively knighted by Charles II.), a

sirname-see surname

skunk, n. skingk (W. I. segankul, an Amer. animal, allied to the weasel, which has the power of ejecting an intolerably fetid fluor; skunk'ish, a. -toh, resembling the skunk, especially in its odour.
skurry, n. skin'ri (old Eng. scur, to move hastly; Gael. sgiorr, to stumble: Dan. skerrer, to jar), confused haste, used in the familiar phrase hurry-skurry, n. hiri-ri-skarry, impetuous haste.
sky, n. ski (Sw. sky, a cloud; skyn, the sky. I.sel. sky, a. cloud; comnected with AS. scatter, Duk, a. sky, a. skit, styn-ton-de looks which surrounds the earth; the vault of the heavens; climate; plu skite, skit; skyed, a. skid, surrounded by skies; skyey, a. skit, resembling the sky; etheral: skyish, a. -toh, like the sky; sky-blue, aurre; sky-colour, a particular kind of blue colour; saure; sky-dolur, a very high; skylark, a bird that mounts and sings as it files; skylarking, among scamen, running sportively among the rigging; in familiar language, running and lurking about any place in a clandestine manner; sky-light, a window in the roof of a building; sky-rockst, -rok-th, a rocket that burns as it ascends; sky-sail, a sail sometimes set above the ryat; sky-acraper, a sky-sail of a triangular form; at a such a state of the sky, slab, n. slab (W. llab), a flag or thin strip—probably in the sense of a piece separated from the mass: F.

out clouds; with no covering or shelter from the sky, slab, n. 4dd (W. Mab, a flag or thin strip-probably in the sense of a piece separated from the mass: E. toppe, a lump: Swab. toppern, to be loose and shaky), a thin flat piece of marble or other stone; a flat mass of metal; the outside plank of a log of timber, slabber, v. slabber (for. schlabbern, to slabber one's clothes: Swiss, schlabbete, watery drink: Dut. slabberes, to laph, to spill iquid food in eating; to slaver; to drivel: slabbering, imp.: slabbered, p. bêrd: slabberes, iabberen, in bêr êr, one who slabbers; an imbeelle; an idiot: slabby, a. bf, thick; viscous; slopy, slack, a. slak (feel. slak; Flem. slack; Ger. schlapp; plan. slap, not tight, loose; AS. slace, slack), loose; relaxed; not tightly extended; backward; not busy, as applied to business; not using due dilligence: n. the part of a rope which has no strain upon it; a kind of small broken coal: ad. parlially; not intensely; as applied to business; not using due diligence; a. the part of a rope which has no strain upon it; a kind of small broken coal; ad. partially; not intensely; slackly, ad. 44, not tightly: slackness, n. n. ds., looseness; inattention; slowness; slack-dried, a partially or insufficiently dried; slack-rope, a rope having no strain upon it; slack-water, the interval between the ebb and flow of the tide, during which there is no tide-current; slacken, v. sloken, also slack, v. sloke, to loosen; to become less right; to make less tense or tight; to abste; to diminish in severity; to neglect; to abste; to diminish in severity; to neglect; to deprive of the power of cohesion, as burnt limespany; slaggy materials into contain the mediculary in the company, slaggy materials into contain the mediculary in the company; slaggy materials into contain the mediculary in the company; slaggy materials into contain the mediculary in the company in the company of the company in the company of the com

history of powder by water thrown upon it.

An all the control of nizers or contains decisional decourages, n. -nds, the state or quality of being defamatory, slang, v. sidne, pt. of sling, which see, slang, n. sidne, ft. of sling, to filing, to cast;

slengie-or, alang words, insulting words: connected with L. lingua, the tongue), literally, the languaged the gipsies; a name applied to those familiar and pithy words and phrases, both coarse and refined, which have their origin by accident or capric, in use by persons in every grade of life, rich and poor, as which float about and change with fashion and isstant to the thout leaving permanent and recognise additions to the language:
slant, a slant (it. schiancio, oblique, sloping; W. yaglentio; Sw. zlinta, to slide, to slip), sloping; in the lique; inclined from a direct line; na michigal plane: V. to turn from a direct line; to give a sloping direction to; to incline: slant ling, inpp.: adj. inclined in the slant ling, inpp.: adj. inclined rection to; to incline: slant ling, inpp.: adj. inclined rection to; to incline: slant ling, inpp.: adj. inclined rection to; to incline: slant ling, inpp.: adj. inclined rection to; to incline: slant ling, inpp.: adj. inclined rection to; to incline: slant ling, inpp.: adj. inclined rection to; to incline: slant ling, inpp.: adj. inclined rection to; to incline: slant ling, inpp.: adj. inclined rection to; to incline: slant ling, inpp.: adj. inclined rection to; to incline is slant ling, inpp.: adj. inclined rection to; to incline is slant ling, inpp.: adj. inclined rection to; to incline is slant ling, inpp.: adj. inclined rection to; to incline is slant ling, inpp.: adj. inclined rection to; to incline is slant ling, inpp.: adj. inclined rection to; to incline its slant ling, inpp.: adj. inclined rection to; to incline its slant ling, inpp.: adj. inclined rection to; to incline its slant ling, inpp.: adj. inclined rection to; to incline its slant ling, inclined rection to; to incline its

plue: v. to turn from a direct line: h. as mones plane: v. to turn from a direct line; to give a sloping direction to; to incline: slanting, imp.: add, indiang from a right line; having an oblique direction: slant wise, ad. -viz, also slantly, ad. 4, 6 liquely; in an inclined direction.

slap, n. slap of suck upon a slap: Dan. slap; Get. schlappe, slack, loose: Get. schlappen; Low Get. slaben, to lap or suck up with a noise: an instative word, a blow given with the open hand, or with a proad and fat: v. to strike with the open hand, or with a broad flat thing: ad. with a sudden visient low; alap jung, imp.; ad], familiarly, rasid: slapping, loop; ad], familiarly, rasid: slapping, loop; ad], familiarly, rasid: slapping, loop; ad, slap directiplately; slapping, a slapper, familiarly, very large; of great size, alash, v. slabe (a word imitative of a blow like dash among a liquid: Dan. slaske, to dable: Set slaske, to be sloppy: feel, slaze, to strike and womat to cut by striking violently at random; to strike and womat or other edged instrument: a sandom with a sword or other edged instrument: a

to cut by striking violently at random; to strike at random with a sword or other edged instrument: a. a cut made at random with a sword or knife and sub-like; a long cut: slash fing, imp.; adj. cutting at ra-dom: cutting up; sarcastic: slashed, pp. slash; adj. having long narrow openings, as a sleeve, &. to show a brighter-coloured cloth beneath; in be. eply gashed; divided by deep and very acute in

salatch, n. släch (from slack, which see), among seen, the middle or slack part of a rope; an interval of

slatch, n. sldch (from slack, which see), among asmen, the middle or slack part of a rope; an interval of
fair weather.

slate, n. sldt (old Eng. sclat, stone used for roofing:
F. scclat, a splitter: Lang. sectata, to crack: \$8.
sittan; Icel. slit, to break), any rock that can be split
into thin lamines or plates; argillaceous rocks whose
lamination is produced by cleavage; a thin plate of
stone for roofing, or for writing on: poliside rock,
like gnelss and mica-schist, are termed schist and sc
slates; thinly-bedded sandstones are called forgies
slates; thinly-bedded sandstones are called forgies
of cover or roof with slates; slating, inp: a. the over
of slates put on a roof; materials for covering a roof;
slated, pp.: lait'er, n. -ler, one whose occupation is
to cover roofs with slates, &c.: slat'ry, a. -ft, resebling slate; having the cleavable structure of claslate; slate-cal, a hard coal that can readily be split
into pieces: slate-grey, blue with a large admixten
of grey: slate-pencil, a pencil of soft slatesions for
writing on school-slates; slate-spar, calcarous spir
—so called from its occurring in thin slaty lamelle.
slattern, n. slati-fern (Ger. schlottern, to hang faping about one, as clothes: Dut. sladderns, to has
and flap: Swiss, schlotig, negligent in dress: Suschlatt, a dirry person, a woman negligent spira
and flap: Swiss, schlotig, negligent in dress: Suschlatt, a dirry person, a woman negligent, a dinoc clean; slovenly; untidy: ad. negligently,
slaushter, n. slovictic (led. sl.) to strike; slov.

dress; one who is not neat or nice; slat ternly, a.4, not clean; slovenly; unitdy: ad negligently; slaughter, n. slate/ter (icel. sld, to strike; slav, meat of slaughtered cattle; AS. slacege; Ger. schlages, to strike—see slay), great destruction of life by violence; carnage; butchery; a killing of oxen, shee, &c., for human food: w. to make great destruction of life by violence; to kill beasts for the market; slaughtering, imp.: slaughtered, pp. -ferd: slaughtering, imp.: slaughtered, pp. -ferd: slaughtered, now who slaughtered, slaughtered, and the slaughtered of the slaught

ceases for numan food.
slave, n. sidu (F. excinve; It. schiave; Ger. scient, slave; supposed to be taken from Schwe, the name of the Sclavonian race, a common source for stave is early times: old Dut. skovers, a slave), any one kelts abond-servant for life; a human being wholly the preperty of another; one who surrenders himself wholly to any power, as to an appetite, or to the influence another; a drudge; w. to drudge; to toll unsufficient of the start of

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Singly: ala'ving, imp.: slaved, pp. slavel: slaver, n. sla'ver, a ship fitted for carrying slaves: sla'very, n. sl, the state of being absolutely the property of another for life; bondage for life; exhausting and mean labour; drudgery; captivity: sla vish, a. stoh, pert, to slaves; mean; service; meanly laboure; drudgery; captivity: sla vish, a. stoh, pert, to slaves and slaves; slave-being, pert, being slavels; slave-born, born in a state of slavery; slave-catching, the business of searching for and capturing runaway slaves; slave-coast, part of the western coast of Africa from which slaves were carried; slave-coff, sloff (Ar. kafala, a curavan), a band of slaves to be sold; slave-driver, one who superintends slaves when at work; slave holder or owner, one who possesses slaves; slave-holder or owner, one who possesses slaves; slave-holder or owner, one who possesses slaves; slave-holder or owner, one who proposed in the slave slaves slave, a slave ship, a ship employed in carrying slaves; slave-trade, the traffic in slaves; the purchasing or kidnaping of human beings for slaves, particularly on the coast of Africa, in order to carry them in ships to distinct countries, stress of savars, particularly on the coast of Africa, in order to carry them in ships to distinct countries, stress of savars, particularly on the tant countries

tant countries.

slaver, n. slavic (a variation of slabber; Icel. slafra,
to lick: Norm. sleve, slaver or drivel: L. saliva, spit-tle), saliva drivelling from the mouth; drivel: v. to
emit spittle; to smear or foul with saliva issuing from the mouth; to be smeared with spittle: slavering, imp.: slavered, pp. -erd: slaverer, u. -er-er, a drivr; an idlot.

suor; an suot.

Slavonie, a. sid-rön'ik, also Slavonian, a. sid-rö'.
nt-dn, pert, to the ane, inhabitants of Poland or Slavonia; also spelt Sclavon'ie and Sclavonian—see
Sclavo and slave.

Sciave and slave.

slay, v. sid (AS. slan; Goth. slahan; Ger. schlagen,
to smite), to put to death by a weapon; to kill; to
nurder; slaying, imp.; slew, pt. sld, did slay; slain,
pp. slan; slayer, n. -èr, one who slays.
sleave, n. slèv (AS. slign, to cleave or split; prov.
Dan. slöve, a twist in thread: Lap. sleave, confused),
the knotted or entangled part of silk or thread; the
refuse of the cocoon which cannot be wound off, but

only spun: v. to separate threads; to sley: aleaving, imp.: sleaved, pp. slevel: adj. raw; unwrought.

aleazy, a. sle'st (Ger. schleiszig, worn out, threadbare), wanting firmness of texture or substance;

bare, wanting firmness of texture or substance; filmsy; weak.

sted, n. sled (but. sledde; Ger. schitters, a sledge; schitters, to alide or glide; Icel. sledis, to trail along the ground, to drag), a carriage or wagon without wheels, and moving on slides, used for conveying leads over frozen snow and ice; v. to convey on sleds; sledd ding, imp.; n. the act of transporting on a sled; the means of conveying on sleds; sledding, p. sledge, n. slej (from sled, which see), a sort of carriage made to alide on ice or frozen snow, or to run on low wheels; a sleigh for riding on snow; same as sled.

sied.

aledge, n. siff, also sladge-hammer (AS. sleeve: Dan.
slægge; i Sw. slugge, a large smith's hammer—from AS.
sleeve, to strike, a large peavy hammer used by blacksmiths in beating out iron: v. to beat: aledging,
imp. sledged, pp. slide.

aleck, a. side (cel. sleticja; Dan. slitke, to lick, to
but slidgen, to whet, to polish), having an even
smooth surface; smooth and clossy: v. to make
smooth; to render smooth: sleeking, imp.: sleeked,
pp. sides; sleekit, a. sleekit, in Scot. flattering but decettuit: sleekit, a. sleekit, in Scot. flattering but decettuit: sleekit, a. sleek; smoothness and clossiness
of surface: sleek'y, a. sl, of a sleek or smooth appearance.

asses, n. skip (Goth. slepan; Ger. schlafen; Dut. skopen, to sleep—from old H. Ger. schlafen; Dut. skopen, to sleep—from old H. Ger. schlafen; to lie relaxed, to be slothful; leel. sloq, to hang loose), that state of the body in which the voluntary exercise of the powers of body and mind is suspended; slumber; repose; among plants, a peculiar vial effect produced on some expanded flowers, and the leaflets of some leaves, by which they are closed or folded together at certain times; v. to take rest in sleep; to slumber; to repose; in Scrip., to rest in the grave; to be inattentive; to live thoughtlessly; to be unnexiced or unagitated, as a subject or question; sleeping, imp.; adj. reposing in sleep; resting; dormant, or not acting: n. state of being at rest; sleep, pl. and pp. slept; sleeper, n. slept-r, one who sleeps;

a laxy person; one of the pieces of timber placed lengthwise on walls to support the joists of a floor; in ratiloxys, lable of timber laid across the permanent way to support the ralls, and to which the chairs are fastened; sleepy, a. -4, drowny; heavy: sleepyily, ad. -4.1; sleep liness, n. -abs, drowniness: sleepy, ad. -4.8; sleep lensess, n. -abs, the state of being sleep-less: sleep-walker, one who acts and walks in sleep; sleep-walking, the practice of walking in sleep; somenbullsm: sleeping partner, one of two or more engaged in a business in which he has embarked capital, but in the conducting of which he does not take tal, but in the conducting of which he does not take an active part

sleet, n. sidt [Icel. sletta, to splash: Dan. slud; Norm. sletta; Lap. slutte; Sw. slug, sleet), rain mingled with snow or hall: v. to rain with mingled snow or hall: sleet ing, imp.: sleet'ed, pp.: sleet's, 4, consisting of sleet: sleet iness, n. 4-nds, the state

Accounting of silect; sleet inas, n. +nde, the state of being sleety, a leve (as sleet) inas, n. +nde, the state of being sleety, n. slev (AS. slyf; Fris. slief, what one slips the arm into: Bav. schlaußen, to slip, as a bird its head under its wing: Dut. sloop; Fris. slope, a pillow-slip), the part of a coat or other garment made to cover the arm: v. to furnish with aleeves: sleeves in sleeves; aleaves, inp.: sleeved, pp. slevid: adj. having aleeves; aleaves, ing.: sleeves, pp. slevid: adj. having aleeves; is leaves, to laugh privately or unperceived—that is, behind the sleeve, which was formerly worn long and pendent: to hang on or pin to the sleeves, to be, or to make dependent on others.

aleaveless, a. sleviles (Icel. sliofr; Dan. slöv, dull, inactive, blunt), wanting reasonableness or pretext; bodless; fruitiess, as a sleeveless errend. Note.—The terminal less would seem to have grown out of the engative meaning of a word, the radical sense of which had become obsolete.—See Wedpwood and

aleid, v. sldd (from sley, which see), to prepare for use in the weaver's sley; sleid ing, imp.; sleid ed, pp. sleigh, n. sld. (a probable variation of sled, which see), in N. Amer., a carriage or waggen on alicers for sleep, in N. Amer., a carriage or waggen on alicers for sleigh; the sleighter, inp. slds'ing; n. act of riding in a sleigh; the state of the snow which admits of running sleighs; sleighted, pp. sldd; also sled and sledge, sleighted, pp. sldd; also sled and sledge, sleighted, pp. sldd; slower, cardy; Norm. and Sw. slög, dexterous, expert: Ger. schlaus, cunning, sly; slog, dexterous, expert: Ger. schlaus, cunning, sly; slower, and sl

hand, legerdemain.

slender, a slen'ddr (old Dut slinder, thin, small;

law. schlenderling, something dangling), slim; thin;
small in circumference compared with the length;
slight; limited; inadequate: alen'derly, ad. 41; slen'derness, n. -n's, the state or quality of being slender;
weakness; slightness; spareness; want of plenty; insufficiency.

well closes, angine as, spatiers; want of penty; in-sufficiency, slept, v. dépt, pt. pp. of sleep, which see, sleuth, n. dold (Scot.—see slot 1), the track of a man or beast, as known by the scent: sleuth-hound, a bloodhound.

slew, v. slo, pt. of slay, which see. slew, v. also slue, v. slo (Scot. slewyt, slipped), to turn round, as a mast or boom about its axis, with-

turn round, as a mast or boom about its axis, withour removing it from its place; to turn round about,
our removing it from its place; to turn round about,
and the place it is turn round about of
a gun or nortar on its axis without moving it from
the spot on which it rests; the turning a gun horizontally upon a pivot; slewed or slued, pp. slod,
aley, n. sld (A8, slee, a slee), a weaver's reed; v. to
part threads and arrange them in the reed or sley;
sleying, imp; sleyed, pp. sldd,
alice, n. sits (oid F. escleche, separation; esclisse, a
splinter; Ger. schletssen, to split; Icel. sita, to tear
asunder—see alti), a thin broad place cut off; a broad
place; a broad plate with a handle for spreading
plasters; a spathia; v. to cut into thin broad pieces;
to cut into parts; to divide; sli'cing, imp; sliced,
pp. slist; adj, cut into broad thin pieces; slicer, n.
sliser, a broad flat knife; sli'ces, n. plu, sle, wedges
of small angle driven immediately before launching
under the shores, by which the ship is sustained on
the shipway.

illiner the should, by the shipway, slick, n. slik (Dan, slikke, to lick; Icel, slikja, to sleek, to polish: Dut, slipen, to grind, to polish: Eng, slick or sleek, polished, smooth), the ore of a metal,

particularly of gold, crushed and pounded; slickings, n. plu. ings, in mining, narrow veins of ore: slicken-sides, n. plu. slickn-side; (Eng. slick, and side), among Derbyshire miners, a variety of galena or sulphide of lead, which has acquired a smooth and shing striated surface; in gool, the smooth strated surface; in gool, the smooth strated surface; alide, v. slidden, v.-see slide, alide, v. slidden, v.-see slide, alide, v. slidder, plug; is move along the surface without walking; to pass smoothly along; to pass sliently and gradually surface which was smoothly along; to pass sliently and gradually the slide; to fall; to lapse;

pass smoothly along; to pass silently and gradually from one state to another; to glide; to fall; to lapse; to pass along silently and easily, as on ice: n. an even smooth course; a smooth and easy passage; a miner's term for a minor slip or dislocation of the strata; term for a minor slip or dislocation of the strate; in music, a grace consisting of two small notes moving by degrees: sli'ding, imp.: add, slipping along a smooth surface; passing smoothly and easily; falling gradually: n. act of one who slides over ice: sli'ded, pp.: slid, pt. pp. slid: slidder, np. slider, slider, n. sli'der, one who slides; the part of a machine or instructure slider and sliding with the main line of a railway: slider-rest, an all-important part of a planing-machine or lathe for insuring accuracy in the motion of the cutting-tool by holding and directing it: slide-valve in the composition. holding and directing it: slide-valve, in locomotive engines, the regulating valve placed in the steam-chest to work over the steam-ports: sliding-keel, in a ship, a narrow oblong frame used to deepen the draught and

to work over the steam-ports: sliding-keel, in a ship, a narrow oblong frame used to deepen the draught and sustain a slip against the force of a side wind; sliding-rule, a mathematical instr. consisting of two parts, one of which slides along the other: sliding-rule, a mathematical instr. consisting of two parts, one of which slides along the other: sliding-scale, in British teartion, a variable tax upon grain according to its value or market price, now abolished; a sliding-rule: sliding-ways, in shipbutding, two narrow inclined planes bulls strongly on the shipway, intended to form the tracks by which the cradle sustaining the vessel glides into the water.

alight, a sitt (Ger. schlecht; Dat. slicht, plain, simple: Goth slaihts; lock, superficial; not thorough; not deep, as an impression; faint; small; inconsiderable; trilling; not done with effort; not forcible: n. a moderate degree of contempt, manifested by neglect or indifference; disregard; distain: v. to disregard, as of no importance or unworthy of consideration; to of no importance or unworthy of consideration; to deep align-ing, slight, want of force or strength; superficialness; alight'ingly, ad. -li, with neglect; without respect.

sliv_sees lv.

strength; superficialness; slightlingly, ad. -li, with neglect; without respect.
slilly—see sly.
slim, a. slim (but. slem or slim, thin, slight; slim-gast, a sly fellow; Bav. schlinm, wry; leel. slemm; vile, worthless), sleuder; unsubstantial; slight; of small diameter or thickness compared to the height; slim 1y, ad. -li; slim ness, n. -nds, the state of being slim; slenderness.

slin; slenderness.

alime, n. slim (Ger. schlamm; Icel. slim; Dut.

slime, n. slim (Ger. schlamm; Icel. slim; Dut.

slime, n. alime: without the initial sibilant, AS.

lam; Low Ger. kem, Ger. chem, Ican, Icay: L. limus,

mudl, glutinous mud; soft earth having an adhesive

or sticky quality; alimy, a. stims, consisting of sef

adhesive curth; viscous: aliminess, n. mines, the

sline of the slimes, n. plu, slimes, and con
calting media.

slimess—see aly.

sline, n. slimy (Sw. slimen, to twist: Dan. slimere.

sline, n. slimy (Sw. slimen, to twist: Dan. slimere.

taining metallic ores.

sliness—see sly.

sling, n. sling (Sw. slinga, to twist: Dan. slingre,
sling, n. sling (Sw. slinga, to twist: Dan. slingren,
to reel, to roll like a ship: Dut. slingern, to dangle:
Ger. schlingen, to twist: AS. slingan, to slingt, an
instr. for throwing stones, consisting of a short strap
to each end of which a string is fastened; something
suspended from the neck or breast to support a wounded arm; a rope by which a cask or bale is swung in or
out of a ship: v. to throw; to cast: to hurit to hang
by a rope to as to be moved: slinging, inn); slang,
by a dong, did sling; slung, pt. pp. slang: slinger, n.

one who sling; a soldier of former times armed
with a sling.

på. skrig, did sling; alung, pt. pp. surny; same arried er, one who slings; a soldler of former times armed with a sling.
slink, v. skingk (AS. slincan, to creep or crawl; Ger. schleichen; Ditt. sleyken, to sneak, to slink: Sw. skinket, to dangle: Swiss, schlenken, to sway to and frol, to creep away meanly; to steal away; to miscrary, as a female beast: adl, produced prematurely, as the young of a beast brought forth prematurely; slinking, imp. slank, pt. sldngk, did slink: slinked, pp. slingkt, or slunk, pp. sldagk, did slink: slinked, pp. slingkt, or slunk, pp. sldagk.

slinks, n. plu, the skins of prematurely-born lamba calves, &c.

alip, v. slip (Sw. slapp, lax, slack; Icel. slepp, us get loose from, to slip; Gen. schlägfen; Low Ber, slippen, to slip away; As. slapen, to slip, to make a give involuntarily on the surface with one cell and the slip of the surface with one cell and the slip of the surface with one cell and the slip of the surface with one cell and the slip of the surface with one cell and the slip of the sli

along boom below; a class of ships of war below the rate of frigates.

along boom below; a class of ships of war below the rate of frigates.

alon, n. 600 bits stabben, to lap: Lap. slabbel, to sprinkle: Fris. slobben, to splank—a word imitative of the result of the r

stores: slop-shop, a shop where ready-made clothes are sold: slop-saller, one who sells ready-made clothes: slep-work, the manufacture of cheap ready-made clothing.

glothing.

slope, n. slop (Dut. slap, slack: Icel. slapa; Norm. slope, to hang down), a surface inclining gradually downwards; a declivity: v. to form with a slope; to form or cut so as to have a downward direction; to be inclined; sloping, imp.; add. inclining from a horizontal or level plane; oblique: sloped, pp. slopingly, ad. di. sloppy—see alop 1. sloppy—see alop 1. slock—see slush.

slot, n. slot (icel. slid, a track, a path: Gael. sland, to trail along the ground; Pol. slod, a trace: Scot. sleath, a track by the scent), the print of a stag's foot on the ground; a depression or mortise in a plate of metal, or a slit through it; in a thear, a trap-door in

metal, or a slit through it; in a theatre, a trap

the stage.

alot, n. slöt (Dut. slot, a lock—see sloats), a piece of timber which connects or holds together larger pieces; a flat wooden bar; a mortise; v. to slit or groove; slot ting, imp.; alot ted, pp.; alotting-machine, a machine-tool for making mortises and the like.

sloth, n. sloth (AS. sleaw or slove, lasy, slow; Dut. sleews, blunt—see slow), disinclination to action or labour; habitual indolence or lariness; idlaness; a S. Amer, quadruped, so called from its slow and laborious motions; aloth ful, a. 450d, inactive; singgish; lagy; sloth fully, ad. 4.5 aloth fulness, n. -de, the state or quality of being slothful; the habit of idlences.

states of quanty of being section, in about the sales of the head or other part of the body; an ungainty clownish galt: v. to cause to hang down; a dat; to hang down; et to have a downcast clownish look or manner: slouching, imp: ad; hanging down; atking heavily and awkwardly; slouched, pp. slote. dt. add. made to hang down; depressed. slouch add. made to hang down; depressed. slouch a slouch, n. slote Oht. slocken; Gael. study, to svallow, to engulf: Gael, studytid, a deep miry place), a deep middy place in which one may be engulfed; a soft bog or marsh: sloughy, a slote, boggy; miry, slouch, n. slot (DM. S. slote, boggy; miry, slouch, n. slot (DM. S. slote, boggy; miry, slouch, n. slot (DM. S. slote, what is thrown away in dressing fish), the cast-off skin of a serpent or similar reptile; the dead structure of flesh that separates from a wound, or during mortification: v. to separate from

reptite; the dead structure of ness that separates from a wound, or during mortification: v. to separate from the living parts of flesh in a sore; to peel or fall off: sloughing, imp. aloughed, pp. sidy't; sloughy, a sidy't, resembling the dead matter which separates from flesh: to alough off, to separate from the living parts, as the dead part in mortification.

as the dead part in mortification.

sloven, n. sizie; a (Ger. schlaff, slack, flagging: Dut.
slost; Low Ger. sluf, indolent, negligent: Swiss,
schluffen, to lead an inactive thoughtless life, a man
negligent of cleanliness and neatness and order: slut,
applied to a woman: slovenly, a. fl., untidy; wanting: in neatness and order of dress: ad. in a careless
ling in the slower of the slower o

alow, a. slo (AS: slaue, lazy, slow: Dut. sleeur, blunt, ineffective: Bav. schlere, feeble, flat: Icel. slufr: Dan. slöv: Sw. slö, blunt, dull), not quick in Inotion; less speedy than usual, or than what might notion; less speedy than usual, of than what might be expected; not ready or prompt, as in speech; dila-ory; inactive; dull; behind in time, as a clock; dow'ly, ad. 4i: slowness, n. -nês, the state or quality of being slow; want of speed or quick motion; want tory;

plane y, no. 4s: now ness, n. ness, the state or quality of being slow; want of speed or quick motion; want of readlness or promptness.

slow-worm, n. ness incern** (probably not from slow. Crom its motion; but from Ger. schleichen, to creep. Thorn. sloge, from its sline), the blind-worm, a small reptile resembling the viper, but not venomous.

**slubber, v. slibber, [teel. slupra; Dan. slubre, to sup tap liquids: Low Ger. slubbern, to do a thing carclessly and superficially), to de lazly and carsely; to stain; to daub: slub bering, imp.; adj. moving with hurry; to daub: slub bering, imp.; adj. moving with hurry; acting imperfectly; slub bered, pp. berd.

sludge, n. slid (an imitative word—see slush), soft roud; mire; slush; sludge**, n. -4; n. instr. for boring in sludge or quicksand; sludgy**, a. -4, miry; slush; sludge**, n. -6; n. instr. for boring in sludge**, n. -6; n. in

slue, v.—see slew 2. slug, n. slüg (Low Ger. slukkern, to shake to and fro:

Dan. slugbret, having flagging ears: Icel. slackt, a dull inactive person: Lith. slumbis, a sluggard), one who indulges in sloth; a kind of snail without a shell, very destructive to plants; an oval piece of metal used for the charge of a gun; in the plu. slugs, sligs, half-roasted ore: slug gard, n. -get, deep reson habitually lary; add, lary; slug gish, a -gts, lite; lary; naturally given to indolence; having little or no power to move isleft; slug gish, and slugsish; natural of the slug slugsish; natural of the slugsish; and the slugsish; slugsish slugsish slugsish; slugsish;

alug gishness, n. -nea, the state of being sluggish; natural or habitual indolence; want of power to move; slowness.

sluice, n. slos (Sw. sluss; Dut. slugs; Ger. schleuse; Swiss, sluss; F. schuse, a flood-grate; Dan. slusse, a lock in a canal, a gate for the purpose of excluding or regulating the flow of water in a river, a canal, de., a second slusse, a lock in a canal, a gate for the purpose of excluding or regulating the flow of water in a river, a canal, de., a second slusse, a lock in a canal, a canal slusse, a lock in a canal, a canal slusse, a lock in a lock in a canal slusse, a lock in a lock in a canal slusse, a slow of content of the slusse, a slow of content of the slusse, a slow of content of bog; originating in slang), a dark retreat; the low neighbourhood or back streets of a city, containing a poor, degraded, and victous population.

slumber; N. slam, a marsh; v. to sink in a mire or bog; originating in slang), a dark retreat; the low neighbourhood or back streets of a city, containing a poor, degraded, and victous population.

slumber; v. slam, slow slown, to slumber; sumrig, indolent, lazy), to sleep lightly; to doze; to be in a state of supineness or inactivity; a light sleep; sleep not deep or sound: a lumbering jump.: n. state of repose: slumbered, pp. berd; slumberer, n. belver, one a call sumbers, n. belver, one a call sumbers, and the slumbers, n. belver, one a call sumper, to light, to stumble; slump, a marsh), in Scot., to fall suddenly down into any wet or dirty place; to throw things together into a single to or mass: slumping, inp.: slumped, pp. slikings; in the slump, in the gross amount.

slung, v. sling—see aling.
slunk, v. sling—see aling.
slunk, v. sling—see aling.
slunk, v. sling—see aling.
slunk, v. sling—see aling.
slunk or slink and slink split; to do carelessly or imperfectly; to sing in a gilding style; to run notes into each other: n.a mark or stain; alight reproach or disprace; in mark; a mark or stain; alight reproach or disprace; in mark; a mark or stain; alight repro run notes moe each other; n. a mark or stain; alight reproach or disgrace; in music, a mark thus, connecting notes of different pitch to be sung to the same word or syllable; slurring, imp.; slurred, pp. skrid; add, marked with a slur; performed in a smooth gliding style; done imperfectly; slurredly, ad. skrid; lt.

siman. In click, also sloab, n. slob kan imitative word Sw. sloske, to dash or dabble; sloak, dirty liquid Sw. sloske, to dash or dabble; sloak, dirty liquid Sw. sloske, to dash or dabble; sloak, dirty liquid Sw. sloske, sloske of pork and beef skimmed from the slip's coppers, generally the cook's prquisite; a mixture of whitelead and lime: y. to smear with slush or grease: slush'ing, imp. slushed, sp. sliske; slushy, a. slesk'i, consisting of soft mud or of melting snow. slutt, n. slit (Low Ger. slotte, anything that hangs loose and flagging: Dut. sloadle; Dan. slatte, a negligent slovenly woman: Ray. schiditz, dirt, a laxy person), an untidy dirty woman: a term of slight contempt applied to a woman: sluttery, n. dr-d, the practice of an uncleanly and untidy woman; dirtiness: sluttish, a. dr.k., careless of dress and neatness: dirty: sluttishly, ad. h: sluttishness, n. -n. en.

ness; dirty: sluttishly, ad. 4: sluttishnes, in-nes, in-nes, inthiness; dirtiness.
sly, a. sh (feel, slarge, crafty: Ger. schlau; Low
Ger. slon, cunning-see sleight), cunning; artful;
crafty; clever in doing things secretly and escaping
detection, usually implying meanness; slyly, ad., also
slily, ad. slid: aly ness, m, or sliress, m, -nés, the
state or quality of being sly; artfulness; on the sly, in a secret manner

in a secret manner.

smack, n. smak (Dut. smak, noise made in eating:
Ger. schurcuts, a hearty kiss: Ger. schmatzen; Dan.
smaske, to smack with the tongue and chops in eating:
Pol. smak, taste, relish: AS. smacccan; Sw. smake, to
taste, a noise made with the tongue and lips in eating:
or drinking with relish; the noise made with the lips in
kissing; a blow or slap given with the flat of the hand;
savour; a small quantity; taste: v. to make a noise

with the lips after sating or drinking, or in kinsing to be tinetured with any particular quality or invour; to slav with the hand, as the face; to crack, as a whip: macking, imp: a. a sharp quick noise; adj. making a sharp brisk sound; smacked, pp. smake, smack, n. smake (low Ger. smake); F. senaque, a light vesvel; AS. snake; Sw. snacke, a small vessel originally beaked), a snall vessel with one mast, used chedly in the consting trade, or in fishing, small, a. snatel (but. snat, small Gel. smad, a snatel sparticle), not great; thender; of little moment, weight, or importance; little; soft; not loud; trifing; mall is, a. 444, somewhat small; small mass, n. -ne, the state of the small or narrow part of anything; small side, a. 445, in little quantity in the sound or value; small side, a. 446, in little quantity in the sound or value; small side, a. 446, in little quantity in the sound of the small side in the small coal, coal separated from the larger parts; small-craft, vessels in general of a small size; small-craft covers. garments of men, as breeches or trousors: small-coal, coal separated from the larger parts: small-craft, vessels in general of a small size: small-debts' court, as court for the recovery of debts of small amount: small-hand, the kind of writing used in ordinary correspondence, as distinguished from text, or large-hand: small pics, a kind of type used in printing: small-pox, a loathsome eruptive skin disease, highly contagious: small-staff, spun yarn, and the smallest kinds of ropes: small-taff, prattle; goossip: small-wares, such textile articles as tapes, braids, bindings, fringes, &c.

See shalt, n. smollel (It. smalle, enamel, plaster of Parla, &c.: Ger schweiz, enamel,—from schweize, to be not), glass coloured by cot, which when finely ground, acquires a beautiful azure colour, used in water-colour painting as a pigment and in printing upon carthenware: smalte, n. smallel (It.), the minute regular squares of coloured glass used in the modern Roman mosale: smalt time, n. -tin, arsenide of coluit, one of the most important ores of coluit. smaragd, n. smallel (It., smaragdes; L. smaragdes, at maparent precious stone of a bright green colour, including the emerald; the beryl, the jasper, the malachite, &c.), the emerald; resembling the emerald; maragdine, n. -tit, a pseullar laminated variety of angite or hornblende, of a bright or emerald: green colour.

colour

angue of normbiends, of a bright of emeratd-green colour.

smart, a smart (Ger. schmerz; Dut. smart, pain, ache: Dan. snert, lash of a whip: Icel. smirta, to adorn: Fris. snert quick, smart), pungualt severa processed and showly smarth, pungualt looly; trin; a pricking pain, as from nettles; severe or pungent grief: v. to feel a lively pungent pain; to experience a pricking pain, as from nettles; severe or pungent grief: v. to feel a lively pungent pain; to experience a pricking pain, as from nettles; severe or pungent grief: v. to feel a lively pungent pain; to experience pain of mind, as to smart under an injury; to bear the evil consequences of anything; to be punished: smarting, inp.: smartied, pp.: smarting, al. 4: smartiness, n. -nds, the quality of being smart or pungent; poignancy; severity; smartinency money paid to relieve from some unpleasant engagement, particularly from military service; in mil., money allowed to soldiers and sallors for wounds and injuries received: smarten, v. smartine, to make smart; to trim and dross in a showy manner; smartening, imp. smartined; smartened, pp. smirtine. pp. smirtind.

pp. smirtival.

smash, v. smith (It. smassare, to crush flat: Gacl.

smuaits, to break in pleces: Dan. smaske, to smack
with the lips in eating), to dash to pleces; to break in

pleces by violence; to crush: n. a breaking in pleces;
utter destruction: smash ing, inp: smashed, pp.

smitht: smasher, n. etc. funitariy, a thing very

large of extraordinary; in stang, one who makes or passes false coin.

smatter, v. anditor (for schmatter): Swiss, schmatter, v. anditor (for schmatter): Swiss, schmatter 2771. Norm. savita, to smack with the toncue in enting: Fris. smaitisen, to taste, to try), to have a slight taste: to have a superficial and imperfect knowledge; to talk superficially: smattering, imp.: n. a slight or superficial knowledge, smattering, imp.: n. a slight or superficial knowledge. smatter, n. -dr, one having only a slight or superficial knowledge. Smar, v. smer [Dut. smerter, n. -dr, one david the control of the superficial knowledge. Smar, to daub: AS. smeru: Irel. smjir, grease, butter, to overspread with greasy, fatty, or adhesive matter; to daub; to soil: smearing, imp.: smeared, pp. smdrd; smearing, imp.: smeared, pp. smdrd; smearing, imp.: smeared, n. smdth, a sea-fow, also called the smen. smatter, v. smatter (Ger. schmatzen : Swiss, schmat-

smeetite, n. smel/nt (Gr. smeltris, mari, fuller's earth, a kind of fuller's earth, having a greasy feel, a strong-smelling anoke: Duc smellen, to burn allow with a strong-smelling anoke: Duc smellen, to burn a dust; the sense of the word seems originally to have been dust, moke, then smell), the faculty of perceiving by the organs of the nose certain qualities of bodies; one of the five senses; security of the properties by the organs of the nose; to have a particular odour or sent; to exercise sagacity: smelling, inp: n. the sense by which odours are perceived; smelled, pp. smeld, also smelt, pp. smeld: smeller, i.-r. one who smells: to smell a rat, familiarly, to find out by superior sagacity: smelling-bottle, a bottle containing something to stimulate or refresh through the sense of smell: smelling-saits, a carbonate of smellonia.

onna.
smelt, pp. of smell, which see.
smelt, n. smelt (AS. and Dut. smelt, a smelt: AS.
nel., small), a small fish of the salmon family; s

smel, small, a suman near sparing, smelt, v. smelt (Ger. schneizen; Dut. smelts, be melt, to dissolve), to melt or fuse an ore for separating the metal; to fuse a metal: smelting, imp.; a. det or operation of fusing ores or metals: smelt, pp.; smelt'er, n. -er, one who smelts: smelt'ery, a. -f, smelting-works.

. smit also smee, n. sme, a migratory size.

smew, n. smit, also smee, n. smê, a migratory si fowl akin to the guils, called also the diver or said

fowl akin to the gulls, called also the dieer or selfmun.

smicker, v. smik-èr (Sw. smeka, to caress; smeinto flatter: Icel. smepktipr, smooth, sweet, to led
amorously upon: a smafected smile or amorous selsmiddy, n. smit-dt, a familiar corruption of sessing
amorously upon: a na affected smile or amorous selsmiddy, n. smit-dt, a familiar corruption of sessing
the corresponding of the smith of the smith of the smith
weed or rope-weed), a white crystalline substant
found in the root of sarsaparilasmile, v. smit (Norm. smida: Dan. smide, to smitsmith, v. smit (Norm. smida: Dan. smide, to smitsmith, to laugh) to express pleasure, moderate joy, ber
face; opposite of frown; to look gay and joyou; to
face; opposite of frown; to look gay and joyou; of
favour; to express slight contempt by a movement
and flag, inp.: says the face; to sucer: n. a natural expssion of the features of the face; expressive of pleasart,
moderate joy, &c.; favour; propitiousness; a look
resmbling a smile, but expressing scorn or contempt
smiling, inp.: ad, looking joyous or gay: smitsmiling, inp.: ad, looking joyous or gay: smitsmiling, inp.: ad, looking joyous or gay: smitsmiling, v. smith (old Ger. smirrers.) Man, smoth.

18 militaly, v. smith (old Ger. smirrers.) Man, smoth.

smirk, v. smérk (old Ger. smérren; Manr. smérk to smile: Dut. smeuren, to smoke: A8. smercien, is smirk), to smile affectedly or pertiy; to look affected soft or kind: n. an affected suppressed smile: smér, ing, inp.: adj. smiling affectedly or pertiy: smérk, pp. smérk.

pp. smirkt.
smit, v. for smitten—see smite.
smite, v. smit (Low Ger. smiten; Ger. achmeisen;
Bav. schmitzen, to strike: Sw. smiska, to lash: &s
smitan, to smite), to strike, as with the hand or a
weapon; to kill or destroy; to punish; to smit: se
chasten; to clash together: smitting, imp.: smit; se
pp. smit: smiter, n. smitten, pp. smit; also smit,
pp. smit: smiter, n. smit*er, one who smites: to estie
with the tongue, in Scrip., to reproach; to uphrak;
to recalls to revile

smith, n. smith (from Eng. smite: Icel. amith, n. smith (from Eng. smite: Icel smith, n. artifleer; smid, art, workmanship; smides, to construct), a worker of metal with the hammer; ss with smites metal into shape; a worker in metals: smith-ery, n. 4r-4, the workshop of a smith; the work does by a smith: smith'y, n. -t, the workshop of a smith smith'ng, n. the act or art of working from into minended shape.

mithsonite, n. smith:on-ti (after the chemis Smithson), a silicate of zinc, occurring in situated crystals, granular, or in compact masses, and of without colours.

ous colours.

smitt, n. smit (Scot. smit, a stain: AS. smitts, smitt, very fine clayey ore, made into balls for maring sheep.

sneer, v. smit'n—see smite. smock, n. smôk (Icel. smokkr, a shirt without smit in Heligoland, smock, a woman's shirt: AS, smc. a garment), a woman's under garment; a shirt:

n. frök, a loose coarse, linen garment, worn he dress by English farm-labourers and others, e, n. smok (AS. smee; Ger. schunuch; Dut. smoke: Gr. smucho, I burn in a smouldering meng, fune), the cloudy fumes or vapour from any burning substance; anything volu-ated, in the control of the control of the control of the smeet, the control of the control of the control of the smeet, the control of the control of the control of the smeet, the control of the control of the control of the smeet is medianed. apt to melt away: v. to apply smoke to; to hanging in smoke; to inhale and emit the apt to melt away: v. to apply smoke to; to hanging in smoke; to inhale and emit the f tobacco; to throw off in the form of smoke; sile; in Script, to be kindled; to burn: smo-up, add, emitting smoke; n. the act of throw-smoke; the act or habit of using tobacco by; it in a pipe, or in the form of a cigar, and its fumes; smoked, pp. smoh!: smoker, n. who smokes tobacco: smoke!ess, a. -les, not g off any smoke: smoky, a. d., throwing one; filled with smoke: smokily, ad. -d-H.: sag, n. -ngs, the state of being smoke; smoke-sooty substance obtained from the combuscertain resinous bodies, especially of pitch, the manufacture of printers ink, of blacking s. d.c.: smoke-board, a sliding or suspended efore the upper part of a fireplace to cause an of draught, and prevent smoke coming into m: smoke-consuming, a supplied to certain swhich consume their own smoke: smoke-ontrivance to turn a spit before a fire by means strent of ascending at in the chimney: smoke-smothy sacchimney: smoke-ontrivance to turn a spit before a fire by means strent of ascending at in the chimney: smoke-smothy smoke smoke manufacture of the smoke smoke smoke smoke ontrivance to turn a spit before a fire by means strent of ascending at in the chimney: smoke-smoke in the chimney: smoke-ontrivance to turn a spit before a fire by means strent of ascending at in the chimney: smokeontrivance to turn a spit before a fire by means arrent of ascending air in the chimney; smoke-a mineral having a brownish smoke-coloured i comprising the wine-yellow and clove-brown, which are the true cairngoms; smoke-sall, all to protect the funnel of a ship's galley from d; smoking-room, a place set apart in a hotel in for smoking fobacco in; to end in smoke, to an utter failure; to fail in success after much d parade.

—see smoke.

ate, ad. smörd-zd'tö (It.), in music, a term de-hat the bow of a violin must be drawn its full but lightened gradually till the sound is nearly

, smol. pt. of smite, which see.

ser, v. smilk-er (Low. Ger, smaddern, to meda dirty things: Dut. smoddern, to dabble, to
smoores, to smoke, to suffocate: Gael. smod,
th: AB. smortan, to smother), to extinguish life
ag smoke or dust to enter the lungs, or by
get the lungs of sir; to extinguish fire by exair; to suffocate; to choke; to be suffocated;
suppressed or concealed: n. that which suffomoke; thick dust: smoth'ering, imp.: add;
vent; suffocating: smoth'ered, pp. -érd;
ringly, ad. -ér-ing-ii: smoth'ery, a. -4, tending
her.

der, v. smol'der (Dan. smul, dust: Low Ger. care, v. smottder (Dan. smut, dust: Low Ger. Dut. smeulen, to burn slowly with a thick to burn or smoke slowly without flame; to a away without showing the fire: smoul'der-k-det-ing; adj. burning in a smothered mansout flame: smoul'dered, pp. defort; smoul'dry, same as smouldering; burning and smoking

pa, v. směj (from smut, which see), to stain rt: to stain or blot; to blacken with smoke:

n. a suffocating smoke: smudging, imp.: smudged, pp. smijd: smudge-coal, an English miner's term for coal that has been partially converted into a sort of natural coke or impure anthracite—known also as

natural coke or impure anthracite—known also as bind-coal. mmuggle, v. smidgi-gl (Ger. schmuggelr; Dan. smugle; Dut. smokkelen, to smuggle; AS. smugan, to creep: Icel. smeygla, to alip into), to bring goods into, or carry goods out of, a country secretly in order to escape payment of the legal duties; to convey chandestinely: smuggling, imp. gling: n. the offence of passing goods into or out of a country without paying the legal goods into or out of a country without paying the pegular manggler, n. glir, one who smuggles; a ship employed in smuggling. Smuggling of the smith of the smuggling of the smith of ion: to be attacked with the disease of smut, as graint mut'ting, imp. smut'ted, pp. smut'ty, a. 4f. soiled with soot or the like; full of smut; dirty: smut'ting, a. 4f. soiled with soot or the like; full of smut; dirty: smut'ting, a. 4f. soiled with soot or the like; full of smut; dirty: smut'ting, dirty: mark; v. to blacken; to mark with soot or coal: smutch'ing, imp.: smutched, pp. smitch!, smack, n. smik (low Ger. smapps; Ger. schnapps, interjections expressing "quickness"; Sw. smabh, familiarly, to go shares.

smaffle, n. smiff (Low Ger. snave); Ger. schnabel; Dut. snabbe, a snout or beak; Ger. schnaben, snuffl, a bridle crossing the nose, and having a slender mouth-bit without branches; v. to manage with a snaffle; to bridle: smaffling, imp. filing: marfied, pp. fild.

smaffle, n. sndg (Gael. snag, a little audible knock:

snaffle; to bridle: maf fling, imp. fling: snaffle; no. pr. fld.

snag, n. sndg (Gael. snag, a little audible knock;
Manx, snog, a nod; prov. Ger. schnacke, to jerk the
head about: Scot. sneg, to cut with the sudden blow of
a sharp instr.), a short rough branch; a knot; a sharp
protuberance; a tooth projecting beyond the rest; a
sunken tree, of which one end appears at or near the
surface in a river, while the other is family flow
and or piera to the roughly trunk of a tree loading
and or piera in a river; mang ging, imp.; snagged,
pp. sndgri adj. full of snags; full of sharp protuberances: snaggy, a. sndg-fg, abounding with snags;
full of short rough branches or sharp points; knotty.
snail, n. sndl (AS, snagel; Ger. schnecke; Icel. snigit,
a snail: Swiisa, schnaken; AS, snican, to creep), a
small, slimy, slow-creeping creature, some species of
which have shells; a drone; a slow-moving person:
snail-like, a resembling a snail; slow-moving person:
snail-like, a resembling a snail; slow-moving; snailclover, a plant, so called from its pods resembling the
shells of snails; also called snail-trefoil; snail-shell,
the shell that covers a snail.

shells of smalls; also called small-refolt; mall-shell, the shell that covers a small. Interest state, n. small, fall, smalls, n. small, fall, smalls, n. small, fall, smalls, n. small, fall, smalls, n. smalls, fall, smalls, n. smalls, fall, fall, smalls, fall, fall, smalls, fall, fall, smalls, fall, f the qualities of a snake: snake's-head, a railway bar curled up on the permanent way to such an extent as to endanger the traffic; snake-root, the familiar name of several plants: snake-stones, a familiar name for the fossils called ammonites; a mottled or spotted whetatone found in Scotland, and also called Ayrstone, as found chiefly on the banks of the river Ayr; snake-wead, the plant bistort, found growing in British pastures: snake-wood, a wood of a red hazed colour, with numerous black spots and marks, very beautiful, and scarce; a wood, a supposed remedy for the state of the state of the snake of the sn

snap, v. snap (Ger. schnappen, to snap: Sw. snabb, quick), to catch at or seize suddenly, as with the teeth; quick), to catch at or seize suddenly, as with the teeth; to break short or at once; to try to seize; to break without bending: n. a sudden eager bite; a breaking short without bending; a sharp noise, as from the sudden breaking of a body; a catch or small lock; a small, circular, thin, and crisp cake of gingebread: smapping, imp.: smapped, pp. snapt: smapper, n. per, one who or that which snaps: snap pish, a. pish, eager to bite; poerish; apt to speak tartly or in anger: grap'pishly, ad. -16: smap'pishness, n. -nöc, the quality of being snappish; tartness: smap-dragon, a plant having several species; a Christmas game, the chief festure of which is snatching raisins from burning brandy: smap-lock, a lock shutting with a catch or snap: to smap off, to break suddenly; to bite off sudenly: to smap one up, to treat with sharp words denly: to smap one up, to treat with sharp words iddenly.
saare, n. snar (Icel. snara; Dut. snare, a cord:

sales, n. snår (Icel. snara; Dut. snare, a cort: Fris. snar, a noose: Ger. schnur; Sw. snåre, a string or lace), a line or string with a running noose to catch snail animais, as hares or rabbite; a net; a trap; that which may entangle or bring into trouble; w. to entangle to bring into unexpected evil; snaring, inp.: snared, pp. snard; snairer, n. etc., once who snares; smary, a -ri, entangling; in--rer, on sidious.

sidious.
snarl, v. snårl (Low Ger. snarren, to whire like a
spinning-wheel, to grumble: Ger. schnarren, to make
a harsh noise like a rattle or a string jarring: Icel.
sarra, to whirl, to twist), to growl, as an angry or surl
dog; to utter grumbling sounds; to speak roughly or
sharply: n. the suppressed noise made by an angry
orditing dol, bow subdued growl: snartlen, independent of the string sharplen; pevelet snartlen,
pp. snårid: snarler, n. snårier, a surly grumbling
fellow.

or surly dog: a low subdued grow: maring, imp.

shaft-line, ad, growing; snappish; pewish: maried,
pp. shaft-li: marier, n. shaft-lir, a surly grumbling
ellow.

shaft-live, shaft-liron manck, which see), to catch
at quickly and eagerly; to selze abruptly without pernut slendy; n. a hasty establing be below to catch
at quickly and eagerly; to selze abruptly without pernut slendy; n. a hasty establing be below to shaft-liron
at the shaft of vigorous action; a short fit or turn: matching,
imp.: anatched, pp. shaft-liron matcher, n. shaft-liron, one
who snatched; pp. shaft-liron, anatcher, n. shaft-liron, one
who snatched; pp. shaft-liron, and opening in one
side for receiving the bight of a rope.

snack, v. shaft (AS, shaftan; Swiss, schnuken; Geel.

snail, to creep, to crawl; icel shaft, to snift about:
Dan. shaft, shaftan; shaft of a shamed to be seen;
to act with menness or servility; to truckle: n. a
mean truckling fellow; a mean servile time-server:
snacking, imp.: adj. mean; crouching; servile:
snack, p. shaft; snackling, ad. -li.
snace, v. shaft (Low Ger. snarren, to mutter, to
grumble: F. ricaner, to sneer), to show contempt by
a particular expression of the countenance, as by
a spridicular expression of the countenance, as bring
that the shaft of the contempt by the shaft of the shaft of

snigger, v. snigiger, another form of snicker, which

sniggle, v. snigigl (Ger. schnicken, to snap), to catch;
o snire; to fish for eels by thrusting the balt into saugus, v. sud-ge (tier. seanchers, to snap), to catch; to snaro; to shi for eels by thrusting the bati into their holes; smig gling, imn. gling; smig gled, pp. gld. smip, v. snip (Dit. snip or clip; Ger. schnipen, to snap the fingers—an imitative word, representing the sharp click of a pair of blades), to cut off at once, as with scissors; to clip; to cut into small pleces: n. a single cut; a bit cut off; a small shred; smip jung, imp.; smipped, pp. snip; smipper, n. per,

one who snips: snip-snap, a familiar term for a coversation carried on in tart quick reptles, snipe, n. snip (Dut. sneppe; Ger. schnepfe, a snipe, Low Ger. snippe, a beak: Dut. snabben, to beck or snap), a bird frequenting marshy places, and having slong slender bill: a foot schnarkeln, to snore; lod. snivel, v. snivė! (Bav. schnarkeln, to snore; lod. snivel, v. snivė! (Bav. schnarkeln, to snore; lod. snivel, v. snivel; (Bav. schnarkeln, to snore; lod. snorkinn, shrunk, contracted: Dan. snerpe, to cotract or shrink), to draw up the mucus audity through the nose; to run at the nose with mucus: a nucus running from the nose; snivelling, imp. day, add. running at the nose; crying; lamenting: a schning, as of children, with snuffling or whining: snivelled, pp. -di. sniv eller, n. -der, not who has a weshness in weeping from trivial causes; saivelly, a. d. dirty at the nose; pittin!; whining.

ness in weeping from trivial causes: anivelly, a. it, dirty at the nose; pitiful; whiting, snob, n. snob (prov. Eng. snob, a Journeyman shemaker: Scot. snob, a cobiber: Ger. Enappe, a servant, a vulgar person who apes gentility; one who has always pretending to be something better; one who works for lower wages than other workmen, especially one who works in a shop out on strike: snob plan, a. bida, per to or befitting a snob: snob plan, a bida, per to or befitting a snob: snob plan, a bida, per to or befitting a snob: snob plan, a bida, per to or befitting a snob: snob plan, a bida, per to or befitting a snob: snob plan, a bida, per to or befitting a snob: snob plan, a bida, per to or befitting a snob: snob plan, a bida, per to or befitting a snob; mod plan, a bida, per to or befitting a snob; mod plan, a bida, per to or befitting a snob; which binds up the hair.

snooze, v. snob (Lith. snusn, to doze: Sect. snog.

which binds up the hair.

moors, v. snox (lith. snusse, to doze: Sect. sogs,
sleep: Bav. phacusen, to breathe deep through the
nose: Icel. snudda, to sniff or seent out, to slumber;
to map; to doze: n. a comfortable sleep: mooring,
inn: moored, pp. snicd.

more, v. snor (Swiss, schnodern, to snore; Low Get.
snurre, the nose; snurren, to whirt like a spinning
wheel, to snore in sleep: Get. schnurchen; lap, more,

to snore: Sw. snor, mucus of the nose), to break through the nose and open mouth in sleep with a rough hearse noise: n. a hearse rough breathing through the nose and mouth in sleep: sno ring, imp.

through the nose and mouth in sleep: moring imparance, pp. snord: morer, n. rér, one who somes, smort, v. snort (from smore, which see), to force the reath through the nose with violence and noise, as horse in prancing and playfutness: n. a forcible known in the prancing and playfutness: n. a forcible known in the prancing and playfutness: n. a forcible known in the prancing and playfutness: n. as however with noise: a horse with noise: a morted, pp.: smorter, n. dr, ose who with noise: a morted, pp.: smorter, n. dr, ose who

morting, imp.: a. act of foreing air through the now with noise; morted, pp.: morter, n. er, one we snorts.

mot, n. snôt (Gael. snot, to snuff the wind; Low lett snotts; Dan. snot; Icel. snyta, inucus of the souther means discharged from the nose: v. to blow the nose: smot ting, imp.: snotted, pp.: morty, z. d. foul with mueua from the nose: snot ter, v. de, is anivel: mortines, n. dt-nes, the state of being snot, snott, n. snôte (Sw. snor, mueus of the nose; low snutr; Bav. schnud; Low Ger. snute; Dut, snut, the snout), the projecting nose of a beast; the humanese, in contempt; the nozzle of a pipe; v. to furnish with a nozzle; snouting, Imp.: snout's a pp. slohaving a snout: snout'y, a. d., resembling a snot snow, n. snôt (Ger. schnee; Icel. snot; Goth. snow; d. snow; n. s

from accumulations of snow: snow-shoe, a boat-like framework fastened on the foot to prevent sinking among deep snow while travelling over it: snow-slip, a mass of snow which slips down the side of a hill or mountain: snow-storm, a heavy, drifting fall of snow: snow-white, a very white: snow-wreath, an accumulation of snow of some length.

snub, v. snubba; Fris. snubba; to give a sharp reproof, to check; to reprimand; to rebuke, particularly in a sarcastic mamner: snubbing, imp.: n. a sarcastic reprimand or rebuke; snubbad; pp. snubd: snub nose, a short or flat nose.

snuff, v. snif [Dut. snuffen or snuffen, to breathe through the mose, to trace by scent: Ger. snuffe, the nose; to snuff, to puff and blow: Low Ger. snuffe, the nose; to inhale; to perceive by the nose; to take off the burnt top of a candle; to inhale breath andibly; to draw up into the nostrilis the powder of tobacc-leaf; to snift, in contempts n. that which is inhaled or draw up through the nostrilis the powder of tobacc-leaf; to snift, in contempts n. that which is inhaled or draw up through the nostrilis; the charred end of a wick; to-shred the nostrilis; the charred end of a wick; to-shred the nostrilis; the charred end of a wick; to-shred the nostrilis the powder of tobacc-leaf; to snift, in contempts n. into the nostrils the powder of tobacco-leaf; to snift, in contempt: n. that which is inhaled or drawn up through the nostrils; the charred end of a wick; to-hacco-leaf reduced to powder for drawing up into the nostrils; snuff sng, imp.; snuffed, pp. snift; snuffer, one who snuffe snuffe, a. ft. sold with snuff, or smelling of it; snuffers, n. plu. fer, one who snuffe charred top of a candle: snuffbex, a small box or case for holding snuff intended instruction of the snuffers, not likely to be imposed upon: knowing; asult snuffe, to speak through the nose, to snuffle, to speak through the nose, to snuffle, to speak through the nose, to breathe hard through the nose, specially when obstructed by mucus: snuffled, pp. file; snuffler, n. fler, one who snuffles; snuffles, n. plu. fle, snuffler, n. fler, one who snuffles; snuffles, n. plu. fle, snuffler, n. fler, one who snuffles; snuffles, n. plu. fle, snuffler, to speak through the sold in the snuffles, n. plu. fle, snuffler, one who snuffles; snuffled, pp. flu; snuffler, n. fler, one who snuffles; snuffled, pp. flu; snuffler, n. fler, one who snuffles; snuffled, pp. flu; snuffler, n. fler, one who snuffles; snuffled, pp. flu; snuffler, n. fler, one who snuffles; snuffled, pp. flu; snuffler, n. fler, one who snuffles; snuffled, pp. flu; snuffler, n. fler, one who snuffles; snuffled, pp. flu; snuffler, n. fler, one who snuffles; snuffled, pp. flu; snuffler, n. fler, one who snuffles; snuffled, n. flux snuffles, n. flux snuffles; snuffles; snuffles; snuffles; snuffles, n. flux snuffles; snuffles;

n. -nds, the state of being sing; snuggery, n. -gir4, a neat comfortable place: to be snug, to be close; to be slyly and comfortably concealed.

anyling, n. snting, among ship-carpenters, a term for a circular plank worked edgewise into the bow of

a ship.

so al. cond. so (Icel. and Goth. sva; AS. swa; Ger. so; F. and It. si; L. sic, so: Gael. so, this or these), in like manner, when preceded or followed by as; in such manner, when followed by that; in this way, when followed by as; for this reason; thus; thus it is; provided that; in a high degree, as, he was so good: so forth, more of a like kind: so, so, a familiar exclamatory phrase; well, well, implying discovery or observation; moderately or tolerably well: so that, the end that: so then, therefore; the consequence is: so called, thus named. Note:—so sometimes repeats the sense of a word or sentence going before, as, "to make men happy, and to keep them so —that is, happy,"
soak, v. sok (AS. socian; W. snogio, to soak: Manx, soo, to suck up: Guel. sig, to suck: Ger. sogen, to drip, to cause to suck in wet or moisture; to steep; t wettoroughly; to lie steeped in a liquor; to enter gradually into pores or interstices; soaking, imp.: adj, that weets thoroughly; drinking intemperately: a thorwest storoughly; drinking intemperately: a thorwest storoughly; drinking intemperately: a thor

ally into pores or interstices; soaking, inp.; adj, that wets thoroughly; drinking intemperately: n. a thorough wetther; soaked, pp. sold: soak er, n. et, a hard drinker: soaks, a. f., moist on the surface; full of moisture. soak, y. a. f., moist on the surface; full of moisture. soap, n. sop (but. seep; Ger. seife; L. sapo; Gr. sapon; R. t. sapon; w. sebon; F. saron, soup: W. sauy, seum, froth: Bret. soav, tallow), an important article of household use, manufactured from oils or fats, and an alkall, as soda or potash: v. to rub with soap: soaping, inp.; soaped, pp. sopi; soapy, a. sopi, smeared with soap; resembling soap; soapinges, n. f.-så, the quality of being soapy; soap-boller, one whose trade is to make soap; soap-bolling, the trade of making soap; soap-bolled, a spherical film or air-bubble which floats in the air for a brief space, produced by blowing soapy water through a tube, as a tobacco-pipe; soapstome, n. a soft variety of magnesian rock having a soapy feel—also called steattie: soapsmas, in demestic economy, water well impression, cock having a soapy feel—also called steattie: soapsmas, in demestic economy, water well impression for the soapsmas, in demestic economy, water well impression for the soapsmas, in demestic economy, water well impression for the soapsmas, in demestic economy, water well impression for the soapsmas, in demestic economy, water well impression for the soapsmas, in demestic economy, water well impression for the soapsmas, in demestic economy, water well impression for the soapsmas, in demestic economy, water well impression for the soapsmas, in demestic economy, water well impression for the soapsmas, in demestic economy, water well impression for the soapsmas, in demestic economy, water well impression for the soapsmas, in demestic economy, water well impression for the soapsmas, in demestic economy, water well impression for the soapsmas, in demestic economy, water well impression for the soapsmas, in demestic economy, water well impression for the soapsmas, and the soa

mated with soap: soft-soap, a semi-fluid soap of a dirty brownish-yellow colour, made with potash instead of soar, v. sor (It. sorare, to hover in the air like a soar, v. sor (It. sorare, to hover in the air like a soar, v. sor colour compose to the air, to mount or soar up—from L. cawa, air), to mount up on the wing to fly aloft; to rise high in thought or imagination; to be sublime, as the poet or orator: n. a lofty flight: soar ing, inp: adj. rising aloft: n. act of towering in thought or mind: soared, pp. sord: soar ingly, ad. st. soave, a. ad. sod-sta, also soavements, sod-de-ment to (It.). In music, sweet; with sweetness.

sob, v. sob (an initiative word: AS. seebgend, sobbing: Ger. seu/zen, to sigh, to sigh with a sudden and convulsive heaving of the breast; n. a short convulsive sigh: sob bing, inp: n. the act of sighing with convulsive heaving of the breast; lamentation: sobbed, pp. sobd.

sobbed, pp. sobd.
sober, a. solver (F. sobre; It. sobrie; L. sobrius, not
drunk), temperate; not under the influence of strong
drunk; possessing habits of temperane; right in
mind; not visionary or heated with passion; grave;
serious; v. to free from intoxication; to become sober;
to bring to a right frame of mind; so bernes, n.
obered, pp. -berd; so berly, ad. -berdi; so berness, n.
-nee, freedom from intoxication; treedom from heat -nes, reedom trom intoxication; recoom from heat and passion; temperance: sobriety, n. sob-rié-si, the state or quality of being habitually free from the in-fluence of strong drink; habitual freedom from heat and passion; gravity; calmness: sober-minded, a. habitually calm and temperate: sober-mindedeness, n. the state of being free from inordinate passion; calm-

ness.
soboles, n. söb'ö-lêz (L. soboles, a sprout, a shoot), in
bot., a creeping underground stem: sob'oliferous, a
lif'er-us (L. fero, I bear), producing young plants from

the roots, sobriquet, n. so'bri-kêt or sô'- [F. sobriquet, a nick-name: Norm. brucket, the bole of the throat; properly a chuck under the chin, then a quip or cut given, hence a nickname, a buriesque name; a nickname, soccase, n. sôk-kôj (F. soc, the coulter or share of a plough, a plough; isael soc, smout or beak, a plough-share: W. such, a smout), a tenure of land by inferior services in husbandry—that is, by the plough, to be rendered to the lord of the fee; tenure by any certain or determinate service.

rendered to the lord of the fee; tenure by any certain or determinants service.

social, a. so'shall (L. socialis, social—from socius, a companion: It. sociale: F. social), pert. to men as living in society; ready to engage in friendly and familiar intercourse; companionable; disposed to mix in society; festive: so Cally, al. 4: so claineas, n. -nia, also so claily, n. -ni-.di-4:4, quality of being social; fellowship: so Calle, a. -do', disposed to mix in society in friendly intercourse in influence a milliar society in friendly intercourse in influence. society in friendly intercourse; inclined to familiar and easy conversation in company; friendly; companionable: so ciably, ad. -0%: so ciableness, n. -04:-8e, also so ciablity, n. -04:4t, disposition to associate in familiar intercourse; so cialise, v. -42:4e, to reduce to a social condition: so ciali'sing, imp.; so cialised, pp. -tad.: so cialism, n. -8:40:4:m, that system which has for its object the reconstruction of society on the pp. 42d. so cialism, n. shalism, that system which has for its object the reconstruction of society on the basis of a community of property, and association instead of competition in every branch of human industry; communism: so cialist, n. 4st. one who advocates the system of socialism: sociality, n. so-si-si-sit, relating to or like socialism: society, n. so-si-si-sit, relating to or like socialism: society, n. so-si-si-si-sit, relating to or like socialism: society, n. so-si-si-si-sit, relating to or like socialism: sociality, n. so-si-si-si-sit, relating to or like socialism: socialism: social social particular purpose; fellowship; the civilised body of mankind; the public; those persons in any community who usually associate together; a religious body; social plants, in bot, such plants as grow naturally in groups or masses; social science—see sociology.

Socinian, n. so-si-si-da (from Socinus, the founder of the sect in the 16th century, one of the followers of Socinus, who taught that Jesus Christ was a mere man, and who denied the Trinity, the personality of the devil, the original depravity of man, the atonoment, and the eternity of future punishments; adj. pert. to Socinus or his doctrines; Socini simments; adj. pert. to Socinus or his doctrines; Socini simments; and n. associate, and Gr. logos, discourse), the science which treats of man in his social capacity, including politics, political economy, and such subjects; social science; so ciological, a. o-loji-kal, connected with or related to sociology.

sock, n. sok (But. socke, a sock; Icel. socky; F. socque; It. socco; S. soco, a wooden shoe; L. soccus, gome, jog, shun, thing, there, zeal.

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a kind of shoe worn by the anc. Greeks), a covering for the feet; a kind of half stocking; the shoe of the anc. comic actors: sockless, a .ds, without a sock. socket, n. sokket didm. of sock: 1t. zocco; F. souche, a stock or stump of a tree: F. souchet, a little stock or stump; socket, the base of a pedestal), the hollow base upon which a candle is fixed, like a tree upon its stump; any small hollow to receive and hold something; the receptace first member used instead of a sedestal to support a column, a statue, &c.; a plinth or plain face at the foot of a wall: socket-chisel, a strong chief used by carpenters in mortising. soclessee under socket.

Socratic, a so-kraftik, also Socratical, a .4-kdl, pert. to the philosophy of Socrates, or to his method of teaching: Socratically, ad. dt. Socratis, n. sokraftist, a disciple of Socrates, a celebrated anc. Greek philosopher: Socratiman, n. fizm, the philosophy of Socrates.

sod, n. söd (Low Ger. and Dut. sode; Fris. satha, a turf: Gael. sod, turf, a clumsy person), turf; sward; a piece of turf: sod'ded, a. covered with sod: sod'dy, a di, turfy.

-id. turfy. sod, did seethe, pt. of seethe, which see. soda, n. sol-da (Ger., It., Sp. soda: F. soudc), a substance obtained from the ashes of certain sea-plants, or from sea-salt; the familiar name for carbonate of soda: so daltte, n. -ld: (Eng. soda, and Gr. lithos, a stone), a mineral found of a white, grey, yellowish, greenish, or blue colour, and of a vitreous lustre: soda-water, and lighter than water: soda-water soda-water soda-water, and lighter than water: soda-water soda-water

consequence of south a sacronic acid; carbonace of south, a sacromounded of carbonic acid and soda.

sodden, v. sodin, pp. of seethe, which see, belled; seethed; applied to bread not well baked; doughy.

Sodomite, n. sodi-n.ml, an inhabitant of Sodom; one Sedemite, n. solid-mit, an inhabitant of Sedem; one guity of an unnatural crime, attributed to the inhabitants of Sedem: sod omy, n. -mi, the sin of Sedem: sed omit ical, a. mit. 'still pert. to sedemy; sed omist, n. -mist, one guilty of sedemy.

seever, ad so-de-de'r, on and ever), only used in composition to extend or render emphatic the sense of who, what, where, when, &c.

sofa, n. solid (F., It., Sp. sola; Ar. solah, a sofamon safa, to dispose in order), a long seat with stuffed bottom, back, and ends; sofa-bed, a sofas contrived as to include a bed.

sofit, n. solid (F. solite; It. solitta, a soffit-from L. sulfizum, to fasten beneath or below), in arch, the under side of an arch or cornice, presenting a flat surface.

face.

sofi, n. soift (Pers. sofi), a priest or monk of Persia;
a religious person: sofism, n. -fizm, the mystical
doctrines of the sofis, -fiz.
soft, a. soift (Dut. and Ger. sacht. Low Ger. sagir;
as soft, a. soift (Dut. and Ger. sacht. Low Ger. sagir;
as soft, a. soift (Dut. and Ger. sacht. Low Ger. sagir;
not rough; not violent; smooth to the touch: flowing;
easily yielding to persuasion or any influence; impressible; gentle; mild; delicate; weak; simple; not unfeeling; not strong or easily yielding to persuasion or any influences. Impres-sible; gentle; mild; delicate; weak; aimple; not un-feeling; not strong or glaring; pleasing rule; not un-feeling; not strong or glaring; pleasing rule; not softly, ad. d., without hardness; not forcibly; not loudly; gently; mildly; soft ness, n. note, the quality of being soft; smoothers; softness; delicacy; mild-ness; effeminacy; soft, for be soft, int. hold; not so fast; softlish, a. 1ds, somewhat soft; soften, v. soffn, to make soft; to grow soft; to mollify; to make less harsh or severe; to make less glaring; to grow less obdurate or cruel; soft ening, imp. nitng; adj. mak-ing less hard or flerce; n. act of making less hard or cruel; in paint., the blending of colours into each other; soft-ened, pp. -nd; adj. made less hard or harsh; soft ener, n. -ner, one who or that which softens; soft-headed, a. of weak intellect; soft-hearted, a. susceptible of plty; meek; gentle; soft-sawder, safielder (corruption of Eng. solder), flattery; semething that easily pleases and tickles; soft-spoken, a. Lavings a mild or gentle voice; affable.

2. Lavings a mild or gentle voice; affable.
2. Lavings a mild or gentle voice; affable.
3. Laving

upon another substance; a stain; dung; tarniah: w. to defile; to pollute; to dirty; to besmear; to bedaub: soil ing, imp.: soiled, pp. soyid: adj. stained; tarnished: soil-pipe, the pipe that conveys from a dwelling-house foul or waste water: to take soil, to run into the water, as a deer when pursued. F. soouler, to glut: F. sooul: L. soil, to satisfy: F. soouler, to glut: F. sooul: L. soil, r. full, sated), in agri. to feed cattle with green food in the stail: soiling, imp.: a the practice of feeding cattle in stails with fresh-cut grass or clover: soiled, pp. soyid.
soiree, n. sackor's (F. soirée, evening—from F. soir, night: L. serus, late), a polite evening-party for coversation; a public meeting in the evening at which refreshments are distributed.
sojourn, v. soijern (F. sojourner; It. soggiornare;

versation; a public meeting in the evening at which refreshments are distributed.

solourn, v. solipta [R. sejourner; It. soggiornare; to dif F. sorjourner, to solourn-from R. sejour, stay, abode—from four, a day; connected with L. sub, and durmus, daily, to dwell for a time; to tarry: a a temporary residence; so'journaing, imp.: a. the set of welling in a place for a time; a temporary residence; so'journed, p. jernd: so'journer, n. -et, one who sojourns or dwells in a place for a time; a temporary residence serven syllables mployed in music, the flux of the serven syllables mployed in the set of the serven syllables are place for a time; a temporary residence in the flux of the serven syllables are place for a time; a temporary temporary temporary to the flux of the serven syllables are placed in the serven syllables of the syllables of processes of singing the diatonic scale, or a musical composition, to the syllables do, re, mi, fa, sol, la, si sol-fae', pp. fdd.

solace, n. sol'as (i. solor, I console; t. soldrisse; It soldri

horses.

solan-goose, n. soldan-gose, also soland, n. soldad (Icel. suda, a solan-goose), a web-footed sea-fowl, found on the coasts of Great Britain and Ireland, &c.; the gannet.

solane, n. sō-lā:nō (Sp. solano—from L. sol, the sun), a hot south-west wind which occasionally visits the Spanish peninsula, from the direction of the Africa

a hot south-west wind which occasionally visit us descris.

Spanish peninsula, from the direction of the Afficia descris.

solanum, n. so-la'inëm (L. solanum, nightshade; lt. solanum, n. so-la'inëm (L. solanum, nightshade; lt. solanum; everal pianis, of which some are edible, si the potato, and others poisonous: solanine, n. sid-nta, a hight-poisonous substance obtained from several species of solanum: sol ana'ceous. a. salsis, solenging to the order of plants which includes the nightshade and the potato.

solar, a. Scler'(L. solaris, belonging to the sun-from sol, the sun: F. solarire, bert. to the sun, or preceding from it: measured by the apparent revolution of time marked by the apparent motion of the sun; sunny: solar day, solar month, portion of time marked by the apparent motion of the sun; solar flowers, flowers that open and close at particular hours of each day: solar spota, dark spota the appear on the sum's disc when viewed through the sope; solar system, the sun and the celestia solar when move round it, including the secondate resolution of the sun, being size has been solar spota; the space of time measure, k. Sm., 51.6 s. sold, v. sold, p. pt. of sell, which see: sold-note, a note or memorandum of sale given by the seller to relable to the solar solar.

the buyer.

solder, n. solider or salo der (F. soulder, to consoldate, to close or fasten together: it, solido, solid, fru:
L. solidus, solid), a metallic composition for unitual control of the solidus, solid), a metallic composition for unitual control of the solidus, solid, a metallic cement; to mend; to unite any him and the solider is solidering, imp.: a. the process of dering, imp.: a. the solider, a. the solider, a. the solider, a. solider,

becoming a real soldier; brave: soldisrahip, n. martial skill; military qualities or character; conduct becoming a soldier; sol'disring, n. -tvg, the state of being a soldier; the occupation of a soldier; sol disry, n. -two soldiers collectively; the body of military ments body unprotected, occupa which having par ments having particular to sold, and the hermit-crab, sold, n. sol (Ger. solde; F. sole; L. sole; It. sucla; Sw. sola, the sole of the foot or of a shoe; W. soli, toundation, groundwork: L. solwa, the ground or earth), the bottom of the foot or of a shoe; the part of a thing which forms the bottom; a certain flat seafish: v. to furnish with a sole; so'ling, imp: soled, pp. sold; sole-lasther; the thick leather to form soles to shoes.

sole, a. sol (F. seul; L. solus, alone), single; individual; being or acting without another; alone: sole ly, ad. -ii: sole ness, n. -nes, the state of being alon

one. solecism, n. söl'é-sizm (Gr. soloikismos, said to be

solety, ad. 4: solf ness, n. -nes, the state of being solecism, n. sölf-selsm (Gr. soloikismos, said to be from Soli, a town of Cilicia, whose Greek inhabitants corrupted the Greek language and used a mixed dialect, any glaring deviation from the established usage of a language in speaking or writing; any impropriety of burdenism of speech extending beyond single words; any absurdity or impropriety; all edits, n. -sts, one guilty of an impropriety in language; solecistic, a. -fit, also solecistic; also solecistic; also solecistic; a. -fit, also solecistic; also sol

nnlike the common quill-wort in general aspect.

sol-fa-see under sol.

solfatara, n. solfat-Mira (It. solfato, sulphur, brimstone), a volcanic fissure or vent from which sulphurous vapours, hot mud, and steam are erupted: solfatarite, n. solfatara, near Naples.

solfatara, near Naples.

solfatiggiare, v. solfajd-dr-d(1t.), to sol-fa: solfaggion, o. solfatara, to marking the notes of the scale with the syllables do, re, ml. fa, sol, la, si, instead of the letters (D. D. E. F. G. A. B. intended to give greater facility to learners to sing at sight.

solicit, v. solicit (F. soliciter, to request: L. solicito, I stir up, I urge: It solicitare), to ask with some degree of earnestness; to entreat; to beseech; to in-

solicit, v. solicit (f. soliciter, to request: L. solicit, st. str. up. Lurge: It solicitare, to ask with some degree of earnestness; to entreat; to beseech; to invite, as the attention; to try to obtain; soliciting, imp.; soliciteat pp.; solicitant, n. dnt, one who solicits stoin, n. dnt, one who solicits for, n. dnt, one who solicits for another; in law, one legally qualified to act for another in courts of law; in Scot., an attorney; in Amer., a counsel who acts as attorney-general; solicitor; soli

the tenets of soliidians.
soliloquy, n. soliico\(\text{solii}\), n. soliico\(\text{tel}\), n. so

hoof on each foot, as the horse: solipedous, a. so-lipidous, a. so-lipidous, a. solitary, a. solitarie (F. solitarie; I. solitaries, solitary, from I. solus, alone: It. solitaries, living alone; comely; remote from society; not much frequented; gloomy; dismai; cocurring singly; a. one who lives alone; a hermit: solitarily, ad. 4f. solitariness, n. nes, state of being alone; retirement; solitaties (solitarines), n. nes, state of being alone; retirement; solitaties (solitarines), n. nes, state of being alone; retirement; solitaties (n. 1dr' (F.), a hermit; an ormanent for the neck; a game that can be played alone.
L. solus, alone: It. solitudine: F. solitude, loneliness; remoteness from society; a lonely halot,

ment for the nect; a game that can be played alone, solitide, n. solitide (1. solitide), loneliness—from L. solus, alone: it. solitude: F. solitude, loneliness—from L. solus, alone: it. solitude: F. solitude, loneliness; remoteness from society; a lonely place.

solmisation, n. solimi-adishui (from the vocalising of the syllables sol mis), the act of soliding, solo, n. solido, lone for strain to be played by a single volce.

solutice, n. solidis (1. soliditium, a standing still of the sun-from solidine), and of status, a standing still of the sun-from solidine, the solidine, as standing still of the sun-from solidine, the solidine, and siste, I make to stand: F. solatice), that time when the sun is its apparent annuals from the equator, and seems to stand still—in the northern hemisphere the summer solatice being about 22d June, and the winder solatice about 22d December: solaticial, a solid-stild, a for the sun arrives—the north being called Cancer, the furthest north and south points of the cellptic at which the sun arrives—the north being called Cancer, the south Capricorn: solatitial colure, the hour-circle which passes through the solatitial points.

soluble, a solid-still (I. solutiitis, soluble—from L. solvo, I loose, I dissolve; solutum, to loose: It solutie: F. soluble, that may be dissolved in a fluid; capable of solution: solutioness, n. -nès, also sol'ublity, n. bull-let, the quality of being able to be dissolved in a fluid; in bot, the property of separating into distinct portions by a kind of suprious articulation: solution, n. sol-lét-sum, the act of dissolving by means of a fluid; a llquid which contains one or more solid substances diffused throughout it; explanation: the explanation or removal of a doubt or difficulty; the worked-out answer to a problem, of an equation: solutive, as solve, v. solve (L. solve, loose—see under soluble); gome, solve, solve (L. solver, m. soliter, me who solves; solvable; gome, solve, solve, solve (L. solver, m. solver, solver), solver, solver, solver, solver, sol

a. -ed.bi, that may be solved or explained: sol'wablemess, n.-bi-nés, also sol'wabli'ty, n.-bi':ti', capabity of being dissolved; ablity to pay all just debta: sol'wat, a. -eéni, having the power of loosening or dissolving; able or sufficient to pay all just debta, applied to a person or an estate: n. anything that dissolves another; a fluid in which a solid may be a solid ma dissolved: solvency, n. -ven-si, ability to pay all just

solus, ad. n. solläs (L. solus, alone), alone,—used in

solus, ad. n. solids (L. solus, alone), alone,—used in stage directions.

Somatic, a. so-matiki (Gr. somatikos, pert. to a body—from soma, the body), belonging to the body: so-matist, n. -matist, one who admits the existence of corporal or material beings only.

somatology, n. solimatical (Gr. soma, a body—gen. somatology, n. solimatical); (Gr. soma, a body—gen. somatos, and togos, a description), the doctrine of bodies or material substances.

sombra, a. solimber (F. sombre, dark—from L. subumbra, under shade or shadow), dark; dusky; gloomy: som brous, a. brus, dark; gloomy: som brous, a. brus, dark; gloomy: som brous, a. brus, dark; som brous, a. darkness, n. -nès, state of being sombre; darkness.

sombrero, n. sóm-brd-ró (Sp. sombrero—from som-bra, shade), a kind of broad-brimmed inat. some, a sim (Goth. sums; Swiss and Sw. som, some: AS. sum), expressing an indeterminate number or quantity, more or less; denoting one person or thing; As. sum), expressing an indeterminate number or quantity, more or less; denoting one person or thing; about, as some two dozen; a portion greater or less; certain; moderate; used improperly for someohad, as he is some botter: some body, n.-bodd, a person understain and a person of the consideration; some power and the consideration; some power and the constant of the constant of

above, and saltus, a leap), a leap or spring in which a person turns with the heels thrown over his head,

person turns with the neess thrown over his head, completing a circuit, and again alights on his feet. somnambulation, n. som-nambulation (l. somnambulation, n. som-nambulation) and ambulo, 1 walk), act of walking is sleep: somnam bulle, n. -bū-lik, pert. to somnambulism; that walks in sleep: somnam bullism; that walks in sleep: somnam bullism; that walks in sleep: somnam bullism; that bullist in bullist bulist, n. -bū-list, a sleep-walker.
somniferous, a. som-nif-èr-ūs (L. somnus, sleep, and

sumiferous, a sicep-watter,
somniferous, a sicen-watter,
somniferous, a sicen-watter,
fero, I bringh, causing or inducing sleep, and facto,
I bringh, causing or inducing sleep, and facto,
I makel, causing sleep; tending to induce sleep, somnifesomniferous, sleep, sending to induce sleep, somnifequot, I speak), talking in one's sleep; somnifeoquiet, n. *kwist, one who talks in his sleep; somnifeoquiet, n. *kwist, apt to talk in sleep,
somnipathy, n. som-spi-a-thi (I. somnus, sleep, and
Gr. puthox, feelingh, sleep from sympathy or some external influence, as mesmerism; somnipathist, n.
*Ahist, a person in a state of sleep from sympathy
somnolend, a somi-nol-but (F. somnolence, light sleep
—from I. somnus, sleep), inclined to sleep; droway;
somnolence, n. -dar. si; som nolently, ad. -di.
son, in -dar. -di: som nolently, ad. -di.
son, in -dar. -di: som nolently, ad. -di.
son, in -dar. -di: n. male child or male descendant;
a son, to be born, a male child or male descendant;
a tern of affection and familiar endearment; a native;
the produce of anything, or denoting some quality, as the produce of anything, or denoting some quality, as "son of pich"; the second person of the Trinity; son-in-law, n, the husband of a daughter: son last, a. de, without a son; sonship, n, state of having the relation of a son: Son of God, Son of Many the relation of a son: titles of Jesus Christ.

Man, titles of Jesus Christ.

sonata, n. obndid (It. sonata, a sonato—from L.

sona, I sound), a short piece of music intended for an
instrument only—craftefit, a piece for the voice.

song, n. song (AS. sang; Dut. sang; Ger. sang, a

song; icel. sangra, to whine, to murmurl, a short

posm intended or fit to be sung; a ballad; a lay; a

strain; the notes of birds; poetry; a mere trifle; song;

song, destitute of the power of song; song ster,

a. strr (AS. sang, and strovy, a guide), one who sings,

a. strr (AS. sang, and strovy, a guide), one who sings,

SOPH

or is skilled in singing; a bird that sings; some stream, n. stricts, a female singer; old song, a trific.

soniferous, a set of or one of song, a trific.

soniferous, a set of or one of song, a trific.

soniferous, a set of or one of song, a trific.

sonie, n. stricts of f. song, it. it. someto, a sonnet

sonnet, n. stricts of f. song, it. it. soneto, a sonnet

-from L. sonus, sound; Sans. svan, to sound, to singl,
a short poem or song of fourteen lines, having two

stanzas of four lines each, and two of three each,
arranged and rhymed in a particular order: son'sst
ser', a composer of sonnets or small poems
usually in contempt.

sonometer, n. so-nom's-ter (F. sonom'ter-from L.

sonus, a sound, and Gr. metron, a measure), an instr.

consisting of one or more cords or musical strings

stretched along a box or table, weighted at one end

and fixed at the other, and didded at pleasured

and fixed at the other, and didded at pleasured

notes; an instr. for testing the efficacy of the treat
ment for the cure of deafness.

sonoring, a so-no-risk (i. sonorus, sounding, sono
rous-from sono, I sound: It. sonorus, sounding, sono
rous-from sono, I sound: It. sonorus, sounding, sono
rous-from sono, I sound: It. sonoro: F. sonory,

yielding a clear sound when struck; being of a clear

loud sound; high-sounding; rich and full in sound:

sonor, a sono sonor tous sue, n. rule-nets, quality

of yielding sound when struck;

soon, as sono sono; sono; sono;

sono, as sono, soon; but. seen, immediately;

in the sound of the sonor rousess, n. rule-nets, quality

of yielding sound when struck;

soon, as sofe (Dut. soci; Sw. so; Dan. sod; Gael.

suith, soot—probably from Dut. societer, Low Ger.

soot, a. soft (Dut. soci; Sw. so; Dan. sod; Gael.

suith, soot—probably from Dut. societer, Low Ger.

soot, a. soft (Dut. soci; Sw. so; Dan. sod; Gael.

suith, soot—probably from Dut. societer, Low Ger.

soot, a. soft (Dut. societer, to being foul with sot.

soot, a. soft (Dut. societer, to being foul with sot.

soot, not a sole s

to foreted future events.

sooty—see soot.

sooty—see sooty—see soot.

sooty—see soot

sophi, n. softa Ar. sufi, a title of the king or sophism. n. softam [F. sophisme, a sophism of and l. sophisme, a device, a quibble, a fallsy—from Gr. sophism, a device, a quibble, a fallsy—from Gr. sophism, a device, a quibble, a fallsy—from Gr. sophism, a device, a quibble, a sophism of the first centre of the first control of the first centre of the first centr

rears: soph listry, n. 474, specious but fallacious rearbing; reasoning sound in appearance only.

seperifarous, a. so-po-rif-tr-us (i. sopor, a heavy thesp, and fero, I bring), tending to produce sleep; ascrotte: so-poriferously, ad. 41: so-poriforousless, a.-ses, the quality of causing sleep.

seperifac, a. so-po-rif-tk (i. sopor, a heavy sleep, and facto, I make), tending to cause sleep: n. a mediane or other substance that has the quality of indusing sleep.

Seppey. sepural and analysis.

soppy, sopped—see sop.
soppy, sopped—see sop.
n music, the upper or higher part: soprano, n.
soprad-so (it.), in music, the highest female veice; the
rebel; plu sopra'ul, n': sopra mist, n. ssis, a trebi-

mach, n. sorb (L. sorbus, the sorb or service-tree), the European mountain-ash or service-tree, and its ruit: sorbic, a. sorbik, of or from the sorb or serviceor its fruit.

irree, or its fruit.

sorbefacient, a. sör'bê-fā'shi-ēnt (L. sorbeo, I suck
up, and facio, I make), producing absorption: n. a
medicine that produces absorption.

Sorbonist, n. sör'bôn-tst, a doctor of the Sorbonne, a
samous theological college in the University of Paris:
sorbonical, a. sör-bôn-tskat, pert. to the Sorbonista.

sorcerer, n. sör'sər'ər (F. sorter, one who divines
by casting lots: L. sors, a lot-gen, sortiss Alb. short,
ot), a whard; a magician: sor cersas, n. fem. -cs, a
woman who divines by the aid of magic or evil spirits;
maker, enchantmentation by the aid of evil spirits;
maker, enchantmentation by the aid of evil spirits; magie ; enchantment. sordes, n. soridez (L. sordes, dirt), foul or effete mat-

magic ; enchantment.
sordes, n. sor-det (L. sordes, dirt), foul or effete matter; dregs.
sordet, n. sor-det (L. sordine, which see.
sordet, n. sor-det (L. sordine, which see.
sordid, n. sor-det (L. sordides, dirty, unclean—from L. sordes, dirt, dith: It. sordides, T. sordide), mean;
hase; vile; meanly avaricious; very nigardly; sor-didy, nd. vil: sor didness, n. -nds. the state of being
sorded; baseness; measures,
sorde; P. sorde; L. service, deaf, dull-sounding, a
damper put into the mouth of a horn, or on the bridge
of a violin, to nuffic or soften the sound,
sore, a. sor (Icel. sor, wound, sore; Norm. soar,
wounded: Bav. sér; Swub. sér; Scot. soir, a sore), tender to the touch; affected with pain; painful; distressing; tender, as the mind: n. a part in an animal body
where the skin is ruptured or bruised; as ulcer; a
wound; grief; affection: ad. intensely; severely:
sorely, ad. sor-ii; sere'ness, n. -nds, the tenderness of
any part of an animal body; tenderness of mind.
soredia, n. plu. sor-vi-di-d (Gr. soros, a heap or ple),
in bod, powdery cells on the surface of the thallus of
sorred. n. sor-zii (eld Eng. sore, a buck of the fourth

sarel, n. sor: & (eld Eng. sore, a buck of the fourth ear: F. saure, yellowish-brown), a buck of the third

sori, n. plu. so:r\$ (Gr. soros, a heap or pile), in bot., be patches of fructification on the back of the fronds

the patches of intermentation on the back at the fronts of ferms—see serus.

sorties, n. pin. sorties (L. sorties, a sorties—from Gr. sorties, a heap: it. and F. sortie), in logic, an abridged form of stating a series of syllogisms, the conclusion of each becoming the premiss of the one

abridged form of stating a series of syllogisms, the conclusion of each becoming the premiss of the one following.

seroricide, n. so-row-t-etd (L. soror, a sister, and cezdo. I kill), the murder or murderer of a sister, sorousis, n. so-rows-t (Gr. soros, a heap), in bot, a kind of fleshy fruit formed by the consolidation together of states of the sorous of the sorous of the sorous of the consolidation together of sorous of the soro

rowfully, ad. II: sor rowfulness, n. -nes, the state of being sorrowful; grief: sor rowless, a. -les, free from sorrow: sorrow-stricken, a. exceedingly depressed by grief for some loss.

grief for some loss. sorry, a. soriri (old H. Ger. serig, painful, sad: Scot. sory, sad—from sore, which see: sorry is not the adj. of sorrow, with which it has no etymological connec-

sary, sad—from nore, which see: sorry is not the adj.
of corrow, with which it has no etymological connection, grieved for something past; poor; mean; worthless: sorrly, ad. r-ld; sorriness, n. -nde, the state
of being sorry or plitful; meanness; poorness.
sort, n. sort (F. and Ger. sorte; Dut. sorte, a lot:
L. sors, a lot—gen. sortis; sortior, I draw or cast lots,
a kind or species; any number or collection of persons
or things more or less resembling each other in
qualities or appearance; class; order; mark degree
of any quality: v. to reduce to order; to separate into
classes; to choose from a number; to be joined with
others of the same species; sort ing, imp.: n. arrangeorder; order; nowell.
sortie, n. dof. in a delicate of the sortie, order of the sortie, n. choice in the content of sortie;
out of sorte; numell.
sortie, n. sortie (F. sortie, a going out—from sortir,
to go or come out), a sudden attack made by troops
besieged in a place upon the besiegers.
sortilege, n. sortit. dif (F. sortie, sortie, order), and it is sortilege,
sortile, n. softile it legious, a . defist, pert. to sortilege.
sortile, n. softile, plu. sorti, -ri (Gr. soros, a heap—see
sorum, n. sofriis, plu. sori, -ri (Gr. soros, a heap—see

sorus, n. so'ri's, plu. so'ri, ri (Gr. soros, a heap—see soril, in bot, a cluster of sporangia in ferns, sostenuto, a. ad. sost'e.no'd (It. sustained), in music, a term denoting that a note or a movement is to be somewhat prolonged or sustained to the utmost of the value of the time.

of the value of the time.
sot, n. sot (F. sot, dull, gress, sottish: Bret. sod,
stupid: Gael. sod, noise of beiling water: Lith. sofus;
Ger. satt, full, satiated), a person stupefied by excessive drinking; a habitual drunkard: v. to stupefy;
tipple to stupidity: softing, imp: softed, pp.: softish, a. tisk, dull; stupid with drink: softishly. softish, a. dil. softishmess, n. -nes, the state or quality of being

sottish, a. sothitk, of or pert. to Sothis, the Egyptian name for the dog-star: Sothic year, the anc. Egyptian year of 355 days, 6 hours, sotto, soitio (it. sotto, under, below, beneath, in music, a term denoting below, or more moderate: sotto-voce, -v6-chd (it. voce, a voice), with a restrained or moderate voice.

sou, n., plu. sous, so (F.), a French coin; the 1-20th of a franc.

of a franc.

soubahdar, n. sobd.ddr (Hind. subahdar — from

subah, a province, and ddr, holding), in India, the

chief native commissioned efficer in a Sepoy com-

southong, n. sô-shong' (Chin.), a finer sort of black

souchong, n. so-shong (Chin.), a finer sort of black tea.

souchong, n. sif or soft (AS, seeg, a sound: Scot, sough or souch, a deep sight, a hollow nammuring, as of distant waves; a rushing or whistling sound, as of distant waves; a rushing or whistling sound, as of the wind; a small underground drain; v. to marmur, as the winds or distant waves; to emit a rushing or whistling sound; soughing, imp.; add, sounding; sighing: roughed, pp. self.—in Scot., pronounced soch, with che guttural.

sought, v. soriot, pt. pp. of seek, which see. soul, n. sol (Goth. seircula; AS, such; Icel. sdl; Ger, seele, soul: Gael, stooil, to think), the thinking, spiritual, and immortal being in man; that part of man which enables him to think and reason, and which distinguishes him from the brutes; heart; vital principle; essence or chief part; internal power; a living intellectual creature; spirit; energy or grandeur of mind; disposition or appetite; the inspirer of any action, or leader of an enterprise; used as a familiar appellation for a person, as a poor soul, a good soul; souled, a sold, institute with soul or feeling; soulless, a. deep, mean; spiritless are such as a familiar appellation for a person, as a poor soul, a good soul; souled, a sold, institute with soul or feeling; soulless, a. deep, mean; spiritless, as a poor soul, a good soul; estimated the soul sould, and the soul sould, and the spiritless of the heart; soul-sudding, a cathing or tempering the deep feeling of the heart.

sound, n. solond (W. son, noise, report: Bret. son or soun, sound, anything perceptible to the ear; that which strikes the ear; noise; report; noise without significance: v. to make a noise; to utter audibly; to play on; to celebrate or extol: sounding, imp; add; sonorous; making a game, jog, shun, thing, there, seal.

noise: a the act of one who or that which sounds sound-ded, pp.: sound-less, a .43, without sound sound-board or sounding-board, the thin plate of metal or wood which increases the sound of a musical instr., the structure over a pulpti: sounding-post or sound-post, a small post in a violin or similar instr. sot under the bridge for support, and for propagating the sound.

sound, n. sownd (AS. and Icel. sund, swimming: sound, n. sound (AS. and teel. sund, swimming: Icel. sund, a sound or strat: Ger. sund, a stratit, a narrow passage of water which may be crossed by swimming, or whose depth may be ascertained; a narrow arm of the sea: sounds in Shehand, those of the cod dried for food are called soums), the swimming-

bladders of fish.

bladders of fish.

sound, a solend (Ger. gesund; Dut. zond; L. sanus,
sound, whole: AS. sund), healthy; not diseased;
strong; healthy in mind; unbroken; not defective;
not decayed; unhurt; correct; free from error; orthodox; not enfeebled; ad. soundly; leartly: soundly, ad. -li, healthly; heartly: sound ness, n. -nds, the
state of being sound or firm; entireness; strongth;

state of being sound or firm; entireness; strength; solidity; orthodoxy, sound, v. solidord (F. sonder, to measure the depth with a plummet: Bret. sound, stiff, steep: W. syth, stiff, erect, to try, as the depth of water and the quality of the bottom, by sinking a plummet attached to a line; to use the line and lead to ascertain the depth of water; to try; to examine; to discover or endeavour to discover, as one's thoughts or opinions: n. ns.urg., a probe or other instr. used to examine the bladder or a wound: sound'ing, inp.: n. the act of throwing the lead to try the depth of water; the act of endeavouring to discover opinions or desires: sound'ed, pp.: sound'able, a. d-bl., capable of being sounded: sound'ings, n. plu. -ings, parts of water where the bottom may be reached; the parts brought up from the bottom to show the nature of the ground: sound'iess, a. -les, unfathomable: sounding line, a

up from the bottom to show the nature of the ground: soundless, a. les, untafbomable: sounding: ine, a line used to take soundings: sounding-rod, a rod to ascertain the depth of water in a ship's hold.
soup, n. sop (F soupe; it. sopa, broth with bread soaked in it: leef. supa, to sup up liquids), a kind of rich broth with flesh as an ingredient: soup-kitchen, an establishment supported by voluntary contributions for preparing and supplying soup to the poor; soup-piste, a deep plate in which soup is served at majore, thin, lean), soup made with vegetables, with a little butter and condiments: herb or sish sour

maigr., thin, lean), soup made with vegetables, with a little butter and condiments; herb or fish soup.
sour, a solar (Ger. sauer; leal. sizr; W. sâr, soun, acid; having a pungent taste; harsh of temper or disposition; morose; turned, as milk: v. to make or disposition; morose; turned, as milk: v. to make or per; to become acid to cause to have a sharp taste; to acquire the quality of tartness; to make harsh in temper; to become crabbed or peevish; souring, imp.: soured, pp. solard: souri ye, d. -ii: souriness, n. -nds, acidity; an proses to the taste: souris, souris, n. -nds, acidity; an prosess to the taste: souris, souris, n. -nds, acidity; an para (F. souris souris) souris, n. sory (F. souris; Pow. souris; is souris; sou

BAUETKIBUL, WHICH See.

SOURCE, In Sors (F. source; Prov. sorzer; It. sorgere, to rise, to bubble up as water: L. surgere, to rise), the spring or fountain from which a stream of water flows; first cause; original; that which gives rise to any

first cause; original; that which gives rise we anything.

sous, so (F.), the plu of sou, which see,
souse, v. solve (prov. Eng. soxs, a place wet and dirty:
Scot. soss, the flat sound of a heavy soft body falling
on the ground: Norm. sussia, to dabble in the mud:
It. sozzare, to sully), to plunge suddenly, or make a
sudden plunge, into water: ad. all at once; on a sudden: sousing, inph: n. a plunge over head and earsouse, n. solve (F. sandse or since, sauce: Soot. soss,
souse, n. solve (F. sandse or since, sauce: Soot. soss,
salted, protein moderable salt; something kept in
pickle; the pickled ears, feet, &c., of swine: v. to
soak or steep in pickle: sous ing, inp.: soused, pp.
solvest.

souter, n. sotter [R. savetter, a cobbler; Lap. sutar; L. sutor, a shoemaker, a cobbler; a shoemaker. south, a soloth [R. sud. Dut. zuid.; Ger. sid.; Gel. sudr.; Sw. söder; Dan. sönden, south), the direction in which the sun always appears at noon in the northern hemisphere north of the tropic; one of the transparent of the sun subsystem opposite to the being in the south: ad. towards the south. a the direction between south and east:

south-easterly, a proceeding from or going to the south-east: south-eastern, a towards the south-east southerly, a suith-er, b, coming from or going to the south, or to a point nearly south: south ern, a -ern, also south ron, n -rôn, an inhabitant of the more southern parts of a country: south ernmost, a -ern-most, furners of a country: south ernmost, a -ern-most, furners of the south, and the south ernmost, a -ern-most, furners of the south, and the south is the distance a ship makes good in a south direction; southtoward the south: n. tendency to the south; the dis-tance a ship makes good in a south direction; south-most, a. societh-most, furthest towards the south; south-most, n.-nes, the tendency in the south end of a magnetic needle to point toward the south pole; south; n. ward, ad., colloquially, sid-bi-rd, toward the south: n. the southern regions: south wardly, ad. it: south-west, n. societh-iesek, the polar equally distant from the west, n. societh-iesek, the polar equally distant from the from the south-west; south-west'erly, a. *nl, in the direction of south-west, or nearly so; coming from the from the south-west: south-west erly, a. &r.A. in the direction of south-west, or nearly so; coming from the direction of south-west; or nearly so; coming from the south-west; so nearly so; coming from the south-west; a painted-canvas hat with round top and a broad flap for falling over the neck, for use at sea in coarse weather, also worn by coal-heavers—usually pronounced south-wests, soft-south-western, a. e-rn, in the direction of south-west south frigid zone, the zone of the earth coal-timed between the south pole and the antarctic cicle: south temperate zone, the zone of the earth coal-timed between the tropic of capricorn and the antarctic circle: south pole, that pole of the earth farthest from Europe: southern cross, a constellation of the southern hemisphere, having the appearance of the figure of a cross: southern hemisphere, one of the two hemispheres of the earth in which Europe is not stutated: southernwood, n. estil-fern-necod, a com-

figure of a cross; southern hemisphere, one or use two hemispheres of the earth in which Europe is not situated; southernwood, n. sitia-tern-wood, a common aromatic plant, allied to the wornwood. soutwester—see south-wester, under south. soutwent, n. soutwent; n. soutwent; remembrance), a gift of affection; a keepsake.

soutwent, n. south-wester, under south. soutwent, n. soutwent; ff. soutwerain; it. sowton, uppermost, supreme—from 1. supra, above), as certainly of the supreme in power or efficacy; chief; having no superior; sowteignty, n. 4f, supreme power; highest place; sowteignty, n. 4f, supreme power; highest place; sowteign state, a country or state which administer is own government, and which is not subject to or controlled by snother power.
Sow, it. Soic (Dut. soutec; Low Ger. sige; Sw. supparties, sowth, etc. principal bar in the cast run of from a smelting-furnace, the numerous small bars branching for on to the right and left being called pige.

sow, v. so (Goth. sutan; A. S. sutem; called pige. sow, v. so (Goth. sutan; A. S. sutem; called pige. sow, v. so (Goth. sutan; A. S. sutem; Gel. size; Sw. sada; j. S. sutem; w. head, to sowh, to scatter on the state of the sutem; called pige.

off from it on the right and left being called pigssow, v. 86 (Goth. satism; AS. satesm; Ger. siens; St.
sata; L. satism; W. hau, to sow), to scatter on the
ground for the purpose of growth; to spread seed over
tilled soil, as a field or garden; to spread; to estiter;
to propagate: sowing, imp.: n. the act of scattering
seed on the ground for propagation: sowed, pt picsoid, sower, n. dv., one who sows; sown, pp. sie.
Sood, a thick soup or jelly made from the helst or
millings of oats—a very rutritions good called in Soe-

Scot. a thick soup or Jelly made from the husis or millings of oats—a very nutritious food, called in Eagland Hummery.

soy, n. soy (Apanese, soyla), a sauce or liquid condiment, originally prepared in the East, imported chiefly from Chinas.

spa. n. spate, a general name for springs of mineral water, so called from Spaat, in Belgium.

space, n. spate (L. spatium, space; P. espace; B. spates), extension, as in length, breadth, and hiddeness; room; distance; interval, as between lines are quantity of time: v. among printers, to make fine-vals between lines or between words: spatial, inp.

n. among printers, the adjustment of the distance between the words in a line: spaced pp. spates spatial, a. spatishus, having ample space or room; room; state in the spate of the spatial ness of extent.

ness of extent.

spade, n. spada (Ger. spaten; Dut. spade, a spade:
Norm, spode, a small shovel: Gr. spathe; L. spatha, a
blade: It. spada, a sword), a common instr. for digging in the ground; a suit of cards: v. to work with
a spade: spad ding, imp.: n. the operation of digring
or paring oil with a spade: spade full, n. folk, samed
as a spade will hold; spaddle, n. spade/dl, a small
spade; a weed-hook: to call a spade a spade, to call
things by their right names; to be plain-spoken.

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spadille, n. spå-dil' (F.), the see of spades at ombre smd quadrille.

spadis, n. spå-dil's, plu spadices, spå-di-sås (f. and Gr. spadis, a palm-branch broken off together with its fruit, of a date or nut-brown colour-gen. spadicis), in bot., a form of inforescence in which the flowers are closely arranged around a thick fleshy axis, and the whole wrapped in a large leaf, called a spathe, as in the arum: spadiceous, a spå-dish-fis, of a clear red-dish-brown colour; red, with a small admixture of grey; resembling a spadis.

spali, n. spå-fis or spå-fis (Pers. sipahi-see Sepoy), formerly, one of the Turkish cavalry.

spale, v. spåk, did speak, pt. of speak, but now nearly obsolete—see speak.

spale obsolete—see speak.

spale obsolete—see speak.

spale obsolete—see speak.

spale obsolete—see speak.

spale, n. spå-fis (Dut. sp-fis, a splinter: Icel. spidit, a lath, a thin board: AS spedi, a chip for lighting: Geel. speak, n. spån (Ger. spanne: It. spanne; F. espan, a span: Fris. sponne, a peg or nall: Icel. spida, to stretch out a skin to dry by means of pegs), the space between the end of the thumb and the fingers when extended, usually reckoned 9 in.; the spread of an arch; short duration; a yoke of oxen: v. to measure by the hand with the fingers extended, or by encompassing the object; to spread from one side to another, as an arch; to fetter, as a horse: spanning, imp: spanned, pp. spånd: spanner, a. (Ger. span, a. chip, and Eng. new), padad: spanner, a. feer. spanner, to tie, and seil, a ropel, to the halm degra so of a horse or cow, with a rope: n. the rope so used: span celling, imp: span-new, a. (Ger. span, a. chip, and Eng. new), spand: spanner, n. et she had begin a ropel, to the he hald degra so of a horse or cow, with a rope: n. the rope so used: span celling, imp: span-red, p. spanderls, n. pp. seld.

span, n. span, et an. a. hate of metal, a small late or one and the degra and a horse or ow, with a rope: n. the rope so used: span celling, in arch, is ever a spankling: Bav. spanner, to spankling: shin

gular spaces on each side of an arch left by the gradual departure of the sides from the perpendicular.

spangle, n. spanyol (Gael. spang, anything shining or sparkling: Bav. spanglen, to sparkle: Dut. spang; Icel. spong, a clasp, a plate of metal), a small plate or scale of shining metal; any little thing sparkling and glittering: v. to adorn with spangles; to glitter; spangling, imp.: spanglen, pp. gld: adj. adorned or beste with spangles, and addressed to be set with spangles.

spang'ing, imp.: spang'ied, pp. -pdd: adl, adorned or beaset with spangles.

Spaniard, n. span'spe'd, a native of Spain: Span'ish, a. -dsh, of or from Spain: n. the language of Spain: Spanish-fly, a winged beetle, collected in large quantities, and used for raising blisters; cantanides: Spanish-fuice, liquorice.

spaniel, n. span'spi (F. cpagneul; old F. espagneul-trond, depanded, now Hayth, where was the best sagacity and fawning; i a mean cringing person. In the spaniel, n. spaniel, i a mean cringing person sagank, n. spaniel (W. yepone, a smack, a skip or quick bound: Low Ger. spenkern, to run and spring about: Scot. spank, a splinter of wood for lighting), a sounding blow with the open hand: to strike with the open hand: spank'ing, imp.: adj. dashing; free-going: spanked, pp. spangkt: spanker, n. spansk'er, something very large, or larger than common; one of the large sails of a ship, the lower part being extended by a boom: spanking breeze, a strong forcible breeze, spanner, n. spaniel's (see span), an iron tool used to tighten the muts of screws.

span-new-see under span.
span, new-see under span.
span, n. spar (AS. spæren, gypsum: Ger. spath, a
kind of leafy stone), a term applied to those crystals
or minerals which break up into rhombs, cubes, plates,
prisms, &c., with smooth cleavage faces, as in calspar, felspar, brown-spar, Iceland-spar, and the like:
spar, felspar, brown-spar, Iceland-spar, and the like:

spar, felspar, brown-spar, Iceland-spar, and the like:
sparry, a -t, resembling spar, or consisting of spar;
having a confused crystalline structure.
spar, n. spar (Dut sperre, a rol; Ger. sparren, a
rafter: It. sbarra, a bar: Gael. sparr, a joist), any
long round piece of timber, as a mast, a yard, a boon,
&c.: spar-deck, the upper deck of a vessel, especially
a frigate, on which spars spars are usually placed.
spar, v. spår (AS. sparran, to shut: Ger. sperren, to
force apart), to close or fasten with a spar; to bar:
sparring, imp.: sparred, pp. spård.
spar, v. spår (am estaphor from cock-fighting, when
the cock has its spurs covered to embolden it to fight:

F. esparer, to fling or jerk out with the heels), to fight in show, or as preparatory to a real contest, as a pugilist; to box in glowes; to wrangle; to quarrel in words: n. a feigned blow; a contention with the fists: sparring; imp: n. the act of fighting in show, as a pugilist: sparred, pp. spdrd: sparrer, n. -er, one who

pagnass. Spaints, pp. sparts, pp. sparts,

them. sparge, v. spary (L. sparyere, to scatter, to throw about), in brewing, to throw water upon in a shower of small drops, that it may percolate equally through a mass: sparying, inp.: sparged, pp. spárjá: sparger, n. spárjér, a vessel with a perforated bottom, used for dashing or sprinkling water. spark, n. spárjér, a vessel with a perforated bottom; spark, n. spárjér, a vessel with a perforated bottom; spark, n. spárjér, to crackle, as firewood on the fire: Dan sprage; Sw. spraka, to crackle, a small piece of ignited matter which files off from a body during combustion; a small portion in a state of activity; a brisk showy man; a lover: sparkle, v. spárják, to fly off in sparks; to glitter; to exhibit an appearance of animation, as the eyes; to emit little bright bubbles, as ilquors: sparkling, imp. king; add.; dittering; lively: sparkled, pp. kid; sparjed, ed. -ii. sparjero (Goth. sparea; Icel. spörr: Pan.

BARTOW, n. spdrro (Goth. sparva; Icel. spörr; Dan. spurre; Ger. spering, a sparrow), a well-known bird of several species: sparrow-rass, a corruption of asparagus, which see: sparrow-hawk, a small species of short-winged hawk.

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isnort-winged nawk.
sparrye see spar I.
sparse, a. spars (L. sparsus, scattered: It. sparso:
.cpars), thinly scattered; not dense: sparsely, ad.
i: sparse hess, n. née, state of being sparse; thin-

Spartan, a. spār'tān, pert. to anc. Sparta; hardy;

spatusa, a spatus, per. Waste, spatus, isave; spasum, n. spatum, per. Waste, spasum, spasum, a sudden contraction of muscles of the body, of short duration, generally attended with pain: spasumodic, a. spatumodic, relating to spasums; convulsive: spasumodically, ad. 4t. spatistics; of: spastifics, affilted with cramp or spasums, relating to spasums; now the spasums, and the spatistic power to draw to or from—applied to muscular contractions in disease: spastically, ad. 4t. spatistics, n. spatistic, the dency to suffer spasums. spat, v. spat, pt. of spit 2, which see, spat, n. spatistic, pt. of spit 2, which see, spat, n. spatistic, pt. pit. spatistics, n. pit. spatistic lish. spatistics, n. pit. spatistics, n. spatistics,

urchus, spatha, n. spath'd, also spathe, n. spath (L. spatha; Gr. spathe, a broad blade), in bot,, a large membranous bract or kind of leaf forming a sheath to cover a spadix; a calyx like a sheath, found as a covering in numerous flowers: spathed, a. spathal, having a spathe or calyx like a sheath: spathal, a. spath'd, fl, furnished with a spathe: spath'ose, a. -0s, having a spathe; resembling a spathe.

with a spathe: spath ose, a. -os, having a spathe; re-sembling a spathe.

spathic, a. spath: U. F. and Ger. spath, a leafy stone, spar-connected with precedingl, in leaves or plates; applied to minerals having an even, lamellar, or flatly-foliated structure: spath ose, a. -os, in min., having the characters of spar; occurring in broad plates or lamella; foliated in texture: spath form, a. 4-fauerm (L. forma, shape), resembling spar in form. spathulate, a spath-u-lat, another spelling of spat-ulate—see under spatula. spatter, v. spat-ter (Dut. bespatten, to splash; F.

çõw, boy, foot; pure, bud; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, zeal.

pétiller, to crackle), to scatter a liquid substance on; to sprinkle with some dirty matter; to aspertse; to defanie: spat tering, inp.: spat terid, p.:-érd: spatterdashes, n. plu. -datablez (Eng. datab., to scatter), coverings for the legs to keep them clean from mud and wet.

teri, coverings for the legs to keep them clean from mind and we spatials, in spatials, as poon—dim. of spatials, a broad blade: it spatials: F. spatials, in flat sort of knife used by apothecaries for spreading plasters &c.: spatials &c. a.-a.'all, in bod., shaped like a spatials or a battledore; more or less rounded like a spatial or a battledore; more or less rounded like a spatial or a battledore; captured to a spatial in spatial, in spatials, in spati

L. spiedo, a eunuch), to extirate the ovaries of; to castrate, said of a fennale animal; spaying, imp: spayd, pp. spidl.

speak, v. spik (AS. sparan; Ger. sprechen; Fris. spreke, to speak; icel. spekja, speech), to utter articulate sounds, applied to human beings; to make known thoughts by words; to talk; to converse with; to discourse; to make a speech; to address; to accost: speak ing, imp.: n. act of uttering words; discourse; spoke, pp. spik, did speak; spoken, pp. spikn, speaker, n. spokier, one who speaks; the chairman of the flouse of Commons: speak'spith, n. his office: speak'able, a. -d-bl, that can be spoken: speaking-tupe, a tube inserted in the wall of a building, and carried from one apartment to another, see a speaking-tupe, a tube inserted in the wall of a building, and carried from one apartment to another used by men of business to convey instantly their to speak a ship, to hall or one to the apartment to rommander of one ship to another while their ships are passing near each other at sea.

speak, n. spec (Ger. speer; W. speer, a spear, a lance), a sharp-pointed weapon, variously shaped, with a long wooden shaft; a lance; v. to pierce or kill with a spear; spear man, n. a man armed with a spear; spear man, n. a man armed with a spear; spear man, n. a man armed with a spear; spear man, n. a man armed with a spear; spear man, n. a specked of mint having spear-shaped leaves.

pseud, the bone, store, or metallic point of a spear; spear man, n. a man armed with a spear; spear mint, n. mint, a plant; a species of mint having spear shaped leave, a special, a special; specialis, belonging to a particular of rot kind, not general-from species, a particular sort: it. special; specialis, pert to a special relations rot: it. special; special, pert to a special relation of the special special particular purpose; or sort; particular, designed for a particular purpose; extraordinary; specialise, of dearment or subject, extraordinary; specialise, of dearment or subject, extraordinary; specialise, or dearment or subject, extraordinary; specialise, or dearment or subject, extraordinary; specialise, or specialise, or specialise, or specialise, or specialise, or special stem, and the special determination; specialise, pp. 4.4. speciality, n. -4.4. specialise, or special stem or bond; that for which a person is distinguished; special case, in law, the extrement, in a compendious form, of the facts upon which any question of law or equity arises, in order to obtain a judicial decision thereon; special constable, one appointed for a particular occasion; special jury, a jury consisting of persons of a certain superior station in society; special pleading, in law, special or new matter; the whole science of pleading; the specious but unsound arguments of one whose object is victory and not truth; special prediction of the law to them.

special, n. specials of the court the application of the law to them.

special, n. specials (L. species, a particular sort special proposed), a sort; a kind; a race; a group of indimatte, matt, far, taw, is that, a find; a race; a group of indimatte, matt, far, law; mete, met, matter, mete, met,

viduals or objects sufficiently identical in all their natural quaitties to justify the conclusion that they may have spring from a common stock; a collection of like individuals produced by other individuals equally like them; a rank subordinate to a genes; and designated by a common name; in sucd., the component part of a compound medicine. F. specifier, to specify the specific of the specifier, to specify the specifier of a compound medicine onto an other part of a compound medicine. F. specifier, to specify the specifier of the specifier of

of the object: speck and span, speck for spick spick and span.

spick and span.
spectacle. n. spektid.kl (L. spectaculum, a spectacle
—from specto, I look at, I behold: F. spectacit, smething exhibited to view, as a thing unusual; a signia pageant; a gazing-stock: spectacles, n. plu. 46-ki;
a pageant; a gazing-stock: spectacles, n. plu. 46-ki;
glasses mounted on a light frame to assist or coince
vision: spectaculuar, a. spek-tidk-tider, of or relating
to shows: spectacular, a. spek-tidk-tider, of or relating
to shows: spectacular, a. spek-tidk-tider, a beholderfrom specto, I look at, I behold: F. spectatur, a
looker-on; an observer; a witness: spectares, n.
fem. tres, a woman who looks on or at.
spectre, n. spek-tider (L. spectrum, an appearance, an

looker-on; an observer; a witness: spectaress, in fem. tress, a woman who looks on or at.

spectre, n. spectier (I. spectrum, an appearance, an apparition—from specio, I look at: F. spectry), the inauginary appearance of a person who is deed; as ghost; an apparition: spectral, a -tril, pert is a spectre; shostly: spectrology, n. -troli-oj-i (ir. look a discourse), the science of chemical analysis by measured the spectral s

analysis, the act or art of ascertaining the character and composition of luminous bodies, or of non-luminous bodies when in a state of combustion, by causing a ray of light from the body desired to be so analysed to pass through a prism, each substance in the spectrum having its own characteristic system of lines. speculate, v. spekishtd II. speculatus, spled out, observed—from specio, I look at: It. speculature: F. speculature:

speculate, v. speculatus, spied out, observed—from specio, I look at: it. speculatus, spied out, observed—from specio, I look at: it. speculare: F. specularei, to study a subject in its various aspects and relations; to meditate; to purchase land, stock, goods, &c., in expectation of realising large profits by their future saie: speculating, imp: speculated, pp. stock, and speculated and speculation of being able to sell them again at a large profit; one who forms theories: speculation, n. -4d*shān, a train of thoughts arising in the mind from viewing a thing in various aspects and relations; a theory; the act or practice of purchasing goods, &c., out of the regular order of trade, in expectation of being able to sell them at a large advance in price; speculative, a. -4d-ite, given to speculation, ideal; theoretical: speculatively, ad. -4f: specular lory, a. -4d-iter, exercising speculation.

speculum, n. spikl-d-tim (h. speculum, a mirror-from specio, I look at: It. speculo: F. speculum), a metallic reflector; a mirror or looking glass; in surg, an instr. for keeping open certain parts of the body that they may be attentively examined: specular, secondary as amooth refer, resembling a speculum; having a smooth refer, resembling a speculum; laving a smooth refer.

that they may be attentively examined: spec ular, a. -fer, resembling a speculum; having a smooth re-flecting surface: speculum metal, an alloy of copper and tin with a little arsenic: specular iron, an ore of iron, occurring frequently in crystals, of a brilliant metallic lustre.

of iron, occurring frequently in crystals, of a brilliant metallic lustre at the control of the

species, see sees a species, food, mixed metal), an impure arsenide of nickel, obtained from the ores of cobait and nickel in smalt-works.

speldings, n. spēls'(else, species, food, haddocks or whitings cured and dried in a particular way.

spell, n. spēl (fels. spilda, a piece of anything: Low Ger. spall, a certain portion of land), a turn; a job: v. take another's place, as in labour.

spell, v. spēl (Dut. spēl, a splinter of wood; spēllen, to spēll, polnting out the letters of a word one by one; to write or print words with their proper letters: spelling, imp.; a. the act of naming the letters of ownd; orthography: spēlled, pp. spēld, or spēls, pp. spēlt; spēlling-book, a book for teaching children to read and spēl.

spelt: spelling-book, a book for teaching children to read and spell.

spell, n. spell (AS. spellian, to recite), any form of words which, when recited, were supposed to possess magical power; a charm: v. to charm by reciting a form of words: spellbound, a arrested or locked up by a spell or charm.

spelt v.—see under spell 2:
spelter, n. speller charms to the product of the charm to the product of the charms of the ch

men or women. men or women.
spend, v. spēnd (AS. spendan, to spend, to consume: Ger, spenden, to dispense: L. expenden, to weigh out: It. spendere, to spend), to lay out: to dispense of; to consume; to waste; to squander; to exhaust; to fatigue; to pass, as time; to exert or ex-laust, as force or strength; to be lost or wasted; to be consumed: spending, imp.: n. act of laying out or expending; spent, pt. pp. spent; adj. con-sumed; deprived of its original force or qualities: spend er, n. er, one who spends: spend farift, n. -thrift (Eng. spend, and lee! thrift, to seize, to lay bold of, one who is improvident or reckless in the use of his means: spent ball, a ball from a firearm which reaches an object so distant as to be deprived of sufficient force to benefate it.

which reaches an object so distant as to be deprived of sufficient force to penetrate it. sperm, n. epérm (Gr. sperma, seed of any kind—gen, spermatos—from speiro, i sow), animal seed, particu-larly of the male: the spawn of fishes; a contracted form of spermacet: sperm-cell, a cell which impreg-nates, as opposed to a perm-cell, which is impregnated; sperm-cell, the oil obtained from the spermaceti while, sperm-oil, the oil obtained from the spermacesi while, chiefly from the head; spermaceti, neprimedesit, cetter, Gr. keto, any large fish spermaceti, neprimedesit, cetter, Gr. keto, any large fish collaboration in particle, semi-transparent substance obtained from spormatical at spermatic, at spermatic, at spermatical, at spermatical, at spermatical, at spermatical, at the conceptacles of ranger spermatical, n. plu, mdsshtd, in bot, motionless spermatozois in the conceptacles of ranger spermatos, n. plu, spermatos, of the spermatogon, n. plu, spermat inhous matter in which the bundles of the sperimatorical are packed sper material productions are packed sper material productions of the sperimatorical seed or sperm: sper material seed or sperm: sper material sperimatorical speri

spew, v. spit (AS. spiwan; Dut. spourcen; Ge speien; L. spuere, to spit), to vomit; to eject from the stomach: spewing, imp.: n. act of vomiting: spewer

pp. spid.
sphacelate, v. sfas'è-lât (Gr. sphakelos, mortification, sphacelate, v. sfas'è-lât (Gr. sphakelos, mortification, gangrene), to affect with gangrene; to mortify; to decay and become carious, as a bone: sphacelating, imp.: sphacelating, pp. ad, affected with gangrene; mortified; sphacelation, n. da'shin, the process of becoming gangrenous; mortification; sphacelus, n. da's, in med., complete mortification, as distinguished dat, in med., complete mortification, as distinguished

from gangrene, the incomplete state.

sphareda, n. plu. spereda (Gr. sphara, a sphere or globe), in god., the name given to certain vegetable organisms from the colite, whose numerous branches organisms from the odite, whose numerous branches are terminated by globular berry-like bodies; spharenchyma, n. yle-renyki-ma (Gr. enychuma, an infusion; enychumos, juicy), in bod., vegetable tissue composed of spherical cells: spharedus, n. yle-renkis (Gr. odous, a tooth), in geol., a genus of oditie fishes having globular-shaped teeth: sphar foad crite, n. sid-e-rit (Gr. sideros, iron), a term applied to grape-like or kid-ncy-shaped concretions of sparry carbonate of iron; sphare rulites, n. plu. -rh-lits (Gr. lithos, a stone), in god., a genus of thick subconical chalk-shells, having opercular-looking upper valves; a variety of obsidians or pearl-stones found in small rounded grains. sphene, n. ylen (Gr. sphen, a wedge: F. sphene), a mineral composed of silica, titanic acid, and lime, found crystallised, and in granular or foliated masses, of a brown, grey, and yellow colour.

of a brown, grey, and yellow colour.
sphenoid, a. s/ē-noyd, also sphenoidal, a. s/ē-noyd-dl sphenoid, a sjë-nojid, also sphenoidal, a sjë-nojiddi (Gr. sphen, a wedge-gen, sphenos, and eidos, likeness: F. szhienoide), wedge-like, as applied to a bone of the skull, which wedges in and locks together most of the other bones: sphenoid is often contracted into spheno, sjë-no, and signifies, belonging both to the sphenoid bone and to the part indicated by the other constituent of the compound, as sphenomasilary. Sphenoid-like in the sphenoid pillum, a. sjë-no-fillium (g. sphen, as measure plants having whorled wedge-shaped leaves, sphenopteris, n. sjë-no-fillier (G. sphen, a wedge, sphenopteris, n. sjë-no-fillier).

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and pteris, a fern), a genus of fessil ferns, so named from the prevailing form of the leaflets.

sphare, n. sfer (L. sphære; Gr. sphære, a ball, a globe; F. sphære), the vast concave or expanse of the ineavens; a globe; a celestial ore; any round solid body; employment; rank; cleuit of school, made a place of the sphere ineavens; a globe; a celestial ore; any round solid body; employment; rank; cleuit of school, clean properties of the sphere; cally, and solid body; employment; rank; cleuit of school, clean properties of the sphere in sphere; cally, and she sphere in sphere; spherical, n. sfort-isti, a little sphere; spherica, n. plu-ists, the sphere as a geometrical body, in relation to the different circles, lines, angles, &c., which may be described on its surface; spherical angle, in frig., an angle formed by the intersection of two great circles on the surface of a sphere or spheroid; spherical geometry, that branch of geometry that treats of spherical angles and triangles; music of the spheres, in the anc. detrons, the music supposed to result from the motions of the spheres; spherical; a spherical angle and triangles; music of the sphere, in the anc. detrons, the music supposed to result from the motions of the spheres; spherical; a spherical in spherical; a spin circle, and in str. designed spherical and spherical and spherical and spherical and spherical and spherical in spherical; a solid generated by the revolution of an ellipse about its shorter axis; spheroidal; spheroidal; share of unity and the spherical in spherical; and spherical in spherical and spherical in spherical; as spheroid spherical and spherical in spherical (gr. spheridal; context, spheroidal; collate spheroid spherical; as spheroid sphere spheroidserite, under sphered.

spheroid: a sphere, a sphere spheroidser, that binds

spheroiderite—see spasse seasons.

reda.

spherulite—see spharulites, under sphæreda.

sphincter, n. sfungktår (Gr. sphingktår, that binds

tightly or contracts—from sphinggo, I bind tight), in

anat., a musele that contracts or shuts an orifice or

opening which it surrounds.

sphinx, be theroider—from for, sphinggo, I bind fast),

sphinx, the theroider—from for, sphinggo, I bind fast),

dryan, Grecian, and Egyptian nations, the so-called

Egyptian sphinx being represented as a winged lion

with a human head and bust, always in a lying attitude, the Greek sphinx being represented in any atti
tide, the Greek sphinx being represented in any atti
tide, the Greek sphinx being represented in any attiwho a numan nead and oust, always in a tying atti-tude, the Greek sphinx being represented in any atti-tude which might suit the fancy of the poet; a fabu-lous creature near Thebes that used to propose riddles to travellers, and fear to pieces those who could not so travellers, and fear to pieces those who could not so travellers, and fear to pieces those who could not so the fear to the fear

because the attitude of the caterpillar resembles that of the Egyptian sphinx. sphragistics, n. sfrd.jisitiks (Gr. sphragistikes, of or for scaling—from sphragis, a scal), the science of scals, their history, peculiarities, and distinctions. sphygmic, a. sfyjmik (Gr. sohugmes, the pulse), of or pert. to the pulse: sphyg'mograph, n. -mō-grdf (Gr. grapho, I describe), a contrivance for indicating the character of the pulse: sphyg'mographic, a. -grdfik, connected with or relating to a sphygmo-graph: sphygmometer, n. sfy-mod-thr (Gr. metron, a measure), an instr. for rendering visible arterial nulsations, or for counting them: a sphygmograph:

pulsations, or for counting them; a sphygmograph.

spicate, a spikkl (L spicatum, to furnish with
spikes-from spica, an ear of corn, a spike), in bot.,
having the form of a spike or ear of corn; arranged in

aspike.

spice, n. spike(P. épices: It. spezie, spices: L. species, kinds), any aromatic vegetable substance used as a condiment or for seasoning; a thing that imparts purgency or flavour to lood; a small quantity giving a flavour to a greater: v. to season or flavour with spice; to render agreeable to the palate; to tincture: apicing, imp.: spiced, pp. spis: adj. seasoned with spice; having an agreeable taste or flavour: spicy, a. spice, flagrant; aromatic; smart; showy; piquant; spicer, n. ser, one who deals in spice: spicery, n. spices, flagrant and aromatic substances used in seasoning flood; spicity, ad. stift: spiciness, n. -nës, the state or quality of being spicy; spice-nut, small round pieces of gingerbread spiced: spice-wood, the wild alispice.

spick and span, a. spik dad spin (Norm. spik; Icel.

dek and span, a. solk dad spdn (Norm. spik; Icel.

just made, and a chip just split; bright; shining;

just made, and a chip just spiit; origin; mining quite new, spicula, n. spičal-ld (f. spiculum, a little sharpoint, a dart-dim, of spiculum, a spiculam, a lette sharpoint, a dart-dim, of spiculam, a spike, an sar of compin hot., a little spike: spiculat, a ldt, in hot., covered with fine-pointed fleshy appendages; having a spike composed of several smaller spike: spicule, n. -kd., a minute slender granule or puls: spicule, n. -kd., a minute slender granule or puls: spicule, n. -kd., a minute slender granule or puls: spicule, n. -kd., a minute slender granule or puls: spicule, n. -kd., a minute slender granule or puls: spicule, n. -kd., a minute slender granule or puls: spicule, n. -kd., a term applied to those minute, needle-shaped, a lictious or calcareous particles which are embedded in the fibrous mass of sponges, recent and fossil.

in the fibrous mass of sponges, recent and fossil. spicy—see spices, spider. In spider Dut, and Ger. spinne: Sw. spinne, a spider Dut, and Ger. spinne: Sw. spinne, a spider: a corruption of old Eng. spinder—from spin, so mand from spinning its web, a well-known insect that spins webs to ensuare its prey: spider-lived, a small-bodded and long-legged.

spigot, n. spigot (it. spigo, a spigot or quill: w, spigot, n. spifot (it. spigo, a, spigot or quill: w, spigot, n. spifot of spikot, n. spifot or quill: w, spigot, n. spifot of spikot, n. spifot oscillation of the spifot of the spif florescence consisting of numerous flowers, semile, on an axis or single stem, as in the wheat and layender: v. an axis or single stem, as in the wheat and invender: to fasten with spikes or large nails; to set with spikes or large nails; to set with spikes or large nails; spiking, inp.: spiked, pp. spikir ad, having spikir formed as a spike; terminating in a sharp point; spiky, a. spikik, sharp-pointed; spikelast, n. spikik, a small chizter of flowers, as in spikir as a spikir, a. spikir spiki

grasses.

spikenard, n. spikenard (Ger. spicke, spikenard:
Eng. spike, and nard), the spike or ear of the nards,
which is highly aromatic; the plant itself, or an oll
extracted from it.

spill, n. spil (It. spillo, a pin, a thorn), the vent per

of a cask.

of a cask.

grill, v. spil (Low Ger. spillem, to shed, to waste:
Ger. spullen; Sw. spola, to wash or rinse), to suffer a
liquid to run over, or to fall out of a vessel; to shed
to be lost or wasted; to waste; to injure: spilled, in
imp.: spilled, pp. spild, also spilt; pp. spill: ad,
poured out or wasted; spillier, n. -cr, one who spil
a kind of fishing-line: spilling-lines, in a skip, or
tain ropes used to dislodge the wind from a sail a
order to furl it the more easily.

spill, n. spil (icel. spilled, a thin piece of beard: f.
espillite, a spilnt), a spilnter; a chip; a small bar of
mod, for lighting a lamp.

spilt, v. spil—see spill 2.

of wood, for lighting a lamp, spilt, v. spilt—see spill 2.
spiln, v. spilt—see spill 2.
spiln, v. spilt—spill 2.
spiln, v. spilt (leel. spilnna; Dan. spilnda; Ger. spilnen, to spiln), to draw out and twist into threads; we extend to a great length; to draw out to a tedies elencth; to whirl or turn rapidly as by meass of thread—applied to the motion of any body on its saids as a top; to exervise the art or trade of drawing of into threads; to issue in a very small current; spilnda, imp.: a. the art or fractice of drawing on the spiln are spilnen, p. spiln are spilnen, p. spiln drawing on spill a spilnen, p. spiln are spilnen, p. spiln are spilnen, p. spilnen, organ with what they form their six of were ster, n. sièr, one who spins; a maiden or unmarie female: spinning-jenny, a machine for spinning we or cotton, consisting essentially of a large number of spindles made to revolve simultaneously; and the spindles made to revolve simultaneously; spindles mill, a factory where spinning is carried on: ining-wheel, a machine for spinning yarn or threat driven by the hand, or by the foot acting on a treative or the time, to take means to occupy as much of as possible, but improperly and to serve a purpose; to profit met. to protract.

to protract, spinach, n., also spinage, spinid; [It. spinace; \$\frac{1}{2}\$ espinaca; \$F\$, epinards, spinach), a garden plant whose leaves are used as a table vegetable; spinacesan, spinal-see spina.

spinal-see spina.

spinal, spinal-see spinach.

spinal, spinal-see spinach.

spinal, spinal-see spinach.

spinal, a thorn, the pointed instruction of the fowler; Low Ger. spinade, a lattice needle; Ger. schindel, a splint-connected with a spinal, a thorn, the pin or thin rod, formetly was a spinal, a thorn, the pin or thin rod, formetly was a spinal, as for twisting the fibres drawn from the de-

taff; any axis of revolution as the axis of a wheel, of a capstan, &c.; anything long and slender; a yarn-neasure: v. annous gardeners, to put forth a long and slender stake: spin dilag, imp.; apin died, pp. -did: spindle-legged or ananked, a, having long slender legs.

legs.

spine, n. spin (Bav. speidel, a splinter: L. spine, a thorn, the spine: Ger. span, a chip: It. spine; E. épine, the spine), a spike or thorn; any thin sharp-pointed thing; the vertebral column or backbone, so called from its series of thorn-like processes: in bot., an abortive branch with a hard sharp point: spiny, a spini, full of spines; thorny: spininess, n. -nés, the state or quality of having spines: apina column, a -nés, of or relating to the backbone: spinal column, ous substitute, forming the sheath for the spinal cort; the backbone: spinalesent a non-néséssit in bot. terthe connected vertebree of the back, or its cartilaginous substitute, forming the sheath for the spinal cord;
the backbone: spinescent, a. spi-nessent, in bot, terminating in a spine; tapering to a rigid leafless point;
tipped with a spine: spiniform, a. spi-ni-future (L)
forma, shape), like a spine or thorn: spinose, a.
-nos, also spi'nous, a. -nis, full of spines; thorny:
spinule, n. -nisl, a minute spine; spi nulose, a. -nilos, also spi'nous, a. -los, covered with or bearing
minute spines: spinal cord or chord, also spinal marrow, the greyish-white matter lodged in the interior
of the spinal column or backbone.
spinel, n. spin-let (R. spinelle: 1t. spinella, the spinel
ruby), a precious stone of various tints: spinel ruby,
a name applied to the scarlet varieties of spinel.
spinel, n. spin-let (R. spinelle: P. spinellet, a musical
instr. resembling the harpsichord, not now in use.
spiniferous, a. spin-let-let, spinels; horn-bearing, prickly—from spina, a thorn, and fero, I bearl,
in bot, producing or hearing spines or thorns; thorny:
spiniferites, n. plu -los, in good, a term applied to
those minute spherical bodies beast with spines which
occur in the chalk and film.
spinnered, spinning, &c.—see spin.

occur in the chaik and film.

spinnerst, spinning, &c.—see spin.

spinose, spinous, &c.—see spin.

spinozism, n. spi-noizism, the dectrines of Spinoza,

spi-noizism, n. spi-noizism, the dectrines of Spinoza,

spi-noizist, a Dutch Jew, born A.D. 1634, who taught
that God is not only the Creator, but also the original
matter of the universe; that there can be no substance
but God; whatever is, is in God, and nothing can be
conceived without God: Spinozist, n. zist, one who
believes in the doctrines of Spinoza,

spinule, spiny, &c.—see spine.

spinule, spiny, &c.—see spine.

spiracle, n. spirack (it. spiraculum, an air-hole—
from spiro, I breathe), a breathing-pore; a vent; a
minute passage by which air or other fluid is inhaled
or exhaled.

spire, n. spir (Sw. spira, a rod, a pointed steeple:

from spiro, I ureathed, a breathing-pore; a vent; a minute passage by which air or other fluid is inhaled or exhaled.

spire, a. spir (Sw. spira, a rod, a pointed steeple: Dan. spire, a germ, a sproul: Norm. spir, ray of a crown, a spur of water shooting forth: It. and L. spira; S. et a. spira; S. et a. spira; S. et a. spira; A. spira

state of the mind or the character of the disposition, as high-spirited, low-spirited; spiritedly, ad. -delar the spirited of the spirited and a shigh-spirited, low-spirited; spirited; animated of disposition, and the spirited spirited as are intended for drinking; spiriteless, a. -les, wanting in vigour; dult, dejected; spiritless, a. -les, wanting in vigour; dult, spirit-dealer or -merchant, one who has a licence to sell spirituous liquors; spirit-lamp, a lamp in which alcohol is used instead of oil; spirit-level, a glass tube nearly filled with spirits of wine or distilled water, hermetically scaled, and fixed on a case of wood or observations of the prosence of spirit spirited of one or spirit whether a spirit of one who pretends to have intercourse with spirits, one who pretends to have intercourse with spirits, and who alleges that they manifest their presence and convey intelligence by means of audible raps of the presence of spirits by audible or visible signs; the belief in such; spirit of salt, a familiar name for muriatic acid; spirits of wine, a familiar name for muriatic acid; spirits of wine, a familiar name for muriatic acid; spirits of wine, a familiar name for muriatic acid; spirits of wine, a familiar name for muriatic acid; spirits of wine, a familiar name for muriatic acid; spirits of wine, a familiar name for muriatic acid; spirits of wine, a familiar name for muriatic acid; spirits of wine, a familiar name for muriatic acid; spirits, the fluid supposed to effect the spirits, and motion; the nervous fluid or nervous principle; The Spirit, the third person of the Hol

conter of the mind itself; the doctrines opposed to materialism; the belief in the frequent communica-tions from the world of spirits, as manifested by visible or audible signs; spirit-rapping and its allied mani-festations: spir itualist, n. -iet, one who professes a regard to private different properties of them; regard to private different properties of the spirits: spiritualistic, a. -ietik, relating to spiritual-spirits: spiritualness, n. -nes, the state or quality of being spiritual; spiritual court, an ecclesiastical court: spiritual-mindedness, the state of having devout and holy affections: spirituous, a. -is (i. spiritus, breath, spirit, containing spirit, or possessing its qualities; light; volatile: spirituouness, n. -iet, the quality of being spirituous. spiritus asper, n. spiritus desper (l. spiritus, a breathing, and asper, rough), in Gr. gram, a mark thus (') placed before certain words beginning with a vowel, to indicate that such should be pronounced like words beginning with vocal h in Eng.; also placed over Gr. P. Eng. r. spiritus lerins, n. -lerins (l. lenie, soft), the mark (') denoting the absence of the rough breathing.

over Gr. P. Eng. r. spiritus leinis, n. -leinis (l. lenis, soft), the mark (') denoting the absence of the rough breathing. spirolinite, n. spirō-lin-ti (l. spira, a coil, a twist), in god, a genus of minute, many-chambered, foraminiterous organisms—so called from the spiral or whorllike terminations of their crosier-like forms. spirometer, n. spirometer, n. spirometer, n. spirometer, n. spirometer, n. spirometer (large large large). The cather and Gr. metron, a measure), an instr. for measuring the quantity of air an individual can expire after a forced inspiration.

majiration.

spirt, v. spirt (Bav. sprutzen, to sprinkle: Dut. sprutzen, to spirt—see spurt), to throw out in a jet or stream, as a liquid; to gush out in a small stream, as a liquid from a cask; to shoot scatteringly: a. a sudden rushing of a liquid substance from a small tube or

SPIR orifice; a jet: spirt'ing, imp.: spirt'ed, pp.: spirtle, v. spirtli: spirtling, imp.-lling: spirtled, pp.-lld, in the same sense.

spiry-see spire. spiry—see spire.
spit, n. spit (Dut. spet, a spit: Icel. spita, a peg, a skewer: Sw. speta, a little rod: It. spito, a spear; Ger. spiess, a slender-pointed object), a long thin bar of wood or metal, pointed at one or both ends, on which meat, &c., is reasted; a narrow pointed object; a small point of land running into the sea, or a long narrow sheal from the shore into the sea, as a spit of sand: Y-to put on a spit; to thrust through, as meat by a spit:

to put on a splt; to thrust through, as meat by a splt: splt ting, inp.: splt ted, pp. aplt, v. splt (AS. spatan: Icel. spyta; Dan. spytte; Ger. spitten; L. sputare, to splt, to throw out, as saliva from the mouth; to eject from the mouth; to rain slightly: n. splttle; saliva: spat, pt. splt, did splt: spltten, pp. splt: an also splt, pp. splt. spltten, n. spltt, saliva: the moisture thrown out from the mouth: splt-ton, n. splt. ton, n. splt. ton, is shltow box to receive the spltte thrown out of the mouth by smokers: splt fire, n. -fir, a violent passionate person: to splt upon, to linsuit grossly; to treat with contemps.

spltch-cock, v. splt-look (Eng. splt, and cook), to dress an eel with condiments, &c., after splitting it longwise, then broiling it: n. an eel so dressed and cooked: spltch-cocked, a. look, split and cooked, as an eel.

an ear.
spite, n. spit (Dut. spijt; Low Ger. spiet, vexation:
Dan. spydig, sharp, caustic; Ger. spittig, pointed,
satirical), sudden or fitful ill-will; hatred accompanied

spite, n. spit (but. spit): Low Ger. spite, vexation: Dan. spydig, sharp, cansier: Ger. spitei, pointed, satirical), sudden or fiful ill-will; hatred accompanied with active annoyance or injury: v. to do with a desire to vex or annoy; to annoy; to thwart: spiting, imp.: spited, pp.: spite fall, a. f.oh, having a desire to annoy or injure: spite fall, a. f.oh, having a desire to annoy or injure: spite fall, a. f.oh, having a desire to annoy or injure: spite fall, a. f.oh, having a desire to annoy or injure: spite fall, a. f.oh, having a desire to annoy or injure: spite fall, a. f.oh, having a desire to annoy or injure: spite fall, a. f.oh, having a fall spite fall

mouth; a mouth widened in dorision.

spisen. n. spike. if. Sucken, spisen: Gr. and L. spien, the milt or spicen: It. spiene), the milt; a spongy viscus near the large extremity of the stomach. formarly supposed to be the seat of melancholy, anger, or vexation; ill-humour; a fit of anger; latent spite; melancholy; spicened, a. spikind, deprived of the spicen; spiene full, a. fiki, angry; peevish: spicen; spiene full, a. fiki, angry; peevish: spicen; spiene; s

splendour, n. splénider (L. splendor, kristus-lusire: It. splendore: F. splendeur), great kristus-brilliance; magnificent display; grandeur; tames splentice, a. splendeur, great kristus, splendore, F. de tique, splendier-from Gr. and L. splen, the mit spleen, see spleen), troubled with spleen, fet splend ical, a. i-kell, same as splendie; splead; ly, ad. Ai. splendie, a. splêniës, belonging to the si splentical, a. i-kell, same as splendie; splead; ly, ad. Ai. splendies, inflammation of the si splenties, n. splêniës-ta'shin, a change proi in the lungs by inflammation, so that they res the substance of the spleen. spleen; frett

the substance of the spicen.

splent—see splint.

splice, v. splis (Dut. splissen; Sw. splissa; Ge.
splissen, to Join together so that the two ends shall
interlace or overlap), to unite or join together the syends of a rope by interlacing or twisting together the
strands; to connect pieces of wood or metal, as less
or rallway-bars, by means of overlapping para fatened or bolted to them: n. a piece added to a neby aphicing: aphicing, imp.: spliced, pp. splict be
port of the main brace, in moral phrase, to give so
ner extra main brace, in moral phrase, to give so
or extra main ways or split safter appecial expasses of cold or wet.

by splicing; splicing, imp.: spliced, pp. splace; splice the main brace, in material phrose, to give sit an extra allowance of spirits after special exposure to cold or wet.

splint, in spliter, ilea splent, in splited is macilied form of splitter; der. splint, a pin or peg: Dut splitter, a splinter; der. splitter, a splinter in cold in the splitter of the splitte

plunders.

spoil, v. spojil in broad pronunciation of spill, to shell liquids, and hence, to waster Ger. spiller; Sw. spiller to wash or rinse), to waste; to render useless; to not to taint; to go to ruin; spoil'ing, imp.; spoiled, ps. spojild, also spoilt, pt. spojilt; ald, rendered useless (over-indulged; spoiller, n. -ér, one who mais or corrunts. or corrupts.

or corrupts.

spoke, pl. spôk, also spoken, pp. spôljen, from spak,
which see: spokeman, n. spôks-indn, one who spaks
for one or more persons.

spoke, n. spôk (from spike, which see: Ger. spible.
It. spica, the spoke of a wheel), one of the bars of a
wheel passing from the nave or centre to the felt of
rim; the space or cound of a ladder: spoke-shan, a
kind of plane used for dressing curved wood-weik.

hate, v. spoill-at (L. spoliatum, to reb, to plun-es spoil 1), to pillago; to plunder; to rob: spo-ing, spoilated, pp. spoilation, n. -d-shin, if of plundering: spoilator, n. -der, one who se: spoilatory, a. -der, t, tending to spoil; de-se: spoilatory, a. -der, t, tending to spoil; de-

ie, n. spönidė (L. spondeus, a spondeus Gr. ie, a spondeu; as an ad)., of or belouging to s—from sponde, a libation, referring to its pro-solemn character), a poetic foot consisting of gyllables: spondaid, a spön-da'th, pert. to a

symboles: spondaic, a spon-dairly, pert to a s, n. spinj(L. spongia; Gr. sponggia, a sponge: e), a well-known porous substance much used estic purposes, being the skeleton of marine; a soft sponge-like substance for cleanized the strength of the strength

use: sponsor, a ser, one who undertakes r for another; a godfather or godmother at sponsorial, a spo

in n. sponson, it is duty or once of a sponson; in n. sponson; as solemn prongagement—from spondeo, I promise solemnet of becoming security; a solemn act or enton behalf of another.

neous, a. spôn-tá'nô-ús (L. spontaneus, of his rd—from sponte, freely or voluntarily: It, p.: F. spontane), acting of one's own accord; iout compulsion; acting from its own impulse r; happening or produced of itself: sponta'of majorang of produced of isself: spots, the quality of being spontaneous: spontaneity, read-if, quality of eting or proceeding with-unision or external force; voluntariness: ons combustion, the act of a body taking fire brough the chemical action of its own elepontaneous generation, the production of t forms of life without visible means.

aportion of the without visible means.

a spoil (fer. spule, a quill, a bobbin: Dut,
nannel, a spool), a cane or reed with a knob
ad, or a hollow cylinder of wood surrounded
e at each end, on which thread or yarn is
v. to wind on a spool: spooling, imp.:

v. to wind on a spool: spooling, imp.: p. spid.
n. spim (AS. spon; Ger. spon; Sw. span, a spen, a chip, a spoon, a well-known inemestic use, consisting of a handle and a low at one end; an implement for removing from deep holes; v. to take up with a spooning, imp.: spooned, pp. spind: n., also spoony, n. spini: a half-witted reson: add, weak-minded; silly: spoon'ful, rouch as a spoon will hold; a small quantify, ad-th, in a weak and foolish manner:
II, a wading-bird of several species, so mits long flattened bill: spoon-drift, the illlows at sea scattered in a heavy shower of the violence and intensity of the tempest: the violence and intensity of the tempest;

t, food eaten with a speon; to be born leer spoon in one's mouth, to be born to good fortune: wooden spoon, in Cambridge, the list of mathematical honours.

spoor, n. spôr (Dut. spoor, a trace, a track), the track or trail of an animal, especially of one pursued 88 22 me

as game.

sporadic, a. spo-rdd-ik (Gr. sporadikos, dispersed,
scattered—from speiro, I sow seed), scattered—applied
to diseases which occur in single and scattered cases;

opposed to epidemic and endemic.

sporangium, n. spo-rdniji-tim, plu. sporangia, ji.d.
(Gr. spora, seed, and anggos, a vessel), in bot., the immediate case or covering to the spores of some crypto-

nediate case or covering to the spores of some cryptogamic plants.

spore, n. spor, also sporule, n. spor-ûl (Gr. spora, a seed), one of the minute grains in flowerless plants which perform the functions of seeds, as in the ferms and club-mosses: sporidium, n. spor-ûl-ûl-ûrs, nesemblance), the membranous case constitution of the constitution of

ornamented, placed in front of the kilt by a High-lander in full dross.

sport, n. sport (old F. desport, diversion: It. dis-port, or dipprot, solace, recreation), diversion; any-thing which makes merry; the mirth or pleasure thus produced; play; frolic; mockery; fowling, hunting, or fishing: v. to divert; to make merry; to frolic; to lest; to trifle; in frankline lumpage, to exhibit or wear, as an article of dress; sporting, imp.: adj. practising the diversions of the field in lumting, fish-ling, dr., given and dr., sporting, and sumbling; a. sport, and the sport of the sporting, and sumbling; and interpretar, n. -dr., one who sports: sportfull, a. froli, frolicome; full of jesting; sport fully, ad. -li. sport-chlness, n. -nès, the state of being sporting; and -li-sport iveness, n. -nès, the state of being sportive; layfulness: sport ingly, ad. -li-sport-manship, n. skill in field-sports; in sport, in jest; for play or diversion: to sport one shing, dec. sports-manship, n. skill in field-sports; in sport, in jest; for play or diversion: to sport one's oak (Ger. pjorts, adoor), in Eng. universites, to shut the outer door of one's room.

nuptials.

spout, n. spoits (Norm. sputra, to keep spitting, to spirt: Dut. sputre, to spit, to spout), the projecting mouth of a vessel, by which a liquid may be poured out without spilling; a pipe or conductor of water; v. to throw or pour out water forcibly, as from a pipe; to issue with much force; to speechly, in contempt; spouting, inp.: ad; throwing or issuing in a stream spouting, inp.: ad; throwing or issuing in a stream spout, and a speech, in contempt; apout ad, pp:: spout ex, n. ex, one who or that which spouts.

spraig, n. sprag (Dan. sprække, to crack, to burst: sprag, n. språg (Dan. sprække, to crack, to burst: Sw. spricka, to spilt, to sprout: connected with sprig, which seel, a young salinon; a rough stout bar of wood: v. to stop a waggon by putting a strong bar of wood between two spokes of a wheel: spraging,

imp.: spragged, pp. språgd: adj. having the motion arrested by a sprag. sprain, n. språn (F. espreindre, to press, to strain: probably a mere corruption of King, strain, to squeeze), an excessive strain of the muscles or ligaments of a joint, causing much pain: v. to overstain the ligaments of a joint within tililocation: sprain ing, imp.:

an excessive strain of the muscles or against so it as joint, causing much pair: w. to overstrain the ligaments of a joint without dislocation: sprain ing, imp.: sprained, pp. syrdine, sprained, pp. syrdine, sprained, pp. syrdine, sprained, pp. of spring, which see.

sprang, pt. of spring, which see.

sprang, pt. of spring, which see,

sprand, pt. of the herring,

sprawline, spring, spri

sprig, n. sprig (Swiss, spryggen, to splinter: W. brigyn, a twig, a shoot of a tree), a small shoot or twig; offspring; a scion; a small nail without a head:

brigm, a twig, a shoot of a treel, a small shoot or wig; offspring; a scion; a small nall without a head: v. to mark or adorn with spring; to work or strengthen with spring; spring fing, imp: springde, pp. springd: springs; spring fing, imp: springde, pp. springd: springs; spring fing, imp: springde, pp. springd; springs, a spring, inp.; springde, to spring the springs, a spring, in, also sprine, a sprint (corrupted from sprint, which seel, a spirit; a shade: springhtly, a. f. sprint-like; brisk; lively; animated; fill of life and activity: spring livel; spring springs, the quality of being springhtly; liveliness; briskness.

spring, n. spring (Sw. spring, benchmarked; fill of life and activity: springht liness, n. 4tms, the quality of being springhtly; liveliness; briskness.

spring, n. spring (Sw. spring, a leap; a bound; elastic body, as a steel rod, a coil of wire, india-rubber, &c., to spring the spring spring, imp.; adj. gushing from, as a spring; to the arch. the first course of stones of the arch resting on the side walls: sprang, pt. spring, align beging burst; proceed from: spring, spring, spring, spring spr osume, or proceeding; grown; in arch. the first course of stones of the arch resting on the side walls: sprang, pl. spring, did spring; burst; proceeded from: sprang, pl. pp. spring, arisen; begun to grow: spring, pl. pp. spring, arisen; begun to grow: spring pl. pp. spring, arisen; begun to grow: spring pl. pp. spring, arisen; begun to grow a spring from the spring; spring en. er, one who or that which springs; spring en. er, one who or that which springs; spring en. er, one who or that which springs; the point at which an arch unites with its support: spring-bance, a contrivance for measuring weight or force by the elasticity of a spiral spring of steel: spring-boad, an elastic board secured at the ends, used in performing feats of agility, or for exercise: spring-boad, an elastic board secured at the ends, used in performing feats of agility, or for springen, to spring, and bok, a he-goat), a species of antelope: spring-spring, a firearm discharged by a spring when trodden upon: spring-head, a fountain or source: spring-time, the high these which happen about the time of new and full moon: spring-time, the scanon of spring: spring-wheat, a species of wheat sown in spring: intermittent springs, springs whose

waters generally come with an alternate rush and a pause: mineral springs, outflows of water from the earth, which are impregnated with various mineral substances: oil-springs, outflows of oil from large natural deposits in the bowels of the earth, arising from organic matter, either vegetable or animal: to spring, a fence, to cleap a fence: to spring a lask, in a skip, to open in the seams of the planking to the extent of becoming lenky: to spring a mast, said of a mast when it is bent or strained, or started from its fasteries: to arring a mine; to arring a mine; to arring a mine; to cause it to explode: when it is bent or strained, or started from its fastenings: to spring a mine, to cause it to explode: to spring a rattle, to put the rattle of a policeman in motion: to spring at, to leap towards: to spring forth, to lesp out; to rush out: to spring in, to enter with a leap, or in haste: to spring upon, to rush out with haste or violence; to assault.

with a leap, or in haste; to spring upon, to rush on with haste or violence; to assault.

springe, n. spriny (from Eng. spring; Dut springnet, a noose or net), a noose to catch birds with; a
spring-noose; a snare; v. to catch in a springe; to ensnare; spring fign, imp; springed, pp, springle,
sprinkle, v. spring-id (Dut. sprenkelen, to sprinkle;
Ger. sprenkeln, to mark with scattered spots; Sw. sprackla, speckled, freckled), to scatter; to disperse;
to scatter a liquid; to cleanse or purify by sprinkling;
n. a small quantity scattered; sprinkling, imp. sking;
ad); scattering in small drops; n. a small quantity scattered in drops; a small number distributed among a large; sprinkled, pp, spring/kd.
sprit, v. sprit (Norm. spritte, to split, to spin
sunder or shoot like leaves; Dut. sprict, a piece o'left wood, a spear, a bowsprit, to throw out with
force from a narrow orifice; to sprout; n. a sprout; shoot; a yard or spar which crosses the sail of a beat;
shoot; a yard or spar which crosses the sail of a beat;
ward; sprit-sail, a sail extended over the seem o'
alip or boat.

sprite, n. port(a corruption of sprint); R. sprit; Sa.
sprite, n. purit (a corruption of sprint); R. sprit; Sa.
sprite, n. purit (a corruption of sprint); R. sprit; Sa.

sprite, n. sprit (a corruption of spirit: F. sprit; St. sprit, spirit, mind), a spirit; a shade.

sprod, n. sprod (Gael. bradan, a salmon: perhate only a corruption of sproud), a salmon in its second

sprod, h. sprod (test. broads, a salmon it passes only a corruption of sprout), a salmon in its second year.

sprout, v. sproliof (akin to spurt, sputier, and spirit Dut. spruiter, to spurt, to bout), to bud or germinate; to grow the buds or ahoots of plants: n. the shoot or bud eliminate; to grow the buds or ahoots of plants: n. the shoot or bud eliminate; to grow the buds of special sp

used for destroying weeds; a short since tempt.

spuller, n. spull'th' (a corruption of speeks), one sployed to inspect yarn.

spums, n. spain (L. and It. spreams, foam, five froh; foam; seum: v. to froth; to foam; sum and inip; spumed, pp. spaind; spumy, a. spaind; spumous, a. mus, consisting of froth or cours; footh spumous, a. mus, consisting of froth or cours; footh spumous, a. mus, consisting of froth or cours; footh spumous, a. mus, consisting of froth or cours; footh spumous, a. mus, consisting of froth or spumous, a. mus, consisting of spin, which see: spumous spumous

hay twisted mer agent into a rope, spunk, n. spänk (W. ysponcio, to smack, to best sharply; Dut. voncke, a spark, tinder), woof the readily takes fire; touchwood; a match; spins; switte; in Scot, a spark to spunk out, to come to bist to be discovered; spun ky, a. -ki, quick; spinis.

spur, n. sper (AS. spura, a spur-from spuraen, to kick; Ger. spora; Sw. sporre; Gael. spor, a spur), an instr. having a small wheel with sharp points, wors on the heels of boots, for inciting horses to further speed; any incitement or stimulus to increase effort; the sharp horny projection on a cock? leg; the largest and leading root of a tree; any projecting appendage of a flower or blossom having the appearance of a spur; anything standing out; a mountain branching from a range; anything resembling a spur; v. to incite or inge forwards with a spur; to impel; fo press forward out section; to incite; to impel; fo press forward incite or inge forwards with a spur; to incite or inge forwards with a spur; anything spurs; affected with spur or ergot, as spuryed inye; spur-wheel, a wheel having cogs around the rim, but pointing towards its centre: spur-gall, v. to gall or wound with a spur; spurless, a.-les, without a spur.

spurge, n. speri (F. szouraer to nurse to cleaner.

gall or wound with a spur: spurless, a. -\(\text{le}\), without a spur.

spurge, n. speri (F. espurger, to purge, to cleanse:
L purgo, I purgo, a plant, the juice of which is very hot and corroding; a name applied to various plants.
spurlous, a. spui-ried (L. spurius, spurlous): It.
spurio), not real or genuine; not proceeding from the true source; counterfeit; false: spurius, spurious: It.
spurio, not real or genuine; not proceeding from the spurious or not genuine.
spurn or not genuine.
spurn, v. spern (AS. spurnan, to kick: F. esparer, to kick: L. sperners, to despise—see spur), to drive back, as with the foot; to reject with disdain; to manifest disdain or contempt in rejecting spuring, n. disdainful rejection: spuring, imp.: spurnac, pp.
spurad; n. speri (see sprout: Dut. spruiten, to sprout: Sw. spruit, to spirit, a forcible ejection, suddenly or repeated at intervals, of a liquid substance from a tube out on the spuring; a jet; a sudden effort: v. to throw out or small opening; a jet; a sudden effort: v. to throw out or special or spuring the spuring spurited, pp. spurite, v. sperid, to save out in spartiel, pp. spurite, a sperit and spirits in the same sense—see spirt.

sput spurit and spirits in the same sense—see spirt.
sput spuritative of the sound of a mixspuritary spuritative of the sound of a mix-

sper-filt; also spirt and spirtle in the same sense— see spirt.

sputter, v. spiitier (imitative of the sound of a mix-ture of air and water driven from an orifice: Low Ger.

sputtern; Norm. sputra, to sputter, to spurt), to spit in scattered drops, as in rapid speaking; to throw out liquid matter in scattered portions; to utter with hasty indistinctness; n. moist matter thrown out in particles or drops; sputtering, imp.: sputtered, pp. -terd: sputterer, n. -to-tr, one who sputters. sputum, n. spittim (L. sputum, spittle), in med., the matter discharged from the mouth in disorders of the breathing organs; spittle.

spy, n. spiff. espier; it. spicar; Ger. spahen; Dut. spicalen, to examine narrowly, to explorel, one who secretly watches the conduct, condition, actions, &c.,

spiedes, to examine narrowly, to explore), one who secretly watches the conduct, condition, actions, &c., of a person, in order to report them to another; a secret agent; one who secretly conveys the transactions of others: v. to discover at a distance; to gain sight of; to inspect or examine secretly; to find out by artifice; to play the spy: spying, imp.: spied, pp. spid.: spy-glass, a small telescope.

gquab, a. skeod (imitative of the sound made by the

spid: spy-glasi, a small telescope.

squab, a skeob (initiative of the sound made by the fall of a soft lump; Ger. quabbelig, fat, plump), fat; plump; bulky; n. anything thick and soft; a soft stuffed cushion; a thick fat person; an unfledged bird or nestling; ad, with a heavy sudden fall, plump and flat; squab by, a. bi, thick; fat; heavy; squab-pie, a pie made of squabs or young pigeons, or one made of meat, apples, and onions.

squabble, as book at; Sw. koblo. to wrangle: Norm. squabble, as show fat; Sw. koblo. to wrangle: Norm. swabba, to splash), a low quarrel; a scuffle; a brawl; v. to contend; to scuffle; to wrangle; a scuffle; a wrangle; fing. blug; n. the act of one who engages in a wrangfing debate or petty quarrel; squabbled, pp. skwabblotid; squabbler, n. bler, one who squabbles. squad, n. skwod (F. scouade, a small body of men: Sp. scuadra; It. squadra, a troop or square of soldiers: a quadratus; squared, a group; a company; a small party of soldiers assembled for drill.

squadron, n. skwod (F. square, or in any form the chief troops drawn up in a squadron—see squad, a body of troops. each of about eighty men; a detachment of ahips of war: squadroned, a. rond, formed into squadrons.

quadrons. **squalid, a.** skwöl^eld (L. squalidus, foul, filthy: It.

squallido; F. squalide), poverty-stricken; extremely dirty; squal'idness, n. -nés, the state or quality of being squalid; squal'or, n. -nés, the state or quality of being squalid; squal'or, n. -fr (L. squalor, dirtiness), foulness; filthiness.
squall, v. skuadid (ded. squalor, to scream: Dan, squaller, noisy talk: Sw. squalira, to tastie), to cry in the squality of the squality o

pp. skewield.
squall, n. skwolk! (Sw. squala, expressing the sound
of gushing water: It. squillare, to sound shrill and
clear), a sudden storm of wind and rain: squally, a.
-ii, abounding in sudden and violent gusts of wind accompanied with rain and dark heavy clouds: white
squall, a squall without rain and dark clouds: to look
out for squalls, to be on one's guard; to be on the watch.

watch.
squaloid, a. skwa'löyd (L. squalus, a shark, and Gr.
eidos, resemblance), resembling or pert. to the shark
family.

squalor-see squalid.

squama, n. skwa'ma, plu. squa'mæ, -më (L. squama, a scale of a fish or serpent), in bot., a scale; a part

squama, n. skiek-md. plu. squa'ms, mé (l. squama, a scale of a fish or serpent), in bot., a scale; a part arranged like a scale: squa mose, a. mos, also squa'mous, a. maks, scaly; covered with scales; having a scale-like aspect, structure, or arrangement: squa'mi-form, a. mi-fotorm (l. forma, a shape), having the form of scales: squamigerous, a. skioù-mi-fe-iu (l. gero, i bear), bearing or having scales.

squander, v. skuoù-der (a masalised form of old Eng. squatter, to spinah or spill a liquid, to disperse: Dan. squatte, to spinah, to spirt: Sw. squatter, to squander), to spend profusely or wastefully; to spend without economy or judgment: squam dering, imp: adj. prodigal; wasteful; squam dered, pp. deric adj. scattered; spent lavishly and wastefully: squam derer, n. der'er, one who squanders: squam'er, fl. square, a. skiodr (old. F. squam'er, la. square, one min in goddra'us, square, having four equalitative, square, having four equalitative; squam dering, the square, square in the square, square in the square, square in the square, square in a square in square square square-dealing; n. a figure having four equal sides and four right angles; a space of ground having four straight sides, with houses fronting inwards erected on at least three sides; the product of a number multiplied by itself; an instr. for drawing straight lines and tracing right angles; a body of troops in the form of a square; level: reun-body of troops in the form of a square; level: reun-body of troops in the form of a square; level: reun-body of troops in the form of a square; level: reunduct of a number multiplied by itself; an instr. for drawing straight lines and tracing right angles; a body of troops in the form of a square; level; regu-larity; rule; conformity: v. to form with four equal sides and four right angles; to reduce to a given standard; to adjust or regulate; to balance; to make even; to multiply into itself, as a number; to suit; to determine the exact contents of in aquare mea-sure, as the area of a circle; to take up the attitude of sure, as the area of a circle; to take up the attitue of a boxer; squaring, imp.; squared, pp. sheard; adjusted; regulated; adjusted; regulated; square ly, adverse, a square; squaring, imp.; squared, pp. sheard; adjusted; regulated; square ly, ad. 4f.; square neas, n. -n.8s, the state of being square; squaring, a measure having length and breadth; square nember, the product resulting from any number multiplied into itself; the second power of a number square root, that part of a number which, when multiplied into itself, produces the number: square-rigged, a having the principal sails of a vessel extended by yards instead of stays; square-sail, a four-sided sail extended to a yard; square-toes, an of infantry drawmal, protect in below square, a both of infantry drawmal, protect in below square, a both of infantry drawmal, protect in below square, and four-sided sail extended to a yard; square-sail, space in the centre for the officers, staff, &c. Note.—In such expressions as, four square yards, and four-yards square, the former signifies an area or space containing four spaces, each a yard long and a yard broad; the latter signifies four yards long multiplied by four yards broad, producing 16 square yards. When the expressions are restricted to unity or one, the results are the same—thus, one square yard is identical in result with one yard square, all square, all settled; all right; on the square, in an open fair manner; honestly.

In the control of the square yard is covered with scurf or scab), in both, covered with projecting parts or jags, as leaves; having scales, small leaves, or projections spreading widely from the axis on which they are crowded: squarrulose, a. -2-los, slightly squarrose.

squash, v. skudsh (Low Ger. quasken, expressing he sound of dabbling in a wet material, or walking the sound of dabbling in a wet material, or walking with water in the shoes: Ger. quatachen, to make the sound of wet things: F. esquacher, to crush something soft), to bear or press into pulp; to crush into a flat mass: n. anything soft and easily crushed; a sudden fall of a heavy soft body: squash ing, imp.: squashed, pp. skeösht: squash; a. skeösht!, like a squash; muddy: squashines, n. 4-nds, the state of being squashy or soft: squish-squash, the noise made by the feet in walking over a swampy pleee of ground. squash, n. skeösh (N. Amer. Indians, saq, raw, green, immature—plu. asquash), a plant, and its fruit, of the gourd kind; an Amer. animal allied to the weasel—properly musquash.

of the gourd kind; an Amer, animal allied to the weasel—properly masquash, a drop of liquid falling to the ground, then used to signify lying close and flat like a liquid mass; prov. Dan. squat, a blot, a drop; prov. Eng. squot, to spot with dirt; It. quatture, to cower down, to bruise or make flat by letting fall; to sit or cower down, to bruise or make flat by letting fall; to sit or cower down; to stoop or lie close to escape observation; to settle on new lands without a title: add, sitting on the hams or heels; sitting close to the ground; cowering; squatt ing, inp.; add, used for sitting or squatting upon: n. the act of settling upon me lands without a title: squat'ted, pp.; squat'ter, n. -fer, one who squats; a settler on new lands without a title; in the Australian colonics, a name applied to sheep-farmers and cattle-breeders who occupy extensive tracts of land from Government at a very small rental. squaw, n. skuolo (an Amer. Indian word), a female; a wife.

squeak, v. sktock (imitative of a short cry, as equecal of a prolonyed sound: Ger, quicken, to squeak like a pigh, to utter a short shrill cry; to make a sharp diagreeable noise: n a short acute cry; squeak ring, imp.: adj. crying with a sharp voice; making sharp diagreeable sounds: squeaked, pp. skuedk: squeak-cr, n. -dr, one who squeaks.

squeal, v. skued! (ice squala, to scream, to cry: Dait. squalder, noisy talk—see squeak), to cry with a sharp shrill, continuous sound: n. a sharp shrill squala sis momentary than a squalar squasiling, imp.: adj. uttering sharp shrill sounds: squeaked, pp. skuek! squeak, v. skwěk (imitative of a short cry, as a

skwetd.

squeamish, a. skwemilsh (imitative of a certain degree of choking or oppression: Dan. quezle, to choke to oppress: Sw. qualh, ot make sleik; qualm, oppressive suffocating weather), sickish at stomach; nice; scrupilous; easily disgusted: squeamish), ad. 4t. squeamishness, n. -nes, the state of being squeamish; fastidiousses. fa tidiousness.

squeakin values, in ... nets, the state of being squeamian; a squeakin values, in ... nets, the state of being squeamian; a squeeze, v. skwets (AS. cwysen, to squeeze, to crush; Low Ger. quetsen, if or, nets, choose squeeze, to press between two bodies; to embrace closely; to oppress between two bodies; to embrace closely; to oppress between two bodies; to embrace closely; to oppress, a the act of one who squeezes; pressure between bodies; squeezing; imp: a the act of compressing; oppression; in plu, the produce of squeezing; dregs; squeezed, pp. skwetzi, squeezing, a. d-bi, admitting of being squeezed; to squeeze out, to force out by pressure, as a liquid it o squeeze through, to pass through by pressing, squeezed, v. skwetsh (imitative of the sound produced by the fall of soft bodies), to crush: n. a fat heavy fall: squelch ing, imp.; squelched, pp. skwetsht, squalb, n. skwets (a corruption of squirt, to throw out water in a thin scattering stream: Norm. scabba, to splash), a firework spouting fire, as a squirt does water; a kgine withy expression reflecting on another, less slows: squidb hing. The same of the cutile fish—so called from its squirting out a brownish-black liquor. squidh, skwets (F. squille; Sp. esquila: L. scilla; cr. skilla; the sea-onion), a lily-like plant having a root like an onion—used in medicine; a shrimp; an insect having its body covered with a crust like a shrimp.

shrimp, squint, v. skwint (F. guigner, to wink or aim with one eye: Dut. schuinte, a slope—see wink), to look or see obliquely; to have the eyes differently directed; a a defect of vision in which only one eye appears to be directed to the object looked at: adj. looking obliquely; not having the eyes both turned in the same direction: squint ing, imp: n. the act or habit of looking obliquely; squint ed, pp: squint ingly, ad

Ii: squint-eyed, a. having eyes that squint; indirect; malignant.

squire, n. skwtr (abbreviated form of esquire, which squire, n. skutr (abbreviated form of esquire, which see), a popular abbreviation of esquire, usually applied to a landed gentleman by his tenantry and others; an attendant on a noble warrior; squire 'archy, n. dr.kt (Gr. arche, sovereignty, rule), a term applied to country gentlemen collectives, a guirrel, a squirel—from h. science; Gr. skicore, a squirrel, a shadowtall—from h. science; Gr. skicore, a squirrel, a squi

squirt, v. skwert (Norm. squittra, to spout, to splash), squire, v. saver (Norm. squirer, to spous, to speam, to eject from a narrow pipe or orifice, as water; to throw out in a stream with sudden jerks; n. a small instr. by which a liquid may be thrown out in sudden

instr. by which a liquid may be thrown out in sudden streams: aquitr'ing, imp.; aquitr'ed, pp.; aquitr'ing cucumber, a plant, the fruit of which, when nearly ripe, separates suddenly from its stalk, and at the same time ejects its juice and seeds. at, a cour. for street or saint, stab, v. stab (Gael. stob, to thrust, to drive into the ground: leel. stappt, to pound, to stamp; L. drive, to staff, to cram: Gr. stelbo, to stamp; to tread, to give a shap abrupt thrust with a pointed wrape; to injure secretly by malicious falsehoods; n. the trust of a pointed weapon; nn injury doors seemed stable. mine secretary or manicious taisehoods: n. the thrust of a pointed weapon; an injury done secrett; stab-bing, imp.: stabbed, pp. stabd: stab-ber, n. -ber, one who, or that which stabs: to stab at, to thrust a pointed weapon at.

pointed weapon at.

Stabat Mater, n. stal-bat malter (L. mater, the mother;
stabat, stood), the (weeping) mother stood, the first
words of a celebrated Latin hymn composed in the 14th century, set to music by nearly all the great composers, performed in the services of R. Cath. Ch. during Holy Week.

able, a. stable, stable, stable-

posers, persormed in the services of R. Cath. Ch duristable, a. stable, R. stable, stable, stable, a. stable, stable, stable, a. stable, s

staddle, n. stadidl (AS. stothel, a foundation: Icel staddle, n. stad-dl (AS. storthel, a foundation: ros-stadd, standing: Dan. stade, station, a standing, a support; the support or platform of a stack; a young tree left standing when the underwood is cut down: v. to leave staddles when a wood is cut down: seaf-ding, imp. -diting: staddled, pp. stad-didd. staddle-roof, the roof or covering of a stack: stadium, n. stad-d-tin II. stadium. Gr. stadiud, sta-stadium, n. stad-d-tin II. stadium Gr. stadium, sta-

stadium, n. stadi-bins (L. stadium; Gr. stadium, and. measure of length, consisting of 125 and. naces of 255 Roman feet, equal to 606 feet, 9 inches Englist, the eighth part of a Roman mile; a space of ground of foot-races and other gymnastic contests. stadioulder, n. stadioulder, a keeper, of the stadioulder, n. stadioulder, a keeper, of Hollander, and the stadioulder, n. stadioulder, a keeper, of Hollander, at the stadioulder, and the stadioulder, and the stadioulder, stadioulder, and the stadioulder, stadioulder

I. stipes, a stake or stock), a stick or club carried in the hand for support or defence; a pole; a long handle; a badge of authority or office; that which upholds; a prop; staff, plu, staffs, a body of officers attached to an army, or to its commander, whose duty is to assist the commander in carrying his plans into execution, and in maintaining the army in a state of efficiency; a number of persons engaged to act together in any undertaking or work, as a staff of clerks, a staff or reporters; staff, plu, staves, step or round of a ladder; staff-angle, in arch, a square rod of wood or other material standing flush with the finished plastering of the wall on each side at the external angles of the

material standing flush with the finished plastering of the wall on each side at the external angles of the plastering; Jacob-staff, a rod or pointed staff shod with iron for fixing in the ground, having a socket at the top for a compass, used in surveying; cross-staff, a staff with sights at right angles, used in surveying; stag, n. stag (a name applied to very different animals, but chiefly to males; Icel. stagor, a gander or drake; Scot. stag, a stallion or young horse, the male deer; fem. hind; a reindeer in his fifth year; an un-licensed or unrecognised dealer in shares; stag gard, n. gdrd, a stag four years old; stag-bestle, the largest of the beetle tribe in Britain; stag-syil, a kind of nalsy in the laws of horse; stag-syrm, a worm of palsy in the jaws of horses: stag-worm, a worm troublesome to deer: stag-hound, a hound for hunting deer.

To describe the contest and th

on the stage

stages, v. stagger (Scot. stacker; prov. Dan. stagger; prov. Ger. staggeren, to stagger: Icel. stakra, to tot-ler), to totter; to real; to walk with a series of abrupt movements while swaying from side to side; to cause to totter; to begin to give way; to cause to hesilate; to shock; to alarm: n. a sudden swing of the body as if the person were about to fall; stag gering, imp.; add, reeling; unsteady: n. the swinging unsteady motion of the body as if about to fall: stag gered, pp., add; and provided the stagger, n. adg gent hy ad. provided the staggers, n. adg gent hy ad. provided the staggers, n. add gent and provided the staggers of the stagger eling or giddines

staging—see stage
Staginte, n. or Stagyrite, n. stdji-rit, a name
often applied to Aristotle, the great philosopher of
antiquity from the place of his birth, Stagira, std-ji-rd,
in Macedonia.

in Micedonia.

stagnate, v. stag. rad (L. stagnum, a piece of standing water—probably compounded of sto, I stand, and gigno, I produce: It. stagno, standing waterly, to be or become motionless; to stand still; to cease to flow; to grow dull: stagnating, imp.; stagnated, pp.; stagnant, a. ndni, not flowing; motionless; still; inactive; dull; stagnativ, a. d. it. stagnancy, n. ndn-si, also stagnation, in. stag-nd-shin, the state of being without motion; the ceasation of action; state of being dull.

stad a, stad (a curruption of stayed, the pp. of stay: a stad is a stad (a curruption of stayed, the pp. of stay:

staid, a. stad (a corruption of stayed, the pp. of stay:
see stay 2), not vaciliating; grave; soher; not wild or
flighty: staid'ty, ad. A: staid ness, n. -nés, steadiness; regularity; gravity.
stain, v. stân (old H. desteindre, to deaden or take
away the colour of: L. lingere, to dye), to discolour; to
thinge of a different colour; to blot; to render foul; to
tarnish; to bring reproach; to mark with guilt or infamy; to impress or mark with a variety of colours;
n. a blot; a foul spot; a spot of colour; taint of guilt;
infamy; disgrace: staining, imp.: n. the process of
making stains or tinta, as on glass or paper: stained,
pp. stând: stain er, n. -or, one who stains: stainless,
a. -ies, free from imperfections or blots; pure; free
from guilt or sin: stained glass, glass variously colcoured: paper-stainer, one who marks or stains paper
with many colours.

stair, n. star (AS. stager, a ladder, steps—from

stigam, to step up: Dut. steiger, a mason's scaffold; Sw. stey, a step), a step: stafrs, plu. start, a series of steps leading upwards or downwards: stafrase, an enclosed series of steps leading from one part of a belief of the step leading upwards or downwards: stafrase, an enclosed series of steps leading from one part of a belief of the start of leavest and which arise from the dropping where holding these rock-mat

stalactites and stalagmites frequently meet one an-other, and form pillar-like masses: stalagmitte, a. stalidg-mit'ik, having the texture or structure of stalagmite—applied to limestones which have an

stalagmite—applied to limestones which have an open porous, and somewhat concretionary structure, stale, a. stal (but. stelle, position, place: Ger. stellen, to place: Dut. stel, old), having lost its freshness; vapid or tasteless from age; worn out by age or use; common; no longer pleasing: stalefy, ad. st. staleforess, n. -nes, the state of being stale; vapidness; stale demand, a claim which has not been pressed or claimed for a very long time: stale—mate, a fixed state; in ches, the position of a king when he cannot move but into check.

in chess, the position of a king when he cannot move but into check.

stale, v. stal (it. stallare; old F. estaler; Dut. staller, to stale), to urine or pass water, as horses or cattle: sta*ling, imp.: staled, pp. stalid.

stalk, v. stacke (imitative of the sound of setting down the foot: AS. statean, to step: Dan. stalke, to go with high and long steps: Norm. stacke, to stump along like an old man with a stick), to waik with high and affected steps; to creep along softly and warlly:

n. a proud stately step or walk; stalking, horse, talk'er, n. er, one who stalks: stalking, horse, a real or sham horse behind which the fowler or hunter warlly approaches his game to snare or shoot it; any mask or pretence: deer-stalking, the act of approaching deer warlly and stealking, stalk; n. stake (icel. stilkr, a stalk: Dan stilk, a stem, a handle: Gr. stelechos, a stem, a stump), the stem or main prop of a plant; the stem or support which attaches a flower or fruit to a plant or tree; anything resembling a stalk; a very long chimney attached to a public work: stalk'pa, a. *, resembling a stalk; full of stalks: stalk'less, a. -lee, destitute of stalk.

a stalk.

stall, n. statel (Icel. stallr, that on which anything stands or is placed; AS. steal, a place, a stall: Ger. stelle; It. stallo; cold F. estal, a place, a seat), a place where a horse or an ox is kept and fed; a division of a stable allotted to a single horse; a small area partially enclosed, either in the open air or within a large build-ing, where articles are exposed to saie; a small workshop; a reserved seat in a theatre; the raised seat of a dignitary of a cathedral, situated in its choir or

chancel: v. to place or keep in a stall: stalling, imp.: stalled, pp. stalled: stallage, n. stallid; the right of erecting stalls at fairs; dung from a horse's stall: stall-feeding, the practice of keeping and feeding cattle in separate stalls in stables, or small enclosed and covered courts, where they are supplied with food: stall-fed, a. fed in a stall, as an ox. stalling, n. stallight, n. stallight, is stalling, a horse kept for breeding; a stock-horse.

stallwart, a stallid; stalling, a horse kept for breeding; a stock-horse.

stallwart, a stallight; and stall worth, a. -worth taking), large and strong in frame; tall and strong; brave: AS. stelwyrth, worth taking), large and strong in frame; tall and strong; brave.

stamen, n. stamen, plu. stamens, stamens, or stamina, stamina (L. stamen, the standing thing, a thread as hanging from the distall, the warp in the a thread as hanging from the distaff, the warp in the solid or firm part of a body; the male organs of flowers, situated within the petals, and consisting of stalks or filaments, and anthers containing pollen; basis; foundation; stammend, a staffmend, furnished with stamens; stamina, n. plu, that which constitutes the principal strength and support of a thing; staminad, a. add, pert. to stamens or stamina; staminaous, a. staminad; a. add, pert. to stamens or stamina; staminaous, a. staminad; a. staminal; a. add, pert. to stamens or stamina; staminaous, a. staminate, a. staminate, a. staminate, a. staminate of the staminal of the staminad; a. add-min-2-di-d-min (Gr. cidox, resemblance), in bod, an abortive stamen; an organ bearing a resemblance to an abortive stamen; an organ bearing a resemblance to an abortive stamen. stammer, v. stam'mer (Goth. stamms; Icel. stamr;

AS. stamer, stammering: Scot. stammer, to stagger), to utter words with hesitation, and imperfectly; to speak hesitatingly and with difficulty from an impedi-

to utter words with hesitation, and imperfectly; to speak hesitatingly and with difficulty from an impediment in speech; to stutter; stam'mering, imp.; adj. speaking with difficulty; n. a stuttering or imperfect utterance in speech; stam'mered, pp. merd; stam'mered, pp. merd; stam'mered, pp. merd; stam'mered, pp. stamp (see stampa, to stamp, to thrust with a pole; Norm. stampa, to tramp in mud; Dut. stampen, to ram, to pound; Ger. stampein, to mark with a stamp), a tool or instr. for making impressions or marks on substances, generally of figures or devices; the mark impressed; a thing marked or stamped; as small plece of paper having a certain figure impressed by Government, and sold to the public, used for staching to a paper, letter, or document liable to duty, to show that such has been paid, as instr. for cutting material into any required paid, as instr. for cutting material into any required; character; ourrent pressure; authority; make; cast; character; ourrent to foot; to or best forcibly, sa with the bottom of the foot; to use to the deeply; to coin; to cut into forms by a stamp; to fix deeply; to coin; to cut into forms by a stamp; to fix deeply; in coin; in cut tinto forms by a stamp; to the stampe; stamped, pp. stamped; stampoutly, a tax imposed on paper or parchments when used to contain certain writings; stampoutly, a tax imposed on stamps, and the reception of the revenue derived from them: stamping-mill, a mill for crushing and pounding ores. ing ores

stampede, n. ståm-ped' (Sp. estampeda, a crackling: Low Ger. and Dut. stampen, to stamp the ground with the feet), a sudden fright seizing large bodies of horses

the feet, a sudden fright seizing large bodies of horses or cattle, and causing them to run furfously for a number of miles, many often dying of exhaustion and terror; any sudden flight arising from a panic.

I area for these L. Stane, standing), in Scot., a site; an area for these L. Stane, standing), in Scot., a site; an area for the stane, in the stane in the s

se, stanchion, n. stan'shun (F. estanson, a prop: W. stanchion, n. stan'shun (F. estanson, a prop: W. standon, a holdhat), a prop or upright support, stand, n. stand (Goth. standon; Icel. stando, to

stand; Dan, stade, stand, station: I., stons, standing; Sans. stad, to stand), a point beyond which apreadoes not, or cannot, proceed; a place in which to-main for any particular purpose; a station; a disculty or perpexity; a stop; a halt; that on which a thing rests or is laid; a building or scatfolding pixel to command a view, as of a procession or bore-sac; a state of cessation from action or business: v, tolein an upright position, as on the feet; to be cred; to become erect; to be placed or situated; to deput; feet; to be too; to halt; to continue; to remain; feet in the decessation from a procession of a street in the best in the profit of the prof truly be otherwise: "fo make a stand, to half for the purpose of offering resistance to an enemy, or is matter of duty or principle: to put to a stand, is embarrass; to perplex: a stand of arms, a fream with its appendages: stand-point, a fixed point or station; a position from which a matter may be viewed: stand-still, standing without moving forward: stand-still, standing without moving forward: stand-up, a manfully contested, as a stand-up fight: bystander, one standing near. standard, n. stander-of (from stand, which set, that which is established as a rule, measure, or model; that which is established as a rule, measure, or model; a criterion; a test; that which is of untermoded.

cellence; a standing tree or stem, as distinguished from a wall-tree; in mil., an ensign; a staff and fag.

room a wall-tree in the state of the state of the form a wall-tree in incorrection, an unique as unjoyer, indicate an appropriate of the properties of weight of the metal and alloy established by suther stead of beneath it; in coinage, the proporties of weight of the metal and alloy established by suther it; adj. having a fixed and permanent value; the the dwarf kind, as a tree: standard-bearer, in mis, an officer who bears a standard.

standish, n. standish (from stand, which see, case for pens and ink; an inkstand, stang, n. stang (icel. stong; It. stange, a bar, stafficel. stange, to thrust or strike with the hornst an instr. of thrusting; a long bar or wooden pole; and instruction of the stanger of the stanger, to be mounted as atrong pole, borne on men's shoulders, and carried about from place to place—a kind of lynch is remerly inflicted on wife-beaters, henpecked husbands, soolds, &c. scolds, &c.

stank, v. stängk, pt. of stink, which see: n. s ditch

containing water.

containing water, stansays, a side, nert to in mines or works; n. a tin-noise; stansays, a side, nert to in mines or works; n. a tin-noise; stan'nate, n. ad, s sail of stanina cad; a ten'nic, a side, net, or secured from tin; stanniferous, a side, net, fert, or produce, containing or yielding tin. stanza, n. side, ad (it. sianua; F. sianua, a nimbor of lines or verses regularly connected asi justed to each other, and usually ending in a full pois or pause; a part of a poem containing every variation of measure in the poem; stanzale, a side, add, ossisting of stanzas. sisting of stanzas.

staphyloma, n. staffi-loimd (Gr. staphuloma, small tumour in the corner of the eye—from staph a grape), a disease of the eye in which the corn

loses its transparency and forms a pearl-coloured pro-

staphyloraphy, n. stdf:i-lör'd.fl (Gr. staphule, a rape, and rhaphe, a seam—from rhapto, I sew), a nrgical operation for uniting the edges of a divided late.

staple, n. statul (AS. stapel, a prop: Dut. stapel, a pport: Gael. stapel, a bolt), a hook or loop of iron; iron loop stuck into the door-post in order to hold a bolt of the lock. staple, n. statul (Dut. and Sw. stapel, a heap, a place

when boit of the lock.

staple, n. staple (Dut. and Sw. stape), a heap, a place
where goods are stored up: F. estaple, a public storelocuse where stranger merchants lodge their goods,
market or emporium; the merchandise brought to be
sold; the principal commodities or productions of a
country or district; original material; raw material;
main element: adj. settled; established in commerce:
skapler, n. pler, a dealer in principal commodities, as
a wool-stapler.

country of district; original material; raw material; man events of settled; established in commerce; shapler, n. pier, a dealer in principal commodities, as a wool-stapler.

star, n. stdr (Gr. aster; L. astrum; Gael, statruo, a star; Dut. sterren, to twinkle), one of the many twinkling luminous bodies seen in the firmament on a clear night; any luminous body, particularly when it appears in the sky; an ornamental figure rayed like a star, as a budge of knighthood; a person or thing innusually attractive or brilliant; a mark of reference, also called an asterisk; in the plue, a configuration of the planets as supposed to affect destiny; v. to adorn or stud with stars; tobespangle; in familiar language, to appear as an actor in a provincial liheatre among increased and the star of the sta

wards the head of stein, the left sale being calculated the larboard; add, lying on the right side of a ship, starch, n. sdarch (Ger. starke, strength, stiffness; Sw. starkelse, starch: Gael. stalcair, starch—from stale, to stiffen), a white farinaceous matter obtained Sw. starkelse, starch: Gael. statear, starch-from stale, to stiffen), a white farinaccous matter obtained from grain, potatoes, and other vegetable substances, used in the form of a felly for stiffening articles of dress, &c.; v. to stiffen with starch: starch ing, imperature of the starch of th

stiffen—see starch), stiff; strong; gross: ad. wholly; entirely: stark'ty, ad. -d. starring, n. starring, n. starring, stor, a starling; b. sternus; It. stornu, a starling; b. sternus; It. stornu, a starling; b. sternus; It. stornu, a starling; b. sternus; in the starling to bird of the thrush kind, which can be taught to sing, and even to speak; one of the large piles placed before the starling to the starling of a pier of a bridge to break the force

and even to speak; one of the large plies placed before the foundation of a pier of a bridge to break the force of the water.

start, n. start (Ger. sture, a fall; sturen, to do things with a quick sudden motion: Dut. storten, to hurl or throw headlong), a sudden and momentary witching motion of the body; a sudden motion of the sudden fit; a quick spring; first motion for action; a sudden fit; a quick spring; first motion; to action; a sudden fit; a quick spring; first motion for action; a sudden fit; a quick spring; first motion; to the sudden fit; a quick spring; first motion; to the sudden fit; a quick spring; first motion; to read the notate; v. to disturb suddenly, as by fear or ill news; to bring or put into motion; to move suddenly; to shift from its place; to set out; to commence; to bring into view or notice; starting, imp.: n. act of one who starts; started, pp.; starter, n. -ér, one who starts: to start step, to set out after; to follow: to start against, to act as a rival candidate against; to start for, to be a candidate for, as an office: to start up, to rise suddenly; to bring into motion: to get the start, to begin before another: an upstart, one who has suddenly come into notice from an inferior state; starting-point, the point from which motion begins, or from which a thing moves: starting-post, the point from which sudden fear or apprehension; to excite by externe surprise; to shock; to move suddenly in larm; starting inp.: ling; adj, suddenly impressing with their creme surprise; to shock; to move suddenly in larm; starting inp.: ling; adj, suddenly impressing with fear; drandfully surprising; start thingly, ad. 'st started, pp. starved, pp. starved, stary, along, na sick or wearled beast: Dut. sterven; (er. sterben, to die), to kill with hunger; to be every indigent: starve ing, inp.: starved, pp. starved, pp. starved; starvalion, n. starvel, ng, n. starvel, ng, n. starvel, ng, or starvel, ng or at control o

iling, a. stdervising, hungry; pining with want: n. an animal or plant made thin or weak from want of nutriment.

stasis, n. stds:is (Gr. stasis, a. stationary posture), in med., a stagnation of the blood or animal humors. state, n. stds:is (Gr. stasis, a. stationary posture), in med., a stagnation of the blood or animal humors. state, n. std (old F. stds; It. stdo, state, condition—from L. statum, to stand; status, standing), circumstances in which a person or thing is placed at any particular time; position; condition; solemn pomp; appearance of greatness; dignity; the whole body of people included under one government; the community; the body politic; the constituents thereof; polity; one of the orders or classes of men existing in a country, as the nobles, the elergy; civil power, as distinguished from ecclesiastical: v. to express the particulars of; to set down fully; to repeat with all the attending circumstances; to set forth: adi, of or belonging to the state; public: sta*ing, imp. stated pp. add, settled; established; occurring, teadly, ad. di, at stated or appointed times; statement, n. stdi/med, the act of representing verbally or in writing; the rectal of the circumstances attendant on a transaction: stately, a. di, lofty; dignified; grand; elevated in sentiment: ad. majestically: state liness, n. -nes, majestic appearance; grandeur in mien or manner; affected dignity: statesman, n. stdismdn, one who is versed in public affairs and the arts of government; one employed in public affairs; a politician; one who occupies his own estate; a small andholder: states manship, n. the qualifications or states man; states manship, n. the qualifications or state pare, a public official document: state-prisoner, one charged with political offences: sta

at rest or in equilibrium

station, n. std'shun (F. station, a station—from L. statio, a standing still, a station, a post: in mid. L. and even in classical times, statio was applied to a station, it standing still, a station, a soution—troid and even in chasical times, statio was applied and even in chasical times, statio was applied and even in chasical times, statio was applied to the station of a certain post or point; stationing, imp. station of a certain post or point; stationing, imp. station of a certain post or point; stationing, imp. station of a certain post or point; stationing, imp. station of a certain post or point; stationing, imp. stationed, pp. shade, stationary, a. station at moving; not improving; stationer, n. stationer, n. stationer, and the station of the stati

STAT

statue, n. statie, it. statua, a statue, an image— from statue, I make or cause to stand, I place: It, statua; F. statue, a statue), the representation of a living being made with some solid substance, as marliving being made with some solid substance, as mar-ble, stone, bronze, &c.; an image; stat'mary, n. -ér-f, one who carves images or statues; the art of carving figures out of stone, marble, &c., to represent human beings or animals; a collection of statues, or statues considered collectively: stat'ued, a. -dd. furnished with statues; stat'uesque', a. -d-&c.' a small statue, acter of a statue: stat'uette', n. -d'', a small statue, stature, n. stat'art, i.e. stature, an upright posture, stature, t. -stature, stature), the height or size of any one standing: stat'ured, a. -drd, arrived at full stature.

status, n. status (L. statum, to stand), standing or

status, n. sta'tils (L. statum, to stand), standing or place; condition; rank. statute, n. stat'til, n. stat'til, to appoint: F. statut, a statute), an act of the legislature or supreme power of a state commanding or prohibing a thing; an enactment; a law; an act of a corporation or of its founder: stat'table, a. st-dt-dt, according to statute or law; made or being in conformity to statute: statutably, ad. bit. stat'tutory, a. -dt'-d. enacted by statute: statute of limitations, a law which prescribes the time within which any action at law must be commenced; statute-book, a book containing statutes or laws; the whole body of the laws of a nation; statute-labour, a certain amount of labour exacted for the public service in making roads, bridges, and the like, usually commuted into a money payment.

making roads, bridges, and the like, usually commuted into a money payment.

staunch, a. stainch (see stanch), sound; firm in principles, or in the support of a cause; trusty; zeal-staunch ity, ad. d.: staunch ness, n. ness and staunch ity, ad. d.: staunch ness, n. ness, and thin a staunch it, and the staunch it is a staunch in the sect each other—occurs unbedded in mica, tale, or clay-state.

stave, n. star (a different pronunciation of staff: Icel. star (Norm. star, a stick, a pole), a pole of some length; on the bars of which a cask is made up: v. to break a hole in; to burst; to furnish with staves: staving, imp.: staved, pp. staed: adj. furnished with staves.

staves, a staves, n. stave (Low Ger. staven, to recite the words of a formula which are to be repeated by another, to administer an oath: Norm. stave, to set up the staves in a cask: Eng. staff, which seel, a metrical portion; the five parallel lines, and the four contained spaces, on and within which musical notes are written; a verse,

or so much of the psalm as is given out at once by the precentor, to be repeated by the congregation: stares,

precention to the population of the property o

catago, sado (lee). diid. Norm. styd. a take, a support. Dut. starde. F. éstoge, a prop or supporte
Lang. estata. residence: connected with preceding
continuance or abode in a place; a prop or support
in engin, a part in tension to hold parts together; to delay; to obstruct; to keep from departure; to repress; to remain or continue in a place; to vali; to
forbear to act; to stop; to stand still; to rely; to
prop or hold up: stay ing, imp.: stayed or stid; gs.
stad. stad. a stad, sober; steady; grave; not vostille: stays, n. plu. staz, a stout inner valicat;
usually stiffened with whalebone, worn by femsler
stay-bolt, in mech., a rod connecting opposite place
to prevent them being bulged out: stay-lec, a lao
or string for fastening stays: stay-maker, one whose
compation is to match. a rod connecting opposite place
to prevent them being bulged out: stay-lec, a lao
or string for fastening stays: stay-maker, one whose
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to provent them being bulged out: stay-lec, a lao
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stay-bolt, in mech., a rod connecting opposite place
to proven them being bulged out: stay-lec, a lao
or string for fastening stays:
stay-maker, one whose
containts at match and the stay in the stay
lace or rom which another has or might harplace, or another; the rame of a bed, as bedsend;
a place or locality, as homestead; to stand in steal, in
be of great advantage.

steadfast, a. stéd-fate (Sw. stadig, fixed, sibility
to make firm my steady to established; not folder
to proph, not tottering or shaking; constant in mide
stead fastly, al. 4: stead fastness, n. -nes, small
to make firm or steady; to support: stead ying, impting: stead to ying import of the stay of the stay
to make firm or steady; to support: stead ying, impting: stead in the property of another unlarmin;
to make firm or steady; to suppo

clandestinely; with desire of concealment—often magood sense.

steam, n. stêm (AS. stem, vapour, smoke; Dut. stom, vapour, steam; Hohem. dym, smoke), the vapour of water produced by heating it to the boiling-sist; the vapour of water employed as a motive power. It is a support of water produced by heating it to the boiling-sist; the vapour of water employed as a motive power. It is a support of the propelled by steam; rising in the form of steam; being propelled by steam; rising in the form of steam; being propelled by steam; rising in the form of steam; being propelled by steam; rising in the form of steam; being propelled by steam; risten and both the steam of the steam; steam-hammer, steam-bould, steam; steam-boulder, a vessel for containing subtraction of the steam of the steam of the steam; steam-boulder, a vessel for containing subtraction of the steam; steam-boulder, a vessel for containing subtraction of the steam; steam-boulder, a vessel for containing subtraction of the steam; steam-boulder, a vessel for containing subtraction of the steam of th

I having a smooth, scapy, or greasy feel; scap-steatific, a -diffit, pert. to scapstone: steat-a std-dif-diff. feel, a tumour, a tumour in the scrotum, consisting of a sucty substance. sma, n. std-diffend (for and L. steatomo, fat, of fatty tumour, a tumour containing a sub-resombling fat: std ate matous, a -did, of the of a steatomo or fatty tumour. Subst, stdd/daf, another spelling of steatfast,

i, n. stêd (AS. steda, a horse or stallion: Gael. to run: a horse from the stud, a horse of high for state or war: steedless, a. -lés, without a

n. stěl (old H. Ger. stahal; Ger. stahl, steel— er. stechen, to stick; stachel, a point, a sting), fined and combined with carbon, used in mak-re-tools, &c.; weapons made of steel, as swords; r. used by butchers and others for sharpening it, used by butchers and others for sharpening nives: v. to point or overiay with steel; to very hard; to make insensible or obdurate: us, imp.: n. among culters, the act or process of g a piece of steel on that part of a cutting instr. is to receive the edge; steeled, pp. stélui: adj. ed; made insensible: steely, n. stélit, having aracter or qualities of steel: steel-clad, a. i or armed with steel; steel-hearted, a. figura-having the heart as hard as steel: steel-pen, a. rmade of metal, now in general use for writing Bessemer steel inamed after the inventor, steel Bessemer steel named after the inventor), steel rom east-iron as it comes in aliquid state from eiting-furnees: blister-steel, steel made by ring wrought-iron with charcoal, and keeping some days at a high temperature: cast-steel, sade by mixing iron or steel with powdered it and then melting it, which, when cast into any be rolled or hammered.

yard, n. stir-judrd (a corruption of staple-yard—the authorised standard at the staple or weighing consisting of a single weight shifted back-and forwards on a graduated beam, v. sten (AS. sten, a stone), in arch., to line fack, stone, or other material, as a well: n. a stone wall, or the lining of a well: steening, steened, pp. stind.

teened, pp. stend. v. step (Dut. stippen, to stick into, to steep: y v. step (Dut. stippen, to stick into, to stee ypa, to throw down, to pour out: Fris. stiepe andles), to seak in a liquid; to imbue: n. t n which a thing may be scaked; that which

andles), to soak in a liquid; to imbue: n. the nwhich a thing may be soaked; that which is in a liquid: steep'ing, imp.: n. the process by anything is soaked in a liquid: steep'en, p. adj. soaked in a liquid: steep'en, n. er, one that which steeps.

b. a. step (leel. steep'a, to cast or throw down; upa, to incline, to lower: Norm. stup, a steep isending or descending with a great inclination s; precipitous: n. a. hill, mountain, or rock a great inclination or slope: steep'ly, ad. di, seep manner: steep'mes, n. n. etc., the state of steep or precipitous: steep's, a. -d, having a grectpitous declivity: steep-down, a. deep scipitous: steepen, v. step'n, to become steep sing, imp. stejning; steepend, p. stepind. The two preceding entries are closely connective steep of soaking is incidental to that of a steep mes or abrust inclination is an easy steep.

b. n. step (as. steep), a prop. a support, the process or abrust inclination is an easy steep. The church or other public building; a spire: d, a steipled, furnished with a steeple: steeple-ince on horseback, over all obstacles, in order home visible distant object in a straight originally a steeple.

v. ster (AS. styran, to move, to stir: Icel. to guide, to steer; stearr, a stake or oble:

originally a steeple.

v. ster (AS. styran, to move, to stir: Icel.
to guide, to steer; stauer, a stake or pole: sizera, to drive forwards), to direct; to guide; ct and govern the course of a ship by the be directed and governed; to pursue a: steering, imp: n. the act of directing a ship burne by the helm: steered, pp. stefa: steer-ster-dj, the steering of a ship; the manner in a ship nawers to the helm; the fore part of a ship cabin there situated, for passengers payower rate of fares: steerer, n. ev, one who steerage-way, that degree of forward moverhich renders a ship governable by the helm: g-wheel, the wheel by which the rudder of a skip in the steering and the steering of a steeple; the steering of a steeple; the cliff of the steering of a steeple; then cliff of steen on the steep of a steeple; the cliff of steeple; th

STEN ship is turned, and the ship steered: steersman, n.

ship is turned, and the ship steered: steeraman, n. sterzindn, one who steers a ship.
steer, n. ster, also stirk, n. sterk (Bav. ster, the male sheep or hogg: Gael. stuer, a male culf: Ger. stere, a bull: AS. styric: Dut. sterick, a helfer), a young castrated male of the ox kind.
steeve, n. stev (probably a corruption of staff or stave, which see: old Dut. steev, a staff), among seemen, the angle which a bowsprit makes with the horizon or with the line of the vessel's keel; a long heavy spar with a place to fit a hock at one end: v. to elevate at an angle with the horizon, or with the line of a vessel's keel; to make such an angle: steeving, imp.: n. the angle of elevation which a ship's bowsprit makes with the horizon: steeved, pp. steed. steganography, n. steyd-nogical-fi (Gr. steganography, n. steyd-nogical-fi (Gr. steganography, n. steyd-nogical-fi (Gr. steganography, n. and grapho. I write), a mode of writting by a choice of characters, known only to the initiated, and which depends on no rule; the art of

initiated, and which depends on no rule; the art of

initiated, and which depends on no rule; the art of writing in cipher.

stegnosis, n. stég-nô-isk (Gr. stegnöß, I make thick, I make costive), constipation; stegnovic, a. nôtik, binding; constipating; n. an astringent, stela, n. stéd (l. stéd), a pillar-from Gr. stele, a post or slab), a small column or pillar without base or apital, used as a monument, a milestone, and suchlike; stele, n. tê, a sepulchral slab or column; stelene, a. tên, columnar.

like: stele, n. ·le, a sepulchral slab or column: steller, a. steller, a. steller, a. steller, a. steller, a. steller, a. steller, steller, as steller, stel bling stars.

bling stars.

stem, n. stêm (AS. stemn; Ger. stamm, the stem or trunk of a tree; prov. Eng. stems, shoots that grow from an old stock), the body of a tree or plant from which the branches or offshoots grow; the stalk; the stock of a family; race; progeny; in music, the line joined to the body of a note: stem less, a. -les, without

a stem.

stem, n. stem (Norm. stemm, the stem or prow of a vessel; old Dut. steve, a staff; veurateve, the stem or prow of a ship), the strong curved timber to which the two sides of a ship are united in front, the whole having a wedge-like appearance; the prow: from stem to stern, from the front to the back of a ship, stem, v. stem (cel. stemma, to stop, to close; Ger. stammen, to stick something on or against an object with a sudden thrust: Sw. stamma, to stop, to stanch), to put a stop to; to resist; to make progress against, as a current: stem ming, imp; stemmed, pp. stemd. stemples, n. stem; plx (a probable dim, of stems or steps), in certain mining districts, pieces of wood fixed in the sides of the shaft by which an ascent or descent can be made.

can be made.

in the saces of the shart by which an ascent or descent in tense and the stench, in stensh (old H. Ger. stinchan, to smell sweet or bad: AS. stenc, smell: Sw. stincha, to spring, to stink, a strong bad smell; offensive odour: stench! y, a -t, having an offensive smell.

stencil, n. stenistl (prov. Eng. stencil, the post of a door: AS. stenge, a bar of wood), a thin plece of pasteboard, leather, or metal, in which the outlines of any figures are cut out, used to paint or mark in colours by passing a brush of colour over it while lying on paper: v. to paint or ornament by means of a stencil: stencilling, imp.: n. the art; the work done: steniclied, pp. sidd: sten ciller, n. sid: er, one who stencils, stencesauros, n. sicnid-o-saue-ros (Gr. stenos, narrow, and sauros, a lizad), in geol., a genus of narrowsnouted crocodillans, found in the chalk and green-sands.

stentorian, a. stën-të-ri-du (Stentor, a herald men-tioned by Homer who had a voice like thunder), ex-ceedingly loud and powerful—applied to the voice or largs.

langs.

step, n. step (Dut stap, to step; Icel. stappa, to
stemp: Pol. stopa, sole of the foot), a forward movement made by one removal of the foot; the space so
passed over; one rise of a stair or ladder; a print or
impression of the foot; any small space or distance;
degree; progression; manner of walking; proceeding;
action: v. to make one pace, as in walking; to advance
or recede by one movement of the foot; to walk:
step*ping, inpr. n. movement by steps: stepped, pp.
stepi: steps, n. plu, a portable flight of stairs, or a selfsupporting ladder with flat steps: steppingstone, a
raised stone in a swampy place or in a stream to save
the feet in walking; in means of progress: to step
aside, to walk to a little distance; to remove but a litlic way: to step into, to walk or advance into a place ande, to want to a little distance; to remove but a little way; to step into, to walk or advance into a place or state; to take a step, to make a movement in a given direction, either actually, or as beginning any business; step by step, by a gradual and regular pro-

cess.

step-father, n. step (Icel. stufr, a stump; stufa, to
cut short; old Sw. stubbe, a stump; stubba, to cut
short; a father coming in place of one's own father
by the remarriage of one's mother; step-mother,
not one's own mother; a mother by marriage of
one's father; step-brother, a son of a step-father or
mother; step-child, also step-daughter and step-son,
the child of one's husband or wife by a former marriage; step-sister, the daughter of a step-father or
mother, &c.

mother, ac., steffdn-tl (after Archduke Stephen of Austria), a valuable ore of silver of a dark or lead-grey colour, occurring in prismatic or tabular crystals in veins in the older rocks.

in veins in the older rocks.

steppe, in stepp, in steppes, steppe, a heath, a desert: Russ. stepp, a steppe), one of the vast flats or plain of Europe and Asia, corresponding to the prairies, savannaha, and pampus of America.

stercoraceous, a ster-ko-ra-shvis (i. stercorosius, full of filth—from stercus, dung), pert. to dung ; resembling dung; ster'cora-rium, n. -ri-shvi, (L.), a privy; a dunghill: ster'cora-riam, n. -an, also ster-cora-unit, n. -ran-ris, in the Oh. of Rome, one who held that the host is liable to digestion and all its consequences like other food; ster'cora-riamism, n. -ran-ria-riam, the doctrine that the host is digested like other food, contemptuously applied.

views that have been photographed at a certain angle appear as one, and standing out in a solid form as in nature: ster'eoscop'ic, a. *skop'ik, pert, to the stereoscope, or adapted to it: ster'eos'copist, n. *skop'ist, one skilled in the use or construction of the stereoscope: ster'eos'copy, n. *ph, the art or science of using the stereoscope, or of constructing it: ster'eot'omy, n. *olid-mit (Gr. temno, 1 cut), the art of cutting solids into certain figures or sections: ster'eotomic, a. *dom'ik, certain figures or sections:

ideas: sterility, n. stir-Wi-14, barrenness; undruitulness; state of not producing young, as animals.

Sering, a. stir-Wing (originally the name of the Sering, a. stir-Wing (originally the name of the Sering, a. stir-Wing (originally the name of the Sering). Sering the stir original stir origina

Stern, n. stern liced styra, to steer; to direct; oil at hip; stern, n. stern liced styra, to steer; to direct; oil at hip; stern, n. stern liced styra, to steer; to direct; oil at hip; stern, n. stern char, the atterpart of stern-chase, a cannon in the stern; stern-fost, a rejet to hold the stern of a ship; stern-port, a port or opening in the stern; stern-post, a straight piece of timber which terminates the ship behind and supports the rudder; stern-sheets, the part of a boat between the stern and the rowers where the passengers sit stern-way, the movement of a ship backwards; by the stern, deeply laden at the stern; stern-most, a furthest satern.

stern-bergia, n. stern-bergi-a (stern-stern-berg), in gool., an assemblage of singular sterns occurring in the sandstones of the Coal-measures, having short joints held together by a contral axis.

stern-way, n. stern-way (Gr. sternon, the breast, the chest), the flat bone of the breast to which the ribs are jointed in front; the breast-bone; sternal, a. soil point is not a prefix to some scientific terns, deading the region of the ribs; attached to the sternum; stern. o., a prefix to some scientific terns, deading the rogion of the provoking sheering.

sternutation, n. stern-distributed in sternal the sternal sternal

pan, a kitchen deensi in which meat is stewed; as stew, in common language, perspiring from fear as-confused exertion: Irish stew, a kind of hash, co-sisting of potatoes and meat stewed together with only a little water.

only a little water.

steward, n. shie'erd (lost stivenedr, the person who looks to the daily work of an establishment-flost stip, domestic occupation: AS. stineard, one who manages the affairs of a landed estate; one who replates the domestic concerns of a great family; a line of a public dinner, a charitable festival, and sublike; an officer of the royal household, called the Levi Steward; in a large ship, the person who superitends the meals, &c.; a manager; in Serip, a mister of Christ: stew ardess, n. -8, a woman who attends females travelling by sen; stew ardship, z-ship, the office of a steward; management, sthenic, a. ship-lik (Gr. sthenos, strength), in moditatended with a morbid increase of vital action-pled to diseases; opposed to asthenic, or disease (ebility.

debility, stibil-di (L. stibium; Gr. stimmi, adi-mony), having the qualities of antimony; antimonals: stibiated, a. -d-fed, impregnated with antimony;

stib'iconise, n. -kôn-iz (Gr. konis, powder), a mineral of a yellow, grey, or brownish colour, occurring in carthy masses, soft and friable: stib nite, n. -nit, the principal ore of antimony, occurring in very long prismatic or acicular crystals, or in a fibrous form—this ore has been in use among Oriental nations from a very remote period for staining the cyelids: stib'ium, n. -4-im, antimony; stibnite.

stich, n. -4-im, antimony; stibnite.
stich, n. -4-im, artimony in the cyelids: stib'ium of the cyelids of t

aning of a line or verse, taken at hazard, as from

ineaning of a line or verse, taken at hazard, as from Scripture.

stichidia, n. plu. stik-td't-d (Gr. stichidion, a little bladder), in bot., case-like receptacles for the spores of some algae.

stick, n. stike (Pol. stuk, noise made by striking with something hard: Dut. steken: Ger. stecken, to stick into, to come to a stand: I.cel. stika, to dam: Dan. stikke, to prick, to stab), a long, small, plece of wood; a stem or branch of a tree cut for hel; a rod; a stab; a thrust or sharp blow with a pointed instr.: v. to plerce; to stab; to fix in or on; to hold or cleave to; to adhere closely; to remain, as in the memory; to be hindered from proceeding; to be constant or firm; to resist efforts to remove; to scruple; to hestiate: stick'ing, imp: adj. adhering: n. act of one who or that which sticks: stuck, pl. pp. stük, hindered from proceeding; lixed in: stücky, a. stück, having the quality of adhering to a surface; gluey; stick'ineas, n. -nes, the quality of being sticky; adhesiveness; tenacity; stick-lac, hac in its matural state: to stick at, to hesitate: to stick by, to adhere closely; to be from in supporting; to stick out, to project; by to be prominent: to stick to, to adhere closely; stick-lac, which is the stick at the stick at

ing-plaster, an adhesive plaster for closing wounds or for covering a part.

stickle, v. stick! (old Eng. sticklers, persons appoints to see that the parties in a combat had fair play; proper form stightlers—from AS. stittian, to govern, to dispose), to take part with a side; to contend; to wrangle; to go from side to side; to contend; to wrangle; to go from side to side; atchiling, impling; stickled, pp. stikid; stickler, n. -ler, one who obstinately contends about a thing; to stickle for, to maintain one's rights to a thing,

stickle-back, n. stikil-bak (Ger. stachel, a thorn, and Eng. back: Norm. stikka, a point), a small spiny-backed river-fish.

backed river-fish.

sticky—see stick.

stiff, a. stif (Ger. steif; Dan. stiv, what stands
abruptly out: Gr. stiphos, anything pressed firm: L.

stipare, to pack close: Dut. stifven, to stiffen), not
casily beni; not plant; rigid; rather hard than soft;
strong; not giving way; stubbern; firm in persecurance or resistance; not natural and casy, as manners; rance or resistance; not natural and easy, as manners; affected; constrained; not written with ease; formal; impetuous in motion, as a breeze: stiffly, ad. 46: stiffness, n. n.e., the state of being stiff; wand of flexbillity; stubbornness; the state of being harsh and constrained: stiff-hearted, a. obstinate; stubborn; stiff-necked, a. stubborn; inflexibly obstinate; stiffen stiff-necked, a stubborn; inflexibly obstinate; stiffen, v. stiff-n, to nake stiff; to prow hard; to become less susceptible of impressions; stiffening, imp. stif-ning; add, becoming or growing stiff: n. something used to make a substance more stiff: stiffenen, p., stif-nd; stiffenen, n. stif-nor, that which stiffenes; stiff is, a. 4sh, somewhat stiff: stiffe, v. stiff ide, tsifle, to stop, to dam; Ger. stopien, to stuff, to stop; Gr. stupho, I draw together, to stop the breath; to suffocate; to choke; to smother; to suppress; to hinder from spreading, as a report; stiffing, imp. filing; add; causing a feeling of suffocation; stiffed, pp. stifled, suppressed; suffocated).

sufficiated. stigma, n. stig'ma, ampression, suppression, stigmata, -md.td (L. and Gr. stigma, a mark made with a sharp-pointed instr., a mark burned in-from Gr. stizo, I mark with points), any mark of infamy; in bot, the naked upper portion of the pistil on which the fertillising pollen falls: stigmata, n. plu, the spiracles or breathing-pores of insects; the marks of the wounds on Christ's body, or marks resembling them: stigmatic, a stigmatical, a -l-kd, branded or marked with a stigma; stigmatically, ad.: stigmatice, v. stigmatical, a -l-kd, branded or marked with a stigma; stigmatically, ad.: stigmatice, v. stigmatical, a -l-kd, branded or marked with a stigma; stigmatically, ad.: stigmatice, v. stigmatical, a -l-kd, branded or marked with a stigma; imp.: stigmatical, a -l-kd, branded or marked with a stigma; imp.: stigmatical, p. stigmatical, a -l-kd, branded or marked with disgrace: stigmaria, n. stig-mati-i-d, in geol., root-stems

peculiar to the carboniferous system, so named from their regular pitted or dotted surfaces. stilbite, n. stube (Gr. stube, lustre), a mineral occurring in broad pyramidal crystals, varying in colour, found most frequently in traps and amygda-

bolds. stile, n. stil (AS. stigel, a step—from stigan, to climb: Low Ger. stegel, steps in a wall for getting over), a series of rude steps for getting over a wall

over), a series of rude steps for getting over a wall or fence.

stile, nettl (see style): stilar, a. stiler, pert to the stile; nettl (see style): stileto-from It. stile: 1.

stiletto, n. stiletto (It. stiletto-from It. stiletto (It. stile

painting which represents vegetable life, objects no longer animate, as fruits, flowers, dead game, and suchlike: a stand-still, absence of motion; checked progress.

still, n. still (L. stillare, to drop—from stilla, a drop), a vessel or apparatus for distilling [juids: stillarom, an apartment for distilling; a room where liquors, an apartment for distilling; a room where liquors, preserves, and the like are kept: stillatitions, a stilla-stalk-itak-itak-itak ling in drops; drawn by a still.

still, n. still form and stillness—see still 1. Butt, n. still, n. still, n. still, to that, to limp), a pole of wood with a support or shoulder to raise the foot above the ground in walking, used in pairs: v. to raise as on stills; to raise by unnatural means stilling, imp. stilleon, n. stillation, a while rich cheese made in Leleostershire.

stimulate, v. stimid-lat (L. stimulatum, to prick with anything sharp, to urge on wards—from stimulating, imp.: stim'ulated, pp.: stim'ulant, n. dant, immed., anything which produces a sudden increase of vital energy and strength: add, having the quality of increasing or exciting vital action: stim'ulants, n. plu. dants, generally, intoxicating liquors: stim'ular, n. lat. dants, generally, intoxicating liquors: stim'ular thing, n. stim'ulant, in bot., applied to stinging hair med., that which excites or rouses to action: stim'ulants, n. lat. dants, as sting, in med., that which produces a sudden but transitory increase of vital action; anything cattle, a sting, in med., that which by sting has excite to action; a stimular, in bot., applied to stinging hair med. as a sting; paining acutely: stang, pp. stimy, pain and the weapon; to pain acutely: sting jings, a. dss, having no sting harmas; sting

stone (Ger. strukstein), a name given to those varieties of limestone, usually of a dark colour, which give off a fetiol doou when rubbed or struck with a hammer: stinkard, n. strugkerd, a mean paltry fellow; an animal producing a strong fetid odour, found in Java and Sumatra.

stint, n. stint (Icel. stuttr; old Sw. stunt, short: Ger. stutz, anything cropped or docked), limit; bound; quantity assigned: v. to restrain within certain limits; quantity assigned: v. to restrain whinin craim immer-to limit to a certain quantity; to bound; to restrain: stinting, inp. limiting: stinted, pp. add, limited; bounded; checked in growth: stinten, a.-e., one who stints: stintless, a.-les, unlimited: stintedness, n.-nee, the state of being stinted.

nes, the state of being stinted, stipe, n. stip (n. stipe, n. stop (n. stipe, n. stop), a stock, a stalk; It. stipite, the stalk or stem of a plant), in bot, the stem of palms and tree-ferns; the stalk of fern-fronds; stipel, n. stipel, a small leaflet at the base of the planules of empound leaves.

stipend, n. stipend (L. stipendium, a tax, a contribution-from stips, a small plece of money, and pendo, I weigh or pay, sottled wages for services; allowance; vices for stated wages or salary; n. one who receives a stated salary for services; stipendless, a. -les, without a stiped. out a stipend.

stipitate, a. stip:1-tat (L. stipes, a stalk—see stipe), bot., supported on a stalk.

stipitate, a. stipi-l-(dd (L. stipes, a stalk—see stipe), in bot, supported on a stalk stipple, v. stipple (Dut. stippen, to speckle, to dot), to engrave by means of dots, instead, as in the ordinary method, by lines: stippling, inp. pding: n. a mode of engraving by dots, in imitation of chalk-drawings, each dot being a group of smaller dots: stippled, pp. stipplate add, worked in stippling, stipplate, stipplate, stipplate, stipplate, stipplate, stipplate, stipplate, stipplate, stipplate, stipulate, a. stipula, a contract; an agreement or bargain.

- stipule, n. stipill (L. stipula, a stem, a stalk: It stipula: F. stipule), in bot, a leaflet at the base other lawes, having a lateral position, and more or less changed either in form or texture: stipulas, a. a-td-state, consisting of or resembling stipules, a. a-td-state, consisting of or resembling stipules, a. a-td-state, consisting of or resembling stipules, a. a-td-state, soman occupying the place of stipules, such as tendrils: stipulate, a. dd, furnished with stipules: stipules: stipulae, stipules stipules stipules stipules. stip. v. ster (AS. storm, to move, to stire Leal stipulae, stip. v. ster (AS. storm, to move, to stire Leal stipulae, stipule, stipulae, s

in bot., applied to organs occupying the place of stipules, such as tendrils; stip lake, a. -ldt, furnished with stipules or leafy appendages.

stir, v. ster (AS. styran, to move, to stir; Icelstaurr, a pole; styra, to guide, to govern), to put into motion; to agitate; to incite; to rouse; to stimulate; to move one's self; to become the object of notice: n. timulat; bustle; public disturbance or disorder; agitation; stirring, imp.; add, putting in motion; busy and active: n. the act of stirring or moving: stirred, and active: n. the act of stirring or moving: stirred, stirred; n. the act of stirring or moving: stirred, o stir up, the act of stirring or moving: stirred, o stir up, the act of stirred among cold milk of stirs; to stir up, the act of stirred among cold milk or water; oatmeal-porridge, stirred among cold milk or water; oatmeal-porridge, stirred among cold milk or water; oatmeal-porridge, stirred, n. sterk (Ger. ster, a bull: AS. styric, a helf-er; Gael. stuir, a male call), Scot. and prov. Eng., a young bull, ox, of helfer.

stirrup, n. sterk (Ger. ster, a bull: AS. styric, a helf-er; Gael. stuir, a male call), Scot. and prov. Eng., a rope or starap for mounting on horseback—from AS. stigran; Ger. steigen, to mount, and AS. rap, a rope; Ger. reti, a ring, a rope), the foot-iron suspended from a saddle; among scamen, a rope secured to a yard having a thimble at its lower end: stirrup-cup, a parting cup taken on horseback; stirrup-leather or strap, the strap that supports a stirrup, stitch, n. stich (a modification of Eng. stick, a thrus with a sharp instr. Ger. sticken, to embroider: Dan. stikek, to stick, to stitch), a single loop or link; a single load pain; v. to pass a needle with a thread through a pass of a needle in sewing; a sudden, sharp, shooting, local pain; v. to pass a needle with a thread through a stiver, n. strap the shoot up, to med what was ren

horse; Dut. stuyle: AS. stothors, a stallion or stub-horse), a weasel rock, a knock; P. estoper, to thrust or stab into; estoe, a thrusting-sword, the stoth of a tree; Ger, stock, a stok, stump of a tree; stoker, a poker), the stem or trunk of a tree or plant; the stem or branch in which a graft is inserted; say-thing fixed or set; a post; a log; a piece of solid wood forming the sustaining part, as of an anchor or a fire-arm; the handle of anything; a stupld senseles person; the original progenitor; the race or line of a family; a stiff band used as a tie for the neck; stockill, a motionless; stock-lock, a lock in a woodst motionless: stock-lock, a lock in a wooden case or frame

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case or frame

stock, n. stôk (Ger. stock, a short thick piece at
block; almosenstock, a trunk in churches in which
alms were put: Ger. stocken, to stagnate, to stopl,
money or goods employed in trade, manufacturing,
banking, &c.; the beatst, &c., on a farm; supply provided; quantity on hand; store or accumulation from
which supplies may be obtained: adj. serviceable for
constant use or application; permanent; standing: to
tostore; to supply; to fill sufficiently: stocking, imp.
stocked, pp. stôkt: stock, n., or stocks, n., but be
money collectively lent by individuals to a goverment; the public funds, being, as it were, receptacles
opened by the state into which the contributions of
the public might be poured, as into the charity-trunks ment; the public funds, being, as it were, receptaces opened by the state into which the contributions of the public might be poured, as into the charity-trusks in churches; government scrip; a wooden frame into the openings of which the legs of a person may be stocked or set fast, formerly used as a temperary punishment for petty crimes and misdemeanour; certain flowers having stems or stalks; the timbers on which a ship rests while building; stockhoker, one licensed to buy and sell stock in the public funds, or the stock of joint-stock companies, for others: stock-dove, the wild pigeon of Europeso called because supposed to be the stock it the domestic pigeon; stock scatcange, the building where stocks are bought and sold; the association company of stockhoker; stock-damage, the building where stocks are bought and sold; the association company of stockhokers; stock-damage, the building where stocks are bought and sold; the association company of stockhokers; stock-damage, the building where stocks are bought and sold; the sasociation company of stockhokers; stock-damage, the building where stocks are bought and sold; the sasociation company of stockhokers; stock-damage, the building where stocks in the funds, or of shares; a proper stock jobber, a sort of dealer or middleman in the sale or purchase of stocks or shares; a pumbler in stocks; stock-jobbing, the art or practice of easily is stock; stock-dam, cod dried hard and to salice is stocks and in the sale of purchase of stocks or shares; a pumbler in stocks; stock-dam, cod dried hard and so salice is stock and an another of stock or goods on hand, and of fixtures and tools, taken periodically by a merchant, trader, or shopkeeper; the fitting and appliances of a workman; dead-stock, in opening and appliances of a workman; dead-stock, in opening and appliances of a workman; dead-stock in opening and appliances of a workman; dead-stock, in opening and appliances of a workman; dead-stock in opening and appliances of a workman; dead-stock in opening and applia the public might be poured, as into the charity-trunks

rapier.

stocking, n. stökking (Ger. stock, stump of a twe, stocking, n. stökking (Ger. stock, stump of a twe, a cover for the stock or stump; a cotton or worst-close covering for the foot and leg.

Stock, n. stolk (Gr. stockos, pert. to the porch—fun stock, the porch: L. stockos, a stole philosopher: L. stoker, stock or the stock of the sto

er, to poke: F. estoc, a thrust), to poke; to stir supply a fire with fuel: sto king, imp.: n. the management of a fire connected with a steam-stocked, pp. stoked: stoker, n. -ker, one who feer the fire of a locomotive engine, or of a ngine

ngine.

stoll. stola; Gr. stole, a long, female, upper \$\frac{1}{2}\$; \$\frac{1}{2}\$, \$\stole,\$ a long vest, a stole], a long narrow silk or stuff, fringed at the ends, and often subroidered, worn by R. Cath. and Anglican sea crossed on the breast, and hanging on each stry to the ground; stoled, a \$\stole\$\frac{1}{2}\$, wearing a long robe; groom of the stole, in the court of signs, the first lord of the bedchamber, whose iduity was to put the king's shirt on in the

E. stôl, also stolen, n. stôliôn (L. stolo, a twig t springing from the stock of a tree), in bot, a lling branch given off at the summit of the ad taking root at intervals: stoloniterous, a Lyter-sie, Lero, I produce), producing suckers, v. stôl, pt., stolen, v. stôlin, pp., of steal,

a. stöl'id (L. stolidus, dull, senseless: It. dull; heavy; foolish; stupid; stolidity, n. if, dulness of intellect; stupidity.

if, duhess of intellect, stupidity.

Authors of intellect, stupidity.

Author of the control of

engthens the stomach, apod, n. plu. sto-da (Gr. stoma, the mouth, and pous, the foot—das), an order of crustaceans, so called from angement of their thoracic or true feet in conwith the mouth, which is usually furnished is or more pairs of jaw-feet.

ate, n. sto-mat, stom-d-ta (Gr. stoma, a sto-ma, n. sto-ma, plu. sto-mats, or stomats, stom-d-ta (Gr. stoma, n. stomats, or plants between cells of a peculiar sepecially in the leaves: stom atous, a. -tia, capacitally in the leaves: stomatous, a. -tia, capacitally in the leaves of the stomatous at the stomatous atous at the stomatous atous at the stomatous atous at

stomata,
... ston (AS. stan; Icel. sten; Ger. stein, a stone),
se mass of earthy matter of considerable hardmineral; a gem; a morbid sceretion formed in
idder; the disease so called; a testicle; the hard
of a fruit; a weight of 4 h; a weight varying
uns; insensibility; adj. made of or resembling
hard; v. to peli or kill with stones; to free
bones, as fruit; to face with stones; storing,
t. the act of one who stones by peliting; the act
mating the fruit from the hard kernel or kernels;
... un, stone; stofen: - ... -ndr. one who or that L the act of one who stones by pelting; the act rating the fruit from the hard kernel or kernels; pp. stond: sto lacr, n. -ner, one who or that stones: sto lay, a. nt, made of or resembling abounding in stones; hard; solid; crue; unag; pittless: sto inness, n. -nt-net, the state or of being stony, or abounding with stones; sa like stone is stone-like, a having the appear-consistence of stone: stone-less, a. -les, having se: stone-blind, a. completely deprived of the of sight: stone's cast or stonecast, the distance has stone may be thrown by the hand: stone-r, a bird whose notes often resemble the knockester of two stones: stone coping, kewn stones on the top of a wall, and made to slope, and mes alightly project over it: stone-cutter, one occupation it is to hew or cut stones: stone-fruit, the business of hewing stones stone-fruit, the pullar name a morinites, in allusion to the resemblance they bear to the flower and state of the lily: sason, one who works in stone, or builds with sa-still, a motionless: stone-stone, a coarse clay-made articles for domestic use: stone-masonry; anything done in stone, or builds with costs, boy, loy; pour, bid; chair; costs, boy, boy, loy; pere, bid; chair, costs, boy, boy, loy; pere, bid; chair,

it: stony-hearted, a. cruel; pitiless: meteoric stones, hard stony matter or concretions which fall from the atmosphere, and which come from some region beyond it; philosopher's stone, a substance which it was supposed, could it be discovered, would change any other metal or material into gold: rocking-stone, a large stone so balanced on the top of another, that but a slight force will cause it to move and oscillate: to leave no stone unturned, to spare no exertions; to de everything that can be done.

Btonehenge, n. ston-hēng (AS. stan-heng—from stan, a stone, and heng, hung), a remarkable assemblage of upright and horizontal stones on Salisbury Plain, in Engiand, of unknown origin.

a stone, and heng, hung), a remarkable assemblage of upright and horizontal stones on Salisbury Plain, in Engiand, of unknown origin.

stood, v. stöcd, pt. and pp. of stand, which see. stook, n. stöck (Ger. stauchen, to push, to stow: Low Ger. stude, a heap or bunch: Bohem. stook, a heap, a hay-cock), a small number of sheaves of corn set up in a field v. to set up sheaves of grain in stooks: stook: a stool, n. stol (Goth. stole; old H. Ger. stude; Gael, stool; w. yeto, a stool, a seat: Ger. studen, a proph, a small seat without a back; a little form; the seat for evacuating the bowels: the act itself; the evacuations of the bowels: stools, n. plu stölz, in a ship, small channels outside to receive the dead-eyes of the backstays: window-stool, the flat piece upon which the window shuts down: stool of repentance or cutty-stool, formerly, in the eccles, discipline of the Ch. of Scot., a seat or stool on which persons found quilty of fornication or adultory were compelled to stand in view of the whole people for a certain number of Sundays, and there to be rebuked by the minister. stool, a stock, a stemless mother-plant used for proggation by annually bending its branches into the

pagation by annually bending its branches into the soil; the root or stump of a timber-tree which throws up shoots; the set or cluster of shoots thus produced; v. to send out suckers; stooling, imp.: stooled, pp. stold.

v. to send out suckers; stooling, imp.; stooled, pp.
stoold.
stoop, v. stôp (Dut, stuppen, to strike the ground
with a stick in walking: Icel. steppa, to cast or throw
down; Sw. stupe, to Incline, to lower), to bend the
body forwards; to lean forwards in standing or walking; to cause to incline downwards; to yield; to subome to condescend to sathowk, a Inclination forwards; condescension; in Scot., a post fixed in the
earth, or a prop; stooping, imp.; stooped, pp. stopt;
stoop'er, n. ér, one who stoops; stoopingly, ad. -H.
stop, v. stôp (Norm stappa, to stamp, to cram; Scot.
stop, to cram; Dut, stoppen; Ger, stopfen, to stuff; F.
estouper, to stop, to close; estoupe, tow, the material
for stopping; L. stupa; Gr. stupe, tow, the material
for stopping; L. stupa; Gr. stupe, tow, the material
for stopping; L. stupa; Gr. stupe, tow, the material
for stopping; I. stupa; Gr. stupe, tow, the material
for stopping; I. stupa; Gr. stupe, tow, to complete or interrupt; to suppress; to render inpassable; to close, as an aperture; to regulate the sounds
of, as a musical instr. with the fingers; to cease
from going forward, or from any course of action; to
leave off, as from work; n. cessation, as of progress,
motion, operation, or action; obstruction; hindrance;
impediment; obstacle; one of the vent-holes of a motion, operation, oraction; obstruction; hindrance; impediment; obstacle; one of the vent-holes of a musical wind instr., by the opening or closing of which musical sounds may be regulated and modified, as an organ-stop; the place in a stringed instr. pressed on for the production of a musical sound; a point or mark in writing to distinguish a sentence or part of a sentence, and show the pauces in reading; stopping, imp. closing; obstructing; stopped, pp. stoppage, n. stoppinj, and or state of being stopped; an obstruction; a discontinuance of work; a suspension of payments; a deduction from pay to repay advances, &c.; stopper, n. -per, one who or that which stops; the cork or glass mouthplees for a bottle; v. to close or secure with a stoppe; stop-cock, an instr. used to regulate the supply of water or gas flowing through plpes: stop-gap, something substituted; temporary expedient.

stopple, n. stop pl (dim. of stop, which see), anything ut into the mouth or neck of a bottle to stop or close

put into the mouth or neck of a bottle to stop or close it; a cork; a plug. storax, n. stordks (L. styrax; Gr. sturax, a resinous gum), an aromatic resinous substance imported from the Rast.

the East, store, n. stor (F. estorer, to build, to furnish: Icel. staurr; Sw. stor, a stake, a pole: L. instaurare, to repair, to restore—in mid. L. to provide or store with, a large quantity; abundance; quantity accumulated; a hoard; any shop where a miscellaneous assortment of goods is sold: plu. stores, store, the necessary supplies

provided; in the army or navy, a supply of provisions, clothing, &c., or of arms, ammunition, &c.: v. to supply of furnish with stores; to lay up; to hoard: storing, imp.: stored, pp. storid: stores, n. störer, one who stores: storage, n. -rdj, the act of laying up in a store or warehouse; the price paid for the safe-keeping of goods in a store: store-keeping of grain or goods; a magazine; a repository: store-keeping of grain or goods; a magazine; a repository: store-keeping of grain or goods; a magazine; a repository a store-keeping of grain or goods; a magazine; a repository a store-keeping of grain or goods; a magazine; a repository a store-keeping of grain or goods; a magazine; a repository a store-keeping of grain or goods; a magazine; a repository; a store-keeping of grain or good to transport stores for a store; in a state of preparation for future use.

In a state of preparation for future use.

Storic, n. stork (Dan. storken, a stork: Fris. storke, to strut: Bay. storied, story 1 and 2.

storic, storied, story 1 and 2.

storic, n. stork (Dan. storken, a stork: Fris. storke, to strut: Bay. storied, to walk with long legs; a torken, a stork of the state line gatt and long legs; a torken, a stork of the state line gatt and long legs; a torken, a stork of the state line gatt and long legs; a torken, a stork of the state line gatt and long legs; a torken, a stork of the state line gatt and long legs; a torken, a stork of the state line gatt and long legs; a torken, a stork of the state line gatt and long legs; a torken, a stork of the state line gatt and long legs; a stork of the state line gatt and long legs; a stork of the state line gatt and long legs; a stork of the state line gatt and long legs; a stork of the store line gatt and long legs; a store line gatt and long legs; a

remarkao... bill, a plant.

sail, a punit.

**storm, n. staterm (Dut. storm, a rustling, a rattling:
11. stormo, a rumbling noise: leel. storms, tempest,
seditioni, a violent outburst of one or more of the elements wind, rain, snow, thunderr and lightning; any
violent communiton; through the state of th violent commotion; tumultuous force; a tumult; a violent and determined assault on a fortified place: v. violent and determined assault on a fortified place: v. to attack, or attempt to take, by open force; to blow with violence; to rage; to be loudly angry; storming, imp.: a. the taking of a fortified place by a violent and open assault; stormed, p., statorm/: stormy, a. statorm/s, tempestuous; boisterous; violent: storm_iness, n.-nc., the state of being stormy; tempestuous meas: stormily, ad. 41: storm-like, a. like a storm, or having the appearance of a storm storm-beach, and the storm of the storm beach and the storm be beaten about by storms: stormy-petral, a black sea-bird often seen flying swiftly in the wake of a ship be-

besten about by storms: stormy-petrel, a black seabird often seen flying aviftly in the wake of a ship before or during a storm: storm-sail, a coarse, stronger,
sort of sail for gales: storm-window, an outer window to protect the inner from the effects of storms,
and for greater warmth in winter: storming party, a
party of soldlers having assigned to them the duty of
first entering the breach in storming a fortress.
storthing, n. storiding, the Parliament of Norway,
story, n. storid, but to ries, -rit (F. historic; L.
historia, relation), a narration of a series of facts or
trifling tale; a fiction; a falsehood; a fib: storied,
a-rid, toid or recited in history; altorned with historical
paintings: story-book, a book containing entertaingeneratives, either true or merely fiction: storyteller, a relater of stories; a teller of falsehoods;
story-belling, the habit or amusement of telling stories; the act of fibbing.
Story-bell stories, and stories, and stories, and story s

to be in pain or sorrow: n. a sudden severe pain or grief.

stound, stolend, for astound, which see.

stoup, n. stop, in Scot., stolep (AS. stoppa; Dut. stoop, n. stop, in Scot., stolep (AS. stoppa; Dut. stoop; Norm. staup, a flagon or drinking-vessel), a flagon; a basin for holy water at the entrance of a R. Cath. Ch; in Scot., a measure or vessel for liquids. stour, n. stor, (A. styricat, to str), an assault; a turnuit; in Scot., dust in a state of motion.

stout, a stoic (As. stolet, in lasty, corpulent; robust; checked, proud. checked, proud., stately, lusty, corpulent; robust; checked, proud., stately, lusty, corpulent; robust; checked, proud., stately, lusty, corpulent; robust; stouthessel, stouthessel, stouthessel, stouthessel, a store, a having a strong frame of body; stoutheasted, a brave.

stove, n. stov (AS. stola, a stove, a hath: Dut. stoof, a stove: It. stufa; old F. estuve, a stove, a hot bath, a hothouse; an enclosed fireplace for heating an partinent; a room or space artificially warmed; a cooking apparatus; v. to heat or dry, as in a stove: Stovying, imp.: stoved, pp. stouthessel, which see), broken or burst in, as a hole in a ship.

stower, n. stower (old F. catourr, necessity, provisions), fodder for cattle; straw or coarse hay, stow, v. sto (Dan. strue; Dut. stossers; Ger. stones, to thrust wares together in packing; Gr. stelleris, to tread tight: L. stipore, to pack togethert, to place; to lay up; to arrange and pack; stowing, imp.; stowed, pp. stod; stowage, n. stod; act operation of lawing compactly; room for being laid up; money paid for stowing goods.

strabismus, n. strd-bis/msis (L. strabo, one who soulnts strongly; H. strabismo: F. strabismo: the art

strabismus, n. strd-bis'mils (L. strabo, one who squints strongly: It. strabismo; F. strabisme, the act of squinting), in med., squinting; a defect of vision in which both eyes cannot be directed to the same

in which both eyes cannot be directed to the same object.

straddle, v. straddid (Dut. strijden; Ger. streiten; Icel. strida, to contend, to oppose: AS. strade, a stride: Dan. strede, to set the feet apart for the purpose of resistance), by place one's self astride; is stand or walk with the legs far apart; to walk wise and welvardly n. the same of straddid, situations to the stradding of the stradding of the stradding of the straddid. Stradding of the straddid of the strad

stands single.

or from its companious, a strategier, a strategier, a strate (Ger. strecken, to stretch; did but, strack, straight; Bav. strack, direct), being its right line; direct; not crooked; upright; ad. immediately; direct; straightfy, ad. 1, not crookedir; tightly; closely: straightfy, ad. 1, not crookedir; tightly; closely: straightfy, ad. 1, not crookedir; tightly; closely: straightfy; rectitude: straighten, strategier, and straighten, straighten, to make straight; straighten, straighten, straighten, that which straightens: straightforward, a proceeding in a straight course; undeviating rectifude: straightforward, a proceeding in a straight course; undeviating rectifude: straightforward, straightforward, course; undeviating rectifude: straightforward, straightforward, one ways, -tcd., immediately; without ddu; straightforward, or ways, -tcd., immediately; without ddu; one side perfectly straight, for ascertaining wheller a surface is even: straight lined, a having or consisting of straight lines.

surface is even: straight-lined, a, having or comisting of straight lines.

straiks, n. plu. straks (from Eng. streak: Das. strg.

a stripe, a line), plates of from placed over the joins
of the felly of a cannon-wheel.

L. strainey, to squeeze, to wring), to extend with
great effort; to injure or weaken by stretching or
overtasking; to put to the utmost streagely, to see
a strain, v. strain (old R. strain-dreaking), to see the
overtasking; to put to the utmost streagely, to see
overtasking; to put to the utmost streagely, to see
overtasking; to put to the utmost streagely, to see
overtasking; to put to the utmost streagely, to see
overtasking; to put to the utmost streak; to supply
through a filter or some porous substance; to filter
the put of the utmost continued manner of speaking
or writing; a song; part of a tune or musical composition; manner of speech or action; tendency; strain
ing, imp.: add, making great efforts; filtering; a beact of putting to the utmost streak; the act of filter
ing: strained, pp. straind: add, stretched; filtered:
in building, a piece of kimber to keep apart clasin building, a piece of kimber to keep apart classtrain a, strain la, strain la two pie

two pieces.

strain, n. strân(AS. strynan, to acquire, to processe;

stryind, stock: prov. Eng. strene, shoot of a tree, progeny), race; blood; breeding; character; hereditary

disposition; in Scot., resemblance of the features, as

he has a strain of his grandfather—that is, he for

sembles him.

strait, a strait (old F. estroit; It. stretto, narrow: L strictum, to draw tight), narrow; confined; no breat; close; difficult; rigorous; avaricious: R. a narrow passage of water between two seas or occans; distress; passage of water between two seas or occan; discre-difficulty—often in the plu; stratify ad. It narrow; closely; strictly; strait; narrowness; wart; sactor; quality of being strait; narrowness; wart; sactor; strait-laced, a. stiff; constrained; scruppion; strait-jacket or strait-wasteoat, a contivance for con-sing the arms of a lunatic or violent person; strains,

siralia, to contract: to confine; to press with overty or other necessity: strait aning, imp. -ning: traitment, pp. erdinal straitment, imp. -ring: traitment, imp. -ring: traitment, imp. -ring: traitment, imp. -ring: traitment, imp. -ring: the traitment of a line; in wooden skipbuidding, the term for a line; planking extending from the stem to the stem. - straiment, a blow: it. stramazo, a strething blow; a lokent fall), in Scot., a disturbance; a broil: v. prov. ing., to strike; to beat; to destroy.

straminaous, a. strd.-mini-ing (l. stramineus, made stram), in bot, straw-coloured; strawy, made straw, in bot, straw-coloured; strawy, in stramineus, in strain-ing. Stramineus, stramonium, as thorn-apple, whose leaves and seeds are used sectionally.

merse-ters (r. manage), whose leaves and some madicinally.

strand, n. strand (Icel. strond, border, edge: Sw. mad, border, margh: Norm. strand, a row, a line), the above or beach of a sea, an ocean, or of a large state: w. to drive or force on a shore or on shallows; by rum aground, as a ship: stranding, imp.: stranding.

strand, n. stränd (old H. Ger. streno; Ger. strähn, e strand of a rope), one of the strings of which a e is compose

seps is composed. ""

strange: a strang (old F. estrange: It. strano; strano; strano; strano; la estrange: It. estrange: It. strano; strange: It. estrange: A estrange of the strange of t

strangle, v. strang-le (I. strangulo; Gr. stranggaton, I throttle, I suffocate; old F. stranguler, to
strangle), to suffocate; to choke; to destroy life by so
compressing the throat as to stop respiration; to suppress at first appearance; strangling, imp. -gling;
n. death by compressing the throat: strangled, pp.
strang-gld; add, killed by strangulation; strangler,
n. -gler, one who strangles; strangles, n. plu. stranggla, a disease of horses in which tumours form in the
throat under the jaw; strangluted, a. -gh-ld-led, in
surg., having the circulation stopped in any part by
compression; in bot., contracted and expanded irregularly; strangulation, n. di-shin, the act of destroying life by stopping respiration; the state of being
strangled; that kind of suffocation common to women
in hysteries; stranguly, n. -gh-ri, in surg., difficult

ing me by sloping respiration; the state of comment in hysterics; stran gury, ... -girt, in sury, difficult and painful urination; strangurious, a. strangurious and painful urination; strangurious, a. stranguri

strake, the plu. of stratum, which see, strategema, a strake, the plu. of stratum, which see, strategema, a straticity of the strategema, a plee of generalship—from Gr. stratege, an army, and eye, I lead: F. strategème), a plan or scheme for deciving an enemy, especially in war; a trick with the view of gaining some advantage; deceit; imposition: strategeits, a. plu. \$484486, the science of military movements; generalship: strategic, a. strategic things of the strategic strategy; a strategic strategic strategy; a strategy; a strategy; a strategy; a strategy; a strategic strategy; a strateg

ion or of communication.

strath, n. strath (Gael. srath, a plain beside a river),
a Scot., a valley of considerable extent through which

a river runs. strathspey, n. strath'spa (from the district in Scot.

where first used), a lively Scottish dance; a lively tune originally used in the dance.

stratify, v. strati-fy (it. stratificare; F. stratifier, to stratify-from L. stratum, the thing spread, a covering, and facto, I make), to lay or place in beds or layers; to arrange in beds: stratifying, imp: stratified, pp. -fud: adj. in geol., composed of layers or beds of rock-matter: stratification, n. ka's-kim, the act or process of arranging in beds or layers: stratiform, a. -falorn (i. Stratum, the thing spread, and forma, a shape), in layers or beds: stratigraphical, a. -graff-kall (Gr. grapho, I write), the arrangement or class floation of any remains according to the stratum of the earth's crust to which they belong.

class neathon of any remains according to the stratum of the earth's crust to which they belong, stratocracy, n. strd-tok-rd-st (Gr. strates, an army, and krates, strength), a military government: straton'ie, a. -toh'ik, of or relating to an army; stratot'ie, a. -toh'ik, warlike; military; stratog'raphy, n. -top'raf-yi (Gr. grapho, I write), a description of what belongs to an army; strat'ograph'ical, a. -to-graf-ical, a.

stratum, n. stratitim, plu. stra'ta, -td (L. stratum, the thing spread out, a bed, a layer), in geol., a bed; a a layer; a great extent of rock or other earthy sub-stance lying in the crust of the earth in a flattish form. varying from a few inches to many yards in depth: stra'tus, n. -tus, an extensive flat cloud in strata or layers.

layers.

straw, n. strole (AS. strone; Ger. stroh; Dut. stroc;
Icel. stra, what is strewed to lie on, litter), the stalks
or stems of corn after being thrashed, as bundle or
heap of strate—usually in the singular form with a
plural sense; a single stake or straw; anything pro
of it: v. to cover with straw; to straw, or consisting
of it: v. to cover with straw; to straw, which see
straw'ting, imp.: strawed, pp. straid: straw, as
straw-toloured, a of the colour of straw; straw-coloured, and of the colour of straw; straw-berry, a well-known creeping plant and its fruit—prohealy so called from the straying character of its runners: man of straw, the old clothes of a man stuffed
with straw; an imaginary person; a person of little
or no means or substance.

with straw; an imaginary person; a person of little or no means or substance.

stray, v. stra (mid. L. extrarius; old F. estrayer, a stranger, a beast that has lost its master—from L. extra, on the outside), to wander, as from a known road or place, from a company, of rom proper limits; to ramble; to err; to go at large; add, having gone astray yandering; n. an animal that has wandered; stray ing, inp.: a. act of going astray; strayed, pp. enda; strayes, flow Ger. extracted Dan. stray, a strayed, flow Ger. extracted Dan stray, a strayed, flow Ger. extracted Dan stray, a strayed, flow Ger. extracted Dan stray, a strayed, not go a line or long mark of colour different from the ground; in mira, that appearance which the surface of a mineral presents when scratched by a hard instr., or the appearance which a mineral leaves on a rough porcelain slab when forcibly drawn or stroked along its surface; in bot, a straight line formed by a vein, by colour, or by indentation; a range of planks running fore and aft on a vessel's side—also called a strace; v. to variegate with lines of a different colour; to stripe: streaking, imp.; streaked, pp. streking, marked with lines of a different colour and strayer. The streaker of the strayer of the strayer of the strayer of the strayer of the strayer. different colour

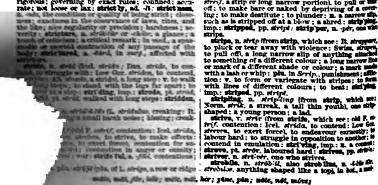
different colour. stream; Int. stream; But. stream; Ger. stream, a stream; Ir. sreamh, a spring), a current of water or of a liquid; anything issuing or proceeding in a line or continuous body, as gas, alt, light, a multitude of people, &c.; a river; anything moving onwards in a continuous course: v. to move cawards in wards in a continuous course: "To move conwards in a continuous course; who now as a liquid; to pour out in abundance; to pour; to send forth: stream ing, inp.: ad.; flowing in; emitting a stream of anything: streamed, pp. str

the strength of, in reliance upon; in confidence imparted strength of, in reliance upon; in confidence imparted strenge, now, holy: It is thereuse, active, vigorous; Gr. strines, rough, noisy: It is thereuse, energetic; vigorous; eager and active; bold: stren nously, ad; stren nously, ad; strenge, eager and active; bold: strenge, and in the strenge, and is strenge, and is strenged; the strenger, to squeeze, to strain), force; pressure; insportance; urgency; force either acting or suffered; compulsion.

stretch, v. strich (old H. Ger. struc, stiff; AS, strenger, to the strenger, to squeeze, to strain), force; can: But, strecken, to make tight; to draw out to greater length; to syread; to expund; to strain before; utmost extent or reach; course; direction; effort; utmost extent or reach; course; direction; tracket has; imp; in the act of one who or that which stretches; a piece of timber to keep other pieces extended; a brick or stone with its longer surface placed lengthwise in the face of a wall; a frame for carrying a person lying flat or slightly raised; a litter; an instrement, AS, struction; leek, struck, is strew, to scatter; to spread about loosely; strewing, imp; in the walls; then a strew, to scatter; to spread about loosely; strewing imp; strewed, pp. self-tame as strow; we channel, the thread-like lines; channeled; stricken, a strick, a stricken, a strick, a stricked, and stricken, a strick, a stricked, and instr. to strike stricked, a. stricked, as stricked, as mister, to strike stricked, a. stricked stricken, a stricked, as stricked.

argone. strickle, n. strikil from striket, an instr. to strike

strickle, n. st-lk3 from strickt, an instr. to strike gran to a level with the measure; a strike; a stone for whetting scythes; an instr. used in the moulding of pipes—also spick strike and striktine, estrick, a strike id. strictus, drawn together, bound or tied tight; old F. sor; F. strict, strict, severe; rigorous; governing by exact rules; confined; accurate; not loose or lax; strictly, ad. Jk; strict ham,



left in ploughing), in arch., the flutings of a column; in bot., little, upright, unequal, stiff hairs swelled is their bases: strif goes a. -pds, covered with striggs. strike, v. strik (casel. strac, a lond or crashing sound: der. strick). Dut. strike; leel. strik, strike, a blow to: to hit with some force; make an attack; to act upon in any way, as by a hlow; to dash; to act on by beating against, to notify to take down, as a sail or flag; to ratify as a borgain; to alarm; to surprise; to affect suddenly in any particular manner; to refrain from work in a body, as workmen for the redress of some grievance, or for the norease of wages; n. a measure; a flat piece of wood for levelling grain heaped in the measure; a cessatis from work for higher wages, or on account of same grievance, by workmen; in good., the direction or line of outcrop of any stratum, which is always at rigit angles to its dip; striking, inp.; adj. affecting; surprising; impressive; exact: struck, lt. lp. strik, if with some force: striken, s. striker, one who strikes; a seman's name for a harpoon; in Srip., a quarrelsoms man: striker, na triker, one who strikes; a seman's name for a harpoon; in Srip., a quarrelsoms man: striker, and it to strike a jury, to constitute a jury by each party striking out a certain number of names from a prepared hat: to strike has with, to make a compact or agreement by gripping or ank in the strike of the strike of the strike in the s ced age.

begin to sing or play: Stricken in years, being of an advanced uge.

string, n. string (AS. streng: Icel. strenge: Get. stringo, a string, a strin

matte matt ple, beite mite, mit, ber; pine, pin; mile, nil, mire;

thile fruit in the form of a cone or head, as that of the hop or pine: strobiliform, a. strobbit-fallorm (I. forma, shape), shaped like a strobile: strobilites, n. plu. strob-t-t-ks, in geol., certain coniferous cone courring in the coal and other formations. strocal, n. strok-d, also strockie, n. strok-d, among general including the plane of the property of the bests of metal includes. stroke, v. strok-see stride. stroke, n. strok from strike which see: Gael, strac.

chests of metal into the pota.

strode, v. strod.—see stride.

strode, n. strok (from strike, which see: Gael. strac,
a load or crashing noise: Dut. stroke, a blow), a blow;
any sudden or fatal attack, as of disease; a touch; a
dash; a masterly effort; the touch of a penell; the
sweep of an oar; the upward and downward motion
of the piston of a steam-engine: atrokesman, n. stroks* of the piston of a steam-engine: attrokesman, n. strokesman, in strokesman strokesman, in strokesman strokesman, in strokesman strokesman, in strokesman strokesman, in strokesman, it is strokesman, in strokesman, it is strokesman, in strokesman,

for resting, a stratum), in anat., anything spread or laid out for resting upon; the tissue which affords mechanical support: stro matology, n. 4616-91 (Gr. logos, discourse), the history of the formation of the

stratified rocks.

strombuliform, a. strom-bû-lk-falorm (L. strombus, a shell spirally twisted like a screw, and forma, shape),

ashell spirally twisted like a screw, and formu, shapel, in peol, formed like a top.
stromnite, n. strom-int (from Stromness, in Orkney), carbonate of strontian, a mineral occurring in yellow-ish-white or semi-transparent masses.
strong, a. ströng (AS. strung; feel, strang; Dut. streng, rough, rigid, strong), having great strength or ability of body; having moral, intellectual, or material force; vigorous; healthy; muscular; robust; having passive power; adapted to make a deep impression on the mind or on the senses; affecting strongly; having a particular quality in a great degree; intoxicating; ardent; zealous; compact; solid; not easily overthrown or altered; fortified; denoting military strength or number, as a thousand strong:

and easily over-inven or attered; for times; denoting military strength or number, as a thousand strong: strong ly, ad. 4t powerfully; forcibly: strong-box, a chest or safe for valuables: strong-minded, a having a vigorous or determined mind: strong-sate, a compacted or firmly set: strong-hand, force; violence; power: stronghand, a fortress; any place of refuge or strongth.

power; stronghold, a fortress; any place of refuge or strength.

strontia, n. strön: shi-d, also strontian, n. -dn, and strontites, n. strön-tide; (from Strontice, n. Argyll-shire), one of the alkaline earths, a greyish-white powder having an acid burning taste, used in the form of powder in fireworks to give a red colour to fame: strontitice, a. -titik, of or pert. to stronlia: strontitice, n. -titik, of or pert. to stronlia: strontianite, n. -titik, of or pert. to stronlia: strontianite, n. -titik, of or pert. to stronlia: strontianite, n. -titik, of an apple-green or yellowish-brown colour, occurring in variously-modified hexahedral prisms, and in florous granular masses: strontium, n. -tin, the metallic base of strontia.

strop, n. -strop from strap, which see: Sw. stropp, a strap: it. stroppo, an osier to bind fagots: l. -stroppe, a strap: it. stroppe, an osier to bind fagots: l. -stroppe, a stroppe, s. -tinon, a strip of leather, or flat prepared substance, on which razors are sharpened: v. to sharpen on a strop; stropping, imp.: stropped, p. -strop.

strophe, n. -stroje (icr. strophe, a turning; it. -strophe, l. -strophe, imp.: strophiolar, in the right to be left of the orchestra; the first of two stanzas: strophiole, n. -stroje-i-ol (l. strophiolum, a little garland or chaplet—from strophiolum, a band or wreath), in bot., a swollen fungus-like excrescence on the surface of some seeds about the hillum: strophiolate, a. -la-led, furnished with a garland, or its resemblance; in bot., having little fungus-like excrescences around the hillum.

strophodus, n. -stroje-i-olik, strophiolum, it is strophiolum, or its resemblance; in bot., having little fungus-like excrescences around the hillum.

and odous, a tooth), in geol., a genus of long, flat, shark-like teeth, having a twisted appearance on the grinding surfaces.

strophulus, n. strôf-û-lûs (mid. L. strophulus—from Gr. strophos, a twisted band or cord), in med., a papu-lar eruption of various species and forms, peculiar to

stroud, n. stroud, a kind of coarse blanket used by

stroud, n. stroid, a kind of coarse blanket used by
the N. Amer. Indians: strouding, n. a kind of coarse
cloth employed in trading with the N. Amer. Indians: strouds, n. plu, among seamen, the several
twists at the end of a cable or rope.
strove, v. stroe, pt. of strive, which see: strowed,
pt. strod: strown, pp. stron.
struck, v. stroe, and as strew, which see: strowed,
pt. strod: strown, pp. stron.
struck, v. struck, pt. of strike, which see.
structure, n. struckfur or choor (L. structure, a fitting
together, construction—from structum, to pile up: F.
structure), manner of building; make; form; manner
of organisation; a building of any kind; an edifice;
that form or condition in which the component parts
of minerals or rock-masses are arranged, as in a granthat form or condition in which the component parts of minerals or rock-masses are arranged, as in a gratite quarry we find the rock arranged in large tabular or square-like masses—feature referring to the manner in which the component particles are internally arranged, as we find a piece of granite hard, closegrained, and crystalline: structurely, a. 4th-dt, of or pert. to structure.

grained, and crystainne: state tural, a. -tur-dd, of or struggle, v. string di (a word representing broken con-fused novement: old Eng. scruggle, to writhe or strug-gle: Dut. struktelen; Low Ger. strukteln: Ger. strauch-cin, to stumble), to use violent efforts with twistings of the body; to use great efforts or exertions; to strive; to contend; to labour hard; n. vlolent efforts, with twistings of the body; great efforts to attain an object or to avoid an ovil; contest; controlions of extreme distress: struggling, imp. -gling: adj. making rest efforts; affected with contortions: n. vehement or earnest effort: struggled, pp. string-jdd: atrug glen, strum, v. struggled, pp. string-jdd: atrug glen, strum, v. strum Ger. strampjen, to make a clatter-ing motion with the feet: Bohem. snumer, a bad player on the fiddle: it. strimpellare, to scrape or play badly on an instr., to thump or make a noise; to play badly on an instr., to thump or make a noise; to play badly on an instr., to thump or make a noise; to play badly on an instr., to thump or make a noise; to play badly on an instr., to thump or make a noise; to play badly on an instr., to thump or make a noise; to play badly on an instr., to thump or make a noise; to play padly of a learner on a stringed instr: strummed, pp. strimd.

strämd.

strumd, n. strömd (L. strumd, a scrofulous tumour: It. strumd), a diseased state characterised by a tendency to a swelling of the glands in various parts of the body; a scrofulous swelling or tumour; scrofula or king's evil; in bot, a cellular swelling at the point where a leaflet joins the midrib: stra mous, a. max, also strumatic, a stro-mdd'id, having struma; sucofulous

mous. strumpet, n. strum'pët (old F. strupre; L. stuprum, concubinage), a prostitute. strung, v. string, p. and pp. of string, which seestrung, v. string, pt. and pp. of string, which seestrut, v. strik (fer. strotzer, to be swollen or puffed out: Dan. strude, to stick out: Low Ger. struit, rigid, out: Dan. strude, to stick out: Low Ger. struit, rigid, out: Dan, strude, to stickers, to De Swollen or puffed out: Dan, strude, to stick out: Low Ger, strudt, rigid, stiff), to walk with affected dignity: n. a losty proud step or walk with the head erect; affected dignity in walking: strutting, imp.: n. the act of walking in an affected manner: strutting, ived, pr.: strutter, n.-ler, one who struts: struttingly, ad. -ts. strutt, n. strid (Sw. struta, a support: prov. Dan, stred, a strut), in arch, a piece of timber set alanting as support to a beam.

orce, a satus, in Gran, a piece of timori set manning as a support to a beam.
strychnine, n. strik-nin, also strych'nia, n. .ni-d
(l. strychnos; Gr. struchnos, a kind of nightshade), a vegetable alkaloid, being the active principle of mux vonica, St. ginatius's beans, and snakewood, a deadly vonica, St. ginatius's beans, and snakewood, a deadly

vegetane aranou, seng me acust proper vegetane aranou, seng me acust posson, a deadly poison, but in minute quantities a most valuably medicine; strych nic, a. nik, pert, to strychnine.

stub, n. stab (but. stobbe; Low Ger. stubbe, stube stub, n. stab (but. stobbe; Low Ger. stubbe, stab stub, n. stab (but. stobbe). The stubbe of stubbe, the stubbe of stubbe, the stubbe, as stab bing, imp. stubbed, pp. stubbed; add, short and thick; blumt; hardy; stubbed, pp. stubbed; add, short and thick; blumt; hardy; stubbend, in mech., the enlarged end of a connecting-rod to which the strap is fastened; stub-nadi, a nail broken off; a short thick nail.

stubble, n. stubbic (s. estouble; it. stoppia; Ger. and Dut. stopped, the stubs of corn), the stumps or rootends of corn left in the ground after the corn has been cut down; stubbled, a. stabbid, covered with stubble;

stubble-fed, a fed among the fine natural grass which grows among stubble, as cows or geese.

stubborn, a stubborn from Eng, stub, and born, unlending, like a stub; rigid; obstinate; inflexibly headstrong; stub'bornly, ad. 41; stub'bornness, n. stubby-see stub.

stucco, n. stuk'so [It. stucco; Sp. sstuco, a kind of fine plaster), a fine plaster used for the outer coating of walls, or for internal decorations, made from lime unit teamled exposure or tublerised marble; the white

on wain, or or internal undersided markle; the white powder of calcined gypsum mixed with hin give, used extensively for making figures, ornaments, and casts: v. to cover or overlay with stucco: stuc coing, imp.: stuc'cost, p., 4-6d: a 4d, plastered with stucco: stuc's stuc'

stuck, v. stok, pt. of stick, which see: stuck-up, a. stiffly and affectedly vain; self-important and puffed

stud, n. stud (Ger. stawle, a bush, a shrub; Dan, stud, a shork, a jolt; Ger. stutzen, to knock, to start), a knob or projecting head of a nail or button; an or-namental knob; a double-headed button removable at will; a stay; a prop: v. to adorn with studs or knobs; will; a stay; a prop; v. to actorn with section in access to set with projecting or prominent ornaments: stud-ding, imp.: n. material for studs or joists; joists, con-sidered collectively: stud'ded, pp.: studding-sails, narrow sails set at the outer edges of the square-sails when the wind is light.

stud, n. stud (Dan. stod, a stud; Ger. stute, a mare; Pol. stude, a collection of breeding-horses), a collection of breeding horses and mares: stud-horse, a breeding-

of breeding horses and mares: studenorse, a meeting-horse; a stallion. student, studied, studious—see study. studio, n. stu'dl-o (It. studio, study, a school—see

studio, n. stüdi-6 (lt. studio, study, a school-see study, an artist's study or workshop, study, n. stüdi-(l. studium, application to a thing -from i. studeo, 1 am eager, 1 apply myself: lt. stu-dio; F. étude, study), the application of the mind or thoughts to a subject for the purpose of learning what was not before known; deep attention; any particulur branch of learning on which the mind may be set in branch of learning on which the mind may be set in order to its acquirement; subject of attention; a place devoted to study; in the fine arts, a work undertaken for improvement: v. to fix the mind closely upon a subject in order to understand it; to learn by applica-tion; to dwell upon in thought; to muse; to apply the mind to; to consider attentively: studying, inp. .idng: studied, pp. .id. closely examined in order to understand it; well considered; add. learned; order to understand it; well considered: adJ. learned; qualified by study; premeditated; thought out: stadent, n. statebat, a person engaged in study; one preparing for a liberal profession by attending a university or great school; a scholar or learner: studentship, n. state or time of being a student: stat dious, a -dt. is, devoted to the acquisition of knowledge from books; thoughtful; eager to discover something, or to effect some object; diligent; busy: stat diously; ad. it; and the state of state is sue, often at a temperature much above of steam issue, often at a temperature much above

of steam issue, often at a temperature much ab

of steam issue, often at a temperature much above that of boiling water.

stuff, n. stuff(Ger. stoppfen, to fill up a cavity, to stop;

p. estouper, to stop, to close: Low Ger. stoff, stuff, the choking material: Icel. stappen, to pound: Gr. steibo,

I stamp or tread: L. stypen, to ramp, any collection of substances; materials of which anything is made;
the woven fabric of which clothes are made; something trifling or worthless: v. to fill very full; to crowd; to press; to cause to swell out by putting something in; to thrust into; to fill neat with season-ing; to obstruct, as one of the organs; to fill, as the something in; to thrust into; to fill meat with seasoning; to obstruct, as one of the organs; to fill, as the skin of a dead animal for preserving its likeness; to seed cluttonously; staffing, imp; n. that which is used for filling anything; seasoning for meat; stuffed, partially, and the goods with which a house is filled to fit it for occupation; stuffing-box, the packed arrangement of a quantity of hemp or india-rubber at the end of a piston-rod working in a cylinder, or where it passes through the cylinder cover, by which the part is rendered close-fitting and tight.

stuffity, v. stuffity (i. stuffus, foolish, and facto, I make), to cause to appear foolish, unmeaning, or contadictory; to prove to be void of understanding: stuffitying, inp:, stuffithed, pp. -fid: stuffication, n. fide-dishin, the act of making foolish, stum, n. stum (Dut. stom, dumb, wine that has not suffer mid. in the mid.

STUR

worked from being over-sulphured: Ger. siemses, to stop), unfermented wine; must; wine revived by famenting anew; doctoring stuff for wine generally: v. to renew or doctor with stum; stum ming, imp.: stummed, pp. stilend.
stummled, v. stim-bl (Dat. stompen, to kick, to thrust: Rav. stumplen, to strike with the clobew; Norm strugs, to stumble, to totter: prov. Dan. stuwle, to strike the ground with the feeth, to make a faise step; to strike the foot against an obstacle in walking; to side into crine or error; to light on by chance: n. a. trip in the foot against an obstacle in whiching; to since his crime or error; to light on by chance: n. a trip in walking or running; a blunder; a failure: stumbling imp: n. act of one who stumbles; stumbled, pp. stimbild: stumbler, n. bier, one who stumbles; stumblingly, ad. biling-lie stumbling-block, as which causes a person to stumble or fall into error.

which causes a person to stumble or fall into error.

stump, n. stump (Dut. stompe; Low Ger. stump, a

stump; n. union (Dut. stompe; Low Ger. stump, a

stump; Dut. stompen; Bav. stumpen, to push, to

thrush; the end remaining after something has been

cut off; the remaining part of the branch of a tree

after being cut down; in cricket, one of a set of three

rods or posts of wood which support the halls asi

constitute the wicket; an artist's soft pencil or rub
ber; v. to lop; to curtail; to walk about heavily and

clumsily; to deliver electioneering speeches; stump
ing, inp.; stumped, pp. stumper, a stump;

resembling a stump; stout and thick; stump-orator,

a man who harangues the multitude on a passing

topic, generally political, from any temporary elem
tion, as the stump of a tree; to stump out, in cricket,

to knock down the stump or wicket before the batasses

has reached it.

has reached it.

stun, v. stun (AS. stunian, to resound, to dash:
Ger. stamen, to lose the power of action), to stuped
with noise or with a blow; to make senseless: stanning, imp.: adj. confounding with noise; astenishla stunned, pp. stund; stunner, n. -ner, one who or the which stuns.

which stuns.

stung, v. stung, pt. and pp. of sting, which see.

stunk, v. stung, pt. and pp. of stink, which see.

stunk, v. stun (see.)

stunt, v. stun (see.)

docked, short: Ger. stute, a stump; stuten, to deck
to shorten), to hinder from growth or increase: stuniing, imp.: stunt ed., pp.: adj. hindered in growsh

dwarfed: stunt edness, n. -n.e., the state of being stunted.

stunted.

stupe, n. stüp (L. stupa; Gr. stupe, tow; allied to
stuf), cloth or flax dipped in warm medicaments and
applied to a sore or wound; a formentation; v. to dress
with stupes; to foment: stu ping, imp.; stuped, pastüpt; stupa, n. stärpå, in bot., a tuft or mass of paro fine filament matted together; stupose, a släpel;
having a tuft of hairs; composed of matted filament
stupefty, v. stärpå få, written also, but less propert,
stupfty (L. stupefter), to make stupid or senselsfrom stuped; n an stupefted, and facio, I make:
stupften, to make stupid; to deprive of sensibility
to blum or deaden, as the faculty of perceptor: stifr, one who or that which stupeftes; stup pefaction, a
fall-shūn, a stupid or senseless state; torpor; stupitity; stupedac'itve, a -fig, tending to cause insensbillity.
stupendous, a. sta-pēn-das (L. stupendus, stumps,
stupendous, a. sta-pēn-das (L. stupendus, stumps,
stupendous, a. sta-pēn-das (L. stupendus, stumps,

fiy: stu'pefac'tive, a.-fiv, tending to cause insensibility.

stupendous, a. sia-pēn-dās (I.. stupendus, stumitaatoniahing—from stupeo, I am stumed or stupedo,
overcoming the senses by its vastness; amains',
wonderful; of atonishing magnitude: stupen'dously,
ad.-di: stupen'dousness, n.-nēs, the quality or size
of being stupendous.

stupid, a. stu'pid (I.. stupidus, amazed—from stepeo, I am stupendous' stupedidys, stupid, deficient in
understanding; dull; senseless; sluggish of sperpeo, I am stupended; the stupidus, at stupidus,
in mineratanding; dull; senseless; sluggish of speringenerit; foolish; stupidity, a. sta'peid-it, size
stu pidness, n.-nēs, extreme dulness of understanding; sluggishness: sturpidity, a. sta'peid-it, size
por, a state of body in which sense is either whelly si
por, a state of body in which sense is either whelly si
por, a state of body in which sense is either whelly si
port, a state of body in which sense is either whelly si
port, a state of body in which sense is either whelly si
port, a state of body in which sense is either whelly si
port, a state of body in which sense is either whelly si
port, a state of body in which sense is either whelly si
port, a state of body in which sense is either whelly si
port, a state of body in which sense is either whelly si
stupity—see stuped;
stupity—see stuped;
stupity—see stuped;
stupity—see stuped;
stupity—see stuped;
stupity—see stuped;
stupity—a sterior discussion in here
it, stordire, to make dizzy or giddy in the headit, stordire, to make dizzy or giddy in the headit, stordire, to make dizzy or giddy in the headit stordire, to make dizzy or giddy in the headit stordire, to make dizzy or giddy in the headit stord in one, stir), a disease in sheep
there are no seen stuped.

stupity—seen stuped.

sturgeon, n. sterjion (F. esturgeon; Sp. esturion; It. storions; old H. Ger, sturio; AS. styria, a sturgeon), a large cartilaginous fish which, like the salmon, ascends rivers for the purpose of spawning, several species yielding caviare and isinglass; sturionian, a. start-foint-dn, pert. to the sturgeon family of fishes, called sturior hans or sturiorini; 4. stutter, v. statister (Low Ger. stotern; Ger. stottern, to stutter; Swisa, dudern, to stammer), to speak imperfectly with broken efforts of the voice; to hesitate in uttering words; n. hesitation in speaking; the broken efforts of the voice in imperfect speech; stuti-tering, imp; add, hesitating; stammering; n. act of

broken eitoris of the voice in imperiect speech; Etur-tering, imp.: adj. hesitating; stammering: n. act of stammering: stut'tered, pp. terd: stut'terer, n. ter-èr, one who hesitates or stammers in uttering words: stut'teringly, ad. ti. sty, n., also stye, n. sti (Norm. stigle; Low Ger. stign, a pustule at the corner of the eye), an inflamed

styr, n. also styr, n. sit (Norm. stigle; Low Ger. stige, a pustule at the corner of the eyel, an inflamed tumour on the edge of the eyeld.

styr, n. sit (Icel. sit; Dan. sit, a sty; Russ. stoile, a place for one beast to stand in), an enclesure for swine; any place for one beast to stand in), an enclesure for swine; any place for one beast to stand in), an enclesure for swine; any place for one beast to stand in), an enclesure for swine; sity ing, inp.; stied, pp. sid.

Etygian, a styl-der (L. Sigs. Gr. Siux, a river in Siyx; hellish; infernal.

stylagalmaie, a styl-der (E. Sigs. a river), performing the office of columns, as figures.

style, n. stil (L. stylus, a stake, a pale, a style for writing; F. style, a writing-pen; Ger. styl, style), distinctive manner of writing in Fearal to the use of language and the choice of words; phraseology; peculiar mode of expression and execution, as style of architecture; title; appellation; particular mode in conducting proceedings, as in a court of justice; mode; manner; fashion; among the ancients, a pointed in style of the stigma; v. to call; to name; to designate: styling, imp. naming; denominating; styled, pp. stillatylar, a style, ro, style, a. -lat, also styliform, a. -la-faterm (L. forma, shape), resembling a style or pen; pointed; trylet, n. -let, a small-pointed ponfard or dagger; stylish, a. lish, showy, fashionable; stylishly, ad. -listylish, a. listylie, a. -lat, also styliform, a. -la-faterm (L. forma, shape), resembling a style or pen; pointed; trylet, n. -let, in one. times, one of a class of religious enthustats who took up their abodes on the tops of columns or pillars; style of court, the practice observed by a court in its proceedings; new style-see eve. old

raised above the level of the ground; a continuous pedestal on which several columns are raised.

stylography, n. sti-lögiral ft (Gr. stulos; L. stylus, a stake, a style, and Gr. grapho, I write, the art on mode of tracing lines with a pointed instr. on cards or tablets; stylograph ic, a. lografith, pert, to; stylograph ically, ad. -l-kal-li: styloid, a. logit (Gr. etdos, resemblance), having some resemblance to a style or pen; in andt, applied to a process of the temporal bone; styloped, n. -lo-pod (Gr. pous, a foot—gen, podos), in bot, a fleshy disc at the base of each of the styles of the umbelliferse.

styptic, n. stp-ftk (L. stypticus; Gr. stuptikos, as-

styles of the umbellifera.

styptic, n. styritk, L. stypticus; Gr. stuptikos, astringent—from Gr. stupho, I contract: F. styptique, in med., a substance which checks local bleeding: add, astringent; having the property of restraining bleeding; stypticity, n. stip-fis'-fit, the quality of being astringent.

styracine, n. stir-fi-sin (L. styrax; Gr. sturax, storax, a crystalline substance obtained from storax.

Styrian n. stir-fide a parties of Styria in Austria.

styracine, u. storu-su (i. styruz: vr. storuz, acrax), a crystalline substance obtained from storax.
Styrian, n. stist-dan, a native of Styria, in Austria: adj. pert. to.
styrole, n. stir-dance obtained from liquid storax, atypole, n. stir, a miner's term for the stifling suffocating odour of choke-damp that follows an explosion of fire-damp.
Styr. n. stiks—see Stygian,
suable, a. stid-bi-see sue.
suasion, n. stod-bi-in (i. suasum, to advise, to exhort), act of persuading or advising: suasive, a. sto, having the power to persuade: suasively, ad.-ft.
suavity, n. sted*i-if (i. suavitas, plensantness—from suavis, sweet: F. suavita, plensantness of manners; pleasantness; urbantly:

manners; pleasantness; urbanity

sub, sib (L.), a prefix signifying "under" or "below"; beneath: sub denotes a less or inferior degree, or an imperfect state, of the quality expressed by the word before which it is placed: for the sake of cuphony, the in sub becomes c, f, g, m, p, or a ccording to the first letter of the other part of the word, as in succeed, styler, suggest, summon, supplant, sustain; a familiar language, a subordinate; one lower in rank, subacid, a sib-da-id (L. sub, under, and acid, moderately acid or sour; n. a substance moderately

subacrid, a. süb.ak-rid (L. süb, under, and acrid), moderately pungent or acrid. subacute, a. süb-a-küt' (L. sub, under, and acute).

subacute, a. sub-a-kit (l. sub, under, and coutc), acute in a moderate degree, subacrial, a. sub-a-er-a-di(l. sub, under, and cortal), beneath the sky; in the open air, subagent, n. sub-a-d-d-d-tru (l. sub, under, and agent), a person employed by an agent to transact a part of his business.

his business.

subah, n. scibd (Pers. and Hind.), a province or vicercyahlp.

subahdar, n. scibd.dds* (Pers. subah, a province, and ddr. holding, keeping), in India, a vicercy or governor of a province; a native officer who ranks as a captain: subahdaip, n. the jurisdiction of a subahdar, subahtarin, n. sub-dictien (it. subdictience): F. sub-alterna, an inferior officer—from L. sub, under, and after, another), any millitary officer under the rank of a captain: sdd. inferior; subordinate; sub'alternate, a. therapies, and the subahdar and the sub

course, a sub-dng-gul-ier (L. sub, under, and angular), slightly angular.

sub-Apanines, n plu, sub-dp-i-nins (L. sub, under, and Apanines), n plu, sub-dp-i-nins (L. sub, under, and Apanines), in gool, an extensive suit of older and newer Ploceme beds, which are amply developed along the whole extent of Italy on both flanks of the Apanines and which forms flue of the bull-between Apennines, and which form the older chain and the sea and which form a line of low hills b

subaqueous, a. sub-alkect-ils, also subaquatic, a. sub-alkect-ils, also subaqueous, also sub-alkect-ils, land aqueous, also aquatic), being or lying under water; found in or

dquates, being or ying under wase; some a winder water, subastringent, a. süb-da-strin-jēnt (L. sub, under, and astringent), astringent in a small degree. subaxillary, a. sib-da-sil-si-i (L. sub, under, and astrilary), in bot, placed under the axil or angle formed by a branch or leaf with a branch or stem. sub-base, n. sub-base, L. sub, under, and base), in music, the deepest pedal stop, or the lowest notes, of

an organ.
subcarburetted, a. süb-kâr bû-rêt têd (L. sub, under, and carburetted), consisting of a greater number of equivalents of the base than of carbon.

subcardilaginous, a. sub-kdrittliji-nūs (L. sub, under, and cartilaginous), partially cartilaginous; un-der the cartilages of the chest. subcaudal, a sub-koliddl (L. sub, under, and caudal), beneath the tail.

subclass, n. süb-kids' (L. sub, under, and class), a subordinate class, consisting of orders allied to a cer-

tain extent subclavian, a. süb-klā'vī-dn (L. sub, under, and avis, a key), in anat., lying under the clavicle or clavis. collar-bone.

common. a. süb'kö-lüm'nêr (L. sub, under, and columnar), in geol., not perfectly columnar. subcommittee, n. süb'köm-mitte (L. sub, under, and committee), an under or smaller committee.

and committee, an under or smaller committee, as the most, and committee, as ubconical, as with host-left (L. sub, under, and contact), conical in a slight degree.

Contact), a contract taken under a previous contract, as contract taken under a previous contract, as bootherary, a sub-host-draft (L. sub, under, and contrary), contrary in an inferior degree; in geom, applied to similar triangles having a common angle as the vertex while the bases do not coincide; in logic, applied to propositions which agree in quantity but differ in quality, subcordate, a sub-host-dat (L. sub, under, and condate), somewhat like a heart in shape.

subcostal, a sub-host-dat (L. sub, under, and condate), under or within the rib.

subcustual, a sub-host-left-left-left, lesso, under, and cutacous), immediately under the skin.

subcustualiza, a sub-host-left-left-left, sub, under, and cutacous), under the cuticle or scarfakin.

in meta., the permanent subject of qualities or cause of phenomena

of phenomena.

substructure, n. silb-strük'tür or chöör (sub, and
structure), an under-structure or foundation: substruction, n. shin, an under-buildig, right line on
which the style or gnomon of a dial is erected: substyle, a pert, to a substyle,
subsulphate, n. silb-silf (sub, and sulphate), a
subsulphate, n. silb-silf (sub, and sulphate), a
subplints, n. silb-silf (sub, and sulphate), a
subplints, n. silb-silf (sub, and sulphate), a
subplints, n. silb-silf (sub, and sulphate), a
leaping), in med., a twitching or convulsive motion
ing by sulden leans or strandbuil tory, a.-der., inoving by sulden leans or strandbuil tory, a.-der., inov-

of the tendens or arteries: subsultory, a. -der-4, moving by sudden leaps or starts.

subtangent, n. sub-tdn-jent (sub, and tangent), in the conic sections, a straight line drawn from a tangent cutting the curve, and intercepted by a straight line drawn from the point of contact of the tangent.

subtenant, n. sub-tén-dant (sub, and tenant), an individual who occupies land or houses rented from a

vidual who occupies land or houses rented from a

subtend, v. sub-těnd' (L. sub, under, and tendo, I stretch), to extend under, or to be opposite to: sub-tend'ing, imp.: subtend'ed, pp. subtepid, a sub-těp'id (sub, and tepid), moderately

warm, subtier (L. subter, below, beneath—from sub, under), a prefix, signifying "beneath" or "under." subterfluent, a subtier/floient (L. subter, beneath, and fluens, flowing), flowing under or beneath, subterfuge, n. subtier-fly (L. subterfuger, to flee by stealth—from subter, under, and fugio, I flee or fly; f. subterfuge; Sp. subterfugio, subtierfuge, an artifice employed to escape consure or the force of an arsument: a shift: an evasion.

fice employed to escape consure or the lovee or an argument; a shift; an evasion.

subterranean, a. sub'fer-rd-d-dn, also sub'terra'neous, a. -ds if. subterraneas, underground—from

sub, under, and terra, the earth), lying under the
surface of the earth; embedded at some depth in the
earth; concealed beneath the surface of the earth;

underground. subtile, a. subtil or suffice or subtilis, fine, not thick or subtile, a. sib:til or sit:1(L. subtilis, fine, not thick or coarse—from L. sub, under, and tela, the thread that runs lengthwise in the loom: F. subtil), thin; not dense or gross; rare; delicately constructed; fine; acute: subtilely, ad. di: subtileness, n. nds, also subtility, n. 4t, thinness; fineness; refinement; extreme acuteness; sub tilise, v. -tz, to make fine, thin, or rare; to refine the property of the subtiles, p. -tzd: subtilise, v. -tzd: subtilise, v. -tzd: subtilise, the subtilise of the subtilis

fine or thin; over-refinement.

subtle, a satt! (L. subtilis, fine: from subtils, which see), sly; cunning; artful; acute: insinuation; witesubtle, a sile? (L. subtilis, fine: from subtile, which see), sly; cunning; artful; acute; insinuating; wily; subtly, ad, silt; slyly; artfuly; subtlenss, n. silt; skyly; artfuly; subtlenss, n. silt; sky, ad, silt; slyly; artfuly; subtlenss; cunning. Note.—The spellings subtile and subtle, in the senses of the preceding subtile and subtle, in the senses of the preceding two entries, were indifferently employed by good writers of former times. The modern practice is to restrict the senses to the spellings as in the text. In the Eng. Ch. service, and formerly in the works of good authors, where the spellings subtile, subtility, &c., occur in the derived senses of "sly, cunning, over-refning," &c., the pronunciation is sail! and siil! 4.f.
subtonic, n. sib-tonick, also subsem'thems toub.

is suit! and suit! It.

subtonic, n. sub-tōn'tik, also subsem'itone (sub, and tonic, or semitone), in music, the leading note or semitone next below the tonic; the sharp seventh.

subtract, v. sib-trik' (i. subtractum, to draw away from underneath—from sub, under, and tractum, to draw or draw; to deduct: subtracting, imp.: subtracticd, pp. subtract'ed, pp. subtract'ed, are to operation of taking a part from the rest; in arith, the taking a lesser number from a greater: subtractive, a. stip, tending or having power to subtract.

subtrahend, n. sub'tra-hend (i. subtrahendus, requiring to be drawn away from underneath—from sub, under, and traho, | draw), the sum or number to be subtracted or taken from another.

ed or taken from another.

be subtracted or taken from another, subtranslucent, a *subtrans-lident* (sub, and translucent), imperfectly translucent, subtransparent, a *subtrans-parent* (sub, and trunsparent), imperfectly transparent, subtriple, a *sub-triple* (sub, and triple), containing a third, or one part of three subtriplicate, a subtriplicate, a subtriplicate, and triplecate, indicating the ratio of the cube roots.

subulate, a. saiba-lat, also subulated, a. (L. sub-ula, an awl), in bot., shaped like an awl; narrow and

tapering.
subungual, a. süb-üng-gwäl (sub, and unqual), under

apering.

subungual, a. sūb-ūng-gwāl (sub, und ungual), under
the nail or the claw.

suburb. n. sūb-ērb, plu. sub'urbs, -èrbz (L. sub, under,
near, and urbs, a. city), the paris of a city without the
walls; the outskirts or outlying parts of a city without the
valls; the outskirts or outlying parts of a city without the
ing or being in the suburbs of a city.

subvention, undb-cēri-shān (L. subventum, to oune
to one'a assistance, to aid—from sub, under, and venire, to come), the act of coming under; a government
grant or aid; a subsidy.

subversion, n. sub-cēr-shān (L. subversum, to tum
upside down—from sub, under, beneath, and verfa, l
turn), an entire overthrow; ruin; downfall: subvertive, a. sēt, tending to subvert overthrow.

subvert, v. sub-cert' (L. subvertere, to turn upside
down—from sub, beneath, and verfa, I turn: S. subvertiv), to overthrow; to ruin utterly; to desiny;
subvert'in, imp.: subvert'ed, pp.; subvert'en, n. one who subverts: subvert'elle, a. -t-bi, that my be
subverted. Shirth and subverted. subverte

subway, n. sub:wa (sub, and way), an underground

subway, n. sibbwa (sub, and way), an undergrous way, suc, sibk, a prefix, another form of sub, which see succedaneous, a. sibk-si-dd-nd-is (l. succedaneous, that follows after or succeeds to something-flora sib, under, and cedo, I go), supplying the place of something clase; a substitute.

Thing clase; succedaneous, n. div., that which is use for something clase; a substitute.

Succedaneous, and continue the succedaneous content in succedaneous content in succedaneous class of the succeder; resulting the succedance of the succeder; resulting the success content in succedance of the success of the success in succeed different success in success of the success

value, and the relation of the person who success we he predecessor. Since the predecessor is succinate, n. sub-si-side (i. succinaten, amber; a compound of succinia each with a base; succinated, a combined with succinic acid or with amber; succinite, a sub-sin-tik, pert. to or obtained from amber; schilte, n. sub-sin-tik, an amber-coloured variety of lime-garnet; succinite, a. -nils, pert, to or resembles. amber

amber, a sik-singkt (L. succinctus, girdel et tucked up—from sub, under, and cinctus, girdel the succincts. F. succinct, shortened; compressed lists a narrow compass; brief; concise; succintus; n. n.es, brevity; concise); succinctuses, n. n.es, brevity; concise); succinctuses, n. n.es, brevity; concise); succinctuses, n. n.es, brevity; concised; succinctuses and succinctus successions are succinctus successful to the successful suc

chemess, a sub-sist L succious, to me, to the appearing as if a part were cut off at the extremity, succorp, a sub-sist (L succious, lopped off), in belappearing as if a part were cut off at the extremity, succorp, a sub-sist (corrupted from colory), which copy or wild endive, succour, c belap when the succourse, to hasten to the aid or assistance of a person-from sub, under, succour, v. suckier L succourser, to hasten to the aid or assistance of a person-from sub, under, succourse, to help when in want or distress; to assist; to aid; if relieve; to be a remedy to or for; n. help; sid; sistance; assistance that relieves from want or distress; the person or thing that brings relief; side couring, imp. succoursed, up. berg. Succourse, a

submetallic, a. subime-talick (L. sub, under, and

mbmetallie, a sub-me-tal-the (L. sub, under, and metal-the), imperfectly metallie, submission, n. sub-mish-im (L. submissus, made low, humble-from sub, under, and missus, sent), the set of yielding to power or authority; acknowledgment of interiority or dependence; humble or supplies the heaviour; resignation: submis-sive, a. -mis-sis, yielding one's will to the will or power of another; acknowledging one's inferiority; compliant; modest; acknowledging one's inferiority; compliant; modest; acknowledgment of inferiority; confession of fault or blame.

blame.

submit, v. süb-mit' (L. sub, under, and mitto, I send),
to yield or surrender to the power or will of another; to leave or reies to the judgment of another; to cease
to resist; to comply; to yield without murmuring; to
surrender; to yield: submit'ting, imp.; submit'ter, n. -ter, one who submits.

submucous, a sub-mu'kis (L. sub, under, and mucous), in anat., lying under a nucous membrane.

submuitiple, n. sub-mu'kis (L. sub, under, and
multiple), such a part of a number or quantity as
can be contained in it an exact number of times; an
aliquot part.

aliquot part.

vasilisple), such a part of a number or quantity as can be contained in it an exact number of times; an all quot part.

subnarcotic, a sub-ndr-kdt'kk (L sub, under, and nurcotic), moderately narcotic.

subnacent, a. sub-nds-int (L sub, under, and nurcotic), moderately narcotic.

subnacent, a. sub-nds-int (L sub, under, and nurcotic), moderately narcotic.

subnacent, a. sub-nds-int (L sub, under, and nurmal), in conic sections, that part of a curve intercepted between the ordinate and the normal.

subnude, a. sub-ndd' (L sub, under, and nurmal), in conic sections, that part of a curve intercepted between the ordinate and the normal.

subnude, a. sub-ndd' (L sub, under, and nurmal, bod, almost naked or bare of jeaves.

suboccipital, a. sub-ok-styl-tal (L sub, under, and occipital), being under the occiput.

L the containing one part of eight.

subordinate, a. sub-ok-di-nat (L sub, under, and ordinates, arranged, set in order: It. subordinare, to subordinate), inferior in nature, rank, or importance; descending in a regular series; n. one who stands in rank or dignity below another; an inferior person: v. to place in order or rank below another; to consider of less value or importance; to make or less value or importance; to make of less value or importance; to make or less value or less

served with a writ to attend a court as a witness, &c. sub-prior, n. sub-prior (h. sub, under, and prior), one who assists the prior; subquadrate, a. sub-kwodrat (sub, and quadrate, nearly square, subquadruple, a. sub-kwodroph (sub, and quadruple), containing one part of four.

ple), containing one part of four.

subrogation, n. sub-ro-gal-shun (L. sub, under, and regation, to ask), in late, the substitution of one person in the place of another.

regution, to ask, in lane, the substitution of one per-son in the place of another.

subsalt, n. sib'satudt (sub, and salt), a salt having an excess of the base.

subscapular, a. sib'skap'sk'r (sub, and scapular), in anat, pert, to the large branch of the axiliary artery, rising near the lowest margin of the scapula, subscribe, v. süb'skt'r (l. subscriber, to write under-neath—from sub, under, and scribe, I write: Sp. sub-scriber), to sign with one's own hand; to attest, as a document, by writing undermenth; to give or contri-ute by writing one's own name; to promise to give a the by writing one's own name; to promise to give a sum of money by writing one's name in a book or on a paper, called a subscription book, or a subscription paper; to assent: subscribing, imp.: subscribed.

pp. -skrtbd': subscriber, n. -bér, one who contributes to any object, or for any particular purpose; one who promises to take and pay for a newspaper, periodical, or book by entering his name; subscription, n. -skrtp-skin, the name subscribed or written; a signature; consent or attestation by writing the name; the act or state of giving money for any under-

name; the act or state of giving money for any uncer-taking; the money so given. sub. and section), the part or division of a section.

subsemitone, n. sub-sentition (sub, and sentione), in music, the leading note or sharp seventh of any

in music, the leading note or snarp several key, subsequent, a, sib'sé-kuèht (L. subsequent, follow, ing close after—from sub, after, and sequer, I follow), coming or being after; following in time; succeeding: sub'sequently, ad. 4t, at a later time, to be subject to -from sub, under, and servio. I serve, to serve in subordination to; to help forward; to promote; to serve in an inferior capacity; subserving, imp: subserved; pp. served: subservient, a. served-ent, serving to prove or end; subordinate; note some particular purpose or end; subordinate; ly, ad. 4f; subservience, n. -éns, also subserviency, n. -én-si, instrumental filmess; use or operation that promotes some purpose.

h. &-s. sinstrumental fitness; use or operation that promotes some purpose. subsider, to settle or sink down-from sub, under, and side, I sent myself), to sink or fall to the bottom; to settle; to fall into a state of quiet; to become tranquil; to abate: subsiding, inp.: adj. slowly and gradually sinking; subsided, pp.: subsidence, n. dêns, also subsidency, n. dêns, i, the act or process of sinking or settling down to a lower level. subsidiary, a sub-sidi-tert (L. subsidium, a body of reserve, support; subsidiarius, belonging to a reserve, support; subsidiarius, belonging to a reserve, subsidiary: F. subside, aid, assisting; furnishing help or additional supplies: n. an assistant; he or that which contributes aid: subsidy, n. subsidiari, id in money granted from one state to another by treaty for

money granted from one state to another by treaty for add in war; money furnished in add and for a particular purpose: subridise, v. -dit, to obtain ald from another by the payment of a sum of money; sub-sidiang, imp.: sub-siddised, pp. -dited.

subsist, v. -sib-sist (l. . subsisto, I remain standing, I tarry—from sub, under, and sisto, I cause to stand; V. subsisto, to live), to retain the present state; to have existence; to live; to have the means of living; to be maintained, as with food and clothing; subsisting, imp.: subsisted, pp.; subsistence, n. -dns, the means of living or supporting life; livelihood; sub-port; subsistent, a. -ent, having real being; inherent.

port: subsistent, a. -ent, having real being; inherent, subsoil, n. sūb'sojl (L. sub, under, and soil), the soil lying under the surface soil; the stratum of earth lying between the upper soil and the rocks. subspaces, n. sūb-sīdes, between the upper soil and the rocks. substance, n. sūb-sīdes, between the substance, n. sūb-sīdes, between the substance, n. sūb-sīdes, between substance or material of a thing consists, material—from sub, under, and ste, thing if P. sūbstance, between the substantial as substantially; substantial as substantially; substantialness, n. n.s. also substantially; substantialness, n.n.s. substantialness, n.s. substantialness,

anoun or name, another, that exists, real or imaginary; another name, substitute, n. substitute, it. substitutem, to put in place of another—from sub, under, and statuo, I cause to stand: F. substituer, to substitute), one put to occupy the place or position of another; one who acts for another; a deputy: v. to put in the place of another; to change; to exchange: substituting, imp.: substituting on the place of another; the replacement of one quantity or equivalent by another of equal value; substitutional, a. d., pert. to substitution. substratum, n. sub

adapt; to please; to make content; to agree or correspond; to match or taily: suiffing, imp.: suifelp.; suiffable, a. -4.0.4, fitting; agreeable to; appropriate; proper; becoming; answerable; suifable, ass. n. -as., the quality or condition of being suitable; fitness; suifably, ad. -bi: suifor, n. -er, one who sues; one who attends a court of law as a plaintiff or defendant; a petitioner; a wooer; a lover; suifress, n. fem. -res, a female applicant.
suite, n. suif (F. suife, a retinue), a set of apartments; a body of attendants or followers.
sulcate, a suif-kait, also suif-cated, a. (L. suicus, a furrow), in bot, furrowed or grooved; having a deeply-furrowed surface.
sulk, v. suik (old F. solitif, solitary, sullen), to be in

furrowed surface.

sulk, v. silk (old F. solitif, solitary, sullen), to be in
authen humour; to be silently sullen; to actsulkily;
sulk ing, imp.: sulked, pp. sulket; sulky, a. silk's; fitfully sullen; sour in temper; mores: sul'kily, ad.
-li, sul'kiness, n. -nės, the state or quality of being
sulky; sullenness; sulka, n. plu. silks, a fit of sullenness and discontent: to be in the sulks, to be discontented and sullen. tented and sullen.

tented and sullen.

sullen, a. sil·len (cld Eng. soleine, solitary: L.

solus, alone), of an unsociable morose disposition;
gloomily silent and angry; cloudy; dismal: sull'enly,
ad. -H: sull'enness, n. -nes, a gloomy angry silence.

sully, v. sull'i (R. solivere; R. souller, to befoul, to
dirty: Ger. sudets, to dabble in wet and dirt), to soli;
to tambih; os stain or darken; to dirty: sullying,
to tambih; sulled, pp. -fd.: adj. tan
nished; stained.

sulph, sulf, also sulpho, sull'of (L. sulphur, brim
sulph, sulf, also sulpho, sull'of (L. sulphur, brim-

insided; solitale, salifo, salifo, (ii. sulphur, brimshed; salida as sulpho, salifo, (ii. sulphur, brimstone), sefixes in chemical terms denoting compounds containing sulphur or sulphur leads; saliphate, i. salifat, a salt formed by sulphuric acid with any base, as sulphate of lime: sulphate, a salifat, pert. to, containing, or resembling a sulphate; sulphide, in salifat, a compound of sulphurous acid with a base, sulphocyanic, a salifo, salifat, a compound of sulphurous acid with a base, sulphocyanic, a salifo, salifat, and in human saliva. Sulphosel, in salifo, salifat, salifo, salifat, and in human saliva. Sulphosel, in salifo, salifat, and in human saliva. Sulphosel, in salifo, salifat, sulphur, and salit, also sulphosel, in salifo, salifat, in sulphur, and salit has salignosel, in salifo, salit (ii. sulphur, and salit salit containing sulphur in both the acid and the base.

and the base.

sulphovinic, a. silifo-viu'ik (L. sulphur, sulphur, and vinum, wine), a term applied to an acid produced by the action of sulphuric acid on alcohol.

sulphur, n. sulifer (L. sulphur: F. soufre, sulphur), one of the elementary substances occurring in nature as a greenish-yellow, brittle, soild body, crystalline in structure, and exhaling a peculiar odour when rubbed, burns with a bluish fiame, and enits most suffocating funces; brimstone: sulphur-seld, an acid in which the oxygon is reoresented by the sulphur: sul'phur, a. burns with a bluish flaine, and emits most suffocating fumes; brinstone: sulphur-acid, an acid in which the oxygen is represented by the sulphur: sul'phury, a.fur, having the qualities of sulphur: sul'phurate, v.-rdt, to subject to the action of sulphur: sul'phurate, v.-rdt, to subject to the action of sulphur: sul'phurated, ing, imp.; sul'phuration, n.-rds-shin, the subjection of a pp.; sul'phuration, n.-rds-shin, the subjection of a sulphur control of sulphur sul'phurated, n. rds-shin, the sulphurated, and the sulphurated, and the sulphurated, and the sulphur control of sulphur sulphurated, and the sulphurated of sulphur sulphur, as fumes; sulphurated, and the sulphurated of sulphur sulphurate, n. sulf-fi-rds, insphrated or other sulphureous; sulphure, n. sulf-fi-rds, and or other electro-positive body; sulphurated, a. combined with sulphur; sulphur; sulphurated, a. sulf-fi-rds, combined with three of oxygen, much used in the arts and in mediance popularly called off or difficit sulphurous a. sulf-fi-rds, containing or resembling sulphur; sulphured hydrogen, sulf-fi-rds, containing or resembling sulphur; sulphurous, sulf-fi-rds, containing or resembling sulphur; sulphurous, sulf-fi-rds, containing or resembling sulphur sulphurated hydrogen, sulf-fi-rds-fi-fi-dd, age also in the self-dd odour of rotten eggs, composed of one equivalent of sulphur and one of hydrogen, sultan, n. silf-fin (A. sulfan, power, prince, lind).

eggs, composed of one equation, power, prince, king), of hydrogen, sultan, n. silitan (Ar. sultan, power, prince, king), the emperor of the Turks: the padisha or grand seignior; a Mohammedan prince: sultana, n. silital, and, or sultaneas, n. silitanes, the wife or consort of a sultan: sultana, a applied to a small and fine variety of raisin: sultanahip, n. the office or dignity of a sultan.

sultry, a. sultri (Dut. sweet; Ger. schwill, suffo-

cating with heat: AS. swelaw, to burn: old H. Ge. suelaw, to dry up: leel. swelaw, thek smokel, oppresively hot; very hot and close: sull'triass, n. -sk, the state of being very hot and close: sull'triass, n. -sk, the state of being very hot and close: sull'triass, n. -sk, the state of being very hot and close: sull'triass, n. -sk, the state of being very hot and close: sull'triass, or particulars form when suided or placed together; the amount has which two or more numbers, quasities, or particulars form when suided or placed together; the amount or whole of anything; the total; agustity of money; the substance; an abridgment; height: w. to collect or add into one whole, as particular several numbers; to bring into a small compass; to compute; to condense; sum ming, imp.; summers; so compute; to condense; sum ming, imp.; summers; to compute; to condense; sum ming, imp.; summers; and substance; reduced into a small compass; short; concise; effected by a short way or method: sum'marily, ad. -48, both; summastion, n. sim-mdc-shin, the act of forming sum or total smunit; an aggregate: to sum up, to side up, sumach, n. sim-mdc-shin, the act of forming sum shrubs which grow in Hungary, containing tanin, and a little yellow colouring matter.

sumbul, n. sim-bol (Tartar word), the rot of a plant brought from the Rast, used in medicine statemulant.

peans orought from the East, used in medicine as attimulant.

summar, n. sim-mer (Ger. sommer; tool smar; Gael. sam/rardh, summer; supposed to be connected with sun, as winder with wind, the warmest sease of the year; one of the four seasons; that which follows the spring; v. to pass the summer; to carly through the summer; usum mering, imp.; sum mard, pp. merd. Indian summer, in N. Amer, a trief period of pleasant warm weather late in antum: summer-house, a house or apartment formed in a garden for use in summer; a readdence for summer summer solities, with reference to the northern hearisphere, that period of the year when the sun misshing reatest northern point, about 22d June.

summer, n. sim-mer (F. sommer; It sommer, a sumpter-horse, a summer: W. summer, beam, in cross-vault; the central beam of a floor; a horizontal beam or girder.

cross-valut; incentral beam of a noor; a non-summersault; n. cim/mer-scitolt, also sum'assent, ell ca corruption of R. southresont, a grambol, ester gel-lings omnts, n. schn'mit (L. summus, highest, topnet; F. sonmeth, h. h. highest point; the top; unnost evation; sum'mitiess, a. -les, having no top, summon, v. cim/mini (R. semondre, to invita, to warn: L. summonere, to remind, to give a hint-free sub, under, and moneo, I warn), to call by sutherity to appear at a place specified; to give notice top-pear in court; to cite: sum'moning, imp. sum-moned, pp. -mind, called or cited by autherity: mons, n. -minz, a call by authority to appear at semi-mons, n. -minz, a call by authority to appear at document by which such call is given; a call or in-vitation to surrender.

particular place, or in acourt; the written or prises document by which such call is given; a call or is vitation to surrender.

sump, n. simp (Dan. and Sw. semp; Dut. semp; Ger. sumpj, a swamp, a marsh), an excavation at the bottom of a mine where the water accumulates, and from which it is pumped; in scall-awark, the pond into which the sea-water is pumped for future use; a round pit of stone lined with clay for rectiving the metal on its first fusion.

sumptar, n. similer (It. somaro: F. sommier, pack-horse: Ger. scam, a burden: Gr. sagma, the load of a beast), an animal which carries tagges; is also also sumpturary, a. similed-rid. L. sumptuarius, of er relating to expense—from sumpturary lawar, laws for expense; requiring the cost of living: samptuary lawar, laws formerly enacted to restrain extravagance in cost food, dress, &c.: sump'suors, a. -de, costly; expense; removed the cost of th pensiveness.

pensiveness. sun, n. sin (Goth. sunno; Icel. sunna; Sana sima, the sun), the great luminary of day which gives light and heat, distant from the earth about \$2.000 miles; anything eminently splendid and luminous! V. to expose to the suns rays: sunning, imp. sallying or basking in the sun; sunned, pp. select sunsy, a salm'sl, proceeding from the sun, or exposed to the rays; warm; bright: sun siness, n. select state of

being sunny: sun-like, a. like the sun: sun-like, dark; shaded: sunbeam, a ray of the sun: sun-blind, a covering for a window to subdue the too bright sunlight: sun-burned or -burnt, a. discoloured or darkened by the sun's rays; tanned or darkened, as the complexion: sun-clad, a, clad in brightness, as of the sun: sun-dist, an instr. to show time by a style complexion: sun-clad, a, clad in brightness, as of the sun: sundial, an instr. to show time by a style complex as an analous spot, sometimes on near the sun: sunder, a name applied to several sea-fish; sunfower, a plant of the genus helianthus—so called from its large discribed with yellow rays, or from its habit of turning round and following the course of the sun: sun'rise, also sun'rising, the first appearance of the sun above the horizon; the early morning: sun'set, also sun'asting, the time when the sun is disappearing below the horizon; evening: sunshine, n. the direct rays of the sun, or the appearance of the place where they fall; warmth; illumination: sunshine or sunshing, and contains the sun sunshine or sunshine or sunshine or sunshine or sunshine or sunshine and sunshine that the sun is classes, being a kind of apoplexy, caused by the action of the sun's rays in extremely hot weather on some part of flakes or crystals of iron-glance: sunstroke, a disease, being a kind of apoplexy, caused by the action of the sun's rays in extremely hot weather on some part of the body, particularly on parts about the head, as the back of the neck: sun ward, ad. werd, towards the sum: Sun of Righteousness, in Scrip., a title applied to Jesus Christ as the great source of moral light and spiritual life: under the sun, in this world; contrivance for connecting the reciprocating motion of a beam into a rotatory motion.

contrivance for connecting the reciprocating motion of a beam into a rotatory motion.

Sunday, n. sin-ida (AS. sunnan-dæg, Sunday-from sunsan, the sun, and dæg, day: Dan. sondag; Dut. sondag, Sunday—so called as the day dedicated to the particular worship of the sun, the first day of the week; the Christian Sabbath: ad, pert to the Christian Sabbath or Lord's day: Sunday-school, a school for the religious instruction of the young, kept

constant Sabbath or Lord's day: Sunday-school, a school for the religious instruction of the young, kept on Sundays only.

sunder, v. sindder (icel. sunder, in separate parts; sunder, to tear to pieces: Dut. sonder, separated from, to part; to separate; to divide: sundering, imp.; sundered, pp. derd; in sunder, in two parts: sunders, a. plu. drit, several things; collections of things or items of various kinds.

sung, v. sing, pp. of sing, which see, sunke, v. sing, pp. of sink, which see, sunke, v. singe, pn. of sink, which see, sunke, a. singern (Ger. sinker; Sw. sjunka, to fall to the bottom—see sink), lying on the bottom of a river or piece of water.

suna, n. sin, a fibrous material resembling hemp, obtained from a plant cultivated in the East Indies. Sunnites, n. plu. sin/nits (Ar. sunna, to regulate, to prescribe as law), the orthodox Mohammedans who receive the Sunna, s. collection of traditions, as of equal importance with the Koran: Sunnita, n. sans sid, one of the sect of Sunnites—see Shites.

sunnites, another form of the Latin prefix sub, which see, another form of the Latin prefix sub, which see, low Ger suses in detay of the sect of Sw. sing. J. Jow Ger suses in detay continued.

sup. v. sign(teel. super, to our up liquids: Ger. souter; Sw. supa.; Low Ger supera, to drink copiously—connected with sip and soup), to take by little at a time, or by mouthfuls, as a liquid; to eat the evening meal; a. a small draught or mouthful of a liquid; a sip: supping, imp.: n the act of taking super; supped, pp. sipt, having taken the evening meal; supper, n. per (F. souper), the meal at which soup formed the principal dish; the evening meal; supperses, a. 4s, being without supper: the Lord's Eupper, the Eucharist; the memorial observance among Christians of eating bread and drinking wine "to show forth Christ's death." super, siper (i.), a prefix signifying "above"; over; in excess: super has sometimes the French form sur. sup, v. sup (Icel. supa, to sup up liquids : Ger. saufen ;

over; in excess: super mas *****
form sur, superable, a su'per-dol (L. superabile, that may be overcome—from super, above: It. superabile: Sp. superable), that may be overcome or conquered: su'perably, that may be overcome or conquered: su'perably, above the quality of being surmountable.

**superabound, v. su'per-abound' (L. super, in excess, and abound, to be very shumdant; to excess, and abound, to be very shumdant; to excess, and abound abound, to be abound fine, in perabound ed, pp.: su'per-abound tath, a -both-dant, being abound ed, pp.: su'per-both dath, a -both-dath, being abound ed, pp.: su'per-both dath, a -both-dath, being abound ed, pp.: su'per-both dath, a -both-dath, being abound ed, pp.: su'per-both ed, a -both-dath, being abound ed,

more than enough: su'perabun'dantly, ad, -R: su'perabun'dance, n. -bun'ddns, exceeding plenty; more

more than enough: su'perabun'dantly, ad. 4s. su'perabun'dance, n. -bèn'dans, exceeding plenty; more than enough.

superadd, v. sû'pêr-dd' (L. super, above, and add), to add over and above: su'perad'ding, imp.: su'perad'ded, pp.: su'perad'ding, imp.: su'perad'ded, pp.: su'perad'ding, imp.: su'perad'ded, pp.: su'perad'ding, imp.: su'peradedit'on, n. that which is added over and above.

superangelic, a. sû'pêr-dn'jêl'ik (L. super, above, and angelic), having a nature or being superior to that of angels; connected with the world beyond that of angels, connected with the world beyond infinity; to allow to retire from service on a pension on account of old ago or infirmity; su peran nuation, n. ad-abus, states en superior of infirmity; su peran nuation, n. ad-abus, states en superior of infirmity; su peran nuation, n. ad-abus, states en superior of infirmity; su peran nuation, n. ad-abus, states en superior of infirmity; su peran nuation, n. ad-abus, states en superior of infirmity; su peran nuation, n. ad-abus, states en superior of infirmity; su peran nuation, n. ad-abus, states en superior of infirmity; su peran nuation, n. ad-abus, states en superior of infirmity; su peran nuation, n. ad-abus, states en superior of infirmity; su peran nuation, n. ad-abus, states en superior of infirmity; su peran nuation, n. ad-abus, states en superior of infirmity; su peran nuation, n. ad-abus, states en superior of infirmity; su peran nuation, n. ad-abus, states en superior of infirmity; su peran nuation, n. ad-abus, states en superior of infirmity; su peran nuation, n. ad-abus, states en superior of infirmity; su peran nuation, n. ad-abus, states en superior of infirmity; su peran nuation, n. ad-abus, states en superior of infirmity; su peran nuation, n. ad-abus, states en superior of infirmity; super

supercharated above the firmanent.

supercharge, v. super-charj (super, and charge), in her, to place one bearing on another: n. a bearing or figure placed upon another.

figure placed upon another, superdifary, a sübper sill-er-l (super, and ciliary), in anat, situated above the eyebrow, superdificus, a sübpercificus, haughty—from supercificum, an eyebrow, arrogance—from super, above, and cilium, an eyelid, expressing lofty pride by raising the eyebrows; haughty; arrogant; overbearing; supercificusly, ad. 45. supercificusment, n. neb, haughthess; an overbearing nanner.

manner.

supercolumnar, a. så: per-kö-lüm'ner (super, and columnar), in arch., put one above another, as an order: su'percolumnal tion, n. the putting of one order above another. supercolumnant, n. så: per-dömi: ndut (super, and dominant), in music, the sixth of the key in the deconditional.

scending scale.

scending scale.

superminent, a. sü'pėr-ēm't-nēnt (L. super, above, and eminent), eminent in a very high degree; surpassing others in excellence: su'perminently, ad-4: su pereminence, n. -nėns, excellence in a high degree; eminence superior to what is common; also

degree; emmence superior to what is common; asso supererinency, n. nein-st. supererogation, n. sil-per-er-o-galshûn (L. super, in excess, and erogo, I pay out, I expend), the per-formance of more duty than what is required; in formance of more duty than what is required; in Rom. Cuth. Ch., those good deeds supposed to have been performed by saints over and above what was required for their own salvation: supereorg story, a -er-og-a-ter-t, performed to an extent not enjoined or required by duty, superessential, a. sit-per-è-s-en-isda (super, and exential), essential above others.

superexals, v. sit-per-è-g-a-cieff (super, and exalt), to exalt to a superior degree per-per-è-s-li-s-lient (super, and excellent), superior in an uncommon degree: su per-a-x-callence, n. -è-ps. yer yer-sat-exclence.

execution, superior in an uncommon degree as per-ex cellence, n. .lens, very great excellence, superexcrescence, n. sui-per-els-krisiens (super, and excrescence), a superfluous growth, superfeoundity, n. sai-per-pe-kshi-id-it (super, and feamility), superabundant multiplication of the spe-

cies.

superfetate, v. silpér-féital (L. superfetatum, to conceive above another conception—from fétus, a bearing, a bringing forth), to conceive anew while still with young: su perfetation, n. fétaishts, a second conception while still with young. superfetal, a silpér fissial (It. superficial; F. superficiel, superficial—from L. superficiels, the upper side of a thing—from super, above, and factes, the face), being on the surface or exterior part; not pentating beneath the surface; pert, to surfaces; showy:

trating beneath the surface; pert. to surfaces; showy; without substance; not deep or profound; shallow; more showy than real, as acquirements in any branch of knowledge: su'perfici'ally, ad. -li: su'perfici'al-ness, n. -nês, position on the surface; shallow, slight 630

knowledge: su'perfici'es, n. és, the surface; in geom, that which has length and breadth only.

superfine, a. si'per-fiv' (i. super, above, and fine), very fine; surpassing in finences: su'perfine'nces, n. est, be state or quality of being superfine.

superfluous, a. si'per-fide's (i. superfluos, running over—from su'er, above, and fluo. I flow: it. superfluo; P. superfluo, more than enough or sufficient; beyond what is wanted; redundant; superfluously, ad.

di: superfluity, n. si'per-fide'-fit, greater quantity than is wanted; super-fluously, ad.

swanted; superabundance; excess, superheat, v. su'perheit (super, and heat), in a steam-engine, to heat to excess; to heat steam apart from its contact with water until it resembles a gus.

is wanted; superabundance; excess. superheat, v. sièpen-del (super, and heat), in a steam-engine, to heat to excess; to heat steam apart from its contact with water until it resembles a gus. superhuman, a. sièpen-ha-mata (super, and human), above or beyond what is human; divine.

superimpose, v. sièpen-ha-mata (super, and human), above or beyond what is human; divine.

superimpose, v. sièpen-ha-dis (super, and human), and superimposed, or superimposed, or superimposed or superimposed or superimposed or superimposed or superimposed or superimposed, super, and sincumbent), resting or pressing on something else.

superimduc, v. sièpen-ha-dis (super, and induce), to bring in or upon, as an addition to something else. surperinducing, imp.: si'perinduced; pp. dis's: surperinducing, superintend, v. sièpen-in-dist (super, and induce), to bring in or upon, as an addition to something else surperinducing, superintend, v. sièpen-in-dist (super, and induce), to have or exercise the charge and oversight of; to have the care of with the power of direction; to oversee or overlook: surperinducing, imp.: sdj. oversee ing; governing: surperintenden, pp. surperintendent, n. sièn-dent, also surperintendent, pp. surperintendent, n. sièn-dent, also surperintendent, n. sièn-dent, n. s

agnest degree. superinar, a substrain (L. super, above, and tuna, the moon), being above the moon; not earthly supermundane, a substrain (An super, and mundane), above the world.

supernal, a substrain (L. supernus, on high, celestial-from super, above), relating to things above; belonging to a higher place or region; celestial: substraining the substraining to a higher place or region; celestial: substraining the subst

pernalty ad disservant and a supernature of the supernature, a sai-pernature of the supernature, and nature, swimming, floating or swimming on the surface: surpernatation, n. -nd-td-shdn, the act of

surface: si pernatation, n. -ma-da-suma, and swimming on the surface.

supernatural, a. siter-natural (l. super, above, and nature, nature), exceeding the powers or laws of nature; miraculous: supernaturally, ad. -H: surface, n. -mass, n. -mass, the state or quality of being supernatural; supernaturalism, n. -tim, the doctrine of a divine and supernatural agency in the performance of miracles: supernaturalist, n. -tst, one who halds the principles.

supernumerary, a. sû'pêr-nû'mêr-êr-i (L. super,

above, and numerus, a number: F. surnuméraire, exceeding a necessary or usual number; in excess of the number stated: a. a person beyond what is usually needed, or above the stated number.

superphosphates, n. sicper/fos/ful (super, and phosphate), any substance containing the greatest quantities of the substance of the substan

base, supersaturate, v. sal'pér-sall's-rall (super, and sal-urate), to add beyond saturation.

superscribe, v. sal'pér-skrib (L. super, above, and
scribo, l. write), to write or engrave on the top, outside,
or surface; to write a name or address on the outside
of a letter: superscribeing, imp.: su'perscribed, pp.
-skribd: su'perscrip'tion, n. skrip'shan (L. scripus,
written), that which is written or engraved on the outside; the address of a letter; an impression of letter
on coins.

side; the address of a lotter; an impression of letter on coins.

supersede, v. sil:per-self (L. super, above, and select on coins.

supersede, v. sil:per-self (L. super, above, and select on coins.

supersede, v. sil:per-self (L. super, above, and select on coins.

I sit), to set saide; to make void or useless by superser of percent on the select of the select of the select of superser deas, n. seld-def the select of the select of the select of the select of select of the select of the select of percential, beyond the reach of the senses or natural powers of perception; also supersensual, a (super, and sessible), beyond the reach of the senses or natural powers of perception; also supersensual, a (super, and sensual), above the senses.

supersection on sulper-self-live (super, and session), the act of sitting on anything; the act of supersering superstition, n. sil-per-self-live (super, and sensual), above the senses.

F. supersultion, amazement or wonder at, or dred, the divine or supernatural; excess or extrawgance in religion; the belief of what is absurd or without self-self-live superstitions, a. sil-per-self-live supersitions supersultions; surperstitions, a. sil-per-self-live (super, and self-self-live supersection), and the unseen world: su'persettions, a. s. manifesting is life in supernatural agencies in certain events; full of the facts and practices in regard to religion and the unseen world: su'per-self-live (super, and self-self-live), a layer above another, or overlying sometimes, superstructure, n. sil-per-self-live (L. super, above, supersultions, supe

superstructure, n. sû pêr strûk'tûr (L. super, abov, and structure), any edifice or erection built upon something else; that which is raised or built on a foundation or basis; su perstructive, a. 4ve, built on something else.

something else, super-ter-resitri-di (super, and terrestrici), being above the earth, or above what belongs to the earth.

nunce to use earth, super, tôn: (k (super, and tonic), in music, the note next above the key-note, supertragical, a. sis per-traji-keli (super, and traji-cal), trajical to excess.

cai), tragical to excess.

supervene, v. sai;pėr-vėn' (L. super, above, ast
venio, I come), to come upon; to happen to saiper
vening, imo: add, coming as an extraneous additie:
su'pervened, pp. -vėnd: su'pervenient, a. -vėnd-vi,
coming upon, as something additional: su'pervention, a. -vėnishim, the act of coming upon as something additional: su'pervenients. thing extraneous.

thing extraneous.

supervise, v. sii-per-vis' (L. super, above, and riss,
to see), to oversee; to inspect; to superintend: si
pervising, imp: su'pervised', pp. visto' superintend; si
n. viizdi, also su'pervisi'on, n. vish'sia, the sci
overseen; inspection: su'pervisor, n. vish'sia, the sci
overseen; an inspector: su'pervisory, a. seri, per
to or having supervision,
supervolute, a. sii'per-vd-laif (super, above, as

solute, in bot., having a plaited and rolled arrangement in the bud; also supervolutive, a. 4-47w.

supthen, n. st-join (i. suprinus, bent or thrown backwards; Sp. suprino; F. suprin), in L. gram, a case of the infinitive mood ending in un and u—probably so called because, though having substantive-case endings, it throws itself back, as it were, on the verb; a

repair out the verb; a series of the verb; a serbal noun.

suptae, a. sel-pter (L. suprims, bent or thrown backparts, lying on the back, careless), lying on the back,
or with face upwards; careless; thoughtless; negligent; inattentive; indolent: supine 1y, ad. 4f. suphase ness, n. -nts, indolence; thoughtlessness; supphase, a. sel-pi-ntd, in bot, leaning or inclining with
exposure to the sun: su'pina tion, n. -nts, hind;
exposure to the sun: su'pina tion, n. -nts, hind;
exposure to the sun: su'pina tion, n. -nts, hind;
exposure to the sun; su'pina tion, n. -ter,
in sact, one of those muscles which turn the palm
of the hand forwards or upwards.
supped, supper, supperless, supplanto, I trip up the
beels, I throw to the ground—from sub, under, and
planta, the sole of the foot: F. supplanter; It supplantare, to take the place of, as by stratagem or unfar means; to displace; to force away to supersele:
supplants and the supplanter of the supplan

supplants.

suppla, a. sip·pi (F. souple, supple: Bret. soubla, to
band down: Gael. subadii, flexible, supple: Icel. svipail, unsteady, easily bent; flexible; compliant; not
obstinate; flattering or fawning: w. to make pliant or
flexible; to grow soft or pliant: sup pling, imp.
-Sng: suppled, pp. sup-pid: supplady, ad. -pil: supplaness, n. -nest, quality of being easily bent; readiness
planess, n. -nest, quality of being easily bent; readiness

padl, unsteady, easily bent; lexible; compliant; not bexinlate; fattering or fawning; v. to make pilant or flexible; to grow soft or pilant: suppling, imp.sag: suppled, pp. sip-jul: suppling, imp.sag: suppled, pp. sip-jul: suppled; and julity, ad. julit. supplementation, and piloty of being easily bent; readiness of compliants. a city-juli-main (i. supplementation, that we supplements, and piloty in made full or whole—from sub, under, and pilot, implementation and the supplementation of the sects are suppled; an addition made to a published work or book to render it more complete; an additional abeet to a newspaper; in frig., the quantity by which an arc or an angle falls short of 180 degrees, or a semicircle: v. supplemental, imp.: supplemental, pp.: supplemental, a. d., added to supply deficiencies or defects; additional; also supplementary, a. d.-f.: supplemental, a. d., added to supply deficiencies or defects; additional; also supplying deficiencies.

suppliant, a. sip-juli-dni (i. supplicans, kneeling down or humbling ones self-from sub, under, and piloto. I fold: F. supplicant, a. humble petitioner—from sub, under, and piloto. I fold: F. supplicant, a. humble petitioner—from sub, under, and piloto. I fold: F. supplicant, a. humble petitioner—from sub, under, and piloto. I fold: F. supplicant, a. humble petitioner—from sub, under, and piloto. I fold: F. supplicant, a. humble petitioner—from sub, under, and piloto. I fold: F. supplicant, a. humble petitioner—from sub, under, and piloto. I fold: F. supplicant, a. humble submissively: apetitioner who asks carnestly: supplicate, v. -kdt, to seek by earnest prayer; to beseech, submissively; a petitioner who asks carnestly: supplicate, v. -kdt, supplier, to hir; to serve instead of; to provide; to bring of runnish; to entreat: supplication, a humble and earnest prayer in worship; an earnest entreaty: supplicatory, a. -kdt-fr. petitionary; humble; submissive, supplier, to make full or submissive, to fill; to serve instead of; to provide; to bring of runnish;

one who gives aid or help; a defender; an adherent; that which supports; in her., a figure, originally of some animal, placed on the side of the scroll as if to support it; support able, a. d-bl, that may be upheld, sustained, or endured; bearable; supportly, ad. d-bli; support ableness, n. bl·nés, the state of being support ableness, n. bl·nés, the state of being support ableness, n. db·nés, the state of being anyportable; support less, a. des, without support; points of support, the collected areas, on the plan of any structure, of the piers, walls, columns, and the like, upon which it is to rest: right of support, in law, a servitude by which an owner of a house has a right to rest his timbers on the walls of his neighbour's house,

suppose, v. sup-pos' (L. suppositium, to place under, suppose, v. sup-pos' (L. suppositum, to place under, to substitute falsely-from sub, under, and positum, to place: F. supposer), to lay down, assume, or admit without proof; to imagine; to receive as true without examination; to regard: suppo'sing, imp.; supposed; add, laid down or imagined as true; believed: suppo'ser, n.-ser, one who supposes: supposable, a.-seb, that may be imagined to exist: supposition, n. sup-position, n. sup-position, what has not been proved; belief without evidence; imagination; condimiting as true or existing, what has not been proved; belief without evidence; imagination; condimiting as true or existing, what has not been proved; belief without evidence; imagination; conved by concords: suppositivised, a. suppositivitions, a. sup-positivitions, a. suppositivitions, a. suppositivitions, a. suppositivitions, a. suppositivitions, a. suppositivitions, a. suppressed, v. sup-pressed, v. sup-pressed, v. sup-pressed, v. sup-pressed, p. p.-pressed, add, crushed; concealed; stopped; suppressed, p. p.-pressed, add, crushed; concealed; stopped; suppressed, n. press, that tends to suppress.

that tends to suppress.

that tends to suppress.
suppurate, v. sippin-rdt (L. suppuratum, to gather
matter underneath—from sub, under, and pus, the
white and viscous matter of a sore—gen, puris: R.
suppurare: F. suppurer), to generate or form white
and viscous matter, as in a sore; to cause to form
matter, as a sore: suppurating, imp.; add, secreting
pus: suppurated, pp.; suppuration, n. -dishin,
the process of producing matter, as in a sore: the
matter formed in a sore: suppurative, a. -fiv, bedding
to suppurate: n. a medicine that promotes the form
supra-signed it, superus, upper, on high, a Latin
supra-signed it, superus, upper, on high, a Latin
supra-signed it, superus, upper, on high, a Latin

ing of matter, as in a sore.

sore, silver (it. superus, upper, on high), a Latin prefix signifying "above"; on the top; over; beyond. super-axillary, silverd-dis-ldr-t (supra, and astisary), in bot., growing above the axil supra-axillary, supra-dis-dis-ldr-t (supra, and astisary), in bot., applied to deposits lying over the chalk formation. suprafoliaceous, a. silverd-fo-lit-dishis (supra, and foliaceous), in bot., inserted above a leaf or petiole. supralpasarian, n. silverd-dip-divid-nt (it. supra, beyond, and lopsus, a falling down or into ruins), one who holds that the fall of our first parents, with all its consequences, was predestined from all eternity, as well as the decree of election, by which a part of the human race were to be saved by the Redeemer: adj. pert. to.

pert. to.
supramundane, a. sū'prā-mūn'dān (supra, and
mundane), situated above the world, or above our system.

system, supranaturalists, n. plu. sû-prā-nāt'û-rāl-ists (su-pra, and naturalists), in theol., those who believe in supernatural manifestations in religion, in opposition to the rationalists, who exclude them; also applied to those who adopt the system of accommodation in religious matters, and explain away tenets usually considered fundamental.

sidered fundamental, supra-do-fibi-till (supra, and orbi-tal), in anat., being above the orbit of the eye. suprarenal, a subprd-findl (supra, and renal), in anat., situated above or upon the kidneys. suprascapular, a. sü-prd-skap-ki-ler (supra, and scap-ular), in anat., situated above the shoulder-blade.

supreme, a. supremus, highest, topmost—from superus, that is above, higher: It. supremo;
F. supreme, highest), highest; greatest; most excelent; holding the highest place in government or
power: supreme ly, ad. -It. suprem'acy, n. -prêm'd-st,
highest nuthority or power; undyided authority in
ecclesiastical affairs: oath of supremacy, an oath
maintaining the royal prerogative in matters ecclesiastical as well as in things temporal—called the royal
supremacy—and the denial of the Pope's supremacy.
Sur, ser (F. sur, on, upon: another form of L sub or
super), a prefix signifying "over"; above, beyond:
sometimes merely intensive.
Sural, a. sid-rid (L. sura, the calf of the leg), pert
to the calf of the leg.
Surhase, n. ser'olds (F. sur, upon, and Eng. base), in
croh. socrotice pedestal, &c.: surbased, a. ser'blast,
having a series of mouldings on the top of the base;
surbase ment, n. -bds'ment (F. surbaissement), the depression of any arch or vault which describes a portion of an ellipse.

tion of an ellipse.

ion of an ellipse.

surbed, v. ser-bed' (F. sur, on or upon, and bed), in arch, to set stones on edge, or contrary to their natural bedding in the quarry: surbed' ding, imp. surbed ded, pp.

surcharge, v. ser-chdrj' (F. surcharger, to overload—from sur, above, and charger, to load), to overload; to overcharge; to overstock: n. a load greater than can be well borne; an extra charge. surcharging, imp.: surcharged', pp. -chdrjd'. surcharged, pp. -chdrjd'. surcharged, n. ser-sing-jul (F. sur, over, and L. cingulum, a girdle, a sword-belt—from cingo. I bind round, a belt or band which passes over a saddle, or anything laid on a horse's back, in order to blind it fast; the girdle of a cassock: surcin'gled, a. sing-juld, girt or secured with a surcingle.

surcoat, n. ser-kol (F. sur, over, and Eng. coat), a short overcoat; the long and flowing drapery of knights.

knights.
surculus, n. sėr kū-lūs, plu. surculi, -lī (L. surculus, a small twig), in bot., a sucker; a shoot thrown off under ground, and only rooting at its base; used also

in Eng. form, surcle, n. ser-kl.

in Eng. form, surcle, n. ser-kl.

surd, n. ser-d (l. surdus, deaf, dull, indistinct), in

surd, n. ser-d (l. surdus, deaf, dull, indistinct), in

surd, n. aquantiy which cannot be expressed by rational

numbers or exactly determined, as the square root of

2 or the cube root of 3: add. that cannot be expressed

2 or the cube root of 3: add, that cannot be expressed by rational numbers.

sure, a shor (F. shr; old F. seur, sure, safe; L. securus, free from care, safe), certain; not liable to failure, loss, or change; firm; stable; free from doubt or danger; ad, certainly; undoubtedly; sure'ty, n. 4f, securily; ad, 4h, certainly; undoubtedly; sure'ty, n. 4f, securily against loss or damage; certainty; in law, one bound with and for another; a ball; sure'tiahlp, n. state of being surerly; obligation of being bound to answer for another; sure-footed, a, treading firmly; not liable to stumble or fall; to be sure, certainly; without doubt: to make sure, to secure so that no fallure may take place. takè pla

sureining, surety—see sure.
surf, a. serf (Norm. etchurfer, to foam), the foaming
or broken water made by the waves beating on the
shore: surfy, a. -f, abounding with surf: surf-boat, a
light strong boat capable of passing easily and safely

through heavy surf.
surface, n. serifas (F. surface, outside: L. superficies, the upper side of a thing—from super, above,
and facies, the face), the upper face or side of a thing.

neves, the upper sace of a thing-from seger, acceptand factes, the face), the upper face or side of a thing; the outside; the upper stratum of the soil; that which has length and breadth only,
surfeit, n. ser';fit (old F. surfait, excess—from F. sur, over, and faire, L. facere, to make), excess in eating and drinking; sickness or satiety caused by over-fulness; v. to supply with food or drink to satiety or sickness; to cloy; to be fed with over-fulness, or to satiety; sur feiting, imp.: n. act of feeding to excess; gluttomy: sur feited, pp.: adj. fed to a surfeit; sur feiter, n. er, one who surfeits,
surge, n. serj (F. sourdre, to rise, to spring; surgeon, he spouting up of water in a fountain: L. surgeon, to rise, to boil or bubble up), the large waves surger, to rise, to boil or bubble up), the large waves surged; to rise tigh and roll, as waves; to slip back, as a cable; to rise tigh and roll, as waves; to slip back, as a cable; to rise tigh and roll, as waves; to surgen; adj. swelling and rolling as creat waves; surging, inp.: adj. surging, a. cable; to fixe tigh and rolling as great waves; surging, inp.: adj. swelling and rolling as great waves; surging, inp.: adj. swelling and rolling as great waves; surged, pp. serid: surgy, a. serid: surge, m. mate, mat. far, toke; mete, met.

full of great waves: surgeless, a. waves; smooth: surge-beaten, a. be

rolling waves.

surgeon, n. e-fr/sin (R. chirusrpien; Rom. srugien;
old E. surgien, a surgeon—from Gr. cheirowyse; t.
chirusruse, one who works with the hand, an operating medical man—from Gr. cheir, the hand, and epusting medical man—from Gr. cheir, the hand, and epusting medical man—from Gr. cheir, the hand, and epusting the whose occupation is to cure or allevisis
injuries and diseases of the body by manual operations: surgeoncy n. -4, the office or employment of
a surgeon; surgey, n. -4, the act or art of caing or alleviating injuries or disease of the body
by manual operations; the place or room in which as
surgeon operates; the private shop for dispense
attached to the house of a practitioner: surgestia,
a. -is-kell, pert. to surgeons; done by an operation
with the hand, as cutting out a tumour: surgestly,
ad. -45.

ad. 43. surging, surgy—see surge. suricate, n. suri-kate (F. surikate, the Africannana), a carnivorous African quadruped allied to the incumon, somewhat smaller than the domestic at neumon, somewhat smaller than the domestic at a complex and the surface surloin, n. ser loyn, another spelling of sirloin

surroin, on seriogn, another spelling of sites, which we have no serious and the serious control of the serious co

or Norway rat.

SURABNA, n. sér'ndm [F. surnom, a surname-frasur, upon, and nom, a name: It. sopranomel, a miss added to, or over and above, the baptismal or Christian name-as William Smith, Smith being the surname, and William the baptismal or Christian name; the family name: v. to give a surname to, or to call by one: surramning, inp.: surnamned pp. ndmd. surpass, v. sér-pds [F. surpasser, to overtop-frasur, beyond, and passer, to pass), to go beyond nampthing; to excel; to exceed: surpas sing, imp.: sq. excellent in an eminent degree; exceeding others surpassed, pp. pdsf; surpas sable, a. pdsied.bi, that hay be exceeded: surpas sable, a. pdsied.bi, that hay be exceeded: surpas sable, a. bds; surpas sing ly, ad. sing-lt: surpas singness, n. nds, the state of surpassing.

ly, ad. sing-ti. surpas sungness, in stees, the surpassing, surplice, n. sér-plis (F. surplis; old F. surplice, a furned robe: L. super, over, and petits, a skin), an outer, loss, white, linen robe, with wide sleeves, worn by an officialing clergyman in certain parts of the service in the Episcopal or R. Cath. Ch., and in others: surpliced, a solid waring a surplice.

Episcopai or R. Cath. Ch., and in others: surplied, episcopai or R. Cath. Ch., and in others: surplus,—from F. nr., over, and F. and L. plus, more), that which remains over beyond what is wanted; excess; what remains over beyond what is wanted; excess; what remains over beyond after death of an estate after debts, &c., have been paid; surplusage, h. df., that which remains over; in less earthing in the pleadings or proceedings not necessitating the processing or proceedings not necessitating.

something in the pleasings or proceedings not been any to the case, surprise, v. str. prist (F. surprise, astonishment; F. surpriser; it. sopraprendere, to take unawared, is take unawared; to come upon one suddenly; to stribe with wonder; to throw the mind into confusion by presenting something suddenly to the view or the minds of the mind excited by something happening suddenly and unexpectedly; astonishment; wonder: surprising, imp.: adj. of a nature to excite wonder and

ent; astonishing: surprised', pp. -prizd':

ment; atonishing; surprised', pp. prised', mgly ad -tiquil.
der, v. sitr-revisibr (old F. surrender, to de-from sur, over, and render, to render), to p, as one's self; to yield to the power of ano give or deliver up; to resign; to yield to
sence; in mil, to lay down arms and yield, as
er of war; n. the act of resigning one's perhe possession of something, into the hands of
; a yielding or giving up; surren' dering, imp.;
sered, pp. derd; surren'derer, n. der, one who
us; surren'deror', n. der-ör', in law, the
ho surrenders an estate into the hands of his
ren'dere', n. der-ör', the person to whom the
ats surrendered land,
titlous, a sur-rep-tish-üs (L. surreptitius,
titlous, a sur-rep-tish-üs (L. surreptitius,

titious, a. sur rep-tish us (L. arreptitious-from surreptum t

oe play of an ecclesisation judge, instally of or his chancellor; an officer authorised to irrige licences.

and, v. sir-robind' (F. sur, upon, and round), so on all sides; to encircle; to encompass; to some all sides; to encircle; to encompass; to some and solid, in he fifth power of a number.

and in the power of a number, and solid, in he fifth power of a number, and solid, in he fifth power of a number.

and in the whole, an overcoat; a coat having a remaining about the knees.

Trand, n. strict-brand (Icel surtarbrandrwst, and brandr, a firstrand), in got, a peatisty of brown coal or lignite, occurring in the deposits, and sometimes under the volcanic and Iceland.

Bance, n. str-gallydins (F. surveillance—from

deposits, and sometimes under the volcanic of fociand.

Blance, n. &r-odlydns (F. surveillance—from r, to watch, to have an eye upon: F. sur, over, glanc, to watch), oversight; watch; inspection. T, v. &r-odlydns, to verlook), to overlook; to to view with attention, as from a height; to to view with attention, as from a height; to; to measure, as land; to examine attentively a of country with the view of determining its a distances between the most prominent obbet possible track for a railway or canal.

Call the parts and particulars; the operation iming attentively a district of country, a line a sea, &c., with the view of determining disbe bearing of objects, &c.: surveying, imp: set or art of measuring land, laying down aking the bearings of objects, &c.: in any discountry: surveyed', pp. -odd': surveyor, n. placed to superintend others; one who surstrict of country, &c.; one who views and exfor a particular purpose: surveyor and price and is surveyor: land-surveying, the art of mg and laying out plans of lands or estates: researcal, a chief or head surveyor: trigonolisarrey, a survey on a large scale by means of of triangles whose sides catend over many

w, v. sér-vév' (F. survivre, to survive: L. super-outlive—from super, over, and vivo, I live), beyond another; to outlive, as a person or to remain alive: surviving, imp.: adj. yet urvived, pp. -vivd': survival, n. -vivd, a eyond the life of another: survivor, n. -vér, outlives another: survivorship, n. state of g another; an estate, the beneficial interest in contingent on surviving another person. is (L. sub), a prefix, being another form of leth see.

suslik, n. sus:lik (Russ.), the variegated or earless

smails, h. sus-ike (Russ.), the variegated or earless marinot.

smapect, v. sus-pekt (L. suspectum, to look at from beneath, to mistrust—from sub, under, and spectum, to look at: F. suspect, suspected), to imagine or be of opinion that something exists, but without positive evidence; to mistrust; to doubt; to imagine to be guilty: n. a doubtful or suspected person: suspecting, imp.: suspect'ed, pp.: adj. imagined without proof; mistrusted: suspect'ed, ad. -ft: suspect'edness, n. -ncs, the state of being suspected or doubted. suspend, v. sus-pend (L. suspender, to hang up-from sub, under, and pendere, to hang downwards: It, suspendere: S. suspend; to make to hang up-from sub, under, and pendere, to hang downwards: It, suspendere: S. to deprive of any privilege or office for a time: uspending, imp.: suspend'ed, pod, caused to cease for a time; held undstermined: suspenders, n. plu--fro, adj. caused to cease for a time; held undstermined: suspenders, n. plu--from ships things may hang: to suspend payment, to be suspensed to the suspense of t

which takings may hang: to suspend payment, to become bankrupt.

suspense, n. sta-pens' (L. suspension; to hang up: F. suspense, n. sta-pens' (L. suspension; to become bankrupt.

suspense, n. sta-pens' (L. suspension; to hang up: F. suspense, suspense, suspended, a state of uncertainty; doubt; indersion; ended in suspension; to suspend the n. searched in doubt or expectation; suspension, a. searched in doubt or expectation; suspension, n. searched in the suspension of the property of the capacity of being suspended, or sustained from sinking; suspension, n. searched; the cat of hanging up, or causing to hang from, by attaching to something above; cessation for a time; interruption; the depriving for a time of power, privilege, or office; suspension, n. search, in sure, a bandage to suspend the scrotum; in bot, the cord which suspends; the embryo, and is attached to the radicle in the young state; suspension-bridge, a bridge having the readway supported by chains passing over two or more high plers or columns, and well secured below and at the ends; suspension of arms, a short true or cessation of nostile operations, agreed on by contending parties or armies in a time of war, as for burying the dead.

suspicion, n. sits-pich-in(L. suspicio, mistrust—from sub, under, and specio, I look at: F. suspicion, inagination of the existence of something upon little or no evidence; doubt; mistrust suspicious, as specious, as sustain, v. sits-ida' (L. sustinere, to hold uprightform sub, under, and teneo, I hold: F. soutenir, to

being suspicious.

sustain, v. sik-dar' (L. sustinere, to hold uprightfrom sub, under, and teneo, I hold: F. soutener, to keep upl, to bear or hold up; to keep from failing; to keep alive; to maintain; to suffer, as a loss: sustaining, imp.; adj. bearing; upholding; suffering; sustained, pp. -dard': adj. uniform: sustain'er, n. -d-bl, that may be sustained.

-d-bl, that may be sustained, sustenance, n. sis-if-nas (L. sustinens, supporting; old F. sustenance), support; food; victuals: sustenta-tion, n. -febr.-d-shim (L. sustentatum, to support, to maintain), preservation from falling; use of food or provisions; support of life; maintenance. sutier, n. sit-ier (for. suddin, to dabble in the wet, to do dirty work; sudder, a dabbler; Dut. societien, to do dirty work; and early of the control of the college, and the college of the college of the college of the college and suffer in the college of the college of as a sutler; n. the occupation of a sutler; suttled, pp. saiftld.

suttee, n. sütte (Sans. sati—from sat, existing, true, good), in India, the sacrifice of burning a widow on the funeral pile of her husband; the widow who so immolates herself—abolished throughout British India In 1829; suttee imn. n. tem, the practice of self-dia In 1829; suttee imn. n. tem, the practice of self-dia In 1829; suttee imn. immolation.

suttle, n. sut'll (from Eng. subtle, which see: L. subtilis, nice, accurate), the weight of goods after the tare has been deducted, and tret has yet to be allowed.

tare has been deducted, and tret has yet to be allowed.

suture, n. suiture, a seam; suture, to sew
or stitch: F. suiture: It. suiture, in sury., the drawing
together of a wound by sewing; in and., a seam or
joint uniting the bones of the skoil; in bot., the part
where separate organs unite, or where the edges of a
folded organ adhere: su'tural, a. divid, of or relating to a suture; in bot., applied to that form of

dehiscence or separation of fruits which takes place at the sutures: su'tured, a. -tard, having sutures: ventral suture, in the overy, that next the centre of the flower: dorsal suture, that which corresponds to the midrib.

the marth.

It marth.

ser, an inferior officer appointed to see the ship kept cleam.

swaddle, v. swodd'dl (Dut. swodderen; Bav. schwodern; prov. Eng. swedter, to splash or spill liquids; Dut. swodel, a swaddling-band), to bind, as with a bandage; to swathe: n. clothes bound round the body; swaddling, band, a band or cloth wrapped round an infant.

swag, v. swody ffrom the idea of tremulous motion represented by the sound of dashing water; Swiss, schwodelen, to splash, to stagger like a drunken man; schwodelen, to stroid about: Bav. schwodelen, to splash, to bluster; to sink down by its own weight; to move as something heavy and pendent: swag ging, imp.: swagged, pp. swodd: swagger, v. swody'ger, to bluster; to builty; to brag noisily; to walk in an affected manner, swaying from one side to the other: a. an affected manner of walking: swag gereng, imp.: add, blustering; exhibiting an insolent or affected manner of walking: swag gereng, imp.: add, blustering; exhibiting an insolent or affected walking: swag gereng, imp.: add, swaggy, a.-gt. dependent by its weight; swaying. swain, n. swod (Dan. seed. a bachelor; Icel. swein, a boy, a young man), a young man employed in husbardry; a rustic; a lover.

swale, n. swod (Dan. seed., a bachelor; Icel. swein, a valley or low place; shade, in opposition to sunshine.

swallow, n. swol'to (Icel. srada; Ger. schwalbe; Dut.

smine.

swallow, n. swol'do (Icel. svala; Ger. schwalbe; Dut.

zwoduse, a swallow), a well-known migratory bird
which arrives in Britain about the middle of April:

swallow-tailed, a narrowing towards the end.

swallow-tailed, a narrowing towards the end.

swallow-tailed, in initiative of the sound made in

swallowing a liquid: Ger. schweigen, to guzzle: Icel.

swelgia, to swallow: Dut. sweigen. to devour), to take
down the throat; to absorb; to draw or sink into; to down the throat; to absorb; to draw or sink into; to consume; to receive or embrace without scruple or examination, as opinions; swallowing, imp: n. the act of taking down the throat; the act of absorbing; the receiving inplicitly: swallowed, p. Jod: swallower, n. -ér, one who swallowed, pp. Jod: swallower, swamp, n. swomp (teel. squampa, to splash; Norm. skumpda, to shake to and fro in a vessel: Low Ger. swamp; Ger. schownen, a sponge, a soft spongy and the property of the special special

growth), a tract of land saturated with moisture, and unit for agricultural or pastoral purposes, but having a growth of certain kinds of trees—commonly, though erroneously, used as synonymous with bog or morass:

v. to plunge or sink in, as in a swamp; to overwhelm and fill with water, as a boat; to plunge into inextricable difficulties: swamping, imp.; swamped, pp. swompit; swampy, swamping, imp.; swamped, swamp; wet and spongy; swamp-ore, a familiar term for boay-iron ore, which occurs in swampy tracts in bands or cakes of considerable thickness.

a web-footed aquatic bird closely resembling the goose, with a very long neck, and remarkable for its grace and elegance while swimming: swan'nery, n.-ner-i, a breeding-place for swans.

swap, v. swop (imitative of the sound of a blow,

swap, v. suop (imitative or the sound of a blow, hence any sudden movement, as in falling: Low Ger. swaps, expressing the sound of a smack, quick: W. chwap, a sudden stroke or blow), to strike with a hasty sweeping blow; to fall down with sudden vio-ence; (from the notion of a sudden turn, to exchange; to barter: n. a blow; a stroke; ad. hastily; at a blow; www.blom. in ... swapped programs.

swap'ping, imp.: swapped, pp. swopt, as slow.

swape, n. swdp (from sweep), a long pole turning on an upright post, used for raising water from a well.

sward, n. secolord (Icel. swards; Dut. secends; Ger. schwarts, the thick skin of bacon or port), the cut of turf on a greas-field, shillinds, dc.: swarty. a second, covered with gress, swarty, a second with gress, sware, v. seeds; the old pt. of the verb swar, which

swarm, n. swotorm (imitative of a confused humming or buzzing sound: Ger. schwarmen, to make a con-fused sound, as a multitude in motion: Bay schwar, confusion in the head), a multitude of creatures move confusion in the head), a multitude of creature m ing in a confused mass; a great number; a crowi-to crowd together with confused movement; it coul-and depart from a hive in a body, as honey-bees ing new quarters; to throng together; to be brow or overrun: swarming, imp.: ad/, colleding in moving in a crowded body as bees do; through swarmed, pp. eventured.

moving in a crowded body as bees do; throughe; swarmed, pp. seedirend, swart, a seediert, also swarth, a seediert, feder scheeper, black, darby brown; black; tawny: swarte, v. to blacken; to make dusky: swarting, inn; swarted pp: swartly, a seedierthit, being of a dark or dusky complexies; tawny: swarth ing, and. -d.: swarth innes, n.-ak, dakiness or darkness of complexion.

swaah, n. seeds filmitative of the sound made by the collision of liquids or divided solids: Piedm. swart, os splash Sw. seessa, to swangerj, the blusten; noise made by a liquid flowing with violence; a swarting, and swarten, a figure whose circumference is no round but oval: v. to bluster; to make a clatter great noise; swasting, imp.: swaashed, pp. seeds (swasting, imp.: swaashed, pp. seeds). Swasting, a sweds (if or schenders. Dut. seed; to Ger. swead, the row of grass is off by the mower; swarting, as much grass as the scythe cuts as seeds to be a swasting, a swatch, p. sa much grass as the scythe cuts as seeds to the complex of the scythe in moving to the whole breath or aweep of the scythe in moving be whole breath or aweep of the scythe in moving by swatche, pp. scedible, sway, v. swa (Dut. swaager, to swing to brandie; to bandage: n. a bandage or fillet: swaiting, inp: swatthed, pp. scedible.

swathed, pp. secitied.

sway.v. seed (Dut. secarges, to swing, to branche:
sway,v. seed (Dut. secarges, to swing, to branche:
Icel. sweigia, to bend: Norm. swaga; Dan. seet, is
swing to and fro), to move beckwards and twente
freely in the hand; to wave or swing; to influence a
direct by power or force; to hang in a heavy used
manner; to lean to one side; to have influence; is
bear rule; to govern: n. the swing or sweep dawn
on; the motion of a thing moving heavily; influence;
power exerted in governing; any weight or subtry
which inclines to one side: swaying, imp.: swaye,
pp. seed.

on; the motion of a tuning moving nearly; manearity power exerted in governing; any weight or authority which inclines to one side: swaying, imp. swaying, i

15th and 16th centuries, characterised by pro-venting: sweating-room, a room for maturing

1e, n. sweid (Ger. schwede: Sw. svensk), a native den; a variety of turnip: Swedish, a. sweidish, a sweidish, om Sweden; applied to a variety of turnip. Ienborgian, n. sweiden-börij-dn, one who holds trines of the new Jerusalem Church, as taught nuel Swedenborg, a Swedish philosopher, born 88, died 172: adj. pert. to: Sweidenborgian-dn. fam. the doctrines of.

p. v. swep (lecl. sopn, to sweep, to wipe; sopr, m: W. ysgub, a besom: Bret. skuba, to sweep: e., thin branches, twigs, a besom), to brush or with a broom or besom; to clean or remove, as or, thin branches, twigs, a besom), to brush or with a broom or besom; to clean or remove, as motion of a broom; to strike or remove with a roke; to pass over with swiftness and violence, or dashed over a surface to carry or drive off pickness and violence; to pass with pomp; to wer, as on the bottom of a river; n. the act of any or rubbing off with a broom; the length of r swing of a moving body; any part of a ship lin a segment of a circle; a rapid survey with a; the direction of any motion not in a straight ampe: sweeping, inp.; ad, moving or driving h a sweep; brushing over; n. the act of one or that which sweeps; sweepi, pt. pp. swept; and, espings, n. plu. -ing., refuse; rubbish; sweeps, anong scamen, large oars used to propel small; in a calm: sweepy, a sweepi; pushing; ward; a large net for drawing through a large of water; sweep wadner of the precious notals; sweepinglus, n. plu. -ing., refuse; rubbish; sweepinglus, n. plu. -ing., rubbish; sweepinglus, rubbish; sweepinglus, rubbish; sweepinglus, rubbish; sweepinglus,

seep, one who cleans commers of the accumulation.

A. succit (AS succit; Dut. zecit; Cel. zecit; Sans).

L. succits, sweet), grateful to the taste or smell;

g to any of the senses; having the taste of

or honey; soft; harmonious; mustled; pure;

gentle; fresh; not stale: n. something pleasing

and to the mind; saweet substance: sweets, n.

came-made wines, &c.; cane-juice; confections

of or seasoned with sugar: sweety, ad. A;

sonse; fragrance; melody; softness; mildness;

ish, a. -ish, somewhat sweet or grateful to the

sweet ishness, n. -nes, the quality of being

the sweeten, v. suclin, to make sweet; to re
ne purity or freahness; to render grateful or

g to the mind; to palliste; to make less pain
rectaning, imp. sucling: n. act of making

that which makes sweet: sweetened, pp. sucli
dl. made sweet, mid, or grateful; sweetener,

fuer, one who or that which sweetens: sweet
or sweet-melling, a fragrant: sweet-Feer, one who or that which sweetens: sweetac gentle and mild in disposition and manrweet-bay, the laurel: sweetread, a long, flat,
ilar, fleshy substance lying below the stomach,
hat resembling a dog's tongue in appearance;
increas: sweet-briar or -brier, a thorny shrub
rose kind, having a sweet fragrant smell:
heart, a lover: sweet herbs, fragrant herbs
ated for culinary purposes: sweetmeats, n. plutionery articles made wholly or partly of sugar;
reserved with sugar: sweet-milk, milk as it
wan from the cow, as opposed to skinmed and
milk: sweet-oil, olive-oil: sweet-pea, an annual
of the pea kind, whose flowers are beautiful of the pea kind, whose flowers are beautiful weet-scented: sweet-potato, a plant of the convolvulus, having tubers much used for food pical countries: sweetwilliam, a well-known

rical countries: weetwilliam, a well-known rul flowering plant.

It, v. soël (icel. sveila, to swell: Dut. swellen, to o spring: Ger. wallen, to boil up), to increase so of; to expand or increase; to cause to increase so; to grow larger; to heave; to bulge out; to de arrogance or anger; to augment, as a note in to be puffed up: n. increase or enlargement of increase, as of sound; in music, the gradual in-and diminution in the sound of a note; a grad-wation of land; a succession of large waves; in far language, a man of importance; a dressy a fallow, who apes a higher position than he

actually occupies; a dandy: swelling, imp.: adj. increasing; turnid; turgid, as style or language: n. act of enlarging or increasing in bulk; inflation; a tunour; any morbid enlargement; protuberance: swelled, pp. sweld: add, enlarged in bulk; also swellen, pp. sweld: add, enlarged in bulk; also swellen, pp. sweld: add, enlarged in bulk; also swellen, pp. sweld: swell-mob, a company of well-dressed thieves following their calling, and acting in concert: ground-swell-see ground: organ-swell, a certain number of pipes enclosed in a box, the gradual opening of which produces increased sound.

swelter, v. swell-ier (mid. H. Ger. swellen, to perish through heat or hunger: icel. seellen, to famish: AS. swellan, to diel, to suffer oppressive heat; to be ready to faint or perish from excessive heat; sufery sweltry, a. -tr, oppressive by excessive heat; sultry. sweltry, sweltry, pl., pp. of sweep, which see.

sweltry, swelty expressing the notion of a hum or sweltry, sweltry, to while home, the wander to revel: Sw. sweltry, to while home, the wander for revel contained in the swelt swerved, pp. sweltred.

sweired.

swift, a sweife (the idea of rapidity is commonly expressed by the figure of a smart blow; Icel. swipe, to whip, to move quickly; swif, a sudden movement; Scot. swipper, quick, sudden; AS. swippien, to whip, to do something with a momentary action), moving a great distance in a short time; quick; nimble; speedy; ready; na bif of the swallow tribe, so called from the rapidity of its flight; swifter, n. -w, among scamen, a rope used to confine the bars of the capatan in their sockets; a rope used to defend from external injury the sides of a boat—applied to certain shrouds not confined with the others; swiftly, ad. 4: swifteness, n. -nes, rapid motion; quickness; swift-other, a minble; fleet of foot.

swift, v. swift grov. Eug. swidge, water or beer split

swig, v. swig (prov. Eng. swidge, water or beer spilt on the floor), to drink in sounding gulps; to suck greedily: n. a large draught: swig ging, imp.: swigged,

on the floor), to drink in sounding gulps; to suck greedily: n. a large draught: swig ging, imp.: swiged, pp. selgd.

swill, v. sell (AS. sicilian, to wash; Dan. skylle, to rinse, to wash), to rinse; to wash out with water; to drink greedily: n. the mixture of liquid substances given to swine, also called swilling, imp.; add. drinking grossily; intoxicating; swilled, pp. suldiswiller, n.-ler, one who swills or drinks heavily.

swiller, n. spitch side of the movement of water had been sufficiently and the surface of water by movement of the hands and legs; to move through water by means of fina, as fish; to be carried along on the surface of water; to be dizzy; n. a movement on the surface of water; to be dizzy; n. a movement on the surface of water; to be dizzy; n. a movements of the hands and feet; a floating; dizziness; swam or swum, pt, such or swell, mid swim; swim, pp. such or swimmingly, ad. dis swim; and swim; swimmingly, ad. disk swim; swimdle, v. such dellings in which the parties seem to have lost their head; schwindeler, one who fair dealings in to defraud with deliberate artifice; swinding, to defraud with deliberate artifice; swind, disposity cheated; with deer, n.-left; a defraud of the deliberate artifice; swine, n. sing, or plu, swim clear, left; a floating; derivading, manne, n. sing, or plu, swim clear, salve, i. swine, p. swine, e. g., swine, e. g

others.
swine, n. sing. or plu. mutn (Goth. sucin.; Pol.
swinid., swine: Ger. sau; AS. sugn: i. sus, a sow), a
pig: a sow; pigs collectively: swinish, a sucinish,
resembling a sow; gross; hoggish: swinishly, ad.
d: swinishness, n.nes, the state or quality of being
swinish: swineherd, a keeper of swine: swinestone,
the fotid varieties of limestone, better known as stinkstone: swine-sty, a pen or house for swine.

swing, v. sucing (Ger. schwinger; Norm. svinga, to whirt, to brandish: Dut. sveneken; AS. svenngettan, to way, to wavept, to cause to wave or vibrate; to wave loosely; to whirt round; to move to and fro; to change position at anchor, as a ship at each turn of the tide; in low knyunge, to be hanged: n. motion from one side to the other; a waving motion are represented by the other; a waving motion are proposed to the other; and the state of the other; a waving motion are represented by the swenger of a moving body; swinging; imp; add, moving to and fro; waving; swinging; imp; add, moving to and fro; waving; swinging; and, in a swinging manner; vastly; greatly; swing-plough, a plough without a fore wheel under the beam; swing-tree, the bar of a carriage to which the traces are fastened; also swingle-tree; swing-wheel, in a timepiece, the wheel which drives a pendalum.

pendalum.

swinge, v. swinj (AS. swingan, to do something
with violent action; sweng, a blow: Fris, swinge, a
fall: connected with swingl, to beat soundly; it whip:
swingeing, imp. swinj-ling: swinged, pp. swinjd:
swingein, imp. swinj-ling: swinged, pp. swinjd:
swingein, is swinjely, that part of a fail which falls on
the grain in thrashing; swingle, v. swinj-gd, to beat;
to clean or dress by beating, as fax; to swing or
dangle: n. in wireworks, a wooden spoke fixed to the
barrel that draws the wire; a crank; swingling, imp.
-gling; swingled, pp. swing-gdd; swingle-tree, the
cross-bar of a carriage, plough, &c., to which the
traces of a harnessed horse are fastened; a whitletree; swingle-tow, the course part of flax secarated tree: swingle-tow, the coarse part of flax separated

traces of a harnessed horse are fastened; a whittleree; swingle-tow, the course part of flax separated from the finer.

swinsh, swinishness—see swine.

swipe, n. sctp (another form of swape: Icel. swipa, to move rapidly to and for: Dut. wippen, to vibrate), a contrivance for drawing water, consisting of a rod unevenly balanced on a post, having a weight at the short end and a bucket at the long end.

swipe, v. sutp (Norm. skrip, thin and tasteless swipe, v. sutp (Norm. skrip), thin and tasteless swipe, v. sutp (Norm. skrip), thin and tasteless wipe, a plu. swipe, a kind of small-beer.

Swise, n. plu. swipe, a kind of small-beer.

Swise, n. sutc, a native of Switzerland; the language: Switzer, n. swit'ser, a native of Switzerland; switch, n. swick (intiative of the noise made by it in moving rapidly through the air: Low Ger. swuksen, to make such a noise; prov. Ger. swutsche, along thin rod), a thin flexible branch of a tree; a twig; on the permunent way of a railway, a movable part of a rail for the purpose of transferring a carriage from one line or track to another: v. to strike with a flexible rod or twig; switching, imp: n. a beating with a switch: switchesd, pp. swich!

Switzer—see Swiss.

Switzer—see Swiss.

Switzer, see swiss.

Switzer, swing; seele, swif, sudden movement: form. sriv, swing; seele, swif, sudden movement: Norm. sriv, swing; seele, swif, sudden movement: norm, sing which see; seelop, the crank or handle of a wheel), a fastening so contrived as to allow the thing statened to turn freely round on its axis; a ring which urns upon a staple; a small cannon which turns on a pin or pivot: swiv elling, imp: swivelled, pp. swic'eld.

swollen or swola, v. swolin, pp. of the verb swell, which see; adj. largely increased in bulk.

is turn on a pin or pivot: swiv elling, imp.: swivelled, pp. swivelled.

swollen or swoln, v. swoln, pp. of the verb swell, which see: adl. largely increased in bulk.

swoon, v. swoln (AS. swindan, to consume, to languish; old H. Ger. swindan, to languish, to pine: Bav. schwand, waste: Swiss, schwinden, to faintly os sink into a fainting fit, and appear as if dead: n. a fainting fit: swooning, imp.: n. act of one who swoons: swooned, pp. swond.

swoop, v. swop (from sweep, which see), to take or seize with a sweeping movement; a sudden failing on and seizing, as a bird of prey on its victim: swooping, imp.: n. aswooped, pp. swold.

swop, v. swop (another form of swap: W. chwap, a sudden stroke or blow), to exchanging or bartering: swopping, imp.: n. he act of exchanging or bartering: swopping, imp.: n. he act of exchanging or bartering: swopping, instituting a swop in swolf.

sword, v. swop (another form of swap: W. chwap, a swop ing, imp.: n. the act of exchanging or bartering: swopping, imp.: n. sword, a warlike weapon made of steel, consisting of a long knife-like blade, one side being a sharp cutting edge, and having a handle at one end—used as a weapon for stabling and cutting: destruction by war; vengeance or justice; emblem of power or of triumph: swordless, a. ·les. without a word: sword-am, the right arm: sword-bayonet, a strong that farm; sword-bayonet, a sword: mate, mate, mate, fat, law; mete, met, mate, mate,

sword-bearer, a city-officer who carries the sword as the emblem of authority and justice before the chief magistrate: sword-belt, the belt round the waist from which the sword is suspended: sword-blade, the knife or cutting part of a sword: sword-slight, a battle where swords are the weapons employed: sword-slight, a large sea-flash having a remarkable elongation of the upper jaw in the form of a sword-like weapon, measuring fraped lib. 15 feet in length: sword-sword per part of the sword is sword-sword per part of the sword is sword-sword per sword-s is concealed.

is concealed.

swore, v. soofr, pt. of swear: sworn, v. soofrh, pp.
of swear, which see,
swum, v. soofm, pt. and pp. of swim, which see,
swum, v. soofm, pt. and pp. of swim, which see,
swum, v. soofm, pt. and pp. of swim, which see,
swum, v. soofm, pt. and pp. of swim,
spharit, n. stod-of-tt, an inhabitant of anc. Sybarit,
in Italy; an effeminate voluptuary: Sybarit, s.
r44:4. pt. to or resembling a Sybarite, s.
spharite, s. swid-of-tile, soof-tile, supposed is
spha black mulberry-tree, but the species is more
than the species is more

deminates, n. sit-poi-rit, a sulphuret of cohal, a steel-grey colour, found at Sarpoor, in India-set by indian jewellers to give a rose-colour to gold. syllable, n. sit-it-bi (l.. syllable, Gr. sulfoot, syllable, as much of a word as can be uttered distinctly by set effort of the volce; a word: syllable, a sit-sit-sit colour to the volce; a word: syllable, a sit-sit colour interest in the syllable syllable is a syllable in the syllable; syllable is syllable in the syllable; syllable forming into syllables; syllable into syllables; syllable into syllables; syllable into syllables; syllable into syllables; sit of comming into syllables; or dividing words into syllables; n. sit sit in syllables; n. sit sit in sit in syllables; n. sit sit in sit in syllables; n. sit sit in sit in

contents; a compensuum containing the measures of course.

syllabub, n. sillid-bib—see sillabub, syllepsis, n. sillid-bib—see sillabub, syllepsis, n. sillid-bib—see tillepsis, a takin gether—from son, together, and combone, takin gether—from son, together, and combone, takin gether by the intention of the author than by the strict grammatical import; the agreement of avoid silling the silling transmatical import; the agreement of avoid a dipcitive with one rather than another of so nouns, with either of which it might agree; syllep is, a -tik, of or pert to.

syllogism, n. sillid-jizm (L. sullogismus; Gr. poissons—from sun, together, and logismos—from sun, together, and logismos—from

sorid exhibits marks of design; 2. Whatever exhibits aarks of design had an intelligent maker; 3. There are the world had an intelligent maker; 3. There are the world had an intelligent maker; 3. There agised, pp. -jizd; syllogiser, n. -zör, one who reasons by syllogisms: syllogist, n. -zör, one who reasons by syllogisms: syllogistic, a. -jiz'itk, also syllogism; syllogistic, a. -jiz'itk, also syllogism; syllogistic, a. -jiz'itk, also syllogism; syllogistically, ad. -li.
sylph, n. stif (F. syllphe, genius of the air—from Gr. silphe, a kind of beetle or moth), an imaginary being inhabiting the air; a fairly; sylph-like, a like a spirit; sylph'id, n. -td, a little sylpn: sylph'ine, a. -in, like a wylph.

sylvan, a. stirdn, also spelt silvan (L. silva, a sylvan, a. stirdn, also spelt silvan (L. silva, a woods, a forest, pert. to a wood or grove; inhabiting woods; woody; shady: n. a wood-god; a satyr: 57 va. n. -sa, the forest-trees of any country. sylvanite, n. sil-dn-tt, a name originally given to native tellurium, from its being first found in Tran-citrania; a valuable ore of gold and silver, of a steel-

native tellurium, from its being first found in Transiyvania; a valuable ore of gold and silver, of a stecifive or brass-yellow colour.

sym, sim (Gr. sun), a Greek prefix, another form of syn, which see.

symbol, n. sim:bôl (L. symbolum; Gr. sumbolon, a sign or mark-from sun, together, and bollo, I throw), a sign or mark by which one knows or infers a thing; some outward token by which something moral or spiritual is represented or suggested to the mind; a creed; an emblem; a type; a letter or character having a distinctive signification; a religious rite or outward form representing something clse: symbolic, and form representing something clse: symbolic, respresented by resemblances or signs; figurative: symbolically, al. ii: symbolics, n. plu. iis, the study of symbols or creeds; symbolics, v. sim-bol-ix, to express by symbols; to have a resemblance of qualities or properties; to be typical: sym bolised, pp. izd: symbolics, n. .i-za-i-shin, act of symbolism; presemblance in properties or qualities; symbolics, n. combined; in the symbolics; among chemists, consent of parts or ingredients; symbolics, n. sim-boli-sij, the art of expressing by symbols, n. sim-boli-sij, the art of expressing by symbols.

arrangement of parts or ingredients; symbolicy, n. sim-boli-sij, the due proportion of the several parts of a body to each other; harmony of parts; in bot, applied to a flower, in reference to the parts being of the same number, or multiples of each other: symmetrical, a: symmetrical, is symmetrical, is symmetrical, and is symmetrical, commented in the symmetrical or longer the symmetrical or longer the symmetrical or longer the symmetrical, and symmetrical or longer the symmetrical, and symmetrical or longer the symmetrical, and symmetrical or longer the s

is a flower, in reference to the parts being of the same number, or multiples of each other; symmetrical, a. sim-melt-ri-kell, proportional in all its parts; having corresponding parts or relations; symmetrically, ad. 4i; symmetries, v. sim-melt-ri-kell, proportional in all its parts; to cause to have corresponding parts; symmetris, to make proportional nall its parts; to cause to have corresponding parts; sym metri sing, imp.; sym metrisd, pp. -risd; symmetrist, n. -rist, one who is studious of symmetry, sympathy, n. sim-jod-thi (6r, sumpatheid, conforming; F. sympathic), feeling corresponding to that the symmetric property of including the sympathic property of including the sympathic propensity of inanimate call influence exercised by the various parts of the body on one another; propensity of inanimate bedies to unite, or to mutual action: sym'pathetic, a. -thet'th, also sym'pathetical, a. -t-kell, pert, to or acting by sympathy; susceptible of sympathy; having common feeling with one another; in path. applied to the symptoms and affections which occur in parts more or less remote from the primary seat of disease; sym'pathetically, a. -ti. sympathetic nerves, the system of nerves which are specially supplied to the viscera and blood-vessels; sym'pathise, v. -the, to have a common feeling with another; the tender or compassionate; sym'pathise, mp. the sympathise, the system of nerves which are specially supplied to the viscera and blood-vessels; sym'pathise, v. -the, to have a common feeling with another; sompassionate; sym'pathetical, policy relations and pathise.

ser. i. -thi-zer, one who feels with another.
symphony, n. sim-fo-ni (Gr. sumphonia, harmony
of sounds—from sen, together, and phone, a sound, a
tone), a consonance or harmony of mingled sounds; a
musical composition for a full band of instruments;
the instrumental introductions or terminations of
vecal compositions; symphonious, a. sim-fo-ni-ns,
agreeing in sound; harmonious; symphonies, v.
sim-fo-niz, to agree with; to be in unison; sym phomist, n.-nist, a composer of symphonies.
symphysis, n. sim-fo-sis (Gr. sumphusis a grow-

ing together—from sun, together, and phuo, I grow; F. symphyse), in anat., the union of bones by means of an intervening cartilage, so as to form an immovable joint; a healing by the first intention; the coalescence of a natural passage.

sympissometer, n. sim:pi-8-som:8-ter (Gr. sumpteso, I preas together, and metron, a measure), a kind of barometer in which the pressure of the atmosphere, acting upon oil, compresses an elastic gas in the upper part of the instrument, or which, acting on a thin diaphragm of metal, moves the index or pointer.

symploce, n. sim:pid-3e (Gr. sumptoke, an interwaving—from sun, together, and pitko, I twine), in gram, the repetition of a word at the beginning, and another at the end, of successive clauses.

symposium, n. sim:pid-3e (Gr. sumptoke, an interwaving—from sun, together, and pitko, I drinkly grinkling together, and pitko, I drinkling the smark; a token: symptomatically, ad. kalilit symptomatic disease, a disease which is dependent upon, or which is a symptom of some other disease, as dropay following disease of the heart: symptomatic disease, as dropay following disease of the heart: symptomas. Syn, sin Gr. sin, with together, a Greek prefix signifying "with"; together; united—as in symtax: syn summer to various force a, as in system: syl before l, as in symlable; sym before p, b, f, or v, as in symphony, symbol.

symbols, n, also synressis, n. elso system: syl before l, as in symlabase.

as in syllable; sym before p, b, f, or v, as in symphony, symbol.

symaresis, n, also syneresis, n. sin-ēr-ē-sis (Gr. sunairesis, a taking or drawing together—from sun, together, and haireo. I take or setze), in gram, a figure by which two vowels, usually separated, are drawn together into one syllable; the opposite of diezresis. synagogue, n. sin-î-op (Gr. sunagogue, an sasembly—from sun, together, and apo, I lead: F. synagoguel, among the Jeus, a congregation met for worship, or for the performance of religious rites; a place of worship: synagogical, a -poi-i-kal, p-t. to: syn'agogical, and adiebros, in swn'abor, a -poi-i-kal, p-t. to: syn'agogical, and adiebros, in bod., having the stamen united by their and thers: synast thos, a -bhos (Gr. sun, and anthos), in bod., having flowers and leaves which appear at the same time.

same tim

synarthrosis, n. sin'dr-thrô'sis (Gr. sunarthrois, a being joined together—from sun, together, and ar-thron, a joint), in anat., a union of bones without motion

motion.

syncarpous, a sin-kdr'phis (Gr. sun, together, and karpos, fruit), in bot, having the carpiel united so as to form one overy or pisting the carpiel united so as to some one overy or pisting syncategorematic, n. sin-kdit-gör-č-mdt'ik (Gr. sun, with, and kategorema, a predicate), in logic, a word which cannot of itself be used as a term, as an adverb, or a preposition.

word which cannot of itself be used as a term, as an adverb, or a preposition.

synchondrosis, n. sin-kön-dro-sis (Gr. sun, together, and chondros, a cartilage) in anat., the connection of bones by means of cartilage or gristle.

synchronal, a. sin-kön-näl, also syn'chronous, a.-näs (Gr. sun, with, and chronos, time), happening at the same time; of the same date or epoch; simultaneous: syn'chronal, n. that which happens at the same time with something else: synchronic, a. sin-krön-ik, also synchronical, a. -t-kal, same meaning as synchronical, a. -t-kall, same meaning as synchronical, a. -t-kall, synchronis, v. sin-krön-ik, as prochronistilly, ad-ti- synchronise, v. sin-krön-ik, to agree in time; to be simultaneous: syn'chronised, imp: syn'chronised, p.-nitel synchronised ton, n. sin-krön-t-za'shin, concurrence of events; syn'chronised, n. -t-zm. a happening at the same time; spacing, it. sub-trol-t-sa-sum, concurrence of evening, syn chronium, n. -ten, a happening at the same time; in hist, the tabular arrangement in one view of contemporary persons, things, and events, according to dates: synchronously, ad. -K.
synchial, a. sin-kit-sid (Gr. sun, together, and.

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Gr. tachus, swift, and metron, a measure), a contriv-ance for indicating small variations in the velocity of machine

machines.

tachydromian, a tiki-taro-mi-dn (Gr. tachus, swift, and dromos, a course, a running), swift-coursed; fleet: a one of a family of wains birds; one of a family of saurian reptiles, also of dipherous insects.

tachylite, n tiki-tik (Gr. tachus, quick, and lithos, a stone), a black vitreous mineral of the hornblende family, easily hused under the blowpiee.

tacit, a. tas-tit (L. tacitus, silent: it. tacito: F. tacito; miplied but not expressed in words; silent: tacitily, ad. -ti, silently; without giving expression to in words.

tacitum, a. tas-tit-rin L. taciturnus, of few words.

tacitum, a. tas-tit-rin L. taciturnus, of few words.

tacitum, a. tas-titurnity, n. -i-ti, habitual silence or reserve: tacitumity, a. -i-ti, habitual silence or reserve: tacitumity, a. -i-ti, habitual silence or reserve: tacitumity, ad. -it.

tack, n. tak (it. tataccare; Milan. tacca, to fasten: fret. tach, a small nail, a very small nail with a fist head—so called from being used to fasten something on or to another, as a carpet on a floor; the course of a ship with reference to the position of the sails; the rope which fastens the foremost corner of the sail to the windward side of a ship, which is said to tack in going against a wind when the tack is changed from one side to the other; in Soc., a leass of land, &c.; v. to attach or fasten slightly; to change the course sails; tacking, imp: n. the act of change the course sails; tacking, imp: n. the act of changen a ship: tackle, n. tak-tit (Dut. taket, the fittings of a ship: tackle, n. tak-tit, n. tak-tit, tak-tit, the fittings of a ship:

ssee.
tackie, n. takiki (Dut. takel, the fittings of a ship:

lessee, n. tāk-ki (Dut. takel, the fittings of a ship: W. tackiu, accourrements, implements), among seamen, a pulley of two or more blocks, with suitable ropes, for raising and lowering heavy weights; the ropes, riegging, &c., of a ship; harness; gear; apparatus: tac kling, n. **-kling, furniture of the masts; instruments or apparatus: ground-tackle, eachors, cables, and the like: fishing-tackle, the apparatus sed for fishing: gun-tackle, the apparatus tack ling, n. **-kling, furniture of the management of guns on board ship.

**tact, n. takt (F. tact, feeling, touch: L. ** factus, touch, handling), peculiar skill or faculty; skill in adapting words or actions to dreumstances; nice discernment; knack: tact less, a **-tes, without tack.

**tactica, n. plu. taktkis (ör. taktics, fit for ordering or arranging—from tasso, I set in order or array for arranging—from tasso, I set in order or array for a strength of the set of th

adroit manager or contriver.

tactile, a lakitil (t. tactilis, that may be touched—
from tango, I touch: F. tactile, that may be touched
or felt; tangible: tactilley, ad. it. tactilly, n. taktilities: taction, n. tak-shin, the act of touching;
touch: tactual, a. tad, pert to touch; tactved from
touch: tactual, a. tad, pert to touch; tactved from
touch: tactual, a. d. d.
tadpole, n. tad-pol (A.S. tade, a toad, and AS. fola;
Gr. polos, a young animal), a frog in its first state
from the spawn. Chira, a decommination of money
worth about 7s.; a weight of 11-sth oz.

ta'en, v. da. a pocifical contraction for taken.

worth about 7s.; a weight of 11-5th oz.
ta'en, v. tân, a poetical contraction for taken.
ta'en, v. tân, a poetical contraction for taken.
tenia, n. tê'ni-d. (Gr. tainia; L. tænia, a ribbon),
the intestinal worm, usually called the tape-worm;
in arch., the fillet or band above the architrave of
the Doric order: tæniold, a. -ōyō (Gr. eidos, resemblance), shaped like a ribbon, as the tape-worm: tæ'
nop'teris, n. ōpitêris (Gr. pieris, a fem), in god, a
genus of elegant ferms occurring in the Lias and Oolite,
and so navad from tenders. and so named from their long, narrow, ribbon-like

tafferel, n. taffferel, also taffrail, n. taffrail (Dut. tafferel, a panel—from tafel, a table), in a ship, the uppermost part of the stern, which is flat on the top, like a table.

taffeta, n. idfificia, also taffety, n. if (Sp. tafetan; F. taffetas, taffeta: Pers. taftah—from taftan, to twist, to spin), a thin, glossy, silken fabric, having a wavy

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TACH

tache, n. tdsh (see tack), a button; a catch; a cop.

tachemeter, n. td.kómi-t-ter (F. tachometer-from tr. tachus, swift, and metron, a measure), a contrivence for indicating small variations in the velocity of machines.

tachydromian, a taki-t-droimi-dn (Gr. tachus, swift, and dromos, a course, a running), swift-coursed; fleet; a copy of a family of wading birds; one of a family of wadi the end; the end-piece of a violin to which the string are attached; in printing, an ornamental design piace at the end of a chapter or division of a book, or at the end of the book; tail-block, in ships, a single block having a short piece of rope attached to it, by which is may be fastened to any other thing; tail-board, the movable board at the back of a cart or wagron for convenience in unloading; tail-drain, in field-drain-ing, a main drain which receives the water running out of the other drains; to tail in or on, in arch, is fasten by one of the ends into a wall or some othe support: tail-race, the stream of water from a mill after it has turned the wheel; to turn tail, to run away.

away.
tail, n. tail (F. taille, a cutting: It. taglia, a share, a
portion), limitation; abridgment: an estate tail, a
partial estate cut or carved out of the fee-simple; m

partial estate cut or carred out of the fee-simple; in catale limited to certain heirs. tailor, in $tall^2r$ (F, tailler; it. tagliare, to cut; led taiga, to form by cuttingl, one whose business is lo make men's outer garments: v, to work as a tailor tailor in mp: n, the business of a tailor tailor

pp. end. tail oress, n. es, a female who makes men garments: tailor-bird, an East Indian bird, so called from its habit of stitching together the leaves of plant in order to form its next. tailate, n. tailate, it tailate, and the legal course of inheritance is coff and an arbitrary one substituted. taint, n. tanit R. attenders, to reach, to attain to, it tauch or it in reaching: R. teinarders, it dispers, it tings, to colour, a stain intenders a language in the sings, to colour, a stain intenders a language with anything corrupt or foul; to sully; to be infected or corrupted: tainting, imp.; tainted, pp.; tainties, a. des, pure; free from infection; taint length, s. des, pure; free from infection; taint length, s. des, pure; free from infection; taintiesity, sid: taintiure, n. en; tinge; defilement.

take, v. fak (led: lake, grip, hold: Dut. taoken, to touch: I. tactum, to touch: Piedm. tacke, to fasten, to obtain in almost any manner; to receive; for receive in any disposition of mind; to suppose; to receive in thought; to lay hold of; to salez; to entrisp; to swallow; to understand in a particular sonse or manner; to delight; to engage; to use or employ; to procure; to turn to; to choose; to go into, as to compositor: taking, imp.; add, alluring; attracting: n. the control of the support of the support of the support of the take predict of to take after, to imitate; to take atm, to direct the eye or weapon: to take aim, to direct the eye or weapon: to take aim, to direct the eye or weapon: to take aim, to direct the eye or weapon: to take aim, to direct the eye or weapon: to take are of, to take free, to imitate; to take arm, to commence war or hostilities: to take away, to remove; to dearn; language or carry; to take arm, to commence war or hostilities: to take away, to remove; to take arm, to commence war or hostilities: to take away, to remo

TALA

Gown, to remove from a high position; to reduce; to pull down; to reduce to writing: to take effect, to be efficacious; to come into operation: to take fire, to be come ignited: to take for, to suppose to be some person or thing else: to take from, to deprive of; to deduct; to detract: to take heart, to gain confidence or courage; to be encouraged: to take heed, to be careful or cautious: to take heed to, to attend to with care: to take host to take here, to mount and ride a horse: to take in, to enclose; to comprise; to contract; to furl; to cheat; to admit; to receive regularly as a periodical: to take in hand, to undertake: to take leave, to bid adieu or farewell: to take notice, to observe with particular attention; to make remarks: to take off, to remove; to cut off; to destroy; to swallow; to imitate or minuc: to take on, to assume; to take upon one's self; to take out, to remove; to swallow; to imitate or minuc: to take and to remove from within; to extract: to take part, to share: to take part, to take a plant, to take stock—see a slock of the to take and to take a took—see a slock of the course of the co to take the field, to enter upon a campaign; to begin open war: to take to heart, to feel sensibly or keenly; to take upon, to assume it oundertake: to take with to please: to take up with, to become familiar with talaporn, n. tali-o-poin, also telapoin, n. tali-o-poin, a priest of Burmah or Siam. Tabbet, n. take-bot (said to be after the Talbot family, whose arms contain the figure of a dog), a hunting-dog with a broad mouth, deep chops, and long pendu-lous ears.

tallot, h. sub-cot (said to be after the rithof limity, whose arms contain the figure of a dog), a hunting-dog with a broad mouth, deep chops, and long pendius cars.

**tale, n. talk. (Ger. talk. tale—from taly, tallow: It. tale, n. talk. (as. talk. tale. from taly, tallow: It. tale. n. talk. (as. talk. tale. tale. talk. talk. tale. tale. talk. t

ency in the number of the jurors, occasioned by chal-lenges or other causes.

taliped, n. tali-ped, also talipes, n. -pet IL talies, an ankle, and pes, s foot-gen. pelis), the disease called club-loot; a person affected with club-foot.

talisman, n. tali-man angical image: Gr. telessus, tribute, incantation), among Eastern nations, some magical figure cut or engraved in connection with certain superstitions observances and astrologi-cal configurations of the heavens, to which wonderful virtues are ascribed; any object which can be carried about the person, endowed with certain imaginary in-fluences or powers, as a protection from all kinds of

evil: tal'isman'le, a. -mdn'ik, magical; having the powers or properties of a talisman: tal'isman'leally, ad. -ik, talik, n. talik (Bav. dalken, to dabble, to speak imperfectly: Ger. talken, to dabble, to talk (solishly: Low Ger. talk, a daw, a tattling woman: Bwiss, talen, to speak imperfectly: Icel. tala, to speak or talk), conversation; tambliar speech; subject of conversation; rumour; report: v. to speak, as in familiar conversation; rumour; report: v. to speak, as in familiar conversation; to speak; to confer; to reson; to reprove gently; to advise: talk'ing, imp.: adj. given to talking; loquacious: an conversation: talked, pp. talik': talk-er, n. tabk'ir, one who talks; a boaster: talk'attive, er, n. tabk'ir, one who talks; a boaster: talk'attive, ad. -it. talk'attiveness, n. -nes, the quality or condition of being talkative; loquacity.

tall, a. tabl' [F. talike, cut, the size or stature of a creature), high in stature; long and erect: tall'ness, n. -nes, the state or quality of being tall; height of stature.

tallage, n. tal'laj, also tallage, n. tal'aj (F. tallage from tailler, to cut), an impost; excise: v. to lay on

tallage, n. tal-ad, also tailage, n. tal-ad, ff. taillage, e-from tailler, to cut, ha impost; excise; v. to lay on a tax or impost.

tallow, n. tal-lo (Ger. talg; Icel. talgr, the solid fat of ruminants: Ger. talgen, to daub: Swab. talket, clammy, the hard fat of ruminant animals, esparated from the membranes by melting down: v. to snear tal-lowed, pp. solid: add, greased with tailow: tal-lower, n. ser, one who deals in tallow; an animal which fattens readily: tal-lowy, a. 46s. like tallow: greasy: tallow-chandler, one who makes and selic candles: tallow-tree, a tree of China which yields a fatty matter: tallow-mineral, one of the mineral resins, a light, soft, fatty substance of a greenish-yellow colour—also called hatchetine: vegetable tallow, a kind of fat-like tallow obtained from various plants. tally, n. tal-like tallow obtained from various plants. tally, n. tal-like, allow obtained from various plants. tally, n. tal-like, allow obtained from various plants taller, to cut: F. tallel, a tally: I. tacca, a noth or tally), a stick on which notches or scores are cut corresponding to the notches cut on another stick, formerly employed as a method of keeping and checking anything made to suit or correspond to

merly employed as a method of keeping and checking accounts; anything made to suit or correspond to another; a label or ticket of wood or metal: v. to make to correspond; to fit; to suit; to keep tally: tallying, imp.: tallied, pp. 4id, agreed; fitted; suited: tallier, v. jer, one who keeps tallies to check accounts—now spelt teller, which see: tallyman, one who sells for weekly payments, or payments for other short periods: tally-abop, a shop where goods can be obtained to be paid for by weekly or monthly payments.

tally-ho, int. tal'it-ho', the huntsman's cry to his

tally-ho, int. tall'th-ho', the huntsman's cry to his hounds.

Talmud, n. tall'midd (Chald. talmidd, instruction-from lámad, to learn), the whole body of Jewish laws, comprehending the laws of Moses, the expositions and amplifications of the Rabbins thereon, and a collection of traditions; the book or books containing them: the Talmud consists of two parts, the Michae and Gemara: talmudic, a. tal-midd-ik, also talmudical, a. tall-midd-ik-lik, pert. to the Talmud: talmudistic, a. tall-midd-is-lik, pert. to the Talmud: talmudistic, a. tall-midd-is-lik, pert. to the Talmud. talmudist, n. tall-midd-is-lik, pert. to the Talmud. talmudist, n. tall-midd-is-lik, pert. to the Talmud. talon, n. tall-on (it. talus, the heel, the talker of prey; in arch., the ogen moulding.

talook, n. tal-lok, in the R. I., a district or dependency, the revenues of which are administered by a talook dar. talook dar. talook an, n. dar, in the R. I., the native head of a department acting under a superior.

talpa, n. tal-pd, plu, tal-pa, pd. L. talpa, mole), the common endie; in surp., a tumour taller the skin; and tall-pd, the tall-ps, the tall-ps, the lall-ps, plu, tall-ps, plu, tall-ps,

pi-de, the family of moles.
talus, n. talus, the tankle, in anat., the ankle, in anat., the ankle, in anat., the ankle, in area.

talus, n. talus (L. talus, the ankle), in anat., the ankle-bone; in arch. or fort, the sloping part of a work; a slope; in geol., a sloping heap of fragments at the bottom of a rocky declivity, derived from its weathered and wasted surface.

tanable, tamableness—see tame.

long squirrel-like tail.

tamarind, n. tâm'd-riad (Ar. tamar-hind), the Indian dato—from tamar, a dried date), the Indian dato—from tamar, a dried date), the Indian dato—from mamental flowering evergreen, indigenous to southern latitudes.

tambour, n. timber (see tabour; It. tamburo; F. tambour, a drum), a small drum; in arch., the naked part of certain capitals, bearing some resemblance to a drum; also the wall of a circular temple surrounded with columns, or the circular vertical part of a cupola above and below; a round course of stones in a pillar; a frame used by embroiderers, so called from its drum-like shape; the rich embroidery worked on it: v. to embroider with a tambour: tam bouring imp. tam bouring inp. tam bouring inp. tam bouring in berd! tam bouring inp. tam bouring in berd! tam bouring in bedefine the list, and covered over the top with parchment. tame, v. tim (but, tam; Ger. zohm, tame: leel tamr, accustomed to: l. domare, to subdue, to reduce from a wild to a domestic state; to civilise; to subdue; to reclaim: adj, that has lost its native wildness; domestic; mild; gentic; subdued; splritess; servile; wanting, in "meet", - different contents a mable, a. -mable, capable of being reclaimed from a wild or asvage state: tamabless, n. -bi-nes, the quality of being tamable: tameness, n. -bi-nes, the quality of being tamable: tameness, n. -bi-nes, the quality of being tamable: tameness, n. -bi-nes, the quality of being tamable; as ecene: tame-less, a. -bis, wild; untamable: tame-ly, ad. -ls, in a tame manner; meanly, servilely.

which intermediate tame by, ad. -is, in a tame manner, meanly; servilely, tamine, n. tâm'in, also tam'iny, n. -f.nf, and tam'my, n. -m' (R. tamis; lt. tamisjo;). Dut teems, a strainer, a sieve—from L. stamen, the fixed threads in a loom), a thin woollen stuff highly glazed; a strainer or bolter of hair or worsted cloth.

of hair or worsted cloth.

tamp, v. idmy (Lang. tapo, clay; tapio, tempered clay for wail-building: F. tamponner, to bung, to stop), among miners, to fill up a hole bored in a rock for the purpose of blasting it; in mil., to pace the clay to wail-building: It is mil., to pace the clay to the purpose of blasting; in mil., to pace the clay to the purpose of blasting; in mil., the clay to the clay tapic tapic strokes: tam ping, inp.; n. the act or operation of filling a hole bored for blasting; in mil., the act or operation of filling a hole bored for blasting; in mil., the act or operation of filling a hole bored for blasting; in mil., the material used in tamping: tamped, p. idmpl. tamper, n. per, one who tamps; an instr., generally of iron, used in tamping or in packing the earthy substance around the powder in a bore or mine for blasting; tampion, n. idmily-id-n, the stopper for closing the mouth of a cannon or mortar; a stopper; a stopple.

for closing the mouth of a cannon or mortar; a stopper; a stoppie.
tamper, v. tim.per (from tamp, which see), to meddle; to deal with unfairly; to try little experiments: tam pering, imp.: adj. trifling: n. the act of medding with orpractising secretly: tam pered, pp. perd. tampion, n.—see under tamp.
tam-tam, n. tim.idm.idlind. tom tom, imitative of the sound of a drum), a drum flat at one end, and convex or round at the other, used in the East Indies and Western Africa, made of an alloy of copper and tin, and very sonorous.

vex or round at the other, used in the East Indies and Western Africa, made of an alloy of copper and tin, and very sonorous.

tan, n. far, f. f.an, bark of oak: Bret. fann, oak: Ger. fanne, oak: Han, n. fan (F. f.an, bark of the oak, willow, and other trees, which abounds in tannin, crushed and broken in a mill, used for turning skins into leather: add, of a yellowish-brown colour like tan: v. to convert skins into leather by steeping them amongst water and the bark of the oak, willow, &c.; to make tawny or brown by exposure to the sun: tanning, mp.: n. the process of turning skins or hides into leather: tanned, pp. tand: adj. made brown by exposure to the sun: tanning are carried on: tannen, n. f., one who tans: tan'arry, n. f., a place where the operations of tanning are carried on: tan-bed, a bed of waste tan: tan-pickle, brine for tanning: tan-pit, a vat or pit in which hides are laid among tan: tan-yard, a place where the tanning of skins is carried on: tannable, and by the tanned.

tandam, ad. tandem (L. tandem, at length, at last), singly; one before the other—applied to horses harnessed one before another instead of abreas: a two horses harnessed to be the other—applied to horses harnessed one before another instead of abreas: a two horses harnessed one before another instead of abreas: a two horses harnessed tandem in a light two wheeled when the university man application of the Eng. mans really no connection whatever with the thing signified.

tang, n. tang (a metaphor from a ringing sound: F. tang-or. a cattle-bell: Sh. tanger, to play on a musical

stans, n. tdng (a metaphor from a ringing sound: F. sm-ton, a cattle-bell: Sp. tangir, to play on a musical star: Maori, tangi, cry, sound: Ar. tanin, sound, shee), a rank taste; relish; something that leaves a the or pain; a sound; a tone.

tang, n. idag (Icel. idagi, a narrow tongue of land; Gael. idanga, a tongue), the part of a knife, fork, or fle, or suchlike, which runs up into the hande; the tongue of a buckle.

tang—see tangle 2.

tangent, n. idajent (L. idangens, touching—from tangent, n. idajent (L. idangens, touching—from a straight line which touches circle and geom, a straight line which touches circle at though produced, does not cut it: tangency, n. jensi, a contact or touching: tangential, a litajenskal, of or relating to tangents; having a tendency, while moving in a curve, to fly off in a straight line tangentially, ad. id. tangible, a. idanjelo! (I. tango, I touch; It. tangible), that may be touched; perceptible by touch; that may be possessed or realised: tangibly, ad. ida: tangibli'ity, n. idi-id. the quality of being tangible.

tangibe, v. tangibl'ity, n. idi-id. the quality of being perceptible to the touch tangibleness, n. id-nis, the state or quality of being tangible.

tangie, v. tangibl prov. Eng. incanging, discordant musical sounds by unskilful playing on a stringed investigation of musical instruments, the numming of water), to knit together confusedly, as thread; so in interweave as to make it difficult to unravel: n. a quantity of thread or other things confusedly intermingled: tangling, imp. juling: tangled, pp. tangiglic add; united confusedly; tangity, a. jdi, knotted; interwined.

tangle, n. táng-igl, also tang, n. táng (Ger. and Dan-tangle, n. táng-igl, also tang, n. táng (Ger. and Dan-tang, sea-weed), a broad-leaved-sea-weed having lear ribbon-shaped fronds, of a leathery colour and con-sistence, found growing under low-water mark; on-weed: tangly, a. -git, covered with the sea-weed tank n. tank n. tank p. tank n. tank

sistence, found growing under lowered with the seawered tan gly, a. -gli, covered with the seawered tan gly, a. -gli, covered with the seawered stan gly, a. -gli, covered with the seawered stan gly, a. -gli, covered with the seawered stank langk (Port. tangue; Sans. tanghi, a pead: Prov. tancar, to stop, to shut: Lang, tance, to stop: Sp. taco, a stopper, a large cistern for storing water; a reservoir of water; that part of the tender of a locomotive which contains the water.

tankard, n. tang-kierd (F. tanguard; Dut, fanskerd, Norm, tankar, a can with a spout), a large drinking cup or vessel with a lid, and made of metal. tanner, tannery, tanning, tan-pickle—see tan. tannic, a. tan-ink (from tan), applied to a peculiar acid found in cak-bark, and more abundantiy in galnuis, which is very astringent, and has the power doverther than the same power of the converting the skins of animals into leather: tannist.

n. sad, a sait of tonsic codd. tan tain, n. sats, another converting the skins of animals into leather: tannist.

n. sad, a sait of tonsic codd. tan tain, n. sats, another than the same property existing in peat-mosses, derived from the accumulated deay of vegetable substances.

tanny, n. tan-is (F. tanasisie; Sp. atomasia, the plant tannsy—from Gr. athanasia, immortality, a liter strong-scented herb, producing yellow flowers.

tant, n. tanis (From taint, to stain), a small field standard to the lower world by having the standard of the standard of the stop of the standard of the standard

bium.

tantamount, a. tān'id-moient (L. tantus; F. tantus
much, and Eng. amount—from F. amount, on high
equal; equivalent in value or signification.
tantivy, ad. tān-tie'i (imitative from the sound of a
hunting-horn), swiftly; speedity,—a hunting term
tantrums, n. plu. tān'irāms, in fumiliar langus;

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childish ill-humour, with fits of passion : a burst of ill-

childish ill-humour, with fits of passion; a burst of ill-humour.

159, v. tāp (F. taper, to tap: Bohem. tepati, to strike with a hammer: Russ. topati, to stamp with the feeth, to strike with something small; to strike a gentle blow; to touch lightly: a ment to strike a gentle blow; to touch lightly: a ment to strike a gentle blow; to touch lightly: a ment to strike a gentle blow; to touch lightly: a ment to strike a gentle blow; to touch lightly: a ment to strike a gentle blow; to touch lightly: a ment to strike a gentle blow; to touch in the strike a ment to touch to the strike a ment to the strike a ment to touch to the strike a ment to touch to the strike a ment to the strike a strike a ment to the strike a ment to the strike a cask; to box or bore into: n. a hole or pipe through which liquor is drawn; a plug or spill for stopping a hole plerced in a cask; a place in a public-house or tavern where liquor is drawn for drinking; a conical screw made of hardened steel, and grooved, for cutting internal threads in nuts and the like: tap jing, imp.: n. the act of opening a cask of liquor; the surgical operation of removing fluid from the body, as in the disease of dropsy: tapped, pp. stapter, n. stap-ster, one whose business is to draw liquor from the cask; tap-bot, a both with a head on one end and a thread on the other: tap-house, a house whose liquors are retailed: tap-room, or the tap, the common drinking-room of a public-house: tap-root, in bot, the main root of a plant, which descends deeply in a tapering undivided manner: on tap, with a tap in the barrel, and so ready to be drawn, as ale on tap.

tape n. tap (AS. tappe, the tip or corner of a garment, tape), a narrow band of cotton or linen cloth, used for strings, binding, &c.: tap-line, a narrow band of linen cloth painted, and figured with inches, varying in length from six feet, much used by thide a manner; on fine enough line a lange bed in the intestines of vertebrat

flat worm like a tape, bred in the infestines of vorte-brate animals, taper, a wax-light: Eng. tap, a taper, n. td-per (AS. taper, a wax-light: Eng. tap, a plug for stopping a hole, being smaller at the foremest end, a small wax candle; a long wick coated with wax; ad, regularly narrowed towards one end; long and stender: v. to narrow to a point; to become grad-ually smaller towards the end: tapering, imp.; ad, gradually terminating in a point: tapered, pp. -perd: taperingly, ad. -th.

gradually terminating in a point: to pered, pp. -perd: to peringly, ad. -li.
tapestry, n. tapés-fri (F. tapisserie, tapestry: Sp. tapestry: Rupte, hangings for covering walls: Sp. tapestry. It tapete, hangings for covering walls: Sp. tapestry, to conceal, to mantie), a kind of carpeting, used for hangings to the walls of rooms, coverings for thrones, chairs of state, &c., dyed of various colours, and often embroddered with gold and silver work; called also arras: v. to adorn with tapestry, or as it with it: tapestry. and the description of the description of

or manioc plant, a native of Brazil—cassava or man-ioc is prepared from the same, but more finely granu-

tapir, n. ta/pėr (Sp. and F.), a quadruped of several species, somewhat like a pig, and having a short pro-boscis; one of the tapiridæ, td-pir-t-de, a group of animals having much the aspect of a pig, but about the size of an ass.

the size of an ass.

tapirotherium, n. tā/pēr-ō-thē/ri-im (tapir, and Gr.
therion, a wild beast), in geol., a gignntic fossil quadruped, related to the existing tapirs.

tapis, n. tā/pis or tā/pēl/r. tapis, a carpet, tapestry;
a carpet; on the tapis, *tā/pē, under consideration.

tappet, n. tā/pis/tifrom tap, a gentle blow), in meoh.,
a small lever or projection intended to tap or touch
lightly something else with a view to change or regu-

lightly comething else with a view to change or regulate motion.

tap-root, tapster—see under tap, tar, n. tár (AS. teor; loci, týara; Ger. theer; Gacl. tears, tar; Swiss, targen, to dabble, to daub), a thick, impure, resinous substance, of a blackish colour, obtained from pine and fir trees, and from common coal; a sailor—so called from his clothes having been often seen bedaubed with tar; v. to smear or daub with tar; tarring, imp.; tarred, pp. tárd; tarry, a. tár-ri, consisting of or like tar; mineral tar, a variety of bitumen found coxing from rocks of different formations.

Taral, n. 12/74 (Pers. damp), applied to a district of country at the very foot of the Himalayas, composed for the most part of alternating beds of sand, gravel, and boulders brought down from the mountains.

tarantula, n. tdr-dn'td-ld, also taren'tula (It. tar-catola-from L. tarentum, now It. Taranto, in the south of Italy), a species of spider found in the warmer parts of Italy, which bites severely, tardigrade, n. târ-dd-grad (It. tardus, slow, and gradus, a step), one of the tar'digra'da, -grad-dd, or sloth formit.

paratus, a step), one or sich family, sioth family, stoth family, tardines, tardily—see tardy, tardines, tardily—see tardy, tardes, slow), in tardo, ad. tardo (it.—from L. tardus, slow), in tardo, ad. tardo (it.—from L. tardus, slow).

tardiness, tardily—see tardy, tardo, al. (4ar-4a (it.—from L. tardus, slow), in music, slowly, tardy, a. (4ar-4a (it.—from L. tardus, slow); tardy, a. (4ar-4a (it. tardus, slow); Sp. and It. tarde; F. tardif, slow), slow in motion; sluggish; backward; reluctant; late: tardily, ad. -4a, slowly; tardiness, n. -nès, slowness of motion or pace. tare, n. tar (it. tara; E. tara, waste or impairment of merchandise; AS. deriam, to injure: Ar. darar, injury, damage), the allowance among merchants for the weight of the package; in Scrip, a plant or weed destructive to grains; a leguininous plant cultivated as food for horses and cattle; the vetch: v. to ascertain the allowance for the weight of the package;

as food for horses and cattle; the vefch: v. to ascer-tain the allowance for the weight of the package; ta'ring, imp.: tared, pp. tard.
tarentula.sec tarantula.
targe, n. tar; also target, n. tar; gif [F. targe, R. targa; R). darga; Gal. targat, d. a shield—from L. tergus, skin, hide: Wal. targa, things made of wicker-work), a shield or buckler of a small kind; a shield-like object set up as a mark for practice for rifle-shoot-ing, or for artillery: targeted, a targe

or armed with a target: targeteer, n. targeteer, one carrying a target.

Targum, n. targem (Dald. targum, interpretation, one of the ancient translations or paraphrases of por-tions of the Old Testament Scriptures in the Chaldee language or dialoct: targumist, n. gam-ist, the writer of a Targum.

and quage of one-ce: ker games, n. -yam-se, the writer tariff, n. tariff, (x) tariff, an explaining, a describing: A. tarif, explanation—from arif, knowledge: F. tariff: k. tariffa), a table or book of rates of duties to be paid on goods imported or exported: v. to make a list of duties payable on merchandise: tariffing, imp.: tariffing pp. -t/f. tarn, n. tarn (leel. thorn, a little lake), a small mountain-lake; a nursh; a bog, tarnishing—from ternir, to make dim: old H. Ger. tariffing, to conceal: AS. deorn, hidden, secret), to diminish the lustre or purity of; to sully; to stain; to soil; to become dull or dim: tarnishing, imp.: tarnished; p. -nishf: adj, having lost its brightness by exposure to the air; sulliet; stained: n. a process of giving to gold or silver a pale or dim cast.

a pale or dim cast.

tarpaulin, n. târ-païo'iin (properly tar-palling), a
tarred pall or covering for goods, &c.; a waterproof
piece of canvas for overing goods—also written tar-

piece of canyas for contral goods—also written tar-panting or tarpawling goods—also written tar-panting or tarpawling the start of the start of the start of the Sp. targona. Ar. terchian), an aromatic plant used for perluming vinegar in France; herb-dragon. tarriance—see tarry, tarry tarry, tarrist, tarder, to delay, to continue in a place; to stay behind; to delay; to continue in a place; to stay behind; to delay; to toter: tarrying, imp.: n delay: tarrised, pp. rid: tarriser, n rier, one who tarries; a species of dog—now spelt terrier: tarriance, n. dns, delay; lateness.

tarry-ace, in. day; inteness.

tarry-ace tax:

tarry-tarry-ace tax:

tarry-tarry-tarry-ace tax:

tarry-t arry—see tar.

tartan, n. taritar is word not known in Gaelic: F. tiretaine. Dut. tiretayn, linsey-woolsey, woollen cloth or stuff checkered or striped in various colours and patterns in the weaving, each Highland can having a different pattern.

tartan, n. tûr'idn (Ar. tarrad, a small swift ship), a small swift coasting-vessel, having a very large sail, used in the Mediterranean.

used in the mediterraneau.

tartar, n. târ:têr (F. tartre: Sp. tartaro, tartar:
Eng. tart, acid), the white or reddish acid substance
which gathers on the sides of casks and vats containing wine, in the form of a hard crust, and frequently which gashers on the sures of cases and vales containing wine, in the form of a hard crust, and frequently as a white crust on the beeth: tartaric, a far-thrift, of of rom tartar; applied to an acid found in tartar, and in the jude of grapes and other fruit: tartarise, v. thridd-riz, to impregnate or combine with tartar; to form and deposit tartar, as wines: tartarising, imp. tartarised, pp. -rtd: add, impregnated with tartar: tartarid, a. thridd-lik, denoting the peculiar substance into which tartariz caid is converted by heat: tarterid, a. thrift, and of tartaric acid: cream of tartaric, at thrift, and of tartaric acid: cream of tartaric, the tartar from wines and fruit: tartar emetic, a substance consisting of tartaric acid, combined with potases and protoxide of antimony.

Tartar, n. thrift, an inhabitant or native of Tar-Tartaric acid.

a substance consisting of tartaric acid, combined with potassa and protoxide of antimony.

Tartar, n. târ-iâr, an inhabitant or native of Tartary; one who proves too strong or cunning for his assailant, as in the phrase, "to catch a Tartar'. Tatar, n. tâi-târ, though less common, Tatar is the best spelling, and is so written by modern travellers. Tartarean, a târ-târ-dân (L. Tartarius; Gr. Tartarius; the infermal regions), of or resembling the infermal regions; hellish.

tartiish, tartiy, tartness—see tart 1.

tartuffe, in târ-târ' (after the hero in Molière's comety), a hypocritical devotee.

take, n. tâk (F. tascher, Prov. F. tasque, a definite amount of works of too ento do to Duk tackee, a task: I. Hazare, to estimate), a certain amount of business or labour imposed by another; something to be learned or done, as a schoolboy's lesson; burdensome or diagreeable employment: v. to assign a definite amount of burden of capture, to require to do; to burden funployment or labour; to require to do; to burden funployment or labour; to require to do; to burden task, to reprove; to reprinand: taskmaster, one who imposes or assigns oppressive employment or labour to others; task-work work dones a task; work dones a task; work done

with employment or labour: task'ing, imp.; tasked, pp. taske', task'er, n. er, one who tasks: to task to task, to reprove; to reprimand: taskmarter, one who imposes or assigns oppressive employment or labour to others: task-work, work done as a task; work done by the Job.; piece-work.

Tasmanian, n. tas-ma'n'-dn, a native or inhabitant of Tasmania: add, of or pert, to Tasmania.

tassel, n. tassi (W. dns, a heap: Gael, dos, a bunch, a tuft: P. fas, a heap: Dan, dusks, a tuft: Pav. sussel, a catchil, a pendent ornament attached to the corners of a cord; a silk ribasting of a bunch of silk statched to a cord; a silk ribasting of a bunch of silk statched to a cord; a silk ribasting of a bunch of silk statched to a cord; a silk ribasting of a bunch of silk statched to a cord; a silk ribasting of a bunch of silk statched to a cord; a silk ribasting of a bunch of silk statched to a cord; a silk ribasting of a bunch of silk statched to a cord; a silk ribasting of some of the silk silk sassils.

taste, n. tass (It. tasture; F. taster, to handle, to feel by the sense of touch: Ger. taster, to feel or grope: Bav. taschen, to handle, to feel), to perceive and distinguish by means of the tongue or palate; to test by the tongue; to try the relish of; to obtain pleasure from; to experience; to undergo; to have a particular quality or flavour; to enjoy sparingly; n. The peculiar sensation excited by bringing a substance into contact with the tongue and palate, differing according to the substance; relish; flavour; ince perception; to substance; relish; flavour; ince perception; substance into contact with the tongue and palate, differing according to the substance; relish; flavour; ince perception; tastes excellented to please: tasting, imp; t., act of perceiving by the tongue; the sense by which we distinguish savours; tastef qp.; ad, having a particular relish; tast salle, a. -d-bi, capable of being tasted; savoury; tastef ql., a. -dbi, capable of being tasted; p. exit. one who tastes; one who judges wines or reas the savour

Tatar-see Tartar

tatta, n. tatita (Hind. tatta), in India, a bamboo

frame or trellis over which water is made to trickle in

frame or trellis over which water is made to trictien order to cool the air.

tatter, v. titi'eir (Icel. töturr, a rag: Bav. tatters, to termile, to shiver—the primary image being the fluitering of the torn fragments), to rend or tear into rags: tat'tears, n. plu. «rs. loose torn pleees hanging from a garment: tat'tearing, imp.; tat'teared, pp. derdiadj. torn; is nanging in rags: in tattera, in rags or loose pleeces, as a garment.

tatterdemalion, n. tät'ter-d8-mdl/yfis (Eng. tatter, a rag, and old F. maillom, long clothes), a ragged dirty fellow: a rangmuth.

staterdemailion, in idiliter-de-mell'ysis (Eng. tatter, a reg, and old F. medilon, long clothes), a raged dirly clow; a regard attive of rattling gabbling fall; tattis, nell-y time syllables ta, ta, ta: Low General tattis, nell-y time syllables ta, ta, ta: Low General tattis, nell-y time syllables ta, ta, ta: Low General tattis, nell-y time syllables ta, ta, ta: Low General tattis, nell-y time syllables ta, ta, ta: Low General tattis, nell-y time syllables ta, ta, ta: Low General tattis, nell-y time syllables ta, ta, ta: Low General tattis, tattis, and tattis, tattis,

taught or taut, a tolet (corruption of tight), most seemen, tight; not slack; properly ordered; prepared against emergency.

taunt, v. tolemi (F. tancer, to chide, to rebule: R. tansare, to assess for any payment, to rebuke), to report or the seemen of the seemen of the seemen of the seemen with second or mockery; to upbraid: n. a server and insulting reproach; bitter censure; ridicule: tauni-ting, imp.: add, addressing in bitter or insulting ordering, imp.: add, addressing in bitter or insulting ordering, imp.: add, addressing in bitter or insulting orderingly, ad. -ing-fit. tauris; Or. forwers, a bell, taurine, a to a buil; borine: Taurras, n. -ris, the second in order of the twelve signs of the notice ontaining, among others, the constellations Pricade and Hyades: tauricornis, n. -ri-kor-sis (L. corns, a born), horned like a buil: tauriness, l. corns, a born, horned like a buil: tauriness, n. -ri-kor-sis (L. corns, a shape), formed like a buil: tauriness, n. -ri-kor-sis (M. (Cr. kolia, glue), glue made from a buil's hide tauti-see taught, tauriology, n. tole-tol-sis (Gr. tautiologia, tauriologia, north-tol-sis (Gr. kolia), n. -is tauriologia, n. tole-tol-sis (Gr. kolia), n. -is tauriologia, n. tole-tol-sis (Gr. kolia), n. -is tauriologia, n. -

tau topaonicai, a. 40-30n-1-401, repeating the seem sound.
tavern, n. lâv-lêra (L. laberna, a shed, a booth: f. taverne, a tavern), a house licensed for liquors to be drunk on the premises; an inn or inferior hotel. taw. v. lib (AS. laucan; Low Ger. fauer, to law'er dress leather: Dut. louwen, to soften), to dress sitis for gloves by impregnating them with saline olly, and other matters, instead of tanning then: taw ing, imp. a, the art or operation of preparing skins for while leather by impregnating them with saline, olly, and other matters, instead of tanning them: tawed, placed, add; rendered like leather: tawed, placed, add; rendered like leather: tawed, placed, add; rendered like leather: tawed, placed by tawing, and the labels of the law of t

strap cut into strips at one end, used as an instrument of punishment for children in schools in Scotland. fawedrs, a tole-drt (a corruption of Etheireds tor-quers, Saint Etheired's neckiace, which was composed of many rows of twisted lace, an ornament much worn

queens, Saint Ethelred's necklace, which was composed of many rows of twisted lace, an ornament much worn by Anglo-Saxon ladies—from L. torquis, a twisted neck-chain, vulgarly showy in dress; having an excess of showy ornaments arranged without taste: taw'drily, ad. 4i: taw'drines, n. -nds, an excessive show of finery, mean and vulgar.

tawny, a latim't [f. tanne, tawny, dark—from tan, of a dark colour), of a yellowish dark colour, like tan-ned leather, or like persons browned by the sun: tawn'lness, n. -nds, the quality of being tawny.

tax, n. tike [i. taxatus, rated or valued: F. taxer, to rate, to tax), a duty or rate imposed by Government on the products of industry, on property, and on incomes; a tribute; an impost; charge; censure: v. to rate, to tax), a duty or rate imposed by Government on the products of industry, on property, and on incomes; a tribute; an impost; charge; censure: v. to rate, to tax), a full of costs; to exact from; to censure; to acuse: tax'ing, impr. a. act of laying an impost on: taxadie, a. d.dd. that may be taxed: taxation, n. tota-si-chain, the act of laying on a rate or impost on: tax able, a. d.dd. that may be taxed: taxation, n. tota-si-chain, the act of laying on a rate or impost tax able, a. d.dd. that may be taxed: taxation, n. tota-si-chain, the act of laying on a rate or impost tax able, a. d.dd. that may be taxed: taxation, n. tota-si-drain, the act of laying on a rate or impost tax able, and a silvider'mi [F. taxidermic—from Gr. taxis, an arranging, and derma, a skin), the art of preparing and preserving animals for cabinets: tax'ider'mic, a. -mik, pert. to the art of preparing and preserving skins of animals in their natural appearance.

Tal appearance.

taxis, n. take: (Gr. taxis, an arranging), in surg.,
a process by which parts which have left their natural
situation are replaced by the hand without the aid of

instruments.

taxites, n. plu. tāks'tīs (L. tasus, the yew-tree), in geol., a term applied to such fossil remains as are evidently allied to the yew-tree: taxodites, n. plu. -d-diss, fossil plants found in Tertlary deposits, and allied to the taxodium, tāks-d'd-tum, or deciduous cypress of North America.

taxossay, n. tāks-d-i-d-mi (Gr. tasis, an arranging, heaves, is the department of natural history which treats of the laws and principles of classification.

tensores or the laws and principles of classifica-tensoresses, n. chōr'nō-zèm (Tartar, tchornen em-black mould), the fertile black earth of the south of Bussia, which covers every other deposit throughout the control of the control capping plants and the control of the control capping plants and the control of the con

teach, v. tech (AS. tezen, to instruct; Goth, gatethan, to announce; Ger. zeigen, to show; Sans. datch, to teach), to impart knowledge to; to instruct; to accustom; to inform; to suggest to the mind; to perform the office of an instructor; teaching, imp.: n. the act of instructing; instruction; teagh, pt. pp. talet, instructed; informed; teacher, n. -cr. one who teacher; an instructor; a minister; teachable, a. teachable may be taught; apt or willing to learn; teach ableness, n. -nes, the quality of being teachable; willingness or readiness to be instructed.

teache, n. tech, in sugar-works, the last receptacle in which the cane-juice is boiled.

teak, n. tek (Maiabar, tekka), a tree of the E. I., affording a very valuable timber for shipbuilding, being strong and durable.

teal, n. tek (Dut. teeling), a web-footed water-fowl of the duck family.

teat, n. fet titus. tessing, a versiones amore of the duck family, team, n. fem (loc!, faumr, a rein, a bridle: Low Ger. toom, a rein, AS. ferm, anything following in a row), a string of horses drawing a blogth or wagron; two general horses or other beasts of burden harnessed

together for drawing: team'ster, n. -stér, one who drives a team; one of two or more persons acting together for a common purpose, tear, n. têr (AS. tær, Goth. tagr; Gr. dakru; Gael. deur, a tear), one of the fluid drops which flow or fall

exher for a common purpose.

tear, n. fer (AS. tar. foth. tagr.; Gr. dakru; Gael.

deur, a tear), one of the fluid drops which flow or fail

from the eyes through excessive grief or joy; any

moisture trickling in drops: tear ful, a. fool, full of

tears; shedding tears: tear less, a. fes, without tears;

unfeeling: tear fully, ad. fl.; tear fulness, n. fl.;

tear, v. far (Goth. gadairan, to break up, to destroy;

Dut. terren, to tear, to separate: W. tovi; Bret. terri,

to break), to separate by violence; to rupture; to

shatter; to divide by pulling; to rend; to remove or

take away by violence, or by some degree of force; to

go very fast, as to tear along; to rave; to ruge: n. a

rent; a rupture; a separation by violence tear fing.

tors, pt. for, also tare, pt. fdr, did tear; torn, pt.

torn, pt. for, also tare, pt. fdr, did tear; torn, pt.

torn, pt. for, also tare, pt. fdr, did tear; torn, pt.

torn, pt. for, also tare, pt. fdr, did tear; torn, pt.

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torn, pt. for, also tare, pt. fdr, did tear; torn, pt.

torn, pt. for, also tare, pt.

torn, pt. for, also tare, pt.

torn, pt. for, also tare, pt.

torn, pt. fdr, pt.

torn, pt.

torn, pt.

torn, pt. fdr, pt.

torn, pt.

torn

a in one, having proteorances receiming the least of animals, teazel, teazle—see tease 1.

tebbad, n. têb-bad (Pers. fever wind), the hot scorching winds that sweep across the dry sandy plains of Central Asia, bearing clouds of impalpable sand. technity, technicals, a têk-ni-kd, also tech-nic, a. -nk (L. technicus, a teacher of art: Gr. technikos, artistic, realing to art—from Gr. technic, at, a trade: F. technique), pert. to the arts; a term exclusively used, or used in a peculiar sense, in connection with any art, science, or employment; belonging to a particular profession: tech nically, ad. -li: technicality, n. -kdl'-tl, also technicality, ad. -li: technicality, n. -kdl'-tl, also technicality of the arts; a technical word or expression: technica, n. plu. -niks, such branches of icarning as relate to the arts; the doctrine of the arts in general.

of the arts in general.

technology, n. têk.nölő-ji (Gr. techne, art, and logos,
discourse), a discourse or treatise on any art, or on
the arts in general, or on the terms used in the arts;
technological, a. têk:nô-lôj-l-kdl, pert. to a description
of the arts, or of the terms used in the arts: technologically, ad. -li: technologist, n. têk-nôlô-j-let, one
who discourses or treats of the arts, or of the terms of art.

of art.

techy, a. *tech(a corruption of touchy), touchy;
peevish; irritable: tech**lip, ad. *-te**-tech**neas, n. *-nes,
the state or quality of being techy.

tecthbranchiate, n. *tek-tb-brdny**-tat*(L. *tectus, covered, and tir. *brdnych**a, gills), one of an order of
molluses having the branchiae or gills covered, or
partly covered, by the mantle: add, having covered gills. tectonics,

gills.

tectonics, n. plu, tēk-tôn'ūks (L. tectonicus; Gr. tektonikos, of or belonging to building, architectural—from tekton, a builder, a series of arts by which vessels, implements, and dwellings and other edifices, are formed agreeably to the end for which they are designed, and at the same time in conformity with

houses under another; one who has the possession and use of any place for a limited time on certain conditions; a dweller; an occupier: v. to hold or occupy, as a tenant: ten'anting, imp.: ten'anted, pp.: adj. occupied by a tenant: ten'anting, imp.: ten'antes, or possession of lands or houses on certain conditions and for a specified time: ten'anties, a. Jes, without a tenant: ten'antable, a. Anti-Ab, int for occupation; in a state of suitable repair: ten'antity, n. Antip, the holds immediately from the Crown: tenant-right, an important social question, especially in Ireland, regarding the conditions under which tenants hould occupy land, in respect of tenure, renc, compensation for improvements, and the like.

tench, n. Jensh (F. tanche; Sp. tence; L. tinca, the tench), a fresh-water fish of the carp family, very tenal of the carp family, very tend (J. Hond) (An abbreviation of attend: L. attentend).

tench), a fresh-water fish of the carp family, very tencious of life.

tend, v. lind (an abbreviation of attend: L. attendere, to direct the attention, to apply the mind to something), to attend, or be attentive to; to watch; to accompany; to hold and take care of: tending, imp.; tend ed, pp.; tend'ance, n. dne, care; attention, tend, v. kind (L. tendo, I stretch out, I extend: It. tendere: F. tendre), to move in a certain direction; to be directed to any end or purpose; to bave a leaning; to contribute; to aim: tending, imp.: n. the act of attending; among seamen, a swinging round or movement of a ship upon her anchor: tended, pp.; tendency, n. dn. st., direction or course towards any place, object, or result; inclination; proneness; aim. tender, n. tin-ider (from tend, to accompany), a nurse; a small vessel that accompanies a larger, carrying for its use provisions and other stores, or as a despatch-boat to convey intelligence; on ratheosy, a carriage attached to a locomotive to supply it with fuel and water.

rying for its use provisions and other stores, or as a despatch-boat to convey intelligence; on ratheausy, a carriage attached to a locomotive to supply it with fuel and water.

tender, v. tên-dêr (L. tendo, I. stretch out: old F. tendre, to offer to), to present for acceptance; to offer in payment or satisfaction of a demand: n. an offer of money to pay a debt or obligation incurred; an offer in writing made by a contractor or tradesman to execute certain specified work at a certain sum or rate; the titing offered; generally, any offer for acceptance: ten dering, imp.: ten'dered, pp. defrod.

tender, a. ten'der (F. tender, tender, soft—from L. tener, soft, young: It. tenero, easily impressed, bruised, or injured; not firm or hard, as planis; not yough, as meat; casily pathed; not hard; youngs love or compassion; affectionate; pitiful; careful and to injure or excite pain; soft; delicate; ten'derly, ad. -8: ten derness, n. -nds, the being easily injured; soft-ness; state of being easily hurtor pained; compassion; kindness; extreme care not to give pain or offence; cautious care not to injure; softness or pathos of expression: tender-hearted, a. having great sensibility; very susceptible of the softer passions or emotions; tender-hearted; tender loin, a tender part of flesh in the hind quarter of beef.

tenden, n. ten'don' (F. tendon; It. tendine, a tendon—from L. tenders, to stretch), the sinew which fastens the muscles to the bones like a string to the bow; a ligament; ten'dinous, a. -di-nils, consisting of or re-sembling bendon; full of tendons, a tendril. Tender' (F. tendon, a tendril-from F. tender, tender, tender, tender, tender, the strenger of the tender shoot of a fender line, a tender list of tenders, a tender line tender to the tender shoot of a fender, and the tender to the string to the bow; a ligament; ten dinous, a. -di-nils, consisting of or re-sembling bendon; full of tendons, a tendril-from F. tender, tender, tender, tender, a tender of the summan and tender tender tender tender tender to tende

tenet, n. tëniët (L. tenet, he holds—from tene, l. hold), that which a person firmly believes and man-tains as a part of his creed; doctrine; dogma; article of belief.

of belief.

tenfold, a tentfold (ten, and fold), ten times more,
tennis, n. tentis (old Eng. tennis, to drive to and
for: F. tamiser; Dut. tennes, to bolt or searce—afforing a lively image of an object driven from one side
to the other), a game in which a ball is driven affor
with rackets: tennis-court, a place for playing tennis.

tennis, tennis, tenno, ilt. tenone, a projedin made to fit into a mortise—from F. tenior, 'I. teno to hold, in arch, the end of a piece of timber lessed in thickness and breadth and received into a cavity another piece, called a mortise, in order to fem a secure joint; v. to form tenons in; tenoning, ispecter of the property of the

tone, accent—from tenco, I hold; It. tenore: F. tener, general run or currency; character; stamp; purpos; sense contained; general course or drift. tenor, it. tenor, the higher of the two kinds of voices usually belonging to adult males; the middle part next above the last is a piece of music arranged for four voices; the person who sing the tenor, or the instrument that plays it tenotomy, n. the notic mid (Gr. tenor), a tendon, and tenno, I cut), in surg., the operation of dividing a tendom.

tendon.

tension. I cuty, in sury, the operation to invining a tension. tense, a lens (L. tensus, drawn tight—from tends, l stretch), drawn tight; stretched; rigid; tense ly, a -li: tense ness, n. nels, state of being stretched is stiffness; tension, n. tenshkin, the act of stretching or straining; state of being stretched to stiffness; the strain in the direction of the length which a body on bear: ten sible, a. sto, diston ten sile, a. sti, capable of extension or contraction: ten sively, ad. diff. ten sily, n. st.ti, state of being lense or strained to stiffnes; ten sor, n. ser, in anat., a muscle that extends or tightens a part: tension-rod, an iron rod applied is strengthen timber or metal framing, roofs, &c. tense, n. lens (F. tensy; L. tenpus, time), his form or modification of the verb by which time is a pressed.

tenne, n. têns (F. temps; L. terupus, time), this form or modification of the verb by which time is appressed.

tent, n. tênt (L. tenforium; F. tente, a tent; R. tend, any cloth to hamp before a window to keep of the sun-from L. tender; F. tendre, to stretch to spread), a movable house or place of shelter formelly canvas stretched and sustained by poles, or upa a light timber frame: v. to lodge, as in a tent; tenting, imp.: n. canvas for tents: tenti-ed, pp.: adj. frankéd with tents, as soldiers; covered with tents, as a field: tent'less, a. tês, having no tents: tent-ed, a bedsaél having the top stretched over it like a tent.

tent, n. tênt (F. tente, lint: 1t. tenta, a surgeal probe—from it. and L. tentare, to feel, to probe, la surg., a plug of lint used to ditate or keep open a wound; v. to search a wound; to keep it open with tents, as the search a wound; to keep it open with tents, as the search a surgent probe—from it. and L. tentare, to keep it open with tents, and the search as the search a tented to the search a wound; v. to search a wound; to keep it open with tentscale, a. tented, a. tented by the search a wound; to keep it open with tented as the search search as the search

lura-mater separating the cerebrum from the cere-

tenufolius, a. těn'ú.i-fo'il-üs (l., tenuis, slender, and folium, a leaf), in bot., having narrow leaves: sen'uiros tral, a. rós'frál (l. rostrum, a beak), hav-ng a slender bill, as in the tenuirosters, a tribe of in-

and Jostum, a learly in bot, having narrow leaves; an airos rank, a vios'rdi (L. rostum, a beak), having a slender bill, as in the tensirosters, a tribe of insessorial or perching birds.

tenuity, n. tensital file tensitas, thinness—from resus; thin or slender; it. tensitas, thinness—from resus; thin or slender; it. tensitas, thinness—in diameter; thinness; slenderness; rarity learness; in diameter; thinness; slenderness; rarity learness; in diameter; there is the second result of the second results as the second results a

also supposed to have been types of the ark in the form of crescents.

teratolite, n. ter-d-to-lit (Gr. teres, a sign or wonder egen. teratos, and tithos, a stone), a mineral of a pale-violet or bluish-grey colour, often with reddish-white veins or spots; the Ter-o Mirac'ulos as Saxon'tes (L. the miraculous earth of Saxony), of old authors, much valued on account of its supposed medicinal properties.

teratology, n. ter-d-toli-pi (Gr. terus or terut, a sign or wonder, and logos, a discourse), that branch of physiology which treats of malformations and monstrosities in animals or plants.

terce, n. ters, same as tierce, which see, tercine, n. ter-sis (F. tercine—from L. tertius, the third), in bot, the third coat of the ovule, forming the covering of the central mediens.

terebinth, n. ter-sis (F. tercine—from L. tertius, the third), in bot, the third coat of the ovule, forming the covering of the central mediens.

terebinth, n. ter-d-binth (L. terebinthus; Gr. terebinthus, a. blu-thin, pert. to turpentine-tree ter-bin-thine, a. -blu-thin, pert. to turpentine, or partaking of the terebinthy, the turpentine-tree ter-bin-thine, a. -blu-thin, pert. to turpentine of the firs.

terebrate, v. ter-c-brated, pp.

terebratula, n. ter-d-brated, pp.

terebratula, imp. ter'ebrated, pp.

terebratula, imp. ter'ebrated, pp.

terebratula, imp. ter'ebrated, pp.

terebratula, imp. ter'ebrated, pp.

terebratula, of L. terebrates, bord or perforated in allusion to the perforation of the beak), a genus of brachipode bivalves found fossil, and a few species still existing as deep-sea molluses: ter'ebratel la, n. -brd-la-la-la (lim, pl. teredo, n. ter-d-d0 (L. teredo; Gr. teredon, a worm which graws wood, clothes, &c.—from L. tero; Gr. teredon, a worm which graws wood, lothes, &c.—from L. tero; Gr. teredon, the word by borny into and taking up its lodgment in wood; or borny into and taking up its lodgment in wood; or borny into and taking up its lodgment in wood; or borny into and taking up its lodgment in wood; or borny into and taki

in od., nearly cymarica; having the transverse section nearly circular.

tergeminal, a. terjen'i-nall, also tergem'inate, a. -nall, and tergem'inous, a. -nu's (L. tergeminus, three-fold, triple—from ter, three times, and geminus, double), thrice double; three-baired, three-baired, tergiferous, a. terjif-èr-èls (L. tergum, the back, and

fero, I bear), in bot., bearing on the back—applied to plants which bear their seeds on the back of the leaves.

targiversation, n. terifi ver-saishun(L. tergiversatio, a refusing, a shift—from tergum, the back, and versus, turned), a shift; a subterfuge; an evasion; fickleness

turned), ā shift; a subterfuge; an evasion; fickleness of conduct.

tergum, n. ter-gim (L. tergum, the back), in entom, the upper surface of the abdomen.

term, n. term (L. terminus; F. terme; R. termine, a boundary), a boundary; a bimit; the time for which a thing lasts; any limited time; in logic, the subject or predicate of a proposition; each of which is used twice; a word or expression denoting something peculiar to an art or a science; in alg. or arith, a member of a compound quantity; a word or expression in general; v. to name; to call; to denominate: terming, imp.: termed, pp. termd; term er, n. -ev, one who travels to attend a court-term: termieas, a. -tes, boundless; terming, a. 4, occurring everyterm: ad, term by term: terms, n. plu. conditions, as in a contract or agreement; in law, four sections of the year during which the particular business in the superior law courts is transacted, viz. -Hidary, begins 11th and ends 31st Junuary; Easter, begins 15th April, ends 8th May; Trinfty, begins 2th May; and 12th June; Hichoclaus, begins 2th and 2th May; and Michaelmas, be bring to terms, to cause to submit or agree; to make terms, to come to submit or agree; to make terms, to come to submit or agree; to make terms, to

Cases, Trinity, and Michaelmas: to bring to terms, to cause to submit or agree: to make terms, to come to an agreement.

Lermagant, n. derond-odn (from Termagant or Termagant, on or the supposed deities of the Mohammeragant, one of the supposed deities of the Mohammeragant, one of the supposed deities of the Mohammeragant, one of the supposed deities of the Mohammeragant or termagant, and the supposed deities of the Mohammeragant, terms, a virago; adj. turbulent; being termagant, terms, a wood-worm, a species of ant, mostly found within the tropics, very destructive to trees and the wood-work of houses; the white ant. terminate, v. terminat (l. terminatum, to bound, to limit—from terminats, a boundary; It. terminate, the finite, to come to an end; to conclude: terminate; terminate, the mohammeragant, between the death of the supposed deities of the supposed deiti

ter minist, n. -nist, in eccles. hist., one who maintains that God has assigned to every individual a certain term of repentance.

terminology, n. terminology, in terminology, n. terminologically, ad. doji-kdd-li.

terminus, a boundary, a limit, a boundary-stone; the terminus, n. terminologically, ad. doji-kdd-li.

terminus, a boundary, a limit, a boundary-stone; the first or last station of a railway: plu. the principal station at which two or more railways end, as at London, Edinburgh, Glasgow, or Dublin. termite, n. terminology, n. terminology, la linguistic term, n. termite, n. term; Sw. terma; leel. therna, the sea-wallow), a long-winged aquatic fowl, allied to the gulls.

tern, n. term (Dan. tern; Sw. terna; leel. therna, the sea-wallow), a long-winged aquatic fowl, allied to the gulls.

tern, n. tern (L. terni, three each), threefold; consisting of three: ternary, a. ternér-t, proceeding by threes; consisting of three; arranged in threes; n. n. n. ton. term ate, a. n. d., in bot., composed of three lealiets, as compound leaves.

Terpsichore, n. térp-sik'ô-rê (Gr. Terpsichore—from terpein, to enjoy, and choros, dancing), in anc. Gr. myth., the muse who presided over the choral song

and the dance: terpsichorean, a. terpsik-o-reidn, pert to the muse who presided over dancing.

terra, n. terred, d. and it. terra, earth, clay), the earth; earth; clay: terra cotta, -kôtid (It. baked day), a kind of fine clay formed into works of art, which are afterwards burned in the same manner as bricks—anciently used for portable statues: terra firms, -ferma (L.), solid earth; terra Japonica, -fd.

man, -ferma (L.), solid earth; terra Japonica, -fd.

man, -ferma (L.), as a species of acacia, formerly supposed to be a kind of earth from Japan; terra pondero as, -pônider-6:ad (L. heavy earth), another name for burytes or heavy spar; terra Sienna, -st-fr and (L. earth from Sienna), a ferruginous ochroomer terra werde, -wir-de (It. green earth), another statuting when burnt becoming of a deep-orange tint; terra verde, -wir-de (It. green earth), native-green earth was a pigment in painting, terrace, n. terras [It. terrazza, coarse earth, an open walk: F. terrasse; Is. terrazza, a terrace—from L. terra, earth), a raised bank or platform of earth, either natural or artificial; any shell or bank of land having a uniformly flat or level surface; any raised flat work or place; an open gallery; the flat roof of a house: v. to form into a terrace: terracing, imp. terraced, pp.-rads: ad, formed into a terrace having a terrace, terrapin, n. terrac-pin, also terrapene, n. -pên (F. terrapene, a large kind of furtle, living in tidal water, highly valued as a delicious article of food.

terraquene, a large kind of furtle, living in tidal water, highly valued as a delicious article of food.

terrapin, n. terrac-raylender, larking in the level terrace of the parapet on which the cannon are placed, being from 25 to 40 feet wide.

terree, n. terrace, earth, an earthen or porcelain vessel for containing soup, &c., at table; more usually spelt turner.

terree, n. terrace, earth, an earthen or porcelain vessel for containing soup, &c., at table; more usually spelt turner.

spelt tureen. a lêr-rên' (L. lerra, carth), pert. to the carth or land; carthy, tarrestrial, a lêr-rêsiri-dl (L. lerrestris, belonging to the carth—from lerra, the carth), existing on the earth pert. to the world or the present state; opposed to celestial: n. an inhabitant of the carth: terres tri-

of lands and tenements; a survey or register of ecclesiastical lands, &c.
terrify, v. têr-ri-fs (F. terrifer, to terrify—from
L terreo, I frighten, and facio, t make), to excite great
fear or dread in; to alarm or shock with fear; terrifying, imp.; add, illing with fear or dread; frightening: terrified, pp.; fid: terrifo, a têr-ri-fig, causing great dread; fearful.
terrigenous, a. têr-rij-ē-mīs (L. terrifora, born of
the earth—from terra, earth, and genus, birth, origin),
produced by the earth; earth-born.
territory, a. têr-ri-tōr-i (L. territorium, domain,
district—from terra, the earth: 1t. territorio: F. territoire), a district of country; the whole extent of land
subject to a state, city, or sovereign prince; any dis-

subject to a state, city, or sovereign prince; any district or division: territo'rial, a. +6'-ri-dl, pert. to a territory; limited to a certain district: territo'riterritory; li

ally, ad. it. terror, great fear—from L. terreo, I frighten: It. terrore: F. terreur), great fear; alarm that agitates the body and mind; dread; consternation; the cause of extreme fear; terroriess, a. ids, free from terror: terrorism, n. iden, a state of being terrified or put in bodily fear; terrorist, n. iden, one of the extreme French revolutionists: reign of terror, a name used to designate the bloodiest period of the French row about October 1783 to July 1794; terrorisming one of the constraint of the con

terse, a. ters (L. tersus, wheel off, clean: It. terso), clearly written; expressive and elegant—applied to style or language: tersely, ad. It. terse-ness, n. -nes, the state or quality of being terse; conciseness, tertials, n. plu. ter-shals (L. tertius, third), the third series of feathers in the wings of birds, being large feathers growing near the junction of the wing with the body: tertials, a. ter-sh-du (L. tertians, belonging to the third—from tertius, the third), occurring every third day, as a fever in a fever whose paraxysms occur every third day, or every forty-eight hours. tertiary, a ter-sh-dr-d (L. tertians, third), third; pert to the third: n. the third or upper great division of the stratified systems, as distinguished from secondary and primary: tertiary strate or system, in good, the formations that occur above the chilk till the close of the drift: post-tertiary system (L. post, after), in good, the recent and superficial accumulations occurring above the boulder-drift.

terza-rima, n. tert'sa-re'ma (It. terza-rima, a third

the drift; post-territary system L. post, in the chain her cent and superficial accountuitations countries above the boulder-drift.

terza-rima, n. territary system L. post, ingest, above the boulder-drift.

terza-rima, n. territary and the countries of the cou

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testa trix, n. -friks, a woman who leaves a will at

testa trix, n. -triks, a woman who leaves a will at death.

tester, n. !tsiter (It. !testiera, the headpiece of anything, crown of a hat; old F. !teste, the head), the flat canopy over anything, as a bed, a pulpit, a tomb, &c. testiele, n. !tsitkel [It. !testiculus, a !testicle, a dim. from !testis, a resticle—probably from !testis, a witness, flat is, a proof of virility: It. !testiculo: F. !testicule, in the wale, one of the two glands which secrete the seminal fluid: testiculate, a. !tsi-!k'.a'.l'.i. in bot., happed like or resembling a testicle; having two obling haberoules, as a root. | testificare: F. !testificr, v. !tsi-!r'. | It. !testificor, I bear witness—from !testis, a witness, and !tacio. I make: It. !testificare: F. !testifier), to prove, as a witness; to state or declare on eath; to publish and declare freely; to give evidence or testimony; to declare against: testifiying, imp.: testifier, pp. !fd: 'testificar' lon. . '/!kd:'shir, the act of giving testimony or evidence: testifier, n. .-r', one who testifies.

testily, testiness—see testy.

testimony, n. !testimonium, witness, evidence—from !testis, a witness, evidence; a solenn declaration of pensities.

testily, testiness—see testy.

testimony or evidence; a solenn declaration of pensities.

testily, testiness—see testy.

testimony or evidence; a solenn declaration of pensities.

testing, the Word of God: testimon mill, n. .-m'on-di, a written certificate in favour of one's conduct, qualifications, and abilities; a grift raised by subscribion in the secondary in the secondary. Gospei; the Word of God: tes time nial, n. -mö-ni-di, a written certificate in favour of one's conduct, quali-fications, and abilities; a gift raised by subscription in acknowledgment of an individual; public services, or as a token of respect for his private worth, pre-sented in the form of a sum of money, a piece of plate, or the like—taking the form of a monument, a benevolent andowment, or the like, if done after

à benevolent endowment, or the like, if done after testude, n. 18-14'dő [L. testude, a tortoise, or covering like it); in zoct, the shield or covering of the tortoise family; in anc. Rome, a covering or screen for a number of soldiers during an attack, formed by their shields; in med., a broad soft tumour, called also a talpa: testu dinala, a d-ndl, pert, to the tortoise, or resembling it: testu dinala, a. -ndl, also testu dinala, a. -hd.dd, shaped like the back of a tortoise; arched: testudinaeous, a. tel-fu-din-i-da, resembling the shell of a tortoise.

testy, a. tel-fu (old F. teste; F. tête, the head), frei-ful; peevish; easily irritated: bes'tily, ad. -tl-li-test thesa, n. -n2s, ill-nature; petulance; peevishness, tetanus, n. tel-d-nisk, tetonis; Gr. telanoc, a stiffness or spassm of the neck—from Gr. teino, i stretch), a disease characterised by violent and continued contraction or spassms of the muscles; resulting in rigidity and incurvations of various parts; the disease called loct; aw: betanic, a. tel-dn-like, pert, to tetanus: n. a medicine which acts on the nerves, and through them on the muscles: testanich, a. tel-dn-like, pert, to tetanus: n. a medicine which acts on the nerves, and through them on the muscles: testanich, a tel-dn-like, pert, to tetanus: n. a subclavy, a. tel-lik, same as beeky or touchy, which the contractions of the head, a lad-d-n-like head, a tel-like testanich, a. lad-d-n-like head, a. tel-like testanich, a. tel-like, lad-d-like head, a. tel-like, tel-like, lad-d-like, lad-d-like,

the a stiff [F. the head] a lady's false hair or front: the a-bets, stifd-taf (F. head to head), private conversation; familiar interview or conference; addid-taf (F. head to head), private to face; familiarly; tets-de-pont; de-pudny (F. the head of a bridge) in fort, any work or synchrong or works thrown up at one end of a bridge in order to cover the communication across a river.

tather, n. 1484-by [Ioel. (jodra, to tether; Fris. tuder; Low Ger. fider, a tether: Ged. Lood, a haiter), a rope or chain by which a beast is confined to certain limits while feeding; anything by which one is restrained: v. to confine by a rope; to restrain within certain limits: tethering, imp.; tethered, pp. drd; length of his tether, the extreme limits to which one can go.

can go. tëtra (Gr. tetra, four), a common prefix in seientific and technical terms, signifying 'four'; fourfold; four times.

nourfold; four times, testandord, für. tetra, four, and chords, a chord, in the first and income a series of four sounds of which the first and last constituted a fourth, tetradymite, n. the tradd-t-mit (fir. tetradymics, four-fold), a mineral, suipho-telluride of bismuth, so called from the quadruple mades in which its crystals usually appear.

From the quitarupes macro ally appear.

tetradynamous, a tetra-din-d-mis, also tetradynamian, a .d. ind-mi-d-n (Gr. tetra, four, and dunamis,
power, strength), in bot, having six stamens, four of
which are uniformly longer than the others; of the
class tetradyna-mis, n. -nd-mi-d.

tetragon, n. iši'rd-gón (Gr. tetra, four, and gonta, a corner, an angle), a plane figure having four angles, as a square, a rhombus, &c.: tetragonal, a. iš-trāgionāl, having four angles and sides.

tetragonolepis, n. iši'rd-gón-ō-iš-pis (Gr. tetra, four, gonta, a corner, and lepis, a scale), in geol., a fossil fish having four-cornered scales.

tetragonian, a. let-rin-tin-tin, also tetragynous, a tetragid-sale (Gr. tetra, four, and gune, a woman), in tetraght-sale (Gr. tetra, four, and gune, a woman), in tetraght-sale (Gr. tetra, four, and parties), a scale four solids (Gr. tetra, four, and hedra, a seat, a base), a solid figure having four sides, each consisting of an equilateral and equal triangles.

tetrahedron, n. iš-tra-dhi-solids: tetrahe-dral, a. -dral, bounded by four equilateral and equal triangles. tetrahe-abedron, n. lett-ra-dhe-dhi-drafo (Gr. tetra, four, hez, six, and hedra, a seat or base), in crystals, a solid bounded by tempt four engula faces, four corresponding to each face of the cube: tetrahex' ahe-dral, a. h-k-dral, exhibiting four ranges of faces one above another, each range containing six faces.

tetraheyen, n. let-ra-de-fi (Gr. tetrafogia-from tetra, tetraheyen, n. let-ra-dhe-fi (Gr. tetrafogia-from tetraheyen).

ic drar

a comic drama.

**Letrameter, n. 18-tram'8-ter (Gr. tetrus, four, and metron, a measure), a verse consisting of four metres:

**Letrameter, n. 18-tram'8-ter (Gr. tetrus, four, and tetram's tet

tetraphyllous, a tetral trible (Gr. tetra, four, and phullons, a tetraphyllous, and spermo, a tetraphyllous, a tetraphyllous,

row, a verse), an epigram or stanza of four verses, tetrastyle, n. tetra-stil (Gr. tetra, four, and stulos, column), in anc. arch., a building with four columns in front

in front. tetrasyllable, n. titird-still-bi (Gr. tetra, four, and Eng. syllable), a word of four syllables: tetrasyllables, a sel-lable, also tetrasyllables, a -table-kdl, consisting of or having four syllables, tetrasheed, a. titird-the-kdl, Gr. tetra, four, and the-ke, a case), in bot, having four loculaments or there.

thecen.

stater, n. istiter (Icel. sitra; Bav. tattern; Ger. sittern, to tremble: Ger. sitter, a tetter), in med. a cutareous disease accompanied with redness and technique in the state of the site of the site

tewing, imp.: tewed, pp. tid.: tew-taw, v. -talo, to beat so as to soften, as skins or flax.
teweln, t. tid-tid (old P. tutiel, Norm P. tugan; Icel. tuda, a tube: L. tubulus, a small pipe or tube), a pipe or funnel for smoke; the iron pipe of a forge which receives the nozzle of the bellows.
text, n. tid-tid (old P. tutiel, Norm P. tugan; Icel. tuda, a tube: L. tubulus, a small pipe or tube), a pipe or funnel for smoke; the iron pipe of a forge which receives the nozzle of the bellows.
text, n. tides (I. texture, that which is woven, a web-from texo, I weave: F. texte, a text), that on which a commentary is written; the subject of a sermon or discourse, as a selected verse or passage of Scripture; the written composition or book, as distinguished from notes or comments; very large handwriting as preparatory training for small or running hand: text-book, a book used as a standard book for a purchased to the text of the state of tudents; a selection of passages of Scripture arranged for easy reference: fextual, a. text. fext. flat. in the state of the text of the Heb. Scriptures.
textile, a. text. flat. flat. in the sect of Jews who rigidily adhere to the text of the Heb. Scriptures.
texture, n. text. flat. the sect of Jews who rigidily adhere to the text of the Heb. Scriptures.
texture, n. text. flat. Lextilis, woven, wrought—from texo, I weave), woven; capable of being woven: texturel, n. text. the sect of Jews who rigidily adhere to the text of the Heb. Scriptures.
texture, n. text. texture, that which is woven; a web; in anat. or bot., the disposition of the several parts of any body riewed in connection with each other; tissue.
thalamineral, a. mitfoled II. flatamus; Gr. thalamac, a sleeping-room), in anat., that part of the brain from which the optic nerves are partly derived; in bot, the receptacle of the flower, or the part of the same sios, belonging to the sea, and phaton, a plant), the sign or sca-plants; a term sometimes employed to halamine rad, a. mitfoled II. flow, a flower-gon thalamineral, a. mit

asteroids, thallium, n. thall'II-um (Gr. thallos, the shoot of a plant, suggestive of greenness), a rare metal discovered by Crookes in 1861, whose spectrum furnishes a

plant, suggestive of greenness), a rare metal discovered by Grookes in 1881, whose spectrum furnishes a singularly brilliant green line.

thallogen, n. hdd-9-ht (Gr. thallos, a young shoot, and gennao, I produce), one of a large class of cellular cryptogamous plants, never exhibiting a marked distinction into root, stem, and foliage.

thallus, n. thad-bas, plu. thal'll, -ft (L. thallus; Gr. thallos, a young shoot or branch), in bod, a solid mass occus, consisting of one or more layers, usually in form of a lobe, leaf, or frond.

Thalmod, n. tdl-mdd-see Talmod.

The Syrian god Osiris; a deity among the Syrians, in honour of whom the Hebrew idolatresses held an annual lamentation—said to be identical with the Pheenician Adonis; the tenth month of the Jewish civil year, answering to a part of our June and July, than, conj. than, (AS. thonner, old H. Ger, danner, another form of then), a joining particle used after the comparative degree, and followed by the object compared; also used after such words as other, other-

thane, n. thân (AS. thegen, a minister: Icel. thegen, a brave man, a warrior; old H. Ger. degan, a male, a soldieri, among the Anglo-Sazons, a title applied to persons of dignity, being great landed proprietors; thanage, n. thâ-nāj, the district in which the thane anciently presided; thane dom, n. dôm, the office or jurisdiction of a thane; thane thane, n. ship, the state or dignity of a thane; the property; thane-lands, the possessions granted to thanes.

thank, v. thângh (Goth. thankfan; Ger. denken, to think: AS. thane, thought, thanks, to express one's gruttude for a favour or for a kindness—often used in a contrary and ironical sense; thanks, n. plu, expression of gratitude for a favour or a kindness—used of gratitude for a favour or a kindness—used thanks.

familiarly instead of these you: thankind imp: thanked, pp. thanked; thankind, a thankind, pp. thankind, a thankind, a thankind, a thankind, and if thankind thankind, and if thankind thankind, and if thankind thankind, and if the thankind thankind, and if thankind, and thankind, thankind, a thankind, a thankind, and the thankind, and thankind, and th

divine goodness: thank worthy, a deserving thanks meritorious: thank worthiness, n. the state of being thankworthy.

that, a batt, plu, those, thee (AS, that, the, that: Goth, thata, that: Sans, tat, this or that), not this but he other; the more distant thing, being thus oposed to this—this denoting the nearest, and that he more distant of the two objects; pointing to some person or thing mentioned before: rel. pron. in certain cases used instead of who, which, and whom: conj. denoting the object, the final end, or purpose; because: to the end that, in order that, conjunctional phrases, introducing a reason or purpose, and sumetimes a result: in that, for the reason that; because thatch, n. thatch (AS, thecoan, to cover, to conceal: Dan, darke, to cover: L. tectum, a rood, strawer shullar substances used to cover the roofs of houses, also cover the tops of stacks of corn or hay to protect them from rain: v. to cover or roof with straw, read, or similar substances; thatch ing, imp.: n. the set of covering buildings with thatch; such materials as the substances; that the substances of an impression upon the sye after the luminous object has been withdrawn; that maturicy, n. the fill (in regen, a work), the act or of open forming wonders: thank maturicy, a. jid. also thau maturicy in. gid. a. jid. also thau maturicy in. gid. a. jid. also thau maturicy in. gid. a. wonder worker; a miracle-worker.

wonder-working: thau matur gitt, n. yas, one was works wonders; one who deals or believes in wonders: thau matur gitt, n. yas, a wonder-worker. Thaw, n. thate (Dut. danse, dow: Ger. thauen, to dissolve, to thaw: W. tauedd, melting, dripping: lod. thide, thaw), the melting of fee or snow by a change of temperature; the change of weather that exame the first of temperature; the change of weather that exame with the comparature; the change of weather that exame with the comparature; the change of weather that exame with the comparature; the change of weather than the work of the property of the propert

thecaphore, n. the kd-for (Gr. theke, a sheath, and phero, I bear), in bot, the roundish stalk on which

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THER

he ovary of some plants is elevated; thecasporous, "hé-kuts-pô-ris (Gr. spora, a seed), having the spores a thece or cases, as in fungl.

thecodont, n. hé-ko-dion! (Gr. thekz, a sheath or use, and edons, a tooth—gen. edonios), in geol., a santan which has the teeth implanted in sockets: the edon'tis, n. plu. -dôn'ahl-d, one of the thirteen orders alto which Professor Owen arranges the reptills, living and extinct: the codon tesau rus, n. -lo-soul'-ris living and extinct: the codon tesau rus, n. -lo-soul'-ris living sockets, as in the socket-tooth saurian, a fossil reptile—so called from having the teeth implanted in distinct sockets, as in the crocodile.

thee, pron. the [AS. the, thee: old Fris. thi; Goth. thuk, thee), the objective case of thou, which see, there, n. thift (Goth. thius; Jeel. thip'r; Ger. dieb, a thief), the taking possession of the goods or novables of another secretly without leave or with violence; the act of stealing: theft'uous, a.-dis, in Scots lave, of the nature of their; tainted with thett: theft uously, a.-dis, file.

the hattle or the same of the

stile principle, obtained in the form of the prisms, of a silky lustre, from tea, coffee, &c.; same as cafetise.

their, pron. or a. \$\frac{8}{4}\text{r}(AS. \$thara, of the, of those: icel. their, they, masc.), of them; of or belonging to; poss. plu. of they: this is used when prefixed to a soun or to an adjective and its noun, as their own statements; the form theirs is employed as the substitute for a noun, and stands alone, as, the statements are theirs, theirs is the best cultivated field.

theirs, in. their is the best cultivated field.
theirs, in. their is the best cultivated field.
theirs, in. their is the best cultivated field.
theirs, in. their is the best cultivated field.
theirs, in. their is the of a God, with or without a belief in a revelation; opposed to atheirs. the fix, n. -tst, one who believes in the cristence of a God; theistid, a. their is the statement is their stailty, ad. \their. Note. Theirs is the same word etymologically with \their dism, but a distinction is drawn between them, \their heiristical is drawn between them, \text{stand} but the existence of a God who created all things, but affirm that, having haid down immutable laws for their government, he does not further interfere.
thelodus, n. \theiristical is often their interfere.

them, pron. them (AS. tham, to thee), the objective case of the pronoun they: themselves, comp. pron. selves (them, and selves), an emphatic form of them;

cases from the second the second

late-nut.

theochristic, a. the o-kristik (Gr. theos, a god, and
christos, anointed), anointing by God.

theocrasy, n. the oktras (Gr. theos, a god, and kratos, atrength: F. theocrasis), government of a state by
the immediate direction of God, as the ano. Jewish
state; the state thus governed: theocratic, a. the o-

krailik, also the orratical, a. 4-kal, pert. to; administered by the immediate direction of God; the orratically, ad. 4.

theocrasy, n. the 5ke-a.s. (Gr. theos. a god, and kraisis, a mixing), a mixture of the worship of different gods, as of Jehovah and idols; in anc. phil, an intimate union of the soul with God in contemplation.

theodolite, n. the 5di-0-lit (Gr. theaomai, 1 see, and dolichos, long; F. theodolite), an instr. used by land-surveyors, especially in trigonometrical surveying; theodolite, a. slitik, port. to a theodolite. Theodolite, a. different gods, as god, and open, race, progeny), the generation or genealogy of the gods; that branch of heathen myth. which taught the genealogy of their delies: theogony, n. the 5di-0-lit (L. and Gr. theogony. theology. In the 3di-0-lit lett, pert. to theogony.

theology, n. the 5d-0-lit lett, pert. to theogony: the cognical, a. 16d-0-lit lett, lett, to the theology. Theology of their delies: theology. In the 5d-0-lit lett, lett, lett, the lett, lett, lett, lett, the lett, l

Spirif of God.
theorem, n. the 6-rem (L. and Gr. theorema—from Gr. theoren, I look at: F. theoreme: It. teorema, Imath., something laid down as a truth which is to be proved by a chain of reasoning; in analysis, a rule or statement of relations expressed in a formula or by symbols: theoremake, a. the 6-remula or by a chain of the chain or by symbols: theoremake, a. the 6-remula or by symbols: the 6-rem

orem. 1e. a. -0-rėm'ik, pert. to or comprised in a theorem.

theory, n. the'o-ri (Gr. theoria, an inspection or survey—from theoreo, I look at, I behold; F. the'o-rie), a doctrine or scheme of things terminating in speculation, and without a view to practice; the abstract principles of any art considered without reference to practice; the opposite of practice; the science, distinguished from the art; the philosophical explanation of phenomena, either physical or moral; a scheme or system founded on inferences drawn from certain principles, or from the particular control of the principles, or from the cortical, a. 4-kdl, pert. is they or depending on it; not practical; speculative; the oretically, ad. kdl-li: the'orise, v.-riz, to form a theory; to speculate the'oriser, one who indulges in theory rather than in practice; the'orise, n.-rist, one who forms theories; one given to speculation.

Theosophy, n. the'os-f-f (Gr. theosophic, advine wisdom—from theos, a god, and sophos, wise), a direct, as distinguished from a revealed, knowledge of God, supposed theret intercourse with God and spirits: theory of the works of God, founded not on reason, but on a supposed inspiration of his own: theosophic, at kelo-sophy.

osophy. osophy, therapeutics, n. therá-pai-tiks (Gr. therapeutikos, having the power of healing-from therapeutique, take care of, to heal: r. therapeutique; it. terapeutica), that department of medicine which relates to the dincovery and application of remedies for the cure of diseases: therapeutica, a. tik, also therapeutical, a. tik, also therapeutical, a. tik, also therapeutical, a. tik, also therapeutical in the time of time of the time of time of the time of time of the time of time of time of the time of ti

tically, ad. -!!.
there, ad. thdr (AS. thær; Icel. thar; Dut. daar, there), in that place; in the place most distant; op-

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posed to here, in this place; a word used as a mere introductory particle at the beginning of a sentence, adding to the sentence a peculiar and idlomatic emphasis, which can hardly be explained; there served throw the nominative after the vertical throw the nominative after the vertical throw served throw the nominative after the vertical three served throw the nominative after the vertical three served throw the nominative after the vertical three has the force of that, as here yet that; there about, ad. 4-bolet, or there about an imber or degree; concerning that place, and the interfer, and 4-filer (there, and down, as the consequence of that; the cordingly: thereat', ad. all 'there, and of, at that, at that thing or event: thereby, ad. bi (there, and by), by that means; in consequence of that; therefore, ad and conf. there'file to something previously stated; consequently; in return for this or that; thereform, ad. the 'there, and into), into that, or that place; there'of, ad. -di (there, and into), into that, or that place; there'of, ad. -di (there, and out), out of this or that; there'out, ad. -di (there, and out), out of this or that; there'out, ad. -di (there, and out), out of this or that; there'out, ad. -di (there, and tout), also there'unto', ad. -di-di', to that or this; there'unto', ad. -di-di', to that or this; there'unto', ad. -di-di', there, and out), out of this or that; there'out, and -di (there, and tout), also there'unto', ad. -di-di', over and above; with that or this.

thermal, suberimal, sometimes ther 'mic, a. -mile therming, a. -mile there'in, a. -thermal, a. -thermal, sometimes there'inc, a. -mile therming, a. -thermal, a. -thermal, sometimes there'inc, a. -mile therming, a. -thermal, a. -thermal, sometimes there'mic, a. -mile therming, a. -thermal, a. -thermal, sometimes there'mic, a. -mile thermal a. -thermal a. -thermal, sometimes th

and above; with that or this.

thermal, a thermal, sometimes ther mic, a mik
(Gr. thermos, warm; therme, heat: F. thermal: It
termale, of or pert. to heat; warm—applied to springs

above 60° Fahr.

above 69° Fahr.
thermidor, n. théri-mi-dör (F.—from Gr. thermos, warm), one of the mouths of the French Republican calendar, from 19th July to 17th August.
thermo, thér-mô (Gr. thermos, warm; therme, heath, a common prefix in many scientific terms, denoting of connected with or derived from heat"; thermo-electricity, electricity developed by the unequal heating of metallic substances; thermo-electrometer, an instr. for ascertaining the deflagrating or heating power of an electric current; thermometer, n. thêrmomé-tér (Gr. metron, a mensure) an instr. for mea-moni-é-tér (Gr. metron, a mensure) an instr. for meamom'e-ter (Gr. metron, a measure), an instr. for mea-suring the degree of heat or temperature of bodies by monif-lér (Gr. metron, a measure), an instr. for measuring the degree of heat or temperature of bodies by the regular expansion of mercury, or of some other substance: thermometric, a. ther-mo-metrick, also ther mometrical, a. -ri-kdl, pert. to a thermometer; made or ascertained by a thermometer: thermometrically, ad. -di. thermoscope, n. their-mo-skop (Gr. skope, I view), an instr. for indicating changes of temperature without indicating the degree of heat by which it is affected: ther moscopie, a. skopi-lk, of or pert. to the thermoscope: thermostati, n. their-mo-stati (Gr. states, standing), a self-acting lastr, for regulating temperature: ther mostatic, a. statik, pert. to a thermostat; regulating the heat.

Thermonatrite, n. their-monid-firl (Gr. therme, heat, and Ling, action, crude carbonate of soda), prismatic courtinate of soda with slight earthy impurities, occurring desert, e.c., the lakes of S. Amer., the Expytian desert, e.c., whe lakes of S. Amer., the Expytian desert, e.c., the lakes of S. amer., the Expytian desert, e.c., the lakes of S. amer., the Expytian desert, e.c., the lakes of S. amer., the Expytian desert, e.c., the lakes of S. amer., the Expytian desert, e.c., the lakes of S. amer., the Expytian desert, e.c., the lakes of S. amer., the Expytian desert, e.c., the lakes of S. amer., the Expytian desert, e.c., the lakes of S. amer., the Expytian desert, e.c., the lakes of S. amer., the Expytian desert, e.c., the lakes of S. amer., the Expytian desert, e.c., the lakes of S. amer., the Expytian desert, e.c., the lakes of S. amer., the Expytian desert, e.c., the lakes of S. amer., the Expytian desert, e.c., the lakes of S. amer., the Expytian desert, e.c., the lakes of S. amer., the Expytian desert, e.c., the lakes of S. amer., the Expytian desert, e.c., the e.c., the e.c., e.c.,

thesaurus, n. the sawries (L. thesaurus; Gr. thesauros, a treasure), a treasure), a treasure), a treasure), a treasure), a treasure), a treasure or storehouse; a repository of knowledge; a lexicon; a dictionary. these, a these (As. this), the pln. of this, which see, thesis, n. the of, pln. theses, the see (L. and Gr. thesis, a proposition—from Gr. tithemi, I place, thesis, a proposition and down or advanced to be supported by argument; a theme; a subject or question prescribed to a student on which to write, as a means of further testing his knowledge before granting a degree; the exercise or essay itself; a subject.

Thespian, a. the spid-th (Gr. Thespis, the founder of the Greek dramm), of or relating to tragic acting; tragic.

theurgy, n. the er fi (Gr. theourgia, the work of God, a miracle—from theos, a god, and ergon, work), a miracle; the power of doing supernatural; things by prayer to God, &c.; a species of magic: the urgist, n. jefs, one who pretends to the supernatural; theurgic, a. the er file, also theur gical, a. ji.kdl, peri. to or done by theurgy.

thews, n. plu. *Unix* (from Eng. *Unigh*, the flesh part of the leg: *icel. Unjo*, buttocks: AS. *Uncob*.; Dut diek, the thigh), muscles; brawn; strength: thewy, a. 684, having strong or large muscles; muscular: them ask sinews, the pith and strength of any effort or elec-

having strong or large muscles; muscular: there are the bring, the pith and strength of any effort or chier prise.

they, pron, the (AS, thd; Goth, that, they), the nee. plu of he, she, or if, denoting more than one serse or thing; used indefinitely, as, "they say"—that, the world at large. Note.—They, their, them, may with strict propriety be employed, even though their orniatives be in the sing, number; the use of these forms as singulars tends to prevent awkward repetitions and direct personalities. Such a form of expression and direct personalities. Such a form of expression as, "neither John nor his sister could rectibe the other lessons," though strictly and grammatically curret, is an awkward one, and sounds harshly: "neither John nor his sister could rectibe their lessons," is more lessons, though strictly and grammatically curret, is an awkward one, and sounds harshly: "neither John nor his sister could rectibe their lessons," is more promised to the strength of the

or mass to make it more thick: thickened, pp. this ind: thicken, n. dt., a number of trees or shrubs growing crowded irregularly together; a small close wood or copse.

this, n. this, plu. thieves, there (Goth, thisres; leel this or; Ger. dieb, a thief), one who takes away the property of another privately without leave, or yieldence; one who steaks: thieve, v. there, to steal; in wrongly take the property of another: this ving, Imp. add, practising theff: thieved, pp. thered: this very, n. the der, the property of another: this ving, imp. add, practising theff: thieved, pp. thered: this very, n. the der, the standing of the nature of the fir: thiev lathy, nd. dt. this vishes, n. sie, the stade or quality of heing thievish: this catcher, one whose business is to detect thieves and bring them to function the thigh, the thick part of the thigh, the thick part of the lower limb between the knee and the hip-joint; thighbone, the large bone of the thigh, the thick part of the lower limb between the knee and the hip-joint; thighbone, the large bone of the thigh.

thill, n. this disk off, Dut. and the horse which goes between the shafts.

thill en, this disk off, a stake: Icel. this, a panelling, the shaft of a cart or carriage or other vehicle: thillen, n. this disk off, put. and bell, a metal cap or cover put on the fore part of the second finger of the right hand, used in sewing for driving the needle through the cloth; among seamen, an iron ring with a grove around it to receive a rope: thimble-rigger, now who practises the above sleight-of-hand roquerju obtain money from the unwary by betting.

Lenute, thin, not thick; watery; very liquid; not dense; not close or crowded; parse; lean; slender; of a loose or slight texture; unsubstantial: ad. thinly—used in composition, as himseled over crowded; the reduce the number of thin aling, imp.: n. the set of making less crowded or less thinck; the reducing the number of trees or plants in any given area, in order her, her, pine, pine, pine, pine, pine, pine, pine, pine,

hat those which are left may obtain greater space or mature growth: thinned, pp. thind; thin nish, a sitsh, somewhat thin: thinly, ad. 4%: thin meas, n. més, the opposite of thickness: thin-sthined, a. hav-ng a thin skin; unduly sensitive; to thin out, in geol., o gradually diminish in thickness till the strata dis-uppear,—when the edge has been brought to the surface sy subterranean disturbance it is then said to crop out. thine, pron. Atm. (38. thin; Goth. theins; Icel. hinn, thine), the poss. case of the pron. thou; of or selonging to thee.

uppear,—when the edge has been brought to the surface by subterranean disturbance it is then said to crop out. Thine, pron. Atta (AS. thin; Goth. theina; Icel. Ainn, thine, the poss case of the pron. thou; of or belonging to thee.

Ainn, thine, the poss case of the pron. thou; of or belonging to thee.

Thing, in thing (Icel and AS. thing; Ger. ding, originally meaning, discourse,—then, solemn discussion,—cause, matter, or subject of discourse), that which can be thought of; a matter; an affair; an event or action; any substance; used in contempt, by way of extenuation or in pity, as, "never any thing was so ill-bred," the poor thing sighed": things, in plu clothest, luggage, there is the property of the poor thing sighed": things, in plu clothest, luggage, there is the first of the contempt, by any of extenuation or in pity, as, "never any thing was so ill-bred," the poor thing sighed": thinks, in plu clothest, luggage, there is the limit of the contempt, the contempt of the consider probable; to meditate; to ponder; to fungine; to believe: think'ing, imp. add, having the faculty of thought; capable of a regular train of ideas in limagination; judgment: thought, pp. thinks, revolved in the mind; considered probable: thinkable, a. thingk-2-bi, capable of being thought; conceived, as a thought: think'en, -tr, one who thinks in a particular manner: think'ingly, additionable; thinkable, a. thingk-2-bi, capable of the mention of the contempt of the contempt of thinks, it seems to me: methought, it appeared to me: to think much of, to hing a the contempt of the

such an interval; by this time.

thistle, a name applied to a variety of prickly plants; the
aname applied to a variety of prickly plants; the
mational emblem of Scotland: thistly, a thistle, overgrown with thistles; prickly: thistle-down, n. the
ine feathery down attached to the seeds of thistles.

thither, to that place; opposed to hither; to that end
or point: thith'erward, ad. -werd, also thith'erwards,
-eerds, towards that place.

thot, #80, a contr. of though
thole, n. also thown, n. thol (AS. thol, a thole: Icel.
tholer, a fir-tree, a plne: Dut. dolle, an oar-pin: Norm.
and Dan. foll, a pin, a stopper), a pin inserted into the
gunwale of a boat to keep the oars in place when rowing,—If there be two to cach row-lock, the oar is worked
between them—If but one, the oar is fastened to it by
a band or socket, and the oar may be put on or taken
off at pleasure; in arch, the scutcheon or knot in the
midst of a timber-vaul.

thole, v. thol (AS. tholan; Icel. thola, to suffer, to
bear), in Scot., to bear; to endure; to undergo: tho'ling, imp: tholed, pp. thold.

cosh, boy, foot; pare, bid; chair,

tholobate, n. th61'6-bat (Gr. tholos, an arched roof, and basis, a basis), in arch., that part of a building on which a cupola is placed.

Thomasism, n. th6'md-tem, the doctrines of St Thomas Aquinas with respect to predestination and grace: Tho mist, n. -mist, a follower of St Thomas Aquinas, a distinguished schoolman of the 15th center of the control of the cont

grace: Tho mist, n. -mist, a follower of St. Inomas Aquinas, a distinguished schoolman of the 18th century.

thomsonite, n. tôm'sôn-ti (after Dr Thomson, the chemist), a mineral of the zeolite family, of a whitish colour, occurring in rectangular prisms in the cavities found in amygdaloid, basait, greenstone, and old lavarent of the state of

of bony fishes having the ventral fins placed beneath a the pectorals. thorite, n. thorite (after the Scand. delty Thor), a hard, brittle, reddish-brown, massive mineral, occurring in the Syenites of Norway: thorina, n. thorit, nd, one of the primitive earths obtained from the mineral thorite; oxide of thorium: thorium, n. thoritim, the metallic base of thorina.

mineral thorite; oxide of thorium; thorium, n. thôt ri-tim, the metallic base of thorina. thorn, n. thairen (Goth. thaurnus; Icel. thorn; ger. dorn; W. draen, a thorn), a theor of shrub armed with sharp spines; a spine; a prickle; anything that causes great trouble and anxiety: thorny, a. 4, full of thorns, or rough with them; spiny; troublesome and harnsing; thorn-less, a. 45s, wanting thorns: thorn-apple, thorn-bush, names of plants: thorn-bedge, a hedge or fence composed of thorn-bushes: thornback, a fish of the ray kind; thornubu, but (Ger. dornbut), a turbot.

thorough, a. thir-6 (AS. thurh; old H. Ger. durh, thorough; another form of through, which see), passing through or to the end; complete; entire: thorough-sa, a. 4i, fully; completely; thorough-sas, n.-nés, the state or quality of being thorough; thorough-bred, a. fully taught or accomplished; bred from a sire and a dam of the best blood, as a horse; thorough-bass or-base, bds, in music, an accompaniment to a continued bass by figures; a term common under the continued bass by figures; a term control of the continued bass by figures; a term control of the continued bass in the science of harmson the continued bass in the science of harmson the continued bass in the science of harmson of the continued bass in the science of harmson the continued bass in the science of harmson the continued bass in the science of harmson con each side of the hough of a horse, those, a those (AS. tha; Gr. tous, those), the plu of that, which see.

Thoth, n. thöth, the anc. Egyptian god of eloquence, supposed to have been the inventor of writing and

Thoth, n. thoth, the anc. Egyptian god of eioquence, supposed to have been the inventor of writing and philosophy.

thou, pron. thow (AS. and Icel. thu; Goth. thu; Ger. du; L. tu; Gr. tu or su, thou), the pron. sing of the second person, used in speaking to a person; now seldom used, except in solemn discourse or in addressing the Delty; still used by the Society of the second person, the solemn discourse or in the state of the second person, the solemn discourse of the second person, the second person discourse of the second person, the second person discourse of the second pe

mind when attending to a particular subject; inward reasoning; an idea; a conception; fancy; imagination; meditation; judgment; solicitude; design or pur-pose; in familiar language, small degree or quantity, as, "I am a thought better"; thought'rul, a -700 full of thought; having the mind directed to some obpet ; anxious; attentive; considerate: thought fully, at .4: thought fullness, n. .4s, deep meditation; solicitude: thought fullness, n. .4s, deep meditation; solicitude: thought less, a. .4s: thought lesswaps, n. .4s. thought lesswaps, n. .4s. thought lesswaps, n. .4s. thought lesswaps, n. .4s. the state or quality of being thoughtless; heedlessness; inattention

inattention. thousand, n. thöle'zand (Goth. thusundi; old H. Ger. zenstunt; Lith. tukstantis, a thousand, the number of ten hundred; any great number: add. denoting ten hundred, or any great number: thousand-fold, ing sen nunured, or any great number; thousand-fold, a multiplied by a thousand: thousandth, a -candth, the ten-hundredth part of anything; denoting one part of a thousand equal parts; the ordinal of thou-sand.

thowl—see thole.

thrail, v. thraid! (Icel. thrail; Gael. traill, a slave), to enslave: n. a slave; a bondsman; slavery; bondage: thralling, inp.: thralled, pp. thraid!d. thraldom, n. dóm, bondage; slavery; the state of a thrail or servitude.

thrapple, n. thrdp:pl (AS. throt-bolla, the throat-pipe), in Scot., the windpipe of an animal: v. to seize forcibly by the threat: thrappling, imp. pling: thrappled, pp. thrappled.

thranh, v. thrash, also thresh, v. thresh (imitative of the sound: Icel. thriskja: Dan. terske; Ger. dreshen; Dut. dröschen; Goth. thriskan, to thresh), to beat, as corn, in order to separate the seed from the straw; to beat soundly; to work at thrashing: thranhing, imp.: n. act of beating out grain; a sound drubbing: thranhed, pp. thrashe; n. -dr, one who thrashes out grain: thrashing-floor, the floor or space on which grain is beaten out; thrashing-machine, a machine or apparatus for beating out the seed of grain.

ing-machine, a machine or apparatus for beating out the seed of grain.

thrave, n. thrav (Dan. trave, a score of sheaves: Sw. trafve, a pile of wood: AS. threaf, a handful: Icel. thrifa, to gripe, to seize), two dozen; twenty-four, sometimes twelve, sheaves of wheat.

thread, n. thread (Dut. drawd, thread: Ger. draht, thread, straw-band-from Ger. drehen; Dut. draugen, to turn, to twist), a thin string or line formed of any fibrous substance twisted together; any fine filament or line; the prominent spiral part of a screw; something continued in a course or tenor, as a discourse; v. to pass a thread through, as the eye of a needle; to pass or pierce through, as a narrow or intricate

thresh, thrish, and thrashing floor—see thrash threshold, n. threshold (AS. thersceald; old Engthreswold; icol. threshold; a twold, a wood), the bar on which we tread in entering a house; the door-sill; gate; entrance; the point of entering or beginning. Threw, v. thrd, p. of throw, which see.

The state of the control of three, three times; very lightly three threes three three threes, a thriving state or condition; economical management in regard to means or property; comomy; sparingness; fragality thrift'y, a. 4, economical; careful; industrious and frugal; using economy and good management of property: thrift'llay, ad. -lt. thrift liness, n. -nès, economical management of property; thrift'lessness, n. -nès, the state or quality of the without economy or frugality.

-th. thrift lessness, n. -nès, the state or quality of beig without economy or frugality.

-thrill, v. thrift (t. trillare, to shake, to quaver: larifuller, to tingle, as mule-bells: Dan trille, to roll—see trill), to pierce; to penetrate; to cause a shaptingling sensation to run throughout the whole body: thrill, v. thrift (t. trillare, to shake, to quaver: loss of the shape thrilling sensation throughout the whole body: thrill throughout the whole body: thrilling thrival; thrillingly, ad. -lt. 'thrillingness, n. -nès, the quality of being thrilling.

-thrisas, n. thrisiad (Gr. thrissa, a kind of anchoy full of small hair-like bones—from thriz, a hair or bristle), a fish of the shad and herring kind whose flesh considered as sometimes poisonous, found in the waters of intertropical countries.

-thrisanonous, n. thrisiad (Gr. thrissa, a kind of anchoy full of small hair-like bones—from thriz, a hair or bristle), a fish of the shad and herring kind whose flesh considered as sometimes poisonous, found in the waters of intertropical countries.

-thrisanonous, n. thrisiad (Gr. thrissa, a kind of anch

part of a kneet-timber.

throb, v. throb (Sw. drabba, to strike against, to knock; Russ, trepair, to knock gently: L. trepidare, to tremble), to heave or beat with more than usual force and rapidity, as the heart or pulse; to palpitate: n. a beat or strong pulsation, as of the heart: throbing, imp.; add. beating with unusual force, as the heart or pulse: n. act of beating with unusual force, as the heart or pulse: act of beating with unusual force, as the heart or pulse: throbbed, pp. throbd: throbbing pain, a pain which is seemingly increased or caused by the pulsation of arteries.

throe, n. thro (AS. throusan, to twist: Scot. throw, to wreathe, to twist-see throw), extreme pain or agony; the pains of travail or child-birth.

thrombox, n. throbbis (Gc. thrombox, a clet of blood), a small tumour formed by the escape of blood under the skin.

thromous, in the second of the escape of blood under the skin.

throne, in. throne, it. thrones: Gr. thrones, a seat: For the second of the se

scher: thronged, pp. thröngd: add. filled with a militude of persons pressing together. throatle, n. thröst (Ger. droses): Dan. trost; L. turdus, a throush), the song-thrush; a machine used is spinning in wool-mills: throatling, n. -ling, a morbid swelling in the throat in animals of the cow kind. throatle, v. thröst (from Eng. throat), to prevent respiration by pressure on the windpipe; to strangle; to suffocate: n. the windpipe: throatling, imp. ding: throatled, pp. thröstid: throatle-valve, a valve in the steam-pipe of an engine for regulating the supply of steam to the cylinder throatle-valve, a valve in the steam-pipe of an engine for regulating the supply of steam to the cylinder throatle-valve, a valve in the steam to the cylinder throatle-valve, a valve in the steam to the cylinder through, by means of: Livrage, and: W. treydd, through, by means of: Livrage, and: W. treydd, through, by means of: Livrage, and: W. treydd, through, to end or conclusion: preps. from end to end; from side to side of; passage among or in the midst of; by means of: through, to good an every part: prep. in every part of; from one extremity to the other: to carry through, to accomplish: to fall through, to be given up, as a project or plan; to be shandoned: to go through, to prosecute to the end, as a scheme: through and through, completely through, pierced wholly from side to side: through-ticket, a ticket for a whole journey: through-train, on a rativezy, a train which goes the whole length from terminus to terminus, or to the end of a long route.

Throw, v. throv, p. to fthrive, which see.

Throw, v. through, to fithire, which see.

Throw, v. through, to fithire, which see.

Throw, v. through, to goes the whole length from terminus to terminus, or to the end of a long route.

Throw, v. through, to cast; to put or piace carelessly; to overturn or of original meaning, to turn or whirl, and thence, to cost or hur: AS, through, to work throw, throw, the complete the complete throw, and the complete throw has a scheme throw the co

home-thrust, an unexpected rebuke administered to a person, drawn from his own statements, arguments, or conduct.

In thrustle, n. thrisil, the thrush or throatle.

thud, n. thid (AS. thoden, noise, din: L. tundere, to pound, to din or stun one with noise), a stroke or blow causing a dull sound.

Thug, n. thid (AS. thoden, noise, din: L. tundere, to pound, to din or stun one with noise), a stroke or blow causing a dull sound.

Thug, n. thid (AS. thoden, noise, din: L. tunderen: in India, one of an association of robbers and murderers: Thug gee, n. pf. also Thug gism, n. pism, the practice and superstition of the Thugs.

thuttes, n. bl. thid the thing of the colling in fragments in the shale and coal of the colling in fragments in the shale and coal of the colling in those of the modern thing or arbor-vite: this imbricated stems and terminal twigs resembling in these of the modern thing or arbor-vite: this in the shale and coal of the colling in the shale with the shale and coal of the colling in the shale and the shale and coal of the colling in the shale and coal of the colling in the shale and coal of

frankincense: thurification, n. thū:rl-fi-kā:shūn (L. facio, I make), the act of fuming with or burning incense.

thurl, n. therl (AS. thyrel, a hole, an aperture), a short communication between adits in mines; a long

saur, ii. incr. (AS. layre, a hole, an aperture), as abort communication between adits in mines; a long adit in a coal-pit.
Thursday, n. thers'da (AS. thurnes-day, the thunderer's day; Dan. Torsday, Thor's day—after the Scand. Thor, the good of thunder), the fifth day of the week. thus, ad. conj. this (AS. thus: Dan. and Low Ger. dus: old Ger. sus), in this or that manner; on this wise; to this degree or extent. thus, n. thus (L. thus, frankincense), the resin of the spruce-fir. thuya—see thuja, under thuites. thywack, n. thuok (limitative of the sounds of blows), a smart blow with something blant and heavy; a thump; v. to strike with something blant and heavy; a thump; v. to strike with something blant and heavy; to beat or thump: thwacking, inp.; thwacked, pp. theddd.

threaks.

thwark, a. Bheofert (feel. theera, to slant: AS.
theeorh; Ger. sveerch, cross, wry: Dut. decers, oblique), being across or crosswise: v. to lie or come across the direction of; to cross, as a purpose; to oppose; to frustrate or defeat: n. the seat or bench of a beat on which the rowers sit, placed athwark the beat: thwarking, imp.: adj. opposing; crossing: n. the act of one who or that which thwarks; the act of crosswise one who thwarks: thwarkingly, ad. -inp-it: thwarking, ad. -inp-it: thwarky, ad. -ii, crosswise.

thy, pron. 4M (a contr. of thine), of thee, or belonging to thee: thyself, reciprocal pron.—from thy, and self.

thyine-wood, n. thiin-acted (is: thuis of the control of the contr

thyine-wood, n. thi'in-toood (Gr. thuia, a tree pro-ducing an aromatic gum), a precious wood mentioned in the Revelation, probably the wood formerly called thuid, known to the Romans by a name signifying

Hujd, known to the Romans by a name signifying citron-toold.

thylacine, n. thild-sin (Gr. thulakoe, a ponch, and thylacine, n. thild-sin (Gr. thulakoe, a ponch, and kuon, a dog), a genus of marsupial animals, including the dog-faced opossum, the only known living species, a mative of Insmania; thylacole'o, n. -ko-it-o' (Gr. kom, a lion), in geol., a carnivorous marsupial mammal from the uppermost tertiaries of Australia; thylacole's he'rium, n. -the'ri-din (Gr. therion, a wild beast), in geol., a small marsupial mammal of the colite.

thyme, n. tim (L. thymum; Gr. thumon; F. thym; II. timo, thyme), a common aromatic herb: thymy, a ti-mi, abounding with thyme; fragrant.

thymus, n. thi-mis (Gr. thumon, a fleshy excresence on the skin), a temporary organ existing at the lower part of the neck in children, and disappearing gradually after the second year.

emed on the skin), a emporation, an exact case as essentially as the power part of the neck in children, and disappearing gradually after the second year. thyro, third, or thyreo, third, of thyreo, third, of thyreo, third, of thyreo, third, of thyreo, third, or thyreo, third, a round gradually after the second year. The second year, a shield, a prefix in anatomical terms, implying connection with the thyroid cartilage: thyroid, a -round Gr. eldos, resemblance), in anat, applied to one of the cartilages of the larynx from its shield-like form; also applied to a glandular body lying in front of this cartilage, or the arteries supplying the part.

thyraus, n. thersids, also thyrse, n. thers (L. thyrsus; Gr. thursos, a stalk, a stem, a staff entwined with try and vine-shoots), in bot, a species of informatic that the same that the sam

in the face.

tick, n. the (F. tique: Ger. zecke), an insect, a parasite on sheep, dogs, &c.; a small bean used for feeding horses, &c.: tick-seed, a plant.

tick, v. the (imitative of the sound of light knocktick, v. the (imitative of the sound of light knocktouch in tikken, to pat, to touch: Low Ger. ticken, to
ouch in tikken, to pat, to touch: Low Ger. ticken, to
jot down in writing), to make a small quick noise;

to make dots with the point of a pen; to beat, as a watch does: n. the beat of a watch; a dot or small mark with the point of a pen; ticking, imp; ticked, pp, tttl; to tick a thing off, to mark an item with the touch of a pen; to take a thing on tick, to have it jotted down or marked on the score instead of paying: on tick, on credit: tick-tack, the noise occasioned by two successive vibrations of the pendulum. tick, n. tik, also ticking, n. -ing (Dut. tijk; Ger. Eiche, a tick or covering of a bed—from Ger. richen; Dut. trekken, to draw), the cover or case of a bed which contains the feathers, wood, or other stuffing: ticken, n. tiken, also ticking, n. -ing, the strong cloth used for bed-ticks.

ticket, n. tike't, also ticking, n. -ing, the strong cloth as mark stuck on the outside of anything to give notice of something concerning it; a boken or criticate to a mark stuck on the outside of anything to give notice of something concerning it; a boken or criticate to secure some benefit or privilege; a label; a slip of paper bearing a mark, number, do; a small card inscribed and numbered, admitting to a place of ansestment, or to travel on a railway, steamboak, derived to distinguish by a tick ticket, porter, a porter, a post of the paper of the same and the ticket or tadge; ticked of leave, a licence to be at large, granted to a couried of good conduct before the expiry of his sentence, liable to be forfeited on misconduct; ticket writes, one who writes and paints show-cards for alop-windows. &c. one who writes and paints show-cards for shop-win-

one who writes and paints show-cards for shop-will-cover. &c.

tickle, v. #5k/#! (from Eng. #6k/, to mark with dots:
Low Ger. ticken. to touch lightly: L. #tifilers; Sect.
ktitle: Dut. ktitelen; Ger. ktiseln, to tickle), to touch
lightly, as the akin, so as to exuse a peculiar trailing
sensation which excites laughter; to please by slight
gratification; to excite the sensation of tickling; to
elet tickling; is textling, imp. ktiseln. a. a lightcouchlast
causes one to twitch or feel a peculiar sensation privocative to laughter: tickled, pp. #kield. tickling, h.
#kiel, one who tickles: tickling, a. *Akiel, castly tickles;
akiel, one who tickles: tickling, a. *Akiel, castly tickles;
tickling, al. #1. ticklishness, n. -nes, the state
until tickling, al. #1. ticklishness, n. -nes, the state
tid, a. tid (AS. tider, tender), tender; suf; pice:
tidd-in, n. oli, a delicate or tender piece.
tidd-in, n. oli, a selicate or tender piece.
tidd, n. tid (AS. fid, hour, time; Ger. zeit; Sw. fid.

cuality of being very sensitive; criticalness of state. idd., h. idd. AS. tidd., tender; tender; soft; tide: idd. http... bid., a delicate or tender piece. iddal—see under tide.

tidal—see under tide.

tidal—see under tide.

tide, n. tid (AS. tid, hour, time; Ger. zeit; Sw. tid. time, season: AS. tidan, to happen), the alternate ebb and flow, or rising and falling, of the waters of the ocean, and bays, rivers, &c., connected with it; stream; current; hvourable course; turning-point; v. to drive with the stream; to work in or out of a harbour or stream by favour of the tide; tiding, mp., tided, and trising by the tides, as rivided, pp.; tidal, a, tidd., of or pert, to the ides; periodically falling and rising by the tides, as rivided, that is filled on the rising of the tide; tidal river, a river whose waters rise and fall up to a certain point in its course under the influence of the tide-wave: tide-current, a current in a channel caused by the alternation of the level of the water during the passage of the tide-wave: tide-day, the interval between two successive arrivals at the same place of the same vertex of the tide-wave: tide-day, the interval between two successive arrivals at the same place of the same vertex of the tide-wave: tide-gate, in a basin or foot, a gate to prevent the waters flowing back when the tide obbs: tide-gauge, an instr. or apparatus for registering the state of the dide a very instant of time water, a custom-bouse officer who waits for the arrival of vessels, and remains on hoard to secure the payment of the dues on all goods; tide-wave, the accumulation of the waters of the ocean caused by the action of the moon, modified by that of the sun, and which changes its position throughout the day; tide-wave, the channel in which the tide sets: ebb-tide, the accumulation of the waters of the ocean caused by the action of the moon at which at right angles to each other—thal is accumulation of the water towards the sea: food-tide, the right soft of the tide tide is tide; paring-fides, the hig

tidings, n. plu. tidings (AS. tidan, to happen: Icel. lidinds, events, news: Ger. zeitig, timely, seasonable), news; intelligence: ti'dingless, a. without news or

indings, h. pin. Hedings (As. Itidam, to happen: Iteliands, events, news; chr. ztifiy, timely, seasonable), news; hiteliligence; tidingless, a without news of tidology, n. it. dollog'd; Eng. tide, and Gr. logos, discurse), the theory or doctrine of the tides; that part of science which treats of the general laws that govern tides, and the circumstances, of a local or casual narre, which may influence their height and time. The may influence their height and time tide, intelligence to the may influence their height and time. The may be made to the managed in good order; neat: v. to make neat and clean; to put in good order; neat: v. to make neat and clean; to put in good order; neat: v. to make neat and clean; to put in good order; neat: v. to make neat and clean; to put in good order; neat: v. to make neat and clean; to put in good order; neat: v. to make neat and clean; to the lines; a child's light outer covering; it dying, imp.; tidded, pp. did, arranged in neat order; it dily, ad. di-fi: 'li dinesa, nace, the quality of the dily, ad. di-fi: 'li dinesa, nace, the quality of the dily, ad. di-fi: 'li dinesa, nace, the quality of the dily, are etymologically connected. Lie, v. if AS. tige, a drawing, a lie; tien, to bind: low Ger. teen; Ger. siehen, to draw), to fasten to bind: low Ger. teen; Ger. siehen, to draw), to fasten to robind: low Ger. teen; Ger. siehen, to draw), to fasten or bind as with a cord; to make fast; to unite so as not to be easily parted; to constrain; to confine; to unite: n. a fastening; a knot; obligation arising from relationship or friendship; a piece of timber or metal used to bind together two bodies having a tendency to diverge; in music, a curved line written over ounder notes, either rising or falling on the stave, or both, to indicate that they are to be shurred or sumply to musher; as in verse, and the verse of the confine; to the down, to fasten in order to

riz. forty-two gallons: in gaming, a sequence of three cards of the same colour; a particular thrust in fencing.

tiercel, n. ter-cell (F. tiercelet, said of male birds of prey: L. tertius, the third), a small goshawk—so called from being the male, and small, or as being, according to an old fancy, the product of a third egg. tiers-ctat, n. ter-t-t-t (F.) in F. hist., the third branch of the legislative assembly; the commonalty.

tiff, n. fif fprov. Eng. tiff, a sup or draught of drink; tiffing, eating or drinking out of due season: Norm. two or toyf, drawing the breath), a small sup or draught of layor: tiffin, n. tif-fin, a slight repast between breakfast and dinner; luncheon—a term generally used among Anglo-Indians: tiff, n., or tift, n. tift, a tif-tif, ill-natured; petulant; also tiffish, a. fish, tige, n. tif (F. tige, a stalk or stem—from L. tifty, a ligen of finte), in arch., the shaft of a column from the astragal to the capital.

tigelus, n. tif-tif, as a stem in bot., the portion of the embryo between the radicle and cotyle-dons; the young embryonic axis.

tiger, n. tiper (L. and Gr. tigris, a tiger: F. tigre; R. tigro, a tiger that feer, an arrow), a firer apardous animal of Asia of the feline family, nearly as large as all on; a servant in livery who rides with his master or mistress: tigerish, a. -toh, also tigrish, a. -grish, like a tiger; ferce: tiger-cat, a carnivorous animal resembling the tiger, put of smaller size: tiger-feline: tigrea, a. till (Ditt. dicht, selid, thick; Icel. thettr; tignie, a. till (Ditt. dicht, selid, thick; Icel. thettr; tignie, a. till (Ditt. dicht, selid, thick; Icel. thettr; tignie, a. till (Ditt. dicht, selid, thick; Icel. thettr; tignie, a. till (Ditt. dicht, selid, thick; Icel. thettr; tignie, a. till (Ditt. dicht, selid, thick; Icel. thettr;

feline: tiger-shell, one of the cowrie-shells—so caned from its spots.

tight, a. tit (but. dicht. solid, thick; Icel. thetir; to the stanch, tight, not loose or slack; compact; not leaky; not having holes; sitting very close to the body, as clothes; ill supplied or stringent, as the money-market; tightly, ad. di: tightness, n. not, the quality or condition of being tight; closeness; compactness; stringency: tighten, v. titn, to draw or make tight or tighter; to strainer; to make close or closer; tightening, imp. til ning: tightened, pp. til nic; tightener, n. til nic, the which tightens or straitens: tights, n. plu, tits, tight-fitting trousers

**Lat. Eds. - sanch hid; chair.

or leggings; part of the stage-dress of a dancer or actress: tight-rope, a rope suspended above the earth and tightened, on which persons dance and perform

actress: tight-rope, a rope suspended above the earth and tightened, on which persons dance and perform other feats.

tike, n. tik (old Sw. tik; Icel. tik, a little bitch: Ger. dacks, a badger), a dog; a cur; a selfish snarling felow; a vulgar person; a rustic.

tilbury, n. tilber-i, a kind of carriage open at the top, named after the original maker.

tile, n. til (AS. tigel; Ger. ziegel; L. tegula; F. tuille, a tile—from L. teger-i, v. cover), a piece of burnt clay, flat or round, or other form, used for roofing and for rains, dc.; in the form of small slabs, coloured and vith tiles, or as with them: tiling, imp: n. act of covering with tiles; tile collectively: tiled, pp. tild: add, covered with tiles; tile collectively: tiled, pp. tild: add, covered with tiles; tile collectively: tiled, taly suitable for making tiles: tile-ore, a variety of red oxide of freemasons—also spelt tyler: tile-earth, clay suitable for making tiles: tile-ore, a variety of red oxide of copper, occurring massive or incrusting: tilestone, any thinly-laminated sandstone suitable for roofing. till, conj. It, also until, sin-til (Ger. zid:) old H. Ger. zil; Bohem. zil, a bound, a limit), to the time when; to the degree that, as, I shall wait till you arrive: prep. to the time of; to the time, as till to-morrow: turne time fixed on.

till, n. til (F. kayette, a till or drawer: Dut. tillen, to lift, to move), a drawer in a desk or counter; a money-box. till, v. til (AS. tillen, to direct one's efforts to a pur-

ney-box.

no mit, to move), a drawer in a desk or counter; a money-box.

till, v. til (AS. tilian, to direct one's efforts to a purse, to labour: Dut. twylen, to till the soil: Low Ger. telen, to beget, to cultivate), to prepare land for seed, and to raise and dress crops; to cultivate: n. (Scot. till, a cold unproductive clay), a Scotch term for the stiff unstratified clays of the boulder formation, now beginning to be applied to any thick unstratified alluvia: till ing, imp: n. culture; tillage; tilled, pp. tild: tillet, n. tiller, one who tills: tillable, a. -da-bi, capable of being tilled: tillage, n. -di; the art or practice of preparing land for seed and raising crops; culture: tillen, n. tiller, to tillen, to lift, to medde with), among seamen, the bar or lever by which the rudder is worked.

tiller, v. tiller (AS. tilga; Dut. telahe. a branch. a

among scamen, the bar or lever by which the rudder is worked.

tiller, v. tiller (AS. tilga; Dut. telghe, a branch, a shoot), to send up a number of shoots from a root: tillering, imp.: tillered, pp. -lerd; tillers, n. plu-lerz, shoots or sprouts springing from a root or stump; the young trees left to stand when a wood is felled. till, v. till (AS. tealtism, to totter, to vaciliste), to ride at each other with blunt lances; to joust; to ride at each other with blunt lances; to joust; to ride; to throw to one side: n. inclination forward; a riding at each other with blunt lances: tilling, imp.: n. the act of one who or that which tilts; the process by which blistered steel is rendered ductile: tilled, pp.: add, levelled, as in a tilling match; raised up on end or edge; till'eq. n. -er, one who tilts: to till up, to strike up a thing so as to set it slanting; tilted up, in geol., applied to strata that are abruptly thrown up at a high angle of inclination: till-hammer, alarge hammer set in motion by machinery, and lifted or filted by projections or wipers on the axis of a wheel, used in the manufacture of iron.

**Eith, n. Hill (Icc. Galid, a tent curvain; Dut. telle: fler; sett, a tent: Sp. towering of a cart or wagon; an awning; of canvas extended over the stern-sheets of a boat; v. to cover with an awning; tilt-waggon, a covered waggon.

a boat; v. to cover with an awning; san-waggon, a covered waggon.
tilth—see under till 3,
timbal, n. timbola (F. timbole; Sp. timbol; It. tim-bollo, a kettle-drum—from Gr. tuptein, to beat), a kind of kettle-drum; one of certain species of insects which make noises by the rapid movements of folded mem-branes in a cavity on the under part of the abdomen, and which membranes are called the timboles, tim-

bildes. timber, n. timbèr (Goth. timrjan, to build: Ger. timber, n. timbèr (Goth. timrjan, to build: Ger. timmer, building materials: Dut. timmer, the whole materials of a building, wood it for building purposes: the trunk of a tree; the main beams of a building; one of the upright pieces of a ship's frame: adj. furnishing timber; made of or used for timber; v. to furnish with timber: timbering, timp: n. timber materials: timbered, pp. -bērd: adj. furnished with

timber; wooded; timbers, n. plu. berz, the ribs on which a vessel is framed; timber-head, in a ship, the top end of a timber rising above the gunwale; timber-tree, a tree whose wood is tif or use as timber: timber-work, work made of timber or wood; timber yard, a place where timber is kept. timbre, n., also timber, n. timber, f. timbre, n., also timber, n. timber, f. timbre, a clock-bell, stampl, the creat on a coat of arms; an acoustic property by which sounds of the same note and loudness, on two different instruments, are distinguished from each other by a different editional timber, n. timbre, n. timbre, n. timbre, a clock-bell, stampl, the creat of timber, a crum; imbal, a timbre, n. timbre, bells to make the timbre, a timbre, n. timbre, bells round the rim; timbrelled, a breild, sung to the sound of the timbrel.

time, n. tim ficel. tima; Dan. time, to happen, to befall; 60th, patimar; Ger. ziemen, to be fit or becoming; l. tempos; F. temps; It. tempo, time), a particular portion of duration, past, present, or future; any space or measure of duration, past, present, or future; any space or measure of duration, past, present, or future; any space or measure of duration, past, prosent, or future; any space or measure of duration, as an hour, a day, a month; period; interval; life or duration; repeated performance; season; completion of the time, as of pregnancy; state of things at a particular period, as good times; in gram., tense; in music, measure of duration of sounds indicated by certain mark; the number of notes, &c., in a bar, indicated by certain figures at the beginning of a plece; the absolute velocity with which musils of the time being always indicated by Hallan words; the present state of things; repetition or addition of one more; v. to adapt to the occasion; to do at the proper time or season; to requisate as to time; ti'ming, imp; timed, pp. timd, adapted to the season of cocasion; time, the present state of things; repetition or addition of one more; v. to adapt to the occasion; to do at th that time which is shown by the apparent diurnal revolutions of the stars; solar time, time as measured by the sun, or as shown on the sun-dail; true time, as kept by a uniformly-going clock; time-bargain, as the sun of the sun of a substantial time time, as kept by a uniformly-going clock; time-bargain to publish as the substantial apparatus, to publish accurately a preconcerted time—I.F.M. Greenwich time being that in general use in Britain; time-bargain, a contract for the sale or purchase of merchandise, or of stock in the public funds, at a certain future time: time-bill, same as time-tables, which see: time-book, in voorkshops and factories, and suchlike, a book in which a record is kept of the time the work-people have been at work each day: time enough, sufficiently early; time-honoured, a bonoured for a long time; venerable and worthy of the time the work-people have been at work each day: time enough, sufficiently early; time-honoured, a bonoured for a long time; venerable and worthy time berget time immenvial, or time out of memory, in time berget time-leading of the reign of Richard I.; time out of memory, see time immemorial; time-kellling, a adapted to pass away the time: timepiece, a watch or ornamental clock for a mantelpiece; time-pleaser, one who always times round to the prevailing opinions: time-sancerver, a permitted or approved of by long use: Sime-server, and service; obsequious; time-tables, printed lists of the times of starting and arrival of the several trains at each station of one or more railways, or of omnibuses and steamboats: time-worn, a impaired by time: to kill time, to make the time pass pleasantly or without tediousness by occupying the

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attention with something: to lose time, to delay; to go too slow: to move or go against time, to move or un as rapidly as possible in order to ascertain the greatest attainable speed.

timid, a timid (i.t. timidus, faint-hearted, cowardy—from timeo, I am atraid of: F. timide: it. timide, faint-hearted; wanting courage to meet danger or difficulty, real or imaginary: tim felly, ad. di. timid ness, n. -abs, also timidity, n. timidity, n. di. timides, faint-hearted; wanting courage to meet danger or difficulty, real or imaginary: tim felly, ad. di. timides, the same of the same

tincal, n., also tinkal, n. ting kal (Mal, tingkal; Per

tineal, n., also tinkal, n. fing/kal (Mal. tingkal; Pen. tinkar), crude borax, as it is imported from the Est indies, in yellow greasy crystals, unless, in yellow greasy crystals, tinchel, n. tinckel (Gael. timchioll, a circult, it compass: AS. tyman, to enclose), in Scot., a large number of sportsmen who, having surrounded an existive space, gradually close in upon their game, tinct, tingki (L. tinctum, to colour), an old spelling tractum, to misisten, to dye: It. tintura; P. teinbr, dye, tincture), a slight laste or quality added to anything; in med., a solution, generally in spirit, of the active principles of any substance; a liquid extracting; a shade of colour: v. to impregnate with any foreign matter; to communicate a portion of anything foreign; to imbue: tinc turing, imp: tinc tured, pp. -fand-tinctorial, a. timple-to-ri-di, containing or imparting colour.

tinctorial, a timple-to-1-dl, containing or imparisical colour.

tinder, n. tim'de'r (Sw. tindra, to sparkle: tundr, tinder: Icel. tyndra, to sparkle: tendra, tinder: Icel. tyndra, to sparkle: tendra, tinder: Ger. sinder: old F. tondres, tinder, any very inflammable thing, especially partially-bund linen, used for obtaining fire by striking a spark among it by means of a flut and steel: tin'dery, at, also tinder-like, a. like tinder; inflammable: tinder-ore, an impure arsenical sulphide of antimony and lead, occurring in soft factble fakes resembling tinder, of a dirty-reddish colour.

tine, n. fin (loc!. tindr; Norm. tind, the tooth of a comb or harrow: Dan. tand, a tooth), the point of the fork of a deer's horn; one of the spikes of a fork, of a harrow; a prong: tined, a. tind, furnished with tines.

thes.

ting. n. fing (imitative of the sound), the sharper sound of a bell—the other is called tong, and the conhination ting-tong.

tings, v. fing (i. tingo, I moisten, I dye: F. teindre, to dye or colour), to colour or stain; to impregnate with something foreign; to communicate in a slight degree the taste or qualities of a substance: in, a slight degree of colour or taste derived from some other substance: in geing, imp.; tinged, pp. fingd.

tingle, v. fing-gi (imitative of the sound of a small bell, represented in different languages by the syllables tin, ting, tink, tang, twang: L. tinnere, to ring:

f. stater, to ring, to tingle; sinton, the ting of a bell: Dut. timelers, to tingle as with cold), to feel a ringing sensation, as in the ear; to have a quick thrilling sensation, with a feeling of slight pricking, generally finagree able and painful, but sometimes imparting a tagree of pleasure: tingling, imp. gling: a. a thrilling sensation; a noise in the ears: tingled, pp. ting:

nker, n. ting:ker (imitative of the tinking or clinkmaker, n. heg-fer (imitative of the kinking or clini-ing sound of working or hammering metal: probably Scot. fink, to rivet, the noise so made, and caird or eard, a gipsy, a sturdy beggar—f.e., fink-caird, a per-son who mends pots and pans), a mender of pots and pans, especially such as are made of tin-plate; any mender or botcher: v. to work as a tinker; to path ap coarsely: tinkering, imp: n. the employment of a tinker; the act of patching up coarsely: tinkers, hyp.—ferri.

yp. -kerd.

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pp. ...derd.

makks, v. Sing'ki (imitative of the sound of small bells—see tingle), to make small, quick, sharp sounds, so of little bells, or pieces of metal; to cause to clink; to have in the ears the sensation of small sharp sound, as called a quick noise: the king, imp.: add. making a sharp quick noise: the king, imp.: add. making a sharp quick noise: the kingkid.

thined, sinner, thinding they—see the properties of the control of the parkling, spangles: Dut, tintelen, to tinkle, to sparkling, spangles: Dut, tintelen, to tinkle, to sparkle: L. scintillo, a spark), something very shinting and gady; something showy, or having a false lustre, but without value; a kind of lace: add, gaudy; showy to excess; superficial: v. to adorn with something glittering, but not of much value; to make gaudy; tin'selling, imp.: tin'selled, pp. seld.

tint, n. tint (it. tinta; old F. tint; F. teint, dye, hue: L. tinclus, coloured, tinged), a slight colouring distinct from the ground or principal colour; a shade; a hue of colour; the different degrees of intensity and strength of colour in a pigment: v. to give a slight colouring to tintring, imp.: tin forming or imparting of tints: tint'ed, pp.; add, slightly stained or dyed; tinged.

tintinnabular, a. tin'tin-nôb'ū-lér, also tin'tinnab-ulary, a. dêr's (L. tintinuabulum, a bell—from tintin-arre, to ring, to lingle: an imitative word), relating to or connected with a bell: making the sound of a bell: tin'tinnabulation, n-lā-shān, a tinkling sound, as of a bell.

tiny, a. Wini (imitative of making the voice pipy to

tiny, a stent (imitative of making the voice pipy to express something very small; Dut. wegarigh; Ger. events, little, small, very small; little; puny: triner, comp. -er: tiniest, superl. -est.

tip, n. 4p; Dut. 4p, a point: Ger. zig/el, a tip, a corner: Eng. top), the point or extremity of any-thing small; the end; a slight blow; a hint; a small present in money (slang): v. to form a point to; to ever on the top or end; to strike lightly; to give a lint or whik (slang): to make a present in money: tip ping, imp. n. in museic, a distinct articulation given to the flute by striking the tongue against the roof of the mouth: tipped or tip, pp. top/h awing the top or end covered: tipstad, n. an officer who bears a staff tipped with metal; a constable: tiptee, n. the point of the toe: on the tiptee of expectation, the state of being awake or alive to anything: tiptop, a highest; supreme: n. the highest or utmost degree; the extence: to tip the wink (slang), to intimate to another by means of a wink.

treme: to tip the wink (slang), to intimate to another by means of a wink.

tippet, n. ftp:pet (Ger. zipfel, the tip or lappet of a garment: Dut. timp, a tip or corner, a wrapper for the neck), a narrow garment or covering of fur or cloth for the neck and shoulder, worn by females.

tipple, v. ftp:pl (Bav. zipfel, a corner of anything, a small portion: prov. Eng. ftp, a draught of liquor: Low Ger. ftppl, a dot, a fine drop: Norm. ftpla, to drip slowly, to sip), to drink intoxicating liquors frequently and to excess: n. an excess in drinking intoxicating liquors trippling, imp, pling; add, indulging in the habitual use of strong liquors; a drinking to excess: tippled, pp. ftp:pdf: adj, intoxicated; tippled: n. pler, one who tipples: tippling-house, a shop where intoxicating liquors are retailed to be drunk on the premises; a drams-abog where intoxicating liquors are retailed to be drunk on the premises; a drams-abog.

dram-shop, tips, a tips, a tips, a fudding with drink: Swiss, tipseh, touddle one's self, affected with liquor; drunk: tipsily, ad. 41: tipsiness, n.-nes, the state of being drunk. tipsilary, a. tip

runs swiftly over the water), pert, to insects of the genus tipula, or the crane-fly kind.
ttrade, n. ttr-dd (F. Krade, a long train of words—from F. tirer: L. trahere, to draw), a long train of words; a declamatory flight of censure or reproof.
tirallieur, n. tir-dl-per (F.), a soldier put in front the line as a sharpshooter to amony the enemy; a

of the line as a sharpsnooter to annoy the enemy; a skirmisher.

tire, n. tir (old F. tiere, rank, order: Low Ger. tier, a row of connected things—see tier), a row or rank; a head-dress; furniture; apparatus; in mtl., guns, shot, and shells, &c., placed in a regular form: tire-woman, a female head-dresser; a milliner: tire or tiring room, the dressing-room of a theatre, tire, n. tir (from tie, to fasten or bind), a heavy band or hoop of iron used to tie or bind the fellies of wheels in order to secure them from breaking or wearing.

are, it is from the to instead or bond, a nearly shad or hoop of iron used to tie or bind the fellies of wheels in order to secure them from breaking or wears. Itse, v. its (Bret. terrei, to break, to abolish: AS. teran, to break, to tear: Low Ger. terren, to pull, to ladgue: Sw. terre; b. terren, to the to wear sway, to ladgue; to weary; to exhaust the strength by labour; to be fatigued; to have the patience exhausted; tiring, imp. tiring; tired, pp. tird: adj. weary; fatigued; jaded: tiredness, n. tird:nes, the state of being wearled; to tire out, to weary or fatigue beyond further exertion: tirsome, a. tiredness, fatiguing; wearlsome; tedious; exhausting patience; tiresomely, ad. it: tiresomess, n. ness, the quality or state of being tiresome; tediousness.
tirolite, n. tird-lite, iso called from being found in many parts of the Tyrol, and Gr. lithos, a stone), copper-froht; a fine verdigit-green or asure-blue carbonate of copper and arende.
T-iron, n. tird-lite, rolled bar-iron, shaped, when cut in sections, like the letter T. tis, it, s. contr. for it is.
T-iron, n. tird-lite, is the tire-from Chald, sherre, to open, to begin), the first month of the Hebrew civil year, and the seventh of the ecclessatical, asswering to parts of our September and October.
Tisre, n. tisk-it (Ft. lissu, woven—from F. tisser; L. terre, to weave), any woven stuff; cloth interwoven with figured colours, or with gold or silver thread; any thin and delicate texture or fabric; in and. or bot, the minute elementary structures of which organs are composed; a connected series; a collection; a mass: v. to form tissue of; to interweave tissue-paper, a very thin semi-transparent variety of paper.

paper.

tissue-paper, a very thin semi-transparent variety of paper.

tit. n. tit (Icel. tita, a small object of its kind; the change of a or o in tat or tot for i in tit marks diminution or the least portion of anything—see tot), any very small thing; a small horse or woman, in contempt; tit-bit or tid-bit, a choice tender piece: tit for tat, an equivalent by way of revenge or repartee: titling, n. -ling, the titlark; the hedge-sparrow; tittle, n. titl, a particle; a minute part; a jot; tittle-tattle, n. -tat'ti, tidle trifling talk; an idle trifling talk; in tidle trifling talk; in title-tattle, n. -tat'ti, tidle trifling talk; an idle trifling talk; in title-tattled, n. -tat'ti, tidle trifling talk; in small sneeless talk; tittle-tatt'tid, nym.-sing; tittle-tatt'ted, n. -tat'tid, in the ather myth, the eldest son of heaven and earth; Titans, plu, the sons of Titan and Terra (L. carth), and their descendants, who warred against Jupiter, sald to have been a race of giants of enormous size and wast strength; tit an, a., or titanic, a. 11-tianic, n. 11-tianic, m. (Gr. titanos, line, white earth), one of the elementary substances, of a dark coper-red colour with a strong metallic lustre, sometimes per-red colour with a strong metallic lustre, sometimes

earth, one of the elementary substances, of a dark copper-red colour with a strong metalfile lustre, sometimes found in small cubical crystals in the slag of blast-furnees: titlantie, n. #id-ni-t, prismatic titanium ore—better known by the name of sphene; titanie, a. #id-ni-k, pert, to or containing titanium: titanie add, the form in which titanium occurs as a constituent of several minerals: titaniferous, a. #id-ni-fer-nis (L. frro, I bear), containing or yielding titanic acid and

fero. I bearl, containing or yielding utanic actu anu titanium.
titanium.
titanium.
titanium.
titanium.
titanium.
titanium.
titanotherium, n. hidn-o-lhēiri-im (Titan, a fabulous giant, and Gr. therion, a beast). in geol., a large
herbivorous manninal having some relations to the
modern taptis—was probably about twice the size of
the chaling home.
tithe, n. tithe (AS. teothe, tenth; teothian, to tithe or
tithe, n. tithe (AS. teothe, tenth; teothian, to

cow, boy, fubt; pure, bud; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, seal.

take a tenth: Fris. tienda, tenth), a tenth part; the tenth part of the produce of land and stock allotted to the clergy; v. to tax to the amount of a tenth; to pay tithes: ithing, imp. tithing: n. in Eng. in AS. times, a district originally containing ten householders, who were sureties to the king for the good behaviour of each other: tithed, pp. tithid: tithing-man, the officer of a town; a parish officer; a constable: tithable, a. inder, b. tithorie; a parish officer; a constable: tithable, a. inder, on the tithes, collects tithes. tithonic, a. tithoriki (Gr. Tithonos; i. Tithonus, in anc. myth., a son of Lomedon, consort of Aurora, endowed with immortality), pert. to or denoting those rays of light which produce chemical effects: tithorically, ad. 45: tithonicity, n. tithorisis; ft, that property of light by which it produces chemical effects. titlinite, titlilate, v. tittlati, in micropion effects. titlilate, v. tittlati, in micropion, ad. tickling: titlilated, pp.: tit lilation, n. id-inhin, the act of, or state of being tickled; any slight pleasure.

titling, titlilation, and titlilation, the state of the state of the sing tickled; any slight pleasure.

titling, titlilation, and titlilation, the state of the titlilation, the side of the titlilation in titlilation, the side of the titlilation in the produce of a book intimating the subject of the work, and usually the author's and qualities are also from a period to a name of honour or dignity; a claim of right; that which is the foundation of ownership; the written document that proves a right: v. to call; to name; titling, imp. Hing; titling, in a right:

the subject of the work, and usually the author's and publisher's names; a name; an appellation; a name of honour or dignity; a claim or right; that which is the foundation of ownership; the written document that proves a right; w. to call; to name; the name; and the name of the plant, much use the honour; title-deeds, written instruments setting forth a man's title-deeds, written instruments setting forth a man's title-deeds, written instruments setting forth page of a book, setting forth briefly the subject of the book, and the names of the author and publisher. It is the name of the nather of a succession of sharp thin sounds: Dut. Interent, to make a ratiling sound to stutter: Icel. Itim's, Ger. sittern, to tremble, to thiver, a restrained laugh; a giggle: v. to laugh write restrained; it is the subject of the laughter: it it itering, imp: a restrained laughter: it it, and the subject of the state of being titular; a d-it; it is under the conference of the possible of the state of being titular; a d-it; it is always a child; it conference to a stock of being titular; a d-it; it is always a d-it; it is a stock of being titular; a d-it; it is a stock of being titular; a d-it; it is a stock of being titular; a d-it; it is a stock of being titular; a d-it; it is a stock of being titular; a d-it; it is a stock of being titular; a d-it; it is a stock of being titular; a d-it; it is a stock of being titular; a d-it; it is a stock of being titular; a d-it; it is a stock of being titular; a d-it; it is a stock of being titular; a d-it; it is often understood, and only fe expressed, as, "he fore

amygdaloid, so called from its mottled aspect resembling the skin of a toad.

anygdaloid, so called from its mottled aspect resembling the skin of a toad.

toast, v. fost (it. tostare, to toast or parch; I. tostan, to dry, to secreb, by dry and scored by the best of the standard of cores, to dry and scored by the best of the standard of the secretary of the standard of the secretary of the standard of the secretary of the secre

adj. labouring with fatigue: toiled, pp. toild: toil'er, n. +r, one who toils: toil'ful, a. +foil, wearisome: toil'tess, a. +ls, free from toil: toil'some, a. *sim, laborious; attended with fatigue or pain; wearisome: toil'somely, ad. -fi: toil'someness, n. -nds, state of being toilsome or laborious.

in. 27. Only who to list to lift in a . John wear some to to life less, a . 428, free from to lift to lift some, a . sim, laborious; at the deep with fatigue or pain; wear some to lift somely, ad. 41; boil some, as . n. n. state of boil. In. 1694, usually in the plu. to lift (F. toiles, toils, something to enclose or entangle wild beast in: F. toile., cloth—from L. tela, a web), any net or snare; any web or string spread for taking prey.

toilet, n. 1694et (F. toilette, a packing or wrapping cloth—see toil 2), the cloth that covers a dressing-table; the dressing-table itself; mode or operation of reasing; all matters connected with personal cleanliness and the adjustment of articles of dress: toil insette, n. 4-net (F.), a cloth whose weft is of woollen yarn, and the warp of cotton and silk.

toise, n. 4-net (F.), a cloth whose weft is of woollen yarn, and the warp of cotton and silk.

toise, n. toje; (F. toise, a fathom—from L. tensus; It. toses, n. token, n. token, a highly-prized wine produced at Tokay, in . Hongary.

token, n. token (Goth, taikns; Ger. zeichen, a mark, a brand: leel teikna; Dan. tegne, to mark, to draw), something meant to represent another thing; a mark; a sign; a symptom; a memorial of friendallip; one of stamped pieces of metal used as coin to serve a temporary purpose; in the South Presbyterian Churches, one of stamped metal tickets of admission to partake of the sacrament of the Lord's Supper; in printing, ten and a half quires of paper; to kenless, a -ts. whom a tolerable, a tolerable, a hour lode, in Spain.

tolerable, hat may be borne or endured; supportable; not derable, and the done; indugent; to lerable; and tolerable; not ore received to done; indugent; to lerable; and tolerable; not one of the one induced; to evaluate and induspent to lerable, a . -ts. without a tolen.

tolerable, a tolerable, to lear, to permit or allow without positive hindrance; tolerable; tolerable, and the december of the permits of the permits or allow without positive hindrance; tolerable; tolerable, and

not wholly approved; the permission of religious opinions and modes of worship different from those of the tell, in the light set of the control of the cont

m the act of one who or that which tolls; solled, pp. told: adj, rung, as a bell. tol. at able, and men, a stone), a curious, supposed druidical monument, on stone), a curious, supposed druidical monument, on stone), a stone placed horizontally on other upright stones about three or four feet high, also called a cromtech;—also spelt dolmen. tol a called a cromtech;—also spelt dolmen. tol a called a cromtech;—also spelt dolmen. tol a counterful to the produce of a South American tree.

tomahawk, n. töm'd-halok (Ind. tomehagen or tamot-hecan), an Indian war-club terminating in a heavy knob; an Indian hatchet: v. to kill with the Indian club or hatchet: tom'ahawking, imp.; tom'ahawked, pp. -hawkt.

pp. -halvist.

tomato, n. tō-māt'tō (Sp. and F. tomate, but of Indian origin), a plant and its fruit, also called the tove-apple, having a rounded flattened form, but often irregular in shape, and of a bright-red or yellow colour.

tomb. n. tôm (F. tombe, a tombstone; tombeau, a tomb: lt. tôm (F. tombe, a tomb): Gr. tombea; Sp. tombe, a tomb: Gr. tombea, a mound of earth raised over a dead body, a tomb), a grave; a house or vauit in which to deposit the dead: tombed, a, tômôd, deposited in a tomb: tombless, a -ds, without a grave or a seputiaral monument: tombstone, n. a stone with an inscription placed over a grave in memory of the deceased.

tomb stone, h. a stone with an inscription piaced over a grave in memory of the deceased. tombac, n. tombak (Mal. tambaga, copper), an alloy of copper and zinc; brass with an excess of zinc; white tombac, tombac with a portion of metallic arsenic added.

white tombae, tombae with a portion of metallic arsenic addict. tom-cat, n. tôm'kdt (from Tom, the familiar abbreviation of Thomas, and cat), a full-grown male cat. tome, n. tôm (F. tome, a volume: Gr. tomos, a piece cut off, the part of a book—from temnein, to cut: L. tomus, a piece or bit; in mid. L., a book), a book; one volume of several constituting the same work. tomentose, a tô-mên-tôs, also tomentose, a tô-mên-tôs, also tomentose F. tomenteus: Sp. tomentoso), in bot., covered with hairs so close as scarcely to be discernible; having a whitish down-like wool; nappy: toment tum, n. tâm, in bot., the closelymated hair or downy nap covering the leaves or stems of some plants; in anat., the minutely-divided vessels on the surface of the train, the familiar abbreviation of the surface of the train, the familiar abbreviation of the control of the surface of the train, the familiar abbreviation of the surface of the train, the familiar abbreviation of the surface of the train see tamp.

tomatit, n. tôm'stôn-see tamp, tomatit, n. tôm'stôn-see tamp, tomatit, n. tôm'stôn-see tamp.

or Thomas, and tit—see tit), a very little bird; the titmose of Thomas, and tit—see tit), a very little bird; the titmose of Thomas, and titmose of the titmose of titmose of the titmose of ti

tongued-tied, a having an impediment of speech arising from some defect in the tongue; unable to speak freely from whatever cause: to hold the tongue, be slient

tonic, toniksee under tone.

to be silent.

tonic, fön'ik—see under tons.

tonic, fön'ik—see under tons.

tonight, n. töö-nit' (to, and night), the night at the
close of the present day.

tonka-bean, töng'ida. also tonquin, töng'kwin (F.
tonca: Tönguin, the country of its production), the
fruit of a shrubby plant of Guiana, possessing a very
pleasant smell, used in the scenting of snuff.

tonnage—see ton.

tonsils, n. plu. tön'sils (L. tonsillar, the tonsils of
the neck—from tonsilis, shorn or clipt: F. tonsilit
two oblong glands situated on each side of the fauces,
at the base of the tongue: ton sill'tis, n. 41'fis, infammanion of the tonsils; a form of sore throat: ton'sile, a. -sil, that may be clipt or shorn.

tonsorial, a tön-sör-tal (L. tonsorius, of or belonging to shaving—from tonsor, a barber), of or pert, to
sure, a shearing, a clipping: F. tonsure: It. tonsura,
the act of clipping the hair or of shaving: It. tonthe head the stateory performed in devoting a perton to the priesthood; the corons or crown worn by
priests as a mark of their order and rank in the Church:
ton'sure, a shearing, a shorid, shaven on the crown; shorn;
bald.

ch., to the priesthood; the corona or crown worn by priests as a mark of their order and rank in the Church: tongured, a. *shōrd, shaven on the crown; shorn; shorn

highest place; to rise above others; to exel; to rise over and above; to cover on the top; to crop; to take the upper part; top ping, imp.; add, fine; gallar; predominating; topped, pp. \$6pt: add, surgassed; take upper part; top ping, imp.; add, fine; gallar; predominating; topped, pp. \$6pt: add, surgassed; take the predominating; topped, and the top are mental band of bright-coloured leather on the upper parts: top-coat, a coat worn over the ordinary dress by men; top-draining, surface-draining; top-draining, surface-draining; top-draining, surface-draining; top-draining, surface-draining; top-draining, and the top-draining, surface-draining; top-draining, surface-draining; tep-draining, manuellad or top-draining, surface-draining; tep-draining, and the top-draining, surface-draining; tep-draining, and the top-draining, surface-draining, and the top-mast; top-draining, the base top-mast; top-draining, such, the draining of a salps; side, which are next above the futoke, top, n. \$6pt (Dut. \$6pt; Ger. \$6pt, a spinning-top: Norm. \$6pt, a cork; \$6pp, a bung; a child's top, a pear shape, which is made to spin on its point make to spin for any length of time by the continual application of a whip of several loses strands.

topaz, n. \$6pt, diff. \$6pt (fired) the parts of the precious stones, occurring in finely-strained crysial, transparent, variety of an anchor of a part spin, surface to the parts of the surface while the dog-fish.

topa, v. \$6pt (Bav. toppen; Sp. topar, to Ruok; St. topp; F. \$6pt, an exchaination representing strike hands on the conclusion of a bargain), to pledge out in drink in excess; to theple: to ping, imp. top-d, \$pt. \$6pt, toper, n. \$6pt, one of the shark family, somewhat resembling the dog-fish; (L. \$6pt, lang, imp.; top-d, \$pt. \$6pt, toper, n. \$6pt, a drinker to excess; a tipple. toper, n. \$6pt, a drinker to excess; a

drums, and other ascordant noises there, made tosuse the cries of the sacrificed children, in Scrip., a black lying south-east of Jerusalem, in the valley of illument, where fire was continually kept burning; belt tophus—see tophaceous. sophace, a tip+te*r* (L. topiarius, belonging to even the continual parkening—from topia, ornamental gardening—from topia, ornamental gardening, blapped or fone by cutting and clipping, as test

edges

ing), shaped or done by cutting and clipping, as test and hedges.

topic, n. töpik (Gr. topikos, belonging to a place-from topos, a place, a topic: F. topiques, subjects of conversation: Sp. topico, topical), a subject of discourse or argument; a general head; in logic, one of the various general forms of argument to be employed in probable, as distinguished from demonstrative, resoning: topical, a. töpi-köll, pert. to a topic; in med, pert. to an external local remedy, as a poultice, a blister, and the like: topically, ad. -lk. topography, n. tö-pög-rd-f; (Gr. topos, a place, and grapho, I write or describe: F. topographie), the description of a particular place, as a city, a town, a tract of country, &c., including notices of everything connected with it: topographic, as topi-o-graph' describes particular place, or or places: topicagraphically, ad. -lk. topographic, n. tō-póg-rd-fer, one who describes particular places in writing; a last otopigraphically, ad. -lk. topographer, n. tō-póg-rd-fer, one who describes particular places in writing; a last otopigraphically, ad. -lt. topigraphically toping, topmost, &c.—see top.

toppid, v. fooj-pi (from top.), to throw down, as from the top; to fall forward: top pling, imp. pling: adj. topsy-turvy, ad. tōpi-si-de-fer (a corruption of the phrase, topside fother way), in an inverted posture; bottom upward.

phrase, topside Fother way), in an inverted possure; bottom upward.

tor, n. tôr (AS. tor, torr, or tur, a high hill, a peak), a tower; a high pointed hill; a justing rock.

torch, n. tôrch (R. torcia; F. torche, a torch, the wreathed wisp of wad or straw placed between the house and the burden on H-from R. torcore, to twist: L. tortus, twisted), a large candle to be carried in the

and when lighted, formed of some such material as ston, hemp, or fax, well tarred, or steeped in grease suchlike substances; a flambeau: torch-bearer, one he carries a torch lighted: torch-light, the light wan by torches. Sare, v. tor, pt. of the verb tear, which see: n. the sare, v. tor, pt. of the verb tear, which see: n. the sare and spring.

sed grass which remains on mowing land during inter and spring.

tere, n. tör—see torus.

terewinatography, n. tör-nämä-tögirä-fi (Gr. torusa, embosed work, and grapho, I write or describe), description of sculptures and basso-relievos; also swaw mantol org, n. tör-ji (Gr. torusa, embosed work, and prapho, I write or describe), terewite, a. tör-nä-tik (Gr. toreutos, elaborate), highly mished or polluhed—applied to figures in hard-wood, very, and the like.

revy, and the like.

**Bettamens, v. **Id-menn's (L. tormentum, a twisted cord or rope, an instrument of torture—from torqueo, I wist: **F. tourmens!, to put to extreme pain or anguish so barnes; to distress; to tease or vex: n. *Id-menn's pain; torture; misery: tormenting, impain, paining to a distressing degree: torment ed, pp.: serment'er, n. *also torment'or, n. *ar, one who torsents; a kind of harrow on wheels for reducing a tilf soil: torment'ingt, n. *Id-mins, n. *Id-mins (L. tormente, griping or twisting pains.

**Seria, v. *Id-m. *pp. of tear, which see.

**Seria, v. *Id-m. *pp. of tear, wh

whirl-storm.

imited in area, and of short duration; a whiriwhild er whirl-storm.

torous, a. 60-76s, also torous, a. 105-74s (L. torus, a. torous, a. 10-76s, also torous, a. 105-74s (L. torus, a. tent or bulge), in bot, neven; alternately elevated and depressed; swelling in knobs.

torpedo, n. 107-126-36 (L. torpedo, stiffness, numbress—from torpere, to be still, to be stiff with frost; it torpedine), the cramp-fish; a fish which gives electric or benumbing shocks when touched; a machine or engine which, partially submerged in the sea, explodes when touched by a passing vessel, either greatly injuring or wholly destroying it.

torpido, a. 107-104 (L. torpidus, benumbed, stupefied—from torpere, to be still, to be stiff with frost; It. torpido; F. torpide, benumbed; having lost the power of exertion and feeling; dull; inactive; tor pidly, ad. 45: torpidness; sinaclivity; sluggishness; torper cent, a. 126-36-36, becoming torpid: torpidy, 107-104, 107

lets of metal interfaced with each other; torqued, a torket, weather to the control of the torreft, to to be died up, to dry by a fire; to roast or scorch; to parch or dry highly on a plate of metal or porcelain, as a drug; torreft, ing. in the operation of drying or scorching by a fire.

torrent, n. torrent (1. torrens, burning—said of streams, raging, rushing—gen, torrents; L. torrens; to torrents; E. torrent, a torrent), a rapid-rushing stream of water; a stream of water running over a precipice or declivity; a violent or rapid flow: adj. rolling or rushing in a rapid stream.

torricallian, a torrical-to-to, of or discovered by Torricallian, a torrical-to-to, of or discovered by Torricallia, a torrical-to-to, and to the matches.

torricallian a 'torrichestican ou or uncorrection forricals, a famous Italian philosopher and mathematician.

torrida, a torrida (I. torridus, dried up, parched: F. torrido: It. torrido), parched; dried with heat; burning: torridness, n. -nds, the state of being parched with heat: torrid sons, the middle sone or belt of the earth's surface, extending on each side of the equator to the Tropic of Cancer on the north, and the Tropic of Capricorn on the south—so called from its high temperature.

torse, I torre (F. tors; I. tortus, twisted), in her., a wreath; a wristed scroll.

torsion, n. tōr-shūn (L. tortum, to twist, to bend: F. torsion), the act of turning or twisting; the twisting or wrenching of a body by the action of a lateral force: torsion-balance, an instr. for estimating very minute ferces by the action of fine wires or threads which twist round each other: tor-sel, n. self, anything in a twisted form: tor-tile, n. self, twisted; wreathed; collect tor-tive, a. self, whisted; wreathed, collect tor-tive, a. self, whisted; wreathed, torso: L. thyrses, a stalk or stem), the trunk of a statue; a statue deprived of head and limbs. tor-till, n. tōr-tiel, self, a thin unleavened cake of malze-flour, baked on a heated plate or stone. tor-toiles, n. tōr-tiel, tor-tue, twisted or crooked: F. tor-tue: Sp. tor-tugo), a reptile more or less flattened, covered with a very hard shell or case, into which it can draw its head and feet at will: tor-toiles-shell, the horry scales or plates of the tor-toise, manufactured into various articles.

neo various articles. tortuose, a. .os (L. tortuoses, full of crooks or turns-from tortus, twisted: It. tortuose, full of crooks or turns-from tortus, twisted; having many crooks and turns; crooked; deceifful: tortuosuly, ad. -dt. tortuosuses, n. -ds. also tortuosity, n. -ds-t-ft, state of being crooked and winding; wreath; flexure.

flexure. n. tör-tür or -chöör (L. tortus, twisted, crooked; F. torture), extreme pain; anguish of bedy or mind; torment; pain inflicted as a punishment, or for the purpose of extorting a confession: v. to pain extremely; to put to the rack; to torment; to hurnss; to vex: torturing, imp.; adj. tormenting; keeping on the rack; vexing; tortured, pp. pind or -choord; both rack; vexing; tortured, pp. pind or -choord; both rack; excite tortured, pp. pind or -choord; both rack; excite tortured, pp. termingly, tortured.

of the floral whorls within the cally a re seated; toralose, a. tor-ra-dos, in bot, having successive rounded swellings, as the pods of some cruciferous plants.

Tory n. tor-t (flaet, and ir, thobh-righ, pronounced somewhat like tor-to-ratio, things side-from toobs, side or part, and righ, king; saide-from toobs, side or part, and righ, king; saide be from the Irish robber word force, give me—te., your money,—subsequently applied to Popish outlaws in Ireland, then to those who refused to concur in excluding a R. Cath, prince from the through in politics, a term opposed to Wing; a name applied to a great political party in 1680, first as a term of reproach; a name commonly applied to certain traditional maxims of public policy; the political successors of the Tories are now commonly known as Conservatives: Toryism, n. 16-ri-tem, the principles of the Tortes.

Tories. Toryiam, n. tor-t-tem, the principles of the Tories.

toss, v. tôs (W. tosio, to jerk: Norm. tosso; Low Ger. toss, v. tôs (W. tosio, to jerk: Norm. tosso; Low Ger. tosse, r. Eav. exten, to let drop, to scatter in small portions), to throw with the hand; to throw upwards; to lift or throw up with a sudden or violent motion; to roll and humble: toxing, imp: n. the act of throwing upwards; a rising and falling suddenly; a rolling and tumbling: tossed, pp. tôst: tosser, n. -ér, one who tosses: to toss off, to drink hastily; to make short work of: to toss the cars, to raise them perpendicularly with their blades upwards, as a salute: to toss up, to throw a coin up into the air and bet on which side it will fall: to toss hay, to throw up and which side it will fall: to toss hay, to throw up and tot, v. tôt (the syllables tot. tot, ift, are used in forming words signifying broken sound, then short abrupt movement, a small quantily: Norm. tot, a murmur: lock. tifra, to shiver: Dan. tot, a flock of wool), anything small, as a term of endearment; anything small of its kind: to tot about, to move about with short steps, as a child attempting to walk, or a feeble old person: to tot down, to jot down; to mark with a slight touch of the pen: tot ty, a. -ts, unsteady; dizzy; small: totter, v. -fer, to shake a if about to fall; to be unsteady; to shake: tortering, imp: add, threatening to fall: to totad, pp. -ferd: totteringly, ad. -total, a. total, a. total, it, totale), whole: complete entire; undivided: n. the whole; the complete amount: totally, ad. -littotally, n. total, it, totale, it, totalet, n. totalit, the whole sum or amount: in toto, -to-tot (i.e.), in the whole.

totter, v. töl'tér, tottering, &c.—see tot. toucan, n. tô'kdn (F. toucan: Sp. tuca), a bird of tropical Amer., remarkable for the large size of its

totter, v. forter, tottering, ac.—see vol.
toucan, n. tökkis [F. loucan: Sp. tucci), a bird of
tropical Amer., remarkable for the large size of its
bill; in astron, a small constellation.
touch, v. fack it. the large seems the sound
touch, v. fack it. the large very context at a door;
t. too. a kneck; to ome close to or in contact
with; to perceive by the sense of feeling; to handle
slightly; to put the hand, finger, fock, or other part
on or against; to soften; to make an impression
on, as the heart; to be in a state of contact; to take
effect; to treat of slightly in a discourse; n. the contact of two bodies at the surface; the sense of feeling;
that by which anything is examined; the act of putting the hand, finger, or other part on or against; a
single act of a penell upon the picture being painted;
a stroke; slight notice; a small quantity intermixed;
touching, imp.: adj. affecting; moving; pathetic: n.
the sense of feeling; prep. concerning; relating to;
with respect to: touched, pp. tick!; touchable, a
tick!-d-d, hat may be touched; touchable, a
tick!-d-d, hat may be touched; touchable, a
tick!-d-d, a the condition of the part of the small
hole of a cannon or firearm through which fire is comnunicated to the charge; touch-needles, small bars
of gold and silver, some pure, and others alloyed with
certain proportions of copper, used by assayers for
trying gold and silver articles; touch-paper, paper
steeped in a solution of saltpetre and dried, which
burns slowly, used as a match; touchouch, a variety
of filinty slate, so called from its being used to test
the purity of gold and silver, the quality being Judged
of by the colour of the streak which it leaves on the
stone; Lydian stone; touch-wood, very dry decayed

sue purity of gota and silver, the quality being judged of by the colour of the streak which it leaves on the stone; Lydian stone: touchwood, very dry decayed wood, used as tinder; amadou: to touch on or upon, to treat of; to mention slightly: to touch at, to come or go to without stay: to touch up, to repair; to improve by slight touches: touch-me-not, name of a plant whose ripe need vessed, when trritated or touched, projects the seed to some distance; in med, the Englants of the malignant disease called luyus, as name for the malignant disease called luyus, what stands tugging and pulling: Low Ger. 2002, what stands tugging and pulling: Low Ger. 2002, when the stands tugging and pulling: Low Ger. 2002, what stands tugging and pulling in the country of tugging and pulling without fracture or injury; not easily broken or separated; able to endure hardships; tenacious; difficult, as a tough piece of business: toughly, ad. 45. toughless, n. -n8. the quality of a substance which renders it in some degree flexible and without much liability to fracture; tenacity; toughlinh, a. 48h, rather tough: toughen, v. tid/n, to make tough; toughend, pp. tid/nd.

pp. cay-na.

toupes, n. tob-pa' (F. toupet, a toupes), a kind of peruke; an artificial lock of hair; a curl. tour, n. to (F. tour; 1. torno, a turn), a lengthy excursion; a ramble; a roving lourney; a turn; tour-tain, n. -ta', one who performs a lengthy journey or

excursion

tourmaline, n. tôr md-lin (from tournamal, its name in Ceylon), a mineral occurring in long pris-matic crystals, most frequently black, but found of various colours; schorl.

matic crystals, most frequently black, but found of various colours; schorl, tournament, n. tornament, it. tornamento, a tournament, n. tornament, it. tournament; iorname, to surround, to tilt; old F. tournament; a combat in an enclosed space; a mock fight or martial sport of the middle ages for exhibiting prowess and skill in arms: tourney, v. -ni, to perform at tournaments in a tournament; tourneying, imp.: tourneyed, pp. -nid.
tourniquet, n. tornament; tourney, to turn, a bandage which may be tightened by a screw, used in a bandage which may be tightened by a screw, used in a bandage which may be tightened by a screw, used in a bandage which may be tightened by a screw, used in a bandage which may be tightened by a screw, used in a baugery to produce pressure on a blood-vessel, so as to restrain bleeding.
touse, v. tolez, also tousle, v. tolet's (Low Ger. tuseba, to pull the hair about; AS. tessus; Dut. teesen; Dut. teesen; to pull about; to rumple; to dishevel; touring, imp.: toused, pp. toure, to peop; to low to the of a wheel—see toot), to look; to peop; to low to the customers; tout ed, pp.; touter, n. -dr., one who longs about places frequented by tourists, in order to often his services to show them

about, or to secure their custom; one who wakes race-horses in the course of training to secure information about their capabilities, available in letting tow, i. of Fris. touc. tow: Icel. tog, the long har or coarse shaggy part of the fleece—from fogs, todray, to drag, the coarser part of flax or hemp separabilly the hackle or swingle.

tow, v. to Fr. touer, to tow: Dut. toghen; Icel. tog, to pull. to drag; tog, a cable: Dan. toug, a cable: As tog, to draw, to drag, as a boat or ship, through the water by means of a rope: towing, imp.: n. ha at of drawing through water by means of a rope: towing, inp.: n. the at of drawing through water by means of a rope it towing, in the converge, a rope or cable used in towing or draging a vessel through water; tow-path, the roadway on the banks of a canal for men or horses that tow; towage, n. to did, the act of towing; the price paid fortwing.

il: toy'ishly, ad. -li: toy ishness, n. -nös, the quality r state of being toylsh: toy-shop, a shop where toys re sold. Note.—Toy as a noun and verb have really ifterent roots, but the senses have become so mixed p that it was though better to group them together the fore; Sp. trass, firsts, f

putlines.

trace, n. trds, usually in the plu, traces, tra-siz (F. traces, a. hunting-net: old Eng. trayec, horse's harmoss: L. tractus, a drawing or dragging), the straps, ropes, or chains by which horses draw vehicles.

traches, n. tra-ke'a (Gr. traches, rough, rugged-fem. traches, the word arteria, artery, being understood; traches, the windpipe), a carillaginous and membranous tube which conveys the air into, and attributes of the body in insects; in bd., the spiral vessels of plants; trache'al, a.-dl, pert. to the windpipe.

yessels of plants: trache'al, a. -dl, pert. to the windpice.

trachelipodous, a. trak's-lip'-du's (Gr. trachelos, a
trachelipodous, a. trak's-lip'-du's (Gr. trachelos, to
trached to the neck, as in the trachelopods, trakd'o-pdds, or trach'elip ods, -lip'-du'd,
trachenchyme, n. trak-tragk's-ma (Eng. trachea, and
Gr. engehma, what is poured in), in bot, the vascular
tissue of plants, consisting of spiral vessels.

tracheotomy, n. trak-d-d'd-mt (Gr. trachela, the
windpipe, and temno, i cut), the operation of making
an opening in the windpipe: trachitis, intak-tik,
inflammation of the windpipe.

trachyte, n. trak't'll(f, trachus, rough), in geol., the
name given to the felspathic class of volcaule rock
which has a coarse cellular paste, and rough and
gritty to the touch: trachytic, a. tra-kit'lk, pert. to
or consisting of trachyte.

name given to the felspathic class of volcanic rock which has a coarse cellular pasts, and rough and gritty to the touch: trackytic, a. tra-kit-ki, pert. to roomsisting of trackyt, be acten way or path, a trade or course; Ger. trapp, the sound of the footfall, a footprint: Icel. tracks, a. trade, to tread: Norm. trakks, to trample: L. tracks, a longing), a mark or marks left upon the way by something that has passed along; a beaten path; course; road; way: v. to follow by the marks left upon the way by something that has passed along; a tracks left upon the way by something that has passed along; a tracks left upon the way by something that has passed along; a tracks left upon the way by something that has passed along; a tracks left upon the way by something that has passed along; imp. tracks left upon the way by something that has passed along; imp. tracks left upon the way by the marks or footsteps: trackless, a. -les, without a road or path; unrodden: tracklessly, ad. -lt. tracking, imp. track, the state of being trackless or without a track; track, a state of being trackless or without a track; track, a state of being trackless or without a track; track, a pauli: F. tradie, a tractise: L. tractus, a drawing or dragging, a district—from trada, a short reatise on a particular subject in the form of a pamphiet; length; extent: tracktain, n. track-di-frient, one of the writers of the Oxford Tracts for the Times, in favour of Puevisim; a Puevitic. manageable—from tracture, or beside; also tractablity, n. -but. tractabless, n. -bends; also tractable; n. -but, d.-bt. tractabless, n. -bends; also tractable or manageable—from tracture, or bender tractable and soothing powers: tracture, n. trakk-trike, in goom, a curve of which the tangent is always equal to a given line tractile, n. -trakk-trike, in goom, a curve of which the tangent is always equal to a given line tractile, n. -trakk-trike, in goom, a curve of which the tangent is always equal to a given line tractile, n. -ter-d-song, a manageable of pulling or dr

triz: traction-engine, a locomotive engine for drawing heavy loads upon common roads.

trade, n. trad (AS. trad, trod; tredan, to tread: It. tratata; l. tractus, a drawing or dragging: Icel. trod, treading: Sp. trato, treatment, intercourse: F. trate, trade, trading), the proper meaning of trade is trod-den way, beaten path or course; the business of buying and selling by barter or for money; commerce; the business which a person has learned, and which he carries on for a livelihood; mechanical or mercantile employment, as distinguished from a learned profession; occupation; the body of persons engage in selling and buying for money or by barter; to carry on commerce: tra ding, imp. add, carrying on commerce; as applied to politics and public men, venal; having the character of an adventurer; having a price: n. the act of one who carries on a trade; the harders one engaged in buying a selling commodities; a vessel salling with goods for trading; tradesale, a sale by auction for any particular trade, especially booksellers or publishers: tradesman, n. tradermon, one who follows a special way of life, in opposition to the husbandman; a common name for a shop-keeper; trade-mark, a symbol impressed by a tradesman or manufacturer on his goods to distinguish them on to the husbandman; a common name for a shop-keeper: frade-mark, a symbol impressed by a tradesman or manufacturer on his goods to distinguish them pries, the price after deducting discount allowed to retailers: trades-people, persons engaged in trades, especially shopkeeping: trades-mion, a combination among workmen having in view the settlement of the proportion which wages should bear to the profits of the employers, and the redress of grievances: trades-winds, winds which hold a certain steady course; winds in or near the torrid zone which blow nearly in the same direction throughout the year, and which are taken advantage of by ships encared in trade. in trade.

and which are taken advantage of by ships engaged in trate.

tradition, in. trd-dish-ar. (L. traditio, a delivering up, a recounting—from trade, I deliver, I transmit; F. tradition), the transmission of events, doctrines, opinions, rities, &c., from father to son, through successive generations, by word of mouth; that which is so handed down: plu, things or deeds preserved only in the memories of successive generations, and not committed to writing: traditional, a. d., transmitted by word of mouth only; received by tradition: traditionally, a.d., transmitted from age to age without writing: traditionary, n., also traditionist, n. sts, one who acknowledges the authority of tradition: traditionary in tradition, traditions and ex-t-lit. traditive, a. tradit-fre, transmitted, or transmissible, from age to age by oral communication: tradition, tradition, tradition, tradition, traditions tradition: tradition or tradition. Tradition of these who delivered their Scriptures, &c., to their persecutors to save their lives.

save their lives.

traduce, v. tra-dais (L. traducere, to lead or bring across—from trains, across, and duco, I lead or bring, to misrepresent and abuse; to calumniate; to defamer tradu'cing, imp.: traduced; pp. daist, misrepresented; calumniated; tradu'cing, va. d.; tradu'cer, n. ser, one who traduces; tradu'cint, n. sent, standering; traduc'tive, a. -daist; may be deduced.

traffic, n. tradicité (Sn. tradere, to tradic lean tradic n. tradic

may be deduced. traffic (Sp. traftcar, to traffic: Lang. traffic, in traffic (Lang. traff, disturbance, trouble: W. trafu, to stir, to agitate), large trade; poods or persons passing to and fro along a road, railway, or canal: V. to buy and sell goods; to trade; to carry on commerce; to trade meanly or mercenarily: trafficking, imp. adj. bargaining; dealing; obbing: n. the act of buying and selling goods: tarficker, n. p. 16st. trafficker, n. who buys and sells goods:

Justice, one was carries on commerce; a trader; one who buys and sells goods.

tragacanth, n. trag-d-kanth (L. tragacanthum—from Gr. tragos, a he-goat, and akantha, a thorn), the concrete juice or gum of several species of shrubby or herbaceous plants, abundant in Siberia, usually in the form of white or yellowish semi-transparent flakes, of creat touchness

form of white or yellowish semi-transparent manes, or great tonghness, if all offers and odd, a song; in tragedy—from tragos, a goat, and odd, a song; in tragedia; It tragedia; F. tragedia; a tragedy), a dramatic poem representing an event, or a series of events, in the life of an individual, generally having a fatal issue, and meant to impress on the mind some great moral truth; any event in which human

lives are lost by murderous violence; a fatal and mountful event; tragedian, n. trd-jédd-dn, an actor of tragedy in a theatre: trage dienne, n. d-d-éd-dn, or trd-shd-dl-én (P.), a female actor of tragedy; tragic, a trdj-fd, sho tragical, a. t-kdl (L. tragicus; tragic), of or relating to tragedy; expressive of or resembling tragedy; fatal; calamitous: tragically, ad. dl; tragical; ragedy fatal; calamitous: tragically, ad. dl; tragical; ragicomedy, n. trdj-f-km-d-dl, a dramatic piece having serious and comic scenes blended, and the issue not fatal or unbappy: tragit-comic, also-comical, pert. to tragi-comedy: tragit-comically, ad. dl. nd .- It.

tragus, n. tra'gas (Gr. tragos, a goat), in caat., a small cartilaginous eminence at the entrance of the external ear, often beset with hair like the beard of a

trail, n. trai (Sp. trailla, a drag for levelling ground : trail, n. trail(8p. trail(a, a drag for levelling ground; indi. L. tracula, a sled or harrow; it. tragula, a dragnet; Dut, treplen, to drag a vessel by a rope; L. traende, a draw, the track followed by a rope; i. tremarks or scent left by any animal by which it may be pursued; anything drawn to length; that part of the stock of a gun-carriage which rests on the ground when the piece is unlimbered; entrails of certain birds, as of a snipe or woodcock; v. to draw along the ground or behind; to draw; to drag; to be drawn out in length: trailing, imp.; add, that is drawn along the ground; indating, dragging, or waving; trailed, pp. trails; trailier, n. er, one who or that which trails or requires support, as a plant, trail, n. train(t. trainer, so traw), trailed, trailier, trailer, trailer, to draw, that whis; P. train, a train-from L. trailer, to draw, that whis;

F. train, a train-from L traker, to draw, that which is drawn along behind; the long part of a dress behind; the after-part of a gun-carriage; a number of followers or attendants; a retinue; a regular method; nind; the after-part of a gun-carriage; a number of followers or attendants; a retinue; a regular method; a course; a series; orderly company; a procession; a line of gunpowder laid to fire a charge; on a ratheay, a number of carriages or trucks attached behind an engine; v. to draw; to form by instruction and practice; to break or tame for use; to exace to assume a gun in a particular direction; training, imp, eaching and forming by practice; in the process of teaching and forming by practice; in the process of teaching and forming by practice; in the process of teaching and forming by practice; in the process of teaching and forming by practice; in the process of teaching and forming by practice; in the process of reaming a race; the disciplining of troops: trained, p, traind; add, having a train; brought up or reared by practice: train'able, a. 4.bd, capable of being trained; train'er, n. 4.r, one who trains-generally restricted to one who prepares another for the performance of feats requiring certain physical qualities, as a horse for racing, or a puglist for a prize-fight: to train up, to educate by teaching and practice: train of artillery, a number of large guns, mortars, dec. train-band, a band or company of millier; train-bearer, one who holds up the train of a distinguished train-all n. train-distinguished tra

person.
train-oil, n. train-oil (Sw. tran; Ger. thran, train-oil, oil that drips from the fat of whales; Low Ger. traon, a drop, train-oil), an oil obtained from the fat or blubber of the whale.
trait, n. train trul (F. trait, feature—from I. tracture, to draw), anything drawn out at length; a line; a stroke or touch; a feature, or peculiar feature, traitor, n. traiter (It. tradire; F. trains, to betray; tol F. traintor; F. traiter, a traitor; L. tradere, to give over, to betray), one guilty of treason; one who betrays his trust: traitforous, a -ds. guilty of treason; treacherous; peridious: traitforously, ad. dt. traitforousless, n. -ds. the quality of being traitorous; treachery: traitforous, as woman who betrays his country or her trust.

trai toronsness, n. nes, the quanty or the course trained in the country or her trust.

traject, v. trajekt (L. trajectus, shot over or across traject, v. trajekt (L. trajectus, shot over or across traject, v. trajekt (L. trajectus, to throw), to throw or construction traject ing, imp.: traject de, pp. traject describes when the construction is traject a throwing or casting over trainsportation: traject a throwing or casting over training traject, as a planet or comet in its orbit, or a stone thrown upwards obliquely.

tram, n. tram (probably a contr. of trammel, shack-tram, n. tram (probably a contr. of trammel, shack-tram, a kind of coal-waggon—the sense being, that which restrains or keeps within limits), the shaft of a which restrains or keeps within limits), the shaft of a transport is am road or -way, a road prepared for the easy transit of carriages or waggons by forming the easy transit of carriages or waggons by forming the material or tracks of a transport of the transport of the transport of the material or keeps or waggons by forming the easy transit of carriages or waggons by forming the material or tracks of a transport of the material or keeps or waggons by forming the material or tracks of a transport of tracks of a transport of the material or tracks of a transport of the material or tracks at the transport of the material or tracks at the tracks at the transport of the material or tracks at t

wheel-tracks of smooth beams of wood, blocks of stone,

wheel-tracks of smooth beams of wood, blocks of stone, or plates of iron.

trammel, n. trdm'mil (it. trumaglio; Sp. trasmallo;
f. trammil, a fishing-net of two or three layers—from
L. trans, through, and macula, the mesh of a neth, a
kind of long met; shackies to teach horses to amble;
anything that hampers or confines; an impediment;
to hamper; to shackle: tram'melling, imp.: tram'melled no. solid.

an mar. not drawing ovas: v. so coming or restant, to hamper; to shackie; trammelling, imp.: rammelled, pp. melid. tramontane, a. frd-mön-fän (It. framontene, beyond the mountains: i. frans, across or beyond, and mons, a mountain, lying or being beyond the mountains. In one living or being beyond the mountains. tramp, v. frdmp (nasalised form of Ger. frapp, frapp, representing the sound of the footfail: Dut. frappen: Sw. frampa, to tread, to transple), to tread to travalled on foot; to wander: n. a stroller; a workman journeying on foot from place to place in search of employment; a vagrant: tramping, inny. tramped, pp. frdmpd: trampier, n. -êr, one who tramps: trample, to tread down; to treat with contempt and insult; to tread down; to treat with contempt and insult; to tread down; to treat with contempt and marging in my. plang: add, moving as in a tramped, pp. frdmpdd, trodden under foot; trampler, n. -pler, one was tramples.

tram pling, imp. pling; add, moving as in a trampregularly and more or less loudly; trampled, pt. florpld, trodden under foot: trampler, n. pler, one who
tramples.

tram-road or -way—see tram
trance, n. also tramse, trans (It. transire, to pass
over, to full into a swoon: Sp. transite, passage to a
better life: L. transitus, passed over), a state of the
hody in which the soul seems to be rapt in visions;
a total suspension for a time of sensation and voluntary
motion, while the heart and lungs continue to act
tranced, pp. trans, being or lying in a trans.

Trangull, a. transitus, passed over), a state of the
hody in while the heart and lungs continue to act
tranced, pp. trans, being or lying in a trans.

Trangull, a. transitus, leing or lying in a trans.

Trangull, a. transitus, leing or lying in a trans.

Trangull, a. transitus, leing or lying in a transitransitus, a. transitus, and tra

ferable: transfered in the provided and the ferable is transfered in the state of conveying from one to another; the passage of a thing from one place to another: transfer-Book, a register of transfer of another; transfer-Book, a register of transfer of white or or obes. Transfers, write, or draw their designs, from which they are impressed or put upon the stone, and then printed from; into unsized paper on which topies of recently-written letters are impressed by the copying-machine.

transfigure, v. trdns-fig-far or -fig-far (F. transfigure, v. trdns-fig-far or -fig-far (F. transfigure, another, and figured, i. trans, over, from one to another, and figured, form, shape), to change the appearance or outward form of; to transfer it transfiguring, imp.: transfigured, pp. -fig-fard, changed as to outward form: transfigured in the personal appearance of our lord on the Mount. transfix, v. trdns-fiker (L. trans. through, and fixem, that is to perce through, as with a pointed weapon: transfixing, imp.: transfixed, pp. -fike-fixer (I. transfixing, imp.: transfixed, pp. -fike-fixer, v. trdns-fiker (L. trans, through, and fixem, fransform, v. trdns-fixer (I. trans, to being transfixed, transform, transform, transform, in the proper or appearance of the heart or natural disposition; to be changed in form or substance: transforming, imp.: add, able to effect a change of heart or disposition; transformed, pp. -followed, changed; renewed: transforming, imp. add, able to effect a change of heart or disposition; transform, transformic, through, transform, to pour out from one vessel into another-from trans, through, transform, the other transforms, through over the tendency to transform.

transfuse, v. transfus' (L. transfusem, to pour out from one vessel into another-from trans, through, and fusem, to pour, to transfer, as blood, from one living animal to another; to cause to be instilled or included: transfusies, imp.: transfused, pp.-fused; transfusies, a. fuseb, that may be transfused; to offend by the bound of the transfused; to offend by the transfused; on order; to in: transfusering, imp. transfused; pp.-grasif, violated; transfused; on, ser, one who transfuses; an offender: transfused; on, transfused; a. fuseb, transfus

of continuance.

or communities.

transit, n. tridus'tl (L. transitus, gone or passed over—from frans, over, and titum, to go: It. transito: P. transiti, a passing over or through; the passing of heavenly body over the disc or face of a larger one;

a passing; conveyance: transition, n. frön-sizh'in, passage from one place or state to another; change; in music, a passing from one state or period to another; in geod, a passage from one state or period to another; adjusted as a passage from one state or period to another; adjusted as a passage from one state or period to another; adjusted as a passage from one state or passage; in groun, de-ri, pert, to or denoting transition; transitives, a transition, a transition of the power of passing; in groun, denoting a very whose action passes over to, or which has an effect upon, a norm or pronoun; transitively, a d-d-f: transitiver, n. n. n. et state or quality of being transitive; transition rocks or strata, in geol, the strata that were deposited at a period when the earth and sea were passing into a state fit for the reception of organised beings; the metamorphic strata; transitory, a. 4-d-d-, passing without continuance; speedily vanishing; fleeting; transitor inces, n. n. etc., a passing with a short continuance. tinuance.

tinuance.

translate, v. trâns-lât' (L. translatus, carried or
brought over, translerred—from trans, over, and latus,
carried: It. translature; old F. translature; to convey; to
or remove from one place to another; to convey; to
change; to render from one language into another, as
French into English, retaining the sense of the origor remove from one place to another; to convey; to change; to render from one language into another, as French into English, retaining the sense of the original; to interpret; to transfer, as a bishop from one see to another: transfa ting, imp.: transfa ted, pp.: transfa to, n. der, one who expresses the sense of words in one language by those of another: transfa ted, pp.: transfa ton, n. der, one who expresses the sense of words in one language by those of another: transfa ton, n. der, change or removal from one place to another; the removal of a person to theaven without tasting death; the act of expressing the words of one language by the words of another; interpretation; a version: transfa'tive, a. die, taken from others: transfa'tory, a. der's, transferring; serving to convey or change: transfa'tive, a. die, taken from others: transfa'tory, a. der's, transfurgh-from trans, through, and tucens, shining, through-from trans, through, and tucens, shining, transmitting rays of light, but not in sufficient quantity to permit objects to be seen; semi-transparent: transfa centy, ad. d.: transfurcene, n. dens, also transfurcently, ad. dl.: transfurcently to passing of objects placed on their other solves. The dense d

one to another, transmissible, a transmissible, a transmissible, a transmissible, transmissible, transmissible. The transmissible transmissible transmissible transmissible transmissible transmissible transmissible transmissible transmissible; transmissible; transmissible; transmissible; transmissible; transmissible; transmissible; transmissible, the act of sending, or being sent from one to another; passage through; transmissible, a-missible; transmitted; derived from one to another.

to mother, v. transmitter, to send across to mother, v. transmitter, to send across to transmit—from trans, over, and mitte, I send; F. transmitter, to send from one person replace to another; to suffer to pass through: transmitting, inp.: transmitted, pp. sent from one to another: transmitter, n. .6er, one who transmits transmitted, p. sent from one to another: transmittal, n. .-6d, the act of sending from one to another: transmittal, n. .-6d, the act of sending from one to another: transmittal, n. .-6d, the act of sending from one to another: one to another.

transmute, v. trans-mut' (L. transmutare, to change, to transmute - from trans, across, and muto, I change: F. transmuer), to change from one nature or cmange: r. runsmurer), to cmange from for finding or substance into another: transmuring, imp. n. the act of transforming into another nature or substance: transmured, pp.: transmutable, a. -msid-b, that may be changed into another nature or substance: transmured by, ad. -d-bit: transmurtability, m. with, to discourse—from L. trecture, to treat, to handle), to handle or manage in a particular manner in writing or speaking; to discourse; to entertain with food or drink as a compliment; to behave towards; to manage, as a disease, in the application of remedies; in chem., to subject to the action of; to make and receive proposals with a view to settle a claim, adjust differences, &c.; to negotiate: n. an entertainment given as an expression of regard; something which affords much pleasure: treating, imp.: adj. using; discoursing on; entertaining: n. act of one who treats; bribery: treated, pp.: treater, n. dr, one who treats: treatment, n. -ménd, management; manner of using; good or bad behaviour towards; manner of spplying remedies in disease: treatise, n. 4c, a written composition on a particular audject; a formal essay: treaty, n. 4(P. truté), the act of making and receiving proposals with the view of adjusting differences; a formal agreement; a league or contract between two or more nations.

of adjusting differences; a formal agreement; a league or contract between two or more nations, treble, a. rebit (L. tripius; Gr. tripious, threefold, t. tres, three, and plezus, twisted or platted: It. tripio; F. tripic, tripic, threefold; asute in a threefold de-gree: a. in music, the highest or most acute part of the four parts in a harmoused piece of music; one to become threefold; treb'ling, imp.: trebled, pp. triblici; treb'ly, ad. 4, in a threefold number or quantity.

quantity, tree, n. tré (AS. treow; Goth. triw; Icel. tre, a tree, wood: W. derw; Gr. drus, an oak), any woody plant of considerable height rising to some distance with a tree; a tree; a tree; a tree; a of considerable height rising to some distance with a single woody stem; something resembling a tree; a cross; a piece of timber, or something usually made of timber; tree less, a.-lés, destitute of trees; treenal, one of the long wooden bolts used in fastening the planks of a ship to the timbers; genealogical or tamily tree, the drawing or picture of a tree, in as the branches, and the relation of each family to the common ancestor, as the trunk or stock, shown at a glance.

the common ancestor, as the trunk or stock, shown at a glance, trefoil, n. tréjojéll. trijolium, three-leaved grassfrom tree, three, and folium, a leaf: F. trijele, a three-leaved plant, as clover; an architectural ornament resembling the three-leaved clover.

trellis, n. tréjits (F. treilis, any latticed or grated trame; treile, an arbour or walk covered with vines: l. trilix, triple-twilled—gen. trilicis), a structure or trane of cross-barred work, used for screens, for the supporting of plants, &c.; v. to furnish with a lattice or open framework: trellising, imp.; trellised, pp.-4st, having a trellis, or formed as a trellis: treiliage, n. treiliag (F.), a contexture of light posts and rails used to support espaliers.

tremando, a. ad. tre-main-do (It.), in music, a general shake of the whole chord; the term directing it to be done.

shake of the whole chord; the term directing it to be done.

tremble, v. trèmble (f. frembler; Sp. temblar; It. tremolare, to tremble, to shake—from L. tremulus, shaking), to shake with fear, cold, or weakness; to quiver; to shiver; to shake, as a sound; trem bling, imp. of the shaking as from fear, the shake of shaking as from fear, or who trembles trembled shaking as from fear, one who trembles trembling-poplar, the aspen-tree; tremblores, n. plu. trèmbled; free, the name given by the Sp. settlers of S. Amer. to the "surface-tremors," which in some volcanic districts are almost of daily occurrence.

tremendous, a. trê-mên-dais [l. tremendus, fearful, dreadful-from tremo, I tremble), sufficient to excite fear or terror; dreadful; terrible; extremely violent; tremen dously, ad. dt. tremen dousness, n. nés, the state or quality of being tremendous or terrible.

tremolie, n. trêm-ô-du (from Tremola, a valley of Switzerland, where first found), a variety or sub-species of hornblende, occurring in long prismatic crystals,

of hornblende, occurring in long prismatic crystals,

of hornblende, occurring in long prismatic crystals, pearly and semi-transparent.

tremor, n. trem'or (h. tremor, a shaking—from tremtremor, n. trem'or (h. tremor, a shaking—from tremtremor) as it is tremored, a shivering or shaking; a
quivering or vibratory motion: trem'ulous, a. -a-tis
t. tremulus, shaking, trembling: Sp. tremulo, tremulous), affected with fear or timidity; shaking; quivering: trem'ulously, a. -ti- trim'ulousness, n. -nōs,
the state of being tremulous or quivering,
trench, n. trensk (Prov. trencar, to cut off: It trinciar; F. trancher, to cut off, or to pieces: Sp. trincar, to break), a narrow cut or ditch exenvated in the
garth; in mit., a deep ditch cut for defence, or to in-

trrupt the approach of an enemy; the wall or breatwork formed by the earth thrown out of the ditch: v.
to cut; to dig a ditch in; to fortify or defend with
trenches and earthen breastworks; to encroach upon;
to furrow deeply with the spade or plough: trenching, imp.: n. the act of cutting into narrow ditches;
the preparation of soils by deep cutting and exposure:
trenched, pp. trens.th, furrowed or cut deep: trencher, n. dr, one who cuts trenches; a wooden plate on
which meat may be cut or carved; the table itself;
food: trencher-cap, the square cap worn by the students at Oxford and Cambridge: trencher-man, a
feeder; a great eater; trench-plough, a kind of
plough for turning up land to a greater depth that
that effected by the ordinary plough: trenchant, a.
trend, v. trend (Fris. trend; Dan, trind, round:
AS. trended, an orb, a circle, to have a particular
direction or curve, as a coast-line; to stretch: n. inclination in a particular direction: trend ing, imp.
Trent, Council of, n. trent, in co.
Trent, Council of, n. trent, in co.
Trent, Council of, n. trent, in co.
Trent, and continued in twenty-five sessions under
Julius III. and Pius IV. until its close in 1636.

Trent, in trental (F, trente; It. trenta, thirty; i.
Triginta, thirty, in R. Cath. Ch., assembled by Paul III. in
succession after the person's death for whom it is performed.

trepan, n. trê-pân' (Cr. trupenon, a horer, an auger:
F. trepan, Sp. frepano, an auger), in surp., a cheair
F. trepan; Sp. frepano, an auger), in surp., a cheair
saw for removing a portion of the skull: vin surp., to perforate the skull and take out a piece for the purpose of relieving the brain from pressure: trepanning, imp.: n. the operation of making an opening in
the skull to relieve the brain from compression oriritation: trepanned', pp. -pānd'.
trepan, v. trē-pān' (AS. treppe, a trap; frepen, to
ensnare), to lay a trap for; to ensnare; to take by
stratagen: n. a cheat; a deceiver; a snare: trepanning, imp.: trepanned', pp. -pānd': trepanner, n.
-dr-, one who trepans.
trephine, n. trē-fēn' (from frepan), an improved
form of the trepan: v. to perforate with a trephinet
trephining, imp.: n. the act or operation: trephinet,
pp. -fend'.

trephi ning, imp.: n. the act or operation: trephined; pp. find.

trepidation, n. trept-dd/shūn (L. trepidatio, trembling, lear—from trepidate, agitated, trembling: Etrepidation, a quaking or quivering from fear uterror; a state of confused hurry or alarm, trepass, n. trespass, n. trespass, n. trespass, n. trespass, n. trespass, n. trespass, and passed, as teph, any wrong or damage done by one person be another; transpression generally; unlawful entry on the lands of another; a known violation of the minawfully; to pass over a limit or boundary; to violate may known rule of moral duty; to intrude; to profess trespassing, imp. entering upon the lands of another; violating any known moral duty; trained another; violating any known moral duty; trained another; violating any known moral duty; trained and trept-passed, p. p.dst: trespasso-diering, among the first trespassion of the divine law.

tress, n. tres (It. treccia; F. tresse; Sp. tress. b. tress. b.

tress, n. tris filt. treccia; F. tresse; Sp. tressa, b plait of three bands of bair—from Gr. tricks, thre-fold, a braid or lock of bair; a ringlet: treress, a plu. sex, ringlets: tressed, a. trist, formed into tre-ses; curled; knotted: tressy, a. trist, formed into tre-

tresses.
trestle, n., also tressel, n. frēs'si (old F. trestofrom Dut. driestal, a tripod: W. tranest, a raiter, a
movable support of timber in the form of a three of
four legged stool, with a strong narrow ten
tret, h. tret (Korm. F. trett, draught: L. frahen, b
draw), an allowance to purchasers of goods for wate
or refuse matter of 4 h. b. on every 104 lb. after its

tare is deducted.

tare is deducted.

tretosternon, n. traitos-leirinon (Gr. tretos, periorited, and sternon, the breast-bone), in geol, a term spelled to the fossil bones of a turtle-like animal from the Wealden and Purbeck beds, seemingly related in the river-turtles of the hotter regions.

trevet, n. traited, also trivet, n. traited fluit from the first, a stollor other thing supports attanding on three feet), a stollor other thing supported by three legs; a movable from frame or stand to support a kette, de., on a grata and keep it from pressing on the coals.

trey, n. &ra (old F. &ref; L. &res, three), a three at ards; a card of three spots.

tri, fri (Gr. &refs, three; fris, thrice: L. &res or fris,

aree), a common prefix in scientific terms, signifying brice, or in threes,—as in tripartite, divided into three

brice, or in threes,—as in tripartite, divided into three arts; trilobute, three-lobed.

triable, a. tri-t-b (see try), that may be subjected triable, as tri-t-b (see try), that may be subjected trial or test; that may undergo a judicial examination; tri-t-ableness, u.-n-te, the state of being triable, tri-t-conta, thirty, and hedra, a seat, a base), having thirty dies; bounded by thirty thombs.

tri-t-conta, thirty, and hedra, a seat, a base), having thirty dies; bounded by thirty thombs.

tri-t-contain the state of the triable, the union of three; three objects united; in neuric, the common of three; three objects unlied; in neuric, the common

sides: bounded by thirty rhombs.

triad, n. tridd (Gr. trias, the number three—gen. riados—from freis, three: F. and It. triade), the union of three; three objects united; in music, the common hord, consisting of a tone with its third and fifth. triadelphous, a trid-adelphous, a triangle, a plane figure bounded by three straight lines, having three distinct and equal stamens, as in the class trian first people, a plane figure bounded by three straight lines, having the corners or angles; triangular, a triangle; triangular, a triangular triangular triangular, a triang

compasses win three legs for taking and mying on three points at once. triarchy, n. trid-kt (Gr. treis, three, and arche, government, government by three persons.

trias, n. tridas, or triassic system, trids/sik-(Gr. trias, the number three, a triad), in geol., a triple series, so called from its being composed in Germany, where it is fully developed, of three main members, corresponding, in all its relations, to the upper New Red Sandstone of the earlier English geologists: trias, d., a pert, to or composed of trias.

tribe, n. trib (L. tribus, a tribe—from tris, three, being one of the three original great divisions of the Eoman people: r. and it. tribu, a family or nee existing distinct from others; any class or distinct portion of a people; a number of things having certain common characteristics; a division between order and genus; a group of genera subordinate to an order; a

mon characteristics; a division between order and genus; a group of genera subordinate to an order; a body of rade or savage people under one chief; tri-bal, a, fri2045, belonging to a tribe. tribles, n. bri0445, also tribolet, n. bri0-048 ff. brio-outed, a goldsmith's tool used for making rings; a steel of linder round which metal is best in the pro-served of the control of the control of the control of the tribuseness. a brid-insider (it problet to the and

steel cylinder round which metal is bent in the process of forming tubes.

**Thomselver, n. frt-boind-ter (Gr. fribein, to rub, and
metron, a measure: F. fribometre), an instr. for ascertaining the degree of friction in rubbing surfaces.

**Threach, n. frt-brid (Gr. fries, three, and brachus,
abort), in poetry, a foot of three short syllables.

**Threachison, n. frib-ld-ld-shin (L. fribulum, an instr.
for rubbing out corn, consisting of a broad beam of
wood studed underneath with sharp pieces of film
or with iron teeth: F. fribulation), that which occasions distress or vexation; severe affliction.

**Thibune, n. frib-len (L. fribunu, the chief of a tribe.
a commander—from fribus, a tribe: It. fribuno: F.
fribun), among the onc. Romans, an officer or maginate chosen by the people to protect them from the
oppression of the nobles, and to defend their liberties;
a bench or elevated platform from which speeches are
delivered, as in the assemblies of France: fribuneday. dt: tribunal, n. frib-ld-nd (L. fribund, a raiseday. dt: tribunal, n. frib-ld-nd (L. fribund, a raiseday. dt: tribunal, n. frib-ld-nd (L. fribund, a raisedo, boi. fost; pure, bid; chair,

platform on which the seats of magistrates were placed: F. tribunal: It. tribunale), a bench or raised seat of a judge; any judgment-seat or court of justice: tribunitial, a trib-i-nishidi, pert. to tribunes; suiting a tribune.

ing a tribune. In this time, a stated payment—
tribute, n. In this time. It is though a stated sum paid annually by a conquered or subject state to a superior as a price for peace or protection; a personal contribution: tributary, a. 4-18-1, paying tribute; subject or subordinate; yielding supplies of anything: n. a state that pays tribute to a superior; any stream which, directly or indirectly, contributes water to another stream.

Tricappular, a. tri-kap-ed-lêr (L. tris, three, and capsula, a little cheest, in bot., having three capsules.

Tricappulities, n. plu, tri-kap-ed-lêr (Little (Gr. free; three, and kap-pos, fruit), fossil nut-like fruits from the London clay—so called from their consisting of three carpels or seed-cells.

trice, n. tris (old Eng. treis: F. trois, three: Sp. tris, an instant), the time in which one can count three; an instant; a moment: within or in a trice, in a very short time.

an instant; a moment: within or in a trice, in a very short time.

trice, v. tris (Sw. trissa; Dan. tridge, a pulley; tow Ger drysen, to hoist), to hoist and bale up slot; to haul up and secure by means of a small rope; tricing, imp.; triced, pp. trist.

tricennial, a. tri-sèn-in-di (L. triceni, thirty at a time, thirty each, and annus, a year), belonging to a period of thirty years; occurring once in thirty years; tricentenary, n. tehn-dr (L. centum, a hundred), a period or space of three hundred years.

tricentenary, n. tehn-dr (L. centum, a hundred), a period or space of three hundred years.

tricentenary, n. tri-seps (L. tris, three, and caput, a head), in anal, the three-headed muscle.

trichiasis, n. tri-lite-iss (Gr. trick, the hair of the head, a hair or bristle-gen, trichos), in med., a discase of the eye in which the eyelash turns in upon the cycleal and produces irritation.

trichidum, n. tri-lite-ism (Gr. trichinos, made of hair-from thris, hair), in bot., a filamentous organ resembling a hetted purse, in which the spores of certain fungs are included; trichina, n. tri-lite-ism, the med. a minute parasite or worm, in testing, in the med. a minute parasite or worm, in testing, in the med. a minute parasite or worm, in the single and the second trichinous meat; trichinous, a.-is, graducing or produced by trichinous, a.-is, producing or produced by trichinous, a.-is, graducing at trichinous head, and teron, a.-is (Gr. thris, the head, and teron, a.-is (Gr. thris, the head, and teron, a.-is.

the disease trichinfasis, trichopteron, a. *ri-köp'ter-im, also trichopteron, a. *ri-köp'ter-im, also trichopteron, a. *ris (ir. thris, the hair of the head, and pteron, a wing), hair-winged, as the case-worm files. trichord, n. *trikoiterd (Gr. trick, three, and chorde, a cord or string), a three-stringed lyre, trichotomous, a. *tri-kör-mis (Gr. triche, threefold, and tenno. I cut, divided into three parts or into threes: trichotomy, n. *mi, division into three parts, trick, n. *trik (Dut. *trekken, to pluck, to draw 'Ger. strich, a stroke, a trick: F. *tricher, to cheat, to deceive), any fraud or underhand scheme to impose upon others: something done to theat or deceive; practice streich, a stroke, a trick; F. tricher, to cheat, to deceive), any fraud or underhand scheme to impose upon
others; something done to cheat or decelve; practice
or habit, as he has a trick of winking; a sly artifice
by way of amusement; the dexterous artifice of a
juggler; a parcel of cards falling to a winner at one
round of play; v. to decelve; to impose on; to defraud; to dress or adorn fantastically; tricking, imp.
cheating; deceiving; defrauding; tricked, pp. trike;
tricker, n. trikker, on who cheats; also trick ster, n.
-ster; trick'ery, n. -ér-t, artifice; decelt; the art of
dressing up fantastically; trick lish, a. -tsh, given to
deception and cheating; trick lishly, ad. -ti; trickshness, n. -nes, quality; of being trickish or deceitfmit
trick y, a. -t, artifil; cunning
trickle, v, trikki (imitative of broken noise: Sp. fraquear, to shake to and fro: Scot. trinkle, to lingle, to
trickle, to flow in drops, or in a small stream; to run
gently down; trickling, imp. -kling; ad, flowing in a
small
trick-track, n. trik-trik.

trick-track, n. trik-trick

trick-track, n. trik-trik.

TRIC

hos, a kernel or berryk in bot, having three one-seeded cells.

In the ficelour, n. tribulde il. trie, three, and Engreson in the fire of the Druit trie repeated it called the other colours, a mational barner of three colours, white and red; tri coloured, a delical, having three colours.

Infectionary on a trick of the red trie coloured, a delical, having three colours.

Infectionary on a trick of the trie, three, and coda, a fright in the fire of the form the base.

Infectionary of the colours, trick of the first three cores, a born, and gray, I bear or carry, having three to the first three colours.

Infectionary of the colours of the first three, and coda, a political colours, tricks pick it brie, three, and coda, a political colours, in the first of a political colours of the first of a political colours of the first three summand or politics; tricks pick in trick three shade in the first of a first colours of the first of a political colours of the first of a first with three protects a kind of a give of a political colours. In the first of a first with three protects a kind of a give of a political colours. In the first of a first with three protects a kind of a give of a political colours. In the first of a first with three protects a kind of a give of a political colours. In the first of a first with three protects a kind of a give of a political colours. In the first of a first with three protects a kind of a give of a political colours. In the first of a first with three protects a kind of a give of a political colours. In the first of a first with three protects a kind of a give of a political colours. In the first of a first with three protects a kind of a give of a political colours. In the first of a first with three protects a kind of a give of a political colours. In the first of a first with three protects a kind of a give of a political colours. In the first of a first with a give of a

or ways, in this, in three rows, locating in three directions.

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milt mit fir his mit mit ber plat pit, mit mier;

establish, to set in order), compact; firm; nice; dressed up; being in good order: a ornaments; proper state of dress; the state of a ship in regard to her cargo, ballast, masta, &c., by which she is well prepared for sailing: v. to put in due order for any purpose; to decorate; to dress; to make neat or tidy; to put a vessel in due order for sailing by adjusting the cargo, ballast, &c.; to fluctuate between parties so as to appear to favour each in turn: trim ming, imp.: n. and the like; the act of one who trims; inconstancy; trimmed, pp. trimd, dressed; lopped or pruned; trimmer, n. mar, one who trims; one who changes sides to balance parties; a time-server; a flat brick arch for supporting a hearth in an upper floor of a building; a piece of wood in a wall to support the ends of a joist or rafter; one who fits ornaments or arranges them: trim'ner, at-dr, neatly; in good order; trim'neas, n. -n-ds, neatness; snugness; state of being in good order; trim'nens, n. -n-ds, neatness; snugness; state of being in good order; trim'ning manner: in trim, in proper order; to trim in, in curpentry, to fit, as a piece of timber into other work: to firm up, to dress; to put in order: to trim in, in curpentry, to fit, as a piece of timber into other work: to firm up, to dress; to put in order: to trim in, in curpentry, to fit as a very composed of the parts, -a brimerous, a composed of the parts, -a brimerous of three.

trimeter, n. trime-ter (Gr. treis, three, and metron a measure, a poetical division of verse, consisting of three measures: trimetric, a tri-metrik, also trimet-rical, a. ri-kal, consisting of three poetical measures; in min., applied to crystals having the axes of three

rical, a. -ri-koli, consisting of three poetical measures; in mine, applied to crystals having the axes of three kinds.

In mine, a prise (L. trians, three), threefold: n. in astrol., the aspect of planets 120 degrees distant from each other: trinal, a tri-mai, threefold.

trinervis, a tri-nai-vis, also triner vate, a. vat (L. tris, three, and nervus, a nerve), in bot, having three ribs springing together from the base.

tringle, a tring-igl (F. tringle, a curtain-rod), in arch., a name common to several little square members or ornaments, particularly one fixed over a triglyph.

Trinity, n. trin-tri (L. trins, three each, threefold: t. trinity; P. trinity, the union of three persons in one; the Godhead, comprising the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit: Trinitarian, a-dari-dn, perk to the doctrine of the Trinity; n. one who believes in the doctrine of the Trinity; P. trinitarian, a-dari-dn, perk to the doctrine of the Trinity; P. trinitarian, a-dari-dn, perk to the doctrine of the Trinity; P. trinitarian, a-dari-dn, perk to the doctrine of the Trinity; P. trinitarian, a-dari-dn, perk to the doctrine of the Trinity; P. trinitarian, a-dari-dn, perk to the doctrine of the Trinity; P. trinitarian, a-dari-dn, perk to the doctrine of the Trinity; P. trinitarian, a-dari-dn, perk to the doctrine of the Trinity; P. trinitarian, a-dari-dn, perk to the doctrine of the Trinity; P. trinitarian, a-dari-dn, perk to the doctrine of the Trinity; P. trinitarian, a-dari-dn, perk to the doctrine of the Trinity; P. trinitarian, a-dari-dn, perk to the trinitarian of the trinitarian

trio, n. trio (It. trio, three united-from L. tris, three), three united; three persons in company or acting together; a musical composition requiring three

performers. performers.

triones, n. plu. tri-6:ndz (L. triones, oxen), in astron.,
the seven principal stars in the constellation Ursa
Major, popularly called Charles's Walte,
trionyx, n. tri6-niks (Gr. tris), three, and onuz, a
claw), a fossil tortoise, three-clawed, occurring in Ter-

tiary strata.

trior, n., also trier, n. trier (from try, which see), a person appointed to ascertain whether a challenge to a panel of jurors, or to a single juror, is just.

to a panel of jurors, or to a single juror, is just, trip, v. Frip (Ger. Frapp-trapp-trapp, represents the sound of the footfall; Dut. frippen, to tread; Dan. frip, a short step: F. Friper, to tread; Dan. frip, a short step: E. Friper, to trad, to run or step lightly or nimbly; to take short quick steps; to strike the foot against something so as to cause to fall or stumble; a false step; to cause to fall by striking the feet suddenly from under the person, with up, as "to trip up"; to overthrow or supplant; to fall; to err: n. a stumble or fall by striking the foot against an object; a stroke or catch in wrestling; a failure; a mistake; a slight error; a journey or excursion; a short voyage or journey; tripping, imp.: adj. quick; the foot fail to the fail of the

nimble: n. the act of tripping; a light dance: tripped, pp. tript: trip per, n. -per, one who trips: trip pingly, ad. -H: to catch tripping, to detect committing an error or mistake

error or mistake, tripartite, a. tri-pārtite, a. tri-pārtite, a. tri-pārtite, a. tri-pārtite, at vick, deeply divided into three, having three corresponding parts or copies; tripartition, n. tri-pār-tish-in, a division by three. tripe, n. trip (R. trippar, Sp. tripar, F. tripp, w. tripa, belly, guts), properly, the entralis; the larger intestines and stomach of ruminants cleaned and prepared for food: tripe man, none who sells tripe: tripestons, a name given to anhydrite when composed to the convolutions of the intestines.

to the convolutions of the intestines, three, and pes, the foot—gen, pedis), having three feet, tripennate, a. tripe-fault, also tripin'nate, a. pin'ndi (i. tris, three, and penna, a feather), in bot, a compound leaf three times divided in a plinnate manner. tripetalous, a. tripid-d-liss [Gr. tries, three, and pentalon, also pedialon, a leady in bot, having three petals or flower-times and the period of the petalon of the period of the petalon of the p

leaves.

triphthong, n. trip:thong (Gr. treis, three, and phthongge, the voice, sound), a combination of three vowels in one sound: triphthongal, a. thong gal, con-

triphthong, n. trip:thông (Gr. treis, three, and philhonges, the volce, sound, a combination of three vowels in one sound: triphthongal, a. thông:gdl, consisting of a triphthong.
tripinnate—see tripennate.
tripinnatid, a. tripin.ndti-ftd (L. tris, three, penna, a feather, and findere, to divide), in bot, applied to a pinnatifid leaf with the segments twice divided in a pinnatifid leaf with the segments twice divided in a pinnatifid manner.
triphyllous, a tri-ftdls (Gr. treis, three, and phullon, a leaf), in bot, a term applied to plants which have their leaves in whorls of three, or which produce only three leaves.
triple, a trip:1 (F. triple; L. triplez, threefold—from tree, three, and phico, 1 fold), consisting of three united; three times repeated: v. to make thrice as much or as many, usually written treble: tripling, imp. single triple, pp. tripled, triply, a. d., in a threefold triple-time, in music, a certain time, so called from the bars being divisible into three equal parts: triplet, n. ldt, three of a kind; three united; three notes sung or played in the time of two: triplicate, a. ld. kat, made thrice as much; threefold: n. a third paper or thing corresponding to two others of the same kind: triplica tion, n. kd/shin, the act of making threefold, or adding three together: triplicity, n. triplica'-ti, also tripleness, n. tripli-ness, state of being threefold; or adding three together: triplicity, n. triplica'-ti, also tripleness, n. mineral phosphate of manganese occurring in massive or coarsely-granular aggregates, so called from its being cleavable in three directions at right angles to each other.
triplicostate, a. trip-th-kd-sid L. triplex, three-fold, and costa, a rib, in bot. having three ribs proceeding from above the base of the leaf.

tripod, n. trip-d-ii, a polishing-powder originally brought from Tripolis, in Africa, but now from many other places—an infusorial earth of a whitish-grey or vellow colour, soft, light, and friable: tripoline, a. lin, pert, to tripoli.

Int, pert. to tripoli.

tripos, n. tripos (see tripod), at Cambridge University, one of the honour-lists with its three classes—the triposes now embrace mathematics, classics, law, theology, &c.; he whose name appears in the tripospaper: tripospaper, a printed list of the successful candidates for mathematical and classical honours; triposes, n. plu. tripose, the three divisions in the list of mathematical; together with the three in classical, honours, the mathematical consisting of—1. Wrangiers, 2. Senior Optimes, 3. Junior Optimes—the classical being called the first class, second class, and the third class. the third class.

triptote, n. trip'tot (Gr. treis, three, and ptotos, liable to fall), in gram, a noun only used in three

cases.

triptych, n. tripittk (Gr. treis, three, and ptuche, anything in folds), a small altar-piece of three compartments, the centre one fixed, the other two made to fold like doors on the centre one, and to cover it.

triquetrous, a. tri-keitris (L. triquetrus, having three corners), in bot., having three angles, the faces being concave: trique trously, ad.-4t. trireme, n. tri-fem (F. trireme; L. tri-emis-from L. tris, three, and remus, an oar), in anc. times, a vessel with three benches or tiers of ears on each side. trisagion, n. tri-seigl-fon (Gr. trisagios, thrie boly), in the Gr. Oh., the threefold invocation of the Deity as "holy."

holy.

"holy."

tile, v. friz, among scamen, to haul up by means of a rope: tri'sing, imp.: trised, pp. tried.

trisect v. friseld' (l. fris, three, and sectum, to eath, to cut or divide into three equal parts: trisecting, imp.: trisect'ed, pp.: trisec' tion, n. self-shin, the division of a thing into three equal parts; in geom., the division of an angle into three equal parts; in geom., the division of an angle into three equal parts; trisepalous, a tri-sej-d-liis (l. tris, three, and Eng. sepal), in bot, having three sepals.

trismus, n. tri-simis (Gr. trizo, I gnash, lockjaw; a kind of tetanus affecting the muscles of the lawestree, okto, eight, and hedra, a base), a figure having twenty-four equal faces.

tristichous, a tris-ti-kis (Gr. tris, three, and sti-tristichous, a tris-ti-kis (Gr. tris, three, and sti-

tristichous, a trist-t-kis (Gr. treis, three, and sti-chos, a row), in three rows.

trisyllable, n. tris-stl-ld-bl (Gr. treis, three, and stlabe, a syllable), aword consisting of three syllables: trisyllable, a tris-tl-ld-bl, also trisyllableal, a.-labl-t-kdl consisting of three syllables.

trite, a. trit (L. tritus, rubbed, used much; tritus to rub or wear: It trito, trite), worn out; common; stale; so common as to have lost all novelty and in-terest: trite ly, ad.-li, in a common manner: rite-ness, n. nos, the quality of being trite; staleness. triternate, a tri-te-nat (L. tris, three, and terni, three each), in bot., divided three times in a ternate manner.

manner.

tritheism, n. tri'the-kzm (Gr. treis, three, and Eng.
theism), the opinion that the Father, Son, and Holy
Spirit are three distinct Gods: tri'theist, n. -ist, one
who maintains tritheism: tri'theis tical, a. -is-ii-kdi, pert, to tritheism.

pert. to trimeism.

Triton, n. triton (I. and Gr. Triton), a fabled seademigod, the son of Neptune and Amphirite, and trumpeter of Neptune, represented as having the upper part of the body like that of a man, and the lower like that of a fish, the tail being twisted and

forked triturate, v. triti-a-rat (L. tritura, a rubbing or treading out of grain), to rub or grind to a fine powder: triturating, imp: triturated, pp: triturating, imp: triturated, pp: triturating or triturable, a.-rab, capable of being reduced to a fine powder by rubbing or grinding.

triturable, a.-rab, capable of being reduced to a fine powder by rubbing or grinding.

tritumph, n. tritun (L. triumphus, a solemn and magnificent entrance of a general into anc. Rome after having obtained an important victory: Tritumphe, the pemp with which a victory is celebrated in public; a victory; a conquest; state of being victorious; exultation for success: v. to celebrate a victory with pemp; to obtain victory; to insult upon an advantage gained; victory; aconquest; state of being victorious; exultation for success; v. to celebrate a victory with pomp; too lotain victory; to insult upon an advanage gained it one who triumphas; triumphas, [10, 11]. The act one who triumphas; triumphas, [10, 11]. The act one who triumphas; triumphas, [11]. The action of the property of the victory is gridery; to extend the victory is gridery in a victory; serving to betoken joy, or to the victory of victory is victory; expressing for or excess triumphantly, ad. 45. to triumph over; to excess trium phantly, ad. 45. to triumph over; to subdue: triumpha arch, in arch, an arch except to subdue: triumpha arch, in arch, an arch except to subdue: triumpha arch, in arch, an arch except to subdue: triumpha arch, in arch, as a mark of rejoicing, arch, and arch as a mark of rejoicing, triumvir, n. tri-driver; (L. tris, three, and vir, a man), one of three men united in the same office; plu, trium vir, -vèrx, also trium'vir, -ivī-is trium'virate, n. vii-rat, the union of three men in one government or office; in anc. hist, the joint government of the Roman empire by Cassar, Pompey, and Crassus, and afterwards by Antony, Octavius, and Lepidus. triume, a. tri'an (L. tris, three, and unus, one), three in one—applied to God, in order to express the unity of the Godhead in a trinity of persons.

trivet-sec travet.

trivial, a. trivi-lai (L. trivialis, that may be found everywhere-from trivium, a cross-road—from tris, three, and via, a road or way: P. trivial, common-place; of little worth or importance; trifling; incomplace; or little worth or importance; trifling; incompl

siderable: trivially, ad. -16: trivialness, n. -nés, lightness; unimportance: trivium, n. -ûm, the three

igniness; inimportance: trivium, n. 40m, the three arts of grammar, logic, and rhetoric, constituting, as it were, a triple way to eloquence.

trocar, n. trokâr [F. trocar, a trocar—from troi-quarts, three-fourths—from L. tris, three, and quarts, the fourth—so called from its triangular point, suggical instr. for taking off fluids from parts of the body, as in drows.

guarts, three-fourths—from L. tris, three, and guartus, the fourth—so called from its triangular point, a surgical instr. for taking off fluids from parts of the body, as in dropsy. trochanter, n. tro-kini-trie (Gr. trochanter, a rumer, the ball on which the hip-bone turns in its secket-from frochazein, to run along), in anat., one of the two processes or prominences at the upper part of the thigh-bone, called the greater and the tess, in which are inserted several of the muscles used in motion. trochee, n. trō-kē, also trochazus, n. trō-kē-sī (t. trochazus, fr. trochazus-from frochos, a running), a metrical foot of two syllables, a long followed by a short: trochaic, a trō-kā-kē-k, also trochazus, n. trō-kē-sī (t. n. poetry, consisting of trochees.

trochilies, n. plu. trō-kū-kē-kē (also trochaica), a. kāt, in poetry, consisting of trochees.

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trochilies, n. plu. trō-kū-kē-kē (also trochaica), a. viller, a windiass—from trechen, to run: 1. trochilies, a rochaica (also trochaica), a. viller, a windiass—from trechen, to run: 1. d. (br. trochilos; l. trochilies, a labo trochilin—from Gr. trechein, to run), a genus of humming-birds of numes species; a species of water-ousel, said to get its meatout of the crocodiles mouth; the golden-crowned wren; a hollow ring-like moulding, much used in classic architecture.

trochilos; l. trochilies, from Gr. trechen, to run), in anat., a pulley-like cartilage through which the tenden of the trocheary muscle passes; applied to one of the projections of bones over which parts turn as ropes over pulleys: trochilear, a. de-t, along like pulley: trochieary, a. de-t, of or pert, to the trochear when, in the trochear when, a series of a wheel, a hoop, and kevas, a horn), in geol, a genus of naulilites having a spiral depressed shell: troching on a straight line.

trochoceras, n. trō-kō-kō-kō-kō-kō-

shells.

trod, pt. tröd, trodden, pp. tröd:n—see tread.
troglodyte, n. trög:lö-dit (Gr. troglodutes, ome wis
creeps into holes—from trogle, a hole, a caverni, om
dwelling in a subternaneous cave—applied by the siclents to certain tribes who lived far up the Nixtrog lody't ic, a. diff-ik, also trog lody't leal, a. diff-ik,
dis, pert. to a troglodyte or dweller in caves—

rogontherium, n. trog-on-the-rt-tim (Gr. trogo, 1 gnaw, and therion, a beast), in geol, an extinct rodenlessel allied to the existing beaver, but much large.

Trojan, n. trojdn, an inhabitant of anc. Troy: ad-

Trojan, n. trojdn, an inhabitant of anc. Troy: adject to.

**roll, v. trol (it. trottolove, to turn and twirl, to rel and tumble down: Swiss, trolden, to thunder, to reli Norm. trula, to trundle: Low Ger. trul, anything da rounded form: W. trolio, to trundle, to roll), to reli or trundle; to move or utter volubly; to turn; to drive about; to sing the parts of in succession, as da round; to draw on; to fish for pike with a rod having the line running on a reel near the handle of a fishing-rod round which the line is rolled; a song, the parts of which are sung is succession: trolling, imp: add, rolling; driving about; fishing with a rod and reel; trolled, pp. trolid-troller, n.-der, one who trolls to troll or trows the bowl, to push the bowl round; to troll or trows the tout with rise and fall of the voice (probably the equivalent of Swiss, tralallen, to sound notes without words).

world. h. trôl (Icel. trôld: Sw. troll), in Scand. math. a supernatural being superior to man in strength and stature, but much beneath him in mind.
trollop, n. trôl-lôp (from Eng. trôl.), to roll or trundled, a strolling loitering woman; a woman loosely and negligently dressed; a draggle-tall.
trombone, n. trôn-bôn (It. trombone—from trombo, a trumpet), a deep-toned brass wind instr. in the form of an ordinary trumpet, attached to a bent tube in the form of the letter U, which has a movable slide, be-

ng able by its means to command a great compass or sounds.

trounds. it own f. f. frombe, a water-spout, a water-showing machine), a furnace-blower; a blowing apparatus: troung it, n. -t., an aperture in a troung. trou, n. from (mid. i. froma, a steelyard: leel. frama, a craae: Sook frome, tron), an old Scotch weight, varying from 21 to 23 os. avoirdupois, the weight used at the frome; a steelyard-balance.

troung, n. from dof N. African origin), a crude carbonate of soda, occurring in crystalline incrustations in the deserts of Africa and asia, and in the dried-up lakes and river-courses of S. Amer.

troop, n. frop (Sp. fropa; F. froupe; It. fruppa, a body of men: W. forp, a round mass or lump; Larba, a crowdl, a number of persons in a body or line; a multitude; a division of a regiment of cavalry under a capitain: v. to collect in numbers; to march in a body or in company with some degree of haste: trooping, imp: trooped, p. fropt: troop er, n. -er, a horse-soldier: troops, n. plu. frops, soldiers in general; an army, H. fromer, n. from

tory; something preserved as a memorial of victory; articles of produce or manufacture artistically arranged, and exhibited as evidence of progress, as at an industrial exhibition: trophied, a. fid, adorned

ranged, and exhibited as evidence of progress, as at an industrial exhibition: tro-pided, a. fid, adorned with troplies, in. tropide, a. fid, adorned with troplies, in. tropide, a. fid, adorned the tropide, a. fid, adorned to the fide of the fide

ndelity pledged.

**i troubadour, n. fró-bå-dör (F. froubadour; Sp. froear; stroudor; It. froeafore—from F. frouer; Sp. froear; It. froeare, to invent, to compose), one of a school of lyric poets who flourished in the eleventh, twelfth, and thirteenth centuries in the S. of France and N.

and thirteenth centuries in the 5. o. remainder of italy are also as the first of italy are also as a first first first first first of italy are also as a first first of italy are also as a first of italy are a first of italy

disturbance of mind; distress; anxiety; uneasiness; among miners, any shifting of the strate of a coalfield by which the regular and continuous working of its minerals is interrupted: v. to disturb; to put into confused motion; to grieve; to make uneasy; to melest; to engage overmuch; to give occasion of labour to: troubling, imp. -ing: a. the act of molesting or annoying; the act of afflicting; troubled, pp. indbids; add. disturbed; disordered: troubler, n. -ier, one who troubles: troublesome, a. indbi-sim, casing annoyance; tiresome; giving inconvenience to: troublesoment; add. -it troublesoment; n. -ies, the state or quality of being troublesomes troubleus, a. -ies, agitated; full of trouble or disorder; causing great anxiety and distress.

acticated; full of equals or disorder; causing great anciety and distress, a trough, a trof (it. truogo; Wal. troc; Norm. tros, a trough, a long hollow vessel of wood, atone, or metal, open at the top, for holding feeding-stuffs for animals, dec; the channel that conveys water, as to a mill; in good, any sudden depression of strata by which they are made to assume a basin-shaped arrangement; trough of the sea, the long hollow between any two waves; trough-joint, in good, the fissure or joint frequently found to pass through the middle of the curvature of any sudden depression of strata.

trounce, v. troicus (Sp. trance, peril, danger: F. transe, extreme fear; trongon, a truncheon or staff used as an instr. of punishment), to beat with a truncheon; to cudgel; to punish severely; trouncing, imp.: trounced, pp. troicus.

trous-de-loup, n. troi-de-lo' (F. trou, hole, de, of, loup, wolf), holes or pitfalls dug in the form of inverted cones, about 6 feet deep and 45 in. in diameter, having pointed stakes fixed on the bottom, and almost reaching the top, of great use as an obstacle to the appearance, in plu. froit-serv (F. trouses, a truss, a bundle; frouseer, to tuck, to fasten up), a garment worn by men and boys extending from the waist to the anless, covering the lower part of the trunk, and each lower limb separately; trous-trang, n. sering, the different kinds of cloth used in making men's trousesa, n. froit-service, the different kinds of cloth used in making men's trousesa, n. froit-service, the different kinds of cloth used in making men's trouses.

trousers.

trousseau, n. tros-so' (F. trousseau, a bunch, bride's clothes—from trousse, a truss, a bundle), the collective lighter outit of a woman about to be married, con-sisting of personal clothing, trinkets, presents, and the

sisting of personal clothing, trinkets, presents, and the like.

trout, n. troioi (AS. truhi: F. trutie; it. troia, a trout: Gr. trokte, one that gnaws), a common name for the smaller species of the salmon tribe, inhabiting streams, variegated with spots, and esteemed as delicate food: trout-coloured, a. white, with spots of black, bay, or sorrel: trout-stream, a running water or river in which trouts abound: troutlet, n. -let, also troutling, n. -len, a small trout.

trover, n. troiver (F. troucer; It. trout-stream, a trouties, n. -let, also troutling, n. -len, a small trout.

trover, n. troiver (F. troucer; It. trout-stream, a trouties, and action at law to recover lost or strayed property by the rightful owner from the finder, or try a disputed case of property in goods and chattles: treasure-trove-see treasure. trouvers, n., also trouveur, n. tro-etr (F. trouser, to find, to invent, to compose-see troubadour, with which it is identically, one of a class of early descriptive poets, epic in their form and style, who flourished in the N. of France.

**Trowing n. trovels (F. treasure, trow ing, mp: troved, p. trod.

trowel, n. troidel (F. truelle; L. trulla, a ladle, a trowel, n. lats, somewhat broad tool used to take up and spread mortar; a similar tool, used by gardeners: trow wing, and troved in troved with a troved.

trowell, a flat, somewhat broad tool used to take up and spread mortar; a similar tool, used by gardeners; trow-elled, a. -&ld, formed with a trowel, trowers, another spelling of trousers, which see, troy, n. trojr, also troy-weight (said to be from Troyes, in France—more probably a corruption of tron, a name used to designate a weight, but not one of a fixed amount, still locally in use), a weight used by goldsmiths and jewellers.

by goldsmiths and Jowellers.

trant, a troint (Sh. fruhan; F. fruand, a teggar, a rogue; Cornish, tru; W. truan, poor, miserable; Gael, truggh, wretched), idle; wandering from
business or duty; loitering; n. an idler; a scholar
absent from school without permission; a loiterer; v.
to idle at a distance from duty; to absent one's self
from school without permission, as a scholar; tru'anting, imp.; tru'anted, pp.

truce, n. trôs (it. tregua; F. trève, formerly treves, a truce: Icel. tryppr, secure, trusty; Goth. tryppre, a collection of the collectio

a knock, a blow, hen a piece of dualness; to exchange; to barter or give in exchange; trucking, imp. irracked, pp. fruid: trucker, n. fruid: the practice of bartering goods; trucker, n. fro, one who truck: truck system, the rived et n. fro, one who truck: truck system, the rived et n. fro, one who truck: truck system, the rived et n. fro, one who truck: truck system, the rived et n. fro, one who truck: truck system, the rived et n. fro, one who trucked truck system, the rived et n. fro, one who trucked trucked trucked et n. fro, one trucked in many places. Truck, n. truk forov. Eng. truckle, to roll: ft. troco, a top, a gig: Sp. traqueter, to enack, to make a loud noise; traqueter, to shake, to move to and fro), a small wooden wheel; a sort of platform running upon wheels or trucks; a small sold wheel for ordnance; a sylinder; the round die at the top of a mast; a railway waggon for the conveyance of goods: truckle, n. truk; a small wheel or caster: v. to roll or cause to roll; to roll on a wheel or something round; to yield or bend obsequiously to the will of another; to submit servilely: trucking, imp. -fing; adj. meanly obedient: n. servlie submission to the will of another; to submit servilely: trucking, imp. -fing; adj. meanly obedient: n. servlie submission to the will of another; truckin-bed, a bod that can be rolled in under another a trucking, a trucking, the rived the p. -fing, also truc'ulenty, a. -fins, also truc'ulenty, a. -fins, also truc'ulenty, a. -fins, also truc'ulenty, d. -fi.

truckett| a. -fi. truckett| a. -fins, also truc'ulenty, d. -fi.

**truckett| y. d. -fi.

line or band knotted with many folds, a supposed emblem of the interwoven affections.

truffle, n. trößffl (old F. truffe; Sp. truffa; It. tarfafo, a truffle), a fleshy fungus of a roundish shape, found buried in the soil at the depth of several inches in the clayey sandy soils of the south of England, in France, &c., much esteemed as a luxury: truffled, a. triôffid, cooked or stuffed with bruffles.

as a auxing, as a auxing with trulling, as a coarse sluttish woman; trull, n. trull (Ger. trolle, a coarse sluttish woman), a sorry trull, n. trull (Ger. trolle, a coarse sluttish woman), a sorry wench; a vite strumped, the latter trulliastion, n. trulling, a trowel), the laying of strata of plaster-from trulla, a trowel, the laying of strata of plaster with a trowel.

**ETHY and — see true.

**ETHY and — see t

tromba: F. trompe or trompette. a trumpet: Dut trompe: Ger. trompe, a trump or Jew's harp: L. fabe, a trumper with a straight tubel, a wind matr. L. fabe, a trumpet with a straight tubel, a wind matr, used chiefly in war and military exercises and music, and for conveying orders with increased power of sound: v. to publish by sound of trumpet; to proclaim: trumpetting, imp.: trum'peted, pp.: trum-peter, n. -ér, one who or that which trumpets; a soldier who blows a trumpet. Trumpet fab, a fish so called from its tubular muzzle: trumpet-flower, a name applied through a trumpet: trumpet-flower, a name applied to more than one species of plants whose flowers are trumpet-shaped; a species of honeysuckle: trumpet-shell, a univalvular shell of a trumpet shaped; as having a tongue lond and vociferous as a trumpet: speaking-trumpet, a trumpet for increasing the intensity of speech, and transmitting it of a considerable distance in a particular direction: a trumpet shaped; a trumpet with a trumpet-shaped; and trumpet-shaped; and trumpet-shaped; the intensity of speech, and transmitting it of a considerable distance in a particular direction: curved or spiral, with a trumpet-shaped; and, for collecting sounds into a focus, used by persons with imperfect hearing, to enable them to hear words and sounds more distinctly.

trump, n. trümp** (F. triumphus, a triumph*), he suit of game at cards: I. triumphus, a triumph, the suit of game at cards: I. triumptus, a triumph, the suit of game at cards: I. triumptus, a triumph, the suit of game at cards: I. triumptus, a triumph, the suit of cards in a game which takes any of the other suits; the winning card on another in order to win: trump ing, imp.: trumpet, p. triumpet, a frumptus, a frumptus, a primptus, trumpet, p. triumpet, a frumptus, and the end; v. to play a winning card on another in order to win: trump ing, imp.: trumpet, p. triumpet, a trumpet, p. triumpet, a frum to the paymaid or cone, the for or minn: trum cating, imp.: trum cated, pp. cut off: It. troncare; F. tr

a cudge!: truncheoning, imp: trun cheoned, pr.
schind: truncheoner, n. -skind-r, a person armed
with a truncheon.
trunde, v. trini-dl (AS. trendel, an orb, a circle:
prov. F. trundoul, a swing; trandoula, to sway to and
for: Scot. trinide, to trundel, to roll along; to roll, as
on little wheels; to roll along, as a boop: n. a round
rolling body; a low cart with small wooden wheelsnow called a truck: trun diling, imp. -diring: trundied,
pp. train-did: trundie-bed, same as truckie-bed, which
see: trundie-badd, the wheel that turns a milistonetrunk, n. trining tl. truncus; F. tronc, the stock or
body of a tree without the boughs: Dut. stronk, a
stump, a trunk), a box or chest, particularly one
covered with leather or skin, so called as resembling
the trunk or chest of a man's body; the stem or body
of a tree apart from its branches; the main body of
anything; the probescis of an elephant; the part of
the body between the head and the abdomen: a waterourse made of planks: trunked, a. trinick, having
a trunk: trunk-hose, large breeches reaching to the
knees, tormerly worn: trunk-line, the main line of
rallway, as distinguished from the branch lines of
codens.

rallway, as distinguished from the branch mes or feeders.

trunnion, n. trân'yūn (F. trogmon, the stalk of a cabbage with the leaves pulled off: It. troncone, the trunk or body of a tree), one of the two knobs which project from the opposite sides of a cannon, and which seem to support it on the cheeks of the carriage.

truss, n. trūs (F. trousser, to plack up; trousse, s truss, a bindle; old F. torser, to pack up; old Sp. trosa; Sp. torca, a truss of hay; w. torck, to twis, to wreathe), a quantity, as of hay or straw, tied together; a small hand-packed bundle of dry goods; in arch., the collection of timbers framed together, fouring one of the principal supports to a roof; in surj. a bandage or apparatus used in cases of hernia is keep up the reduced parts, and to prevent further protrusion; among scamen, the rope used to keep the centre of a yard to the mast: v. to bind or pack class; to skewer, as poultry, &c.; to make fast: truffing time; n. the act of packing or binding closely; the collection of timbers which bind and support a rod her; pine, pin; note, pi

or a beam: trussed, pp. trust; to truss up, to make

trust, n. relat (Ical. traustr. trusty: Norm. traust, trust, n. relat (Ical. traustr. trust). A resting of the mind on the integrity, justice, or friendship of another; reliance; confidence; tredit given without examination; that which has been given or received in confidence; something committed to charge of which an account must be given; confidence in supposed homesty; credit given on a promise of payment; in taxe, an estate held by certain parties for the use of another; a turnpike road or district managed by commissioners: v. to rely on; to believe; to commit to the care of in confidence; to hope, as "I fruit he will do well"; to be confidence it hope, as "I fruit he will do well"; to be confidence it hope, as "I fruit he will do well"; to be confidence in something future to sell to the care of in confidence; to hope, as "I fruit he will do well"; to be confidence in something future to sell to the care of in confidence; trust-full, a. food, full of trust; trustrigly, ad. -li: trustrier, n. -de, one who trusts: trustrigly, ad. -li: trustrier, n. -de, one who trusts: trustrigly, ad. -li: trustrier, a. -food, full of trust; worthy of trust; faithful; trustribles, a. -les, not worthy of trust; faithful; trustribles, a. -les, not worthy of trust; trustries, n. -nes, the state or quality of being trustless: trustry, a trustry, faithful; honest; trustrible, n. -de, the state of callity of being trustry; faithful; honest; trustrustry, delivity; faithful; honest; trustrustry, delivity; honesty: trustworthy, a. worthy of trust or confidence; faithful; honest; trustrustry, a trusty in the trustribles, a. -les, wanting in truth: truthfully, ad. -li: truthfull, a. -food, habitual disposition to speak truit; closely adhering to truth: truthfully, ad. -li: truthfull, a. -food, habitual disposition to speak truit; closely adhering to truth: truthfully, ad. -li: truthfull, a. -food, habitual disposition to speak truit; losely experiment; to examine; to one a tribunal or into a court of law; to examine to into a particle

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cence—from fumeo, I swell, a thickened, roundiah, underground stem, as a potato, a turnip, &c.; in anal., the rounded projection of a bone.

tubercle, a. thi-be-rk (il. tuber-ulum, a small hump or protuberance—from tuber, a hump; it. tubercole; a small, hard, local tumour—when deposited in number of P. tubercle: F. tubercule; a little knob; in med., a small, hard, local tumour—when deposited in number a small, hard, local tumour—when deposited in number known as consumption; a himple or tumour appearing on the skin; in bot., a swollen simple root, as of some orbids; a little tuber; tubercles; caused by tubercles, as consumption; prone to generate tubercles: tuber-culate, a. -lat, in bot., having tubercles; suber culous, a. -lat, affected with tubercles; disposed to tuber-cular diseases; tuberferous, a. -lat, affected with tubercles; disposed to tuber-cular diseases; tuberferous, a. -lat, shaving knobs or tubers; connected into a bunch by rootlets, as in the potato; tu berosity, n. -684-ti, in anal., a kind or projection or elevation; the state of being knobsed.

The control of tubercles into a bunch, a kind or projection or elevation; the state of being knobsed.

The control of tubercles into a bunch, a kind or projection or elevation; the state of being knobsed.

The control of tubercles into a bunch, a kind or collection, a bunch, a know, a bunch, a know, a bunch, a know, a bunch, a bunch, a know, a bunch, a bunch, a know, a bunch, a b

Active, covered what a fornly sheath, as in the structure, tablipore, n. & Edifore (L. tabus, a pipe, and porus, a passage), one of a genus of coral zoophytes; organippe coral: tabliporte, n. -po-rif, a genus of fossil corals composed of closely-united calcareous tubes—

corals composed of closely-united calcareous tubes—
now known as syringoporu.

tubular, a tubular (L. tubulus, a small pipe or
tube-from tubus, a pipe: It, tubulus, a small pipe or
tube-from tubus, a pipe: It, tubulus, a small pipe or
form of a tube or pipe; consisting of a tube or pipe;
in bot, applied to the regular florets of the composite;
tubular boiler, a boiler made up or consisting of
tubes: tubular bridge, a bridge consisting of a greatiron tube through which a roadway passes: tubular bridge,
a. 4d-4dd, made in the form of a tube or pipe; furnished with a small tube or tubular opening: tubule,
n. bid, a small pipe or tubular body: tubuliform, a
tubular bridge, filerm (L. forma, a shape), having the form
of a tube or tubule: tubulous, a tid-bi-list, composed
of tubes; in bot, composed of tubular florets; having
a bell-shaped mouth or border, somewhat tubular
in its form

of tubes; in bot., composed of tubular florets; having a bell-abaped mouth or border, comowhat tubular in its form.

tuck, v. tik (Ger. zucken, to draw in, to shrug: Low Ger. tukken, to shrug the shoulders), to turn or gather up; to draw into a narrower compass; to press in or together, as the bed-clothes; n. a horizontal plat to rold made in a garment to shorten it; a kind of net: tucking, imp.: tucked, pp. tikt: tucker, n. tikk'ker, a fold of cloth for abading the bosom of a woman; an ornamental fold to a woman's dress.

tuckahoe, n. tikk'ch-th (Ind., signifying bread), a curious vegetable of the Southern States of Amer., growing under the surface of the ground like the irred. Emill.

sometimes called by the growth like the irred. Emill.

tucking lilling mill for thickening cloth.

Tuesday, n. tak'dd (AS. typez-deg, Tuesday-from lyo, the good of war, and dag, day; in Seand myth., Tuisco, the god of war, and dag, day; in Seand myth., Tuisco, the god of war, and dag, day; in Seand myth., Tuisco, the god of war in like with colour, found on the banks of the river Tweed in the upper fold Red Sandstone-makes excellent state-pencils.

tufa, n. tak'fa, also tuff, n. tak' [it. tufo, soft sandy stone: L. tak'az, far, tufa, originally applied to a light porous rock composed of cemented scories and ashes, now applied to any porous vesicular compound infaceous, a tay'ashab, part. to or consisting of tura, tutt, n. tak'fa, apid of hair: leel. toppy, the summit: W. tuch, a round lump; tuff, a tuff, a collection of small things forming a knot or bunch, as of threads or feathers; a cluster; a head of flowers; a little bundle of leaves or hairs, and the like: v. to adorn with a tuft or with tutts: tuffing, imp.; tuffed, pp.; add, growing in tutts or clusters; adorned with a tuff, to tuffs; tuffy, a collection of small things forming a knot or bunch, as of threads or feathers; a cluster; a head of flowers; a little bundle of leaves or hairs, and the like: v. to adorn with a tuff or with tutts: tuffing, imp.; tuffed, pp.; add,

tug, n. tug (analogous to the verb lug, denoting, to seize by something hanging; Swiss, tschoog, a hanging

lock; ischaggen, to pull by the hair; Fin. tuken, a hanging lock; tukkula, to pull by the hair), a pull with strong effort; as small steam-vessel used to tow or pull ships out of or into a harbour or dock; v. to pull or draw with considerable effort; to pull with continued exertion; to drag; tug ging, imp.: n. laborious pulling; tugged, pp. tügd; tug gingly, ad. -littugger, n. -ger, one who tugs; the tug of war, the harassing tolls, the dangers, and the expenditure attending actual warfare.

unition, n. tal-ish-lin** (I. tuitio, a taking care of, a guarding—from tusor, I look at or behold), superintending care, as over a pupil or ward; instruction; the act or business of teaching; tuitionary, n. -gr-t, pert, to tultion.

the act of business of leaching; that shary, a. --, port to tuition.

tullp, n. tallp, (F. bulpe; Sp. tulipa; Sw. tulpan; Ger. tulpe, a tulip—from Pers. tuliban, a turban), a bulbous plant cultivated for the beauty and variety of

its flowers.

tulle, n. tôl (F. tulle—so called from the town of Tulle, in France, where first made), a kind of net or

lace.

tumble, n. timibi (F. tomber; It. tombolare; Icel.

tumble, to fall; AS. tumbian, to dance: W. tumpian,

to stamp, to thump, a fall: v. to fall; to come suddenly to the ground; to roll or turn over; tumbling,

imp. biling: adj. rolling: n. the act of falling; the
performance of certain actors in a circus; tumbled,

pp. timibid; tumbler, n. bier, one who amuses the
public by placing himself in various postures; a kind

of latch in a lock; a well-known drinking-glass—so

called from its original pointed or round bottom making it impossible for it to stand without falling over;

a variety of the domestic pigeon which tumbles or

turns over in its flight; tumblerful, a quantity sufficient to fill a tumbler.

tumbrel, n. timiberl, also tum'bril, n. -bril (old F.

tumbrel, n. timiberl, also tum'bril, n. -bril (old F.

cient to fill a tumbler.

tumbrel, n. timibrel, also tum'bril, n. bril (old F. tomberet. F. tombereus—from tomber, to fall, to tumble), a covered cart used to convey tools, ammunition, &c. in a military train; a cart or truck which may be tumbled or tilled up; a dung-cart; a frame or crit, made of willows and the like, for containing hay and other food for the feeding of sheep.

tumefy, v. tāimē jī (l. tumefacere, to cause to swell or puff up—from tumen, I swell, and facio. I make: F. tumefjeri, to cause to swell; to rise in a tumour: tumefying, imp; tu'mefac, pp. full; tu'mefac'tion, n. falk'shūn, act of swelling; a swelling; a tumour; at t

Tac tion, in Juneatum, as visuality is tumour.

tumour.

tumour.

tumid, a tülmid (L. tumidius, swollen, protuberaut

from tumeo, I swell), being swelled; being enlarged

or distended; protuberant; swollen in sound or sense;

absurdly sublime; pompous; bombastie: tumidiy,

ad. 4t. tumidness, n. -ds. the state or quality of

being tumid; tumescent, a. tü-mēs'sēnt, being or grow-

ad. 4f. tu'midness, n. -nds, the state or quanty or being tumid: tumescent, a th-mes'sent, being or growing tumid: tumeoren, a twelling-from tumour, n. th'mer (L. tumor, a swelling-from tumoe, I swell), a swelling or enlargement of any part of the body caused by morbid growth: tu'moured, a smerd, swelled; distended tump, n. thinp (W. twonp, a round mass or heap, a hillock; a little hillock; a knoll: v. to throw up the earth around a tree so as to form a hillock: tumping, imp.: tumped, p. thinpt. tumults, is tumults—see tumults. tumults, disturbance, agitation—from tumeo, I swell: R. twondto: F. tumulte, the commotion of a multitude of people, with great the commotion of a multitude of people, with great the commotion of a multitude of people, with great tumults—the commotion of a multitude of people, with great tume the state of being the state of being the state of being tumultuous; disorder the tumultuous of the state of being tumultuous; disorder, tumulus, n. th'mh'dis (L. tumulos, a raised heapfrom tumeo, I swell: It, tumulos, a mound or fillock; anciently raised to mark a place of burial; a barrow; a wife of hillocks: tu'mulous, a. his, also tu'mulose, a. 46s, full of hillocks: tu'mulous, a. his, also tu'mulose, a. 46s, full of hillocks: tu'mulosiy, n. 46s-4th, fulliness.

ness.

tun, n. tūn (F. tonne; Leel. and old H. Ger. tunno, a
cask), a large cask; a measure consisting of 4 hhds.
or two pies; a drunkard: v. to put into large casks;
tun ining, imp.; tunned, pp. tūnd: tun-bellied, a. -bū'
līd, having a large belly swelling out like the middle
of a cask: to tun up, to put liquor into a tun.
tune, n. tūn (F. ton; līt. tono; L. tonus; Gr. tonos,
the sound or tone of an instr.), a series of musical

notes of a particular measure and of a given length; a melody; a short musical composition; the proper relation of notes and intervals to each other; fit temrelation of notes and intervals to each other; fit senper or humour; disposition: v. to put into a proper
state, as an instr., for producing the proper misself
sounds; to put into any proper state or order; to form
one sound to another; tu ning, imp.: n. the operation
of adjusting a musical instr. in order that its various
musical sounds may be produced as correctly as possible: tuned, pp. filed, put in order that the propesounds may be produced: tunable, a. filed-bi, that
may be put in tune: tu nably, ad. -bit: tu nableness,
n. -bi-nes: tuneful, a. filed-bi, harmonious; melodious: tune fully, ad. -di: tune less, a. -les, unmusical
not harmonious: tuner, n. filed-c, one whose occupations to tune musical instra: tuning-fork, a steel
instr. having two flat prongs, which, by their vibrations, when pressed together and then suddenly set
free, produce a particular musical note, used for regulating the pitch of instra, and also of the human roice;
out of tune, not in a proper state for use; not in a

lating the pitch of instrs. and also of the human voice out of tune, not in a proper state for use; not in a proper temper or disposition. tungsten, in ting-sten (Sw. tungsten, heavy stone-from tung, heavy, and sten, a stone), a hard brittle metal of a light steel-grey colour and brilliant metalliulustre—also called wolfram: tungstenic, a fring-stell kf, pert, to tungsten: tungstic, a. stik, obtained from or formed of tungsten: tungstic acid, an acid composed of one equivalent of tungsten and three of oxygen: tungstate, n. stid, a salt of tungstic acid and a base.

oxygent tung state, n. stat, as sait of tungstic act and a base.

tunic, n. ta'ntk (L. tunica, an under garment of the Romans worn by both sexes: It. tunica: R. tunica is long under garment worn by an officiating clergman in the R. Cath. Ch.; a loose frock or dress won by females and boys, drawn in at the waist and reaching only a little way below it; a natural covering; a seed-cover: tunicated, a. ta'nt.ka'. ta'd, covered with a tunic or membrane: ta'micle, n. nat.ki, a little tunic; a natural covering; a kind of cope: ta mica's a, plu. -ka'.ta, also ta'ntcaries, n. plu. -ka'.ts, a class of head-less molluscs which have no shells, but are protected instead by an elastic leathery-looking tunic—having on apparent organs of locomotion, they are found floating free in the ocean, or fixed to rocks, shells, plants, and the like.

no apparent organs of locomotion, they are found floating free in the ocean, or fixed to rocks, shells, pursuage, in the ocean, or fixed to rocks, shells, pursuage, in the other in the other than the pursuage in the other in t

turban.

turbany n. tericd.ri (mid. L. turboria—from turbary n. tericd.ri (mid. L. turbiary —from turbiary in turbiary deposits, turli, a place where peat is due; the right of digging peat; a swampy peat moss: turbary deposits, turbid, a terichi (I. turbidus, confused, disordered: Sp. turbido, muddy), thick; muddy; not clear, as a liquid: turbiddy, ad. 4%: turbindness. n. ass, the state or quality of being turbid; muddiness. turbinate, a terich-ind, also turbinated, a sabili (I. turbinatus, pointed like a cone, conical—from terical control of the control of the form of a spire), in bot, shaped like a top, or a first a sale.

cone inverted; wreathed conically; spiral-shaped; turbina tion, n. -bi-na'shin, the act of spinning or whirling, as a top; turbine, n. -bin, a horizontal water-wheel; turbinide, n. pin, te-bin-i-dd, an extensive family of molluses, having spiral, top-shaped, or pyramidal shells; turbo, n. ter-bo (L.), the common-top shell.

turbith, n. teribith, another spelling of turpeth, which see

which see, turbot, n. tér-bôt (Dut. tarbot, turbot—from bot, blunt: F. turbot), the largest and most esteemed of the fist-fish taken on the British coasts. turbulent, a, ter-bū-lēnt (L. turbulentus, restless, agitaied—from turbo, I disturb: It. turbolento: F. turbulent, being in violent commotion; restless; disturbed; turmultuous; producing commotion; refractory; insubordinate: turbulently, ad. dl. turbulence, n. lēns, also turbulency, n. lēns, ta disturbed state; diserder or tumult of the passions; a disposition to resist authority, as by a mob or crowd. turcen, n. tūr-rū, the usual spelling of terreen, which see, turf, n. terf (Icel. torf; It. torba; F. tourbe: W. turbulent, and turbulently in the see, turf, n. terf (Icel. torf; It. torba; F. tourbe: W.

tureen, n. tü-ren', the usual spelling of terreen, which see, turf, n. terf (Icel. torf; It. torba; F. tourbe; W. torp, a lump), the grassy surface of untilled land; a detached piece of the surface of a grassy park or pasture hillside; sod; sward; the fibrous, black, earthy substance used as fuel; peat; race-ground; horse-racing; v. to cover with turf or sod; turfing, imp: n. the operation of covering with turf: turfed, pp. terfit: turfy, a. terfi, abounding with or resembling turf; given to horse-racing (stang); turfiness, n. -nes, the state or quality of being covered with turf. turfen, a. ter, 'n, made of turf; covered with turf. turfen, a. ter, 'n, ande of turf; covered with turf. turfen, a. ter, 'n, ande of turf; covered with turf. turfen, a. ter, 'n, made of turf; covered with turf. turfen, a. ter, 'a. terjening to swell), growing large; in a swelling state; turgescence, n. -sens, also turgencency, n. -sens, also turged. a. terjenic, welled; distended beyond the natural size; puffed up; pompous; inflated, as largance; turgidly, a. 4t. turf gidness, n. -nes, also turgedly, n. terjeld-til, state of being swelled; tunid-tess.

rurginty, n. terjud-ti, state of being swelled; tunniness.

turio, n. türt-ö (L. turio, the tendril or young branch of a tree), in bot., a young shoot covered with scales sent up from an underground stem, as in asparagus; the early stage of a sucker when invested by leaf-scales; turionif grous, a. nt/ter-is (L. tero, 1) to the state of the s

turmeric, n. ter-mer-tk mid. L. terra-merita; F. terra-merita; valuable earth; also said to be from Hind. surd, yellow, and mirch, pepper), an East Indian plant whose root is of a lively-yellow colour and slightly aromatic, used for dying silk yellow, and by the Indians as a dye and for seasoning their food—also used as a medicine; turmeric paper, paper stained yellow with a solution of turmeric, used as a test for free alkali, which changes its yellow to a brown. turmedi, n. ter-mojik for the calkali, which changes its yellow to a brown. turmedi, n. ter-mojik for the constant racket it keeps up; prov. f. triboul, great noise, confusion; old F. trimor, disturbance, disturbance; harassing labour; trouble and confusion; turmuli; turmoli, v. ter-mojik to harass with commotion; to weary; to be disquieted; turmedi, v. ter-mojik to harass with commotion; to weary; to be disquieted; turne, v. teru (F. tour, a turn; tourner, to turn word; Gr. tornos, a pair of compasses), to cause to go round; to move from a direct course or straight line; to change the direction of; to change or alter; to reres; to put the upper side downsumelate, as from an language to another; to transform; to cause to compasses to be wilder or make mad, as, it has turned his brain; to expel, as, to turn him out of doors; to direct, as the inclination or thoughts; to cause to

change, as a party or principle; to change, as a course of life; to revolve in the mind; to make sour, as a liquor: n. a movement in a circular direction; a bend, as in a road; the twist of a rope round a dent or belaying-pin; a walk to and fro; a change; change of direction; opportunity; convenience, use, or purpose; that which comes to one by rotation or in the course of duty; a good or evil act; form or cast, as the turn of a sentence: turn'ing, imp.: n. a bending course; deviation from the way or proper course; the art or operation of forming by a lathe; turned, pp. the course of course; and the course of the course of the course of the course; the art or operation of forming by a lathe; turned, pp. the course; the art of operation of forming articles with a take; turn'exp. n. dev, changed; formed articles with a take; turn'exp. n. dev, changed; formed articles with a take; turn'exp. n. dev, change to the course; the art of forming articles by means of a lathe; things made by a turner; turn'exp, n. turn'exp, n. dev, one who has the charge of one or more keys of a pris-ning in the course of two bars armed at the ends with pikes, and turning on a pin, to hinder horses from entering, a gate or bar across a road to hinder passage till toll be paid; turnpike road, a public road on which tolls are established; turnpik, a public road on which tolls are established; turnpik, a public road on which tolls are established; turnpik, a public road on which tolls are established; turnpik, a public road on which tolls are established; turnpik, a public road on which tolls are established; turnpik, a public road on which tolls are established; turnpik, a public road on which tolls are established; turned to the produce; to the course of the paid; turning to turn a ready of a term and the course of the deviate of the paid; turner, to many to the paid; turner, to many to the paid; turner, to many to the deviate of the paid; turner, to many to the paid; turner, to turn a course; to turn a the back to turn a toll to retain the

sary of diet by man, but principally for the recumn of cattle.

turnkey—see under turn.

turnpike—see under turn.

turnpike—see under turn.

turnpike—see under turn.

turnpike—see under turn.

sol. it. sole, the sunl, a plant, so named because its sole, the sunl, a plant, so named because its turpentine, n. terpentine, the terpentine. It terebinthe, n. terebinthos, the turpentine-tree. It terebinthe, it and only resinous substance flowing naturally, or by incision, from several species of trees, as the pine, the larch, the fir, &c.

turpeth, n. terepeth, also turbeth and turbith (new turpeth, n. terepeth, also turbeth and turbith (new turpeth ocalled from its yellow colour, which resembles the root of the convolvibus turpethum.

turpitude, n. terepitud (I. turpitude, ugliness, foulness—from turpis, ugly, shameful; It. turpitudine; f. turpitude, interent moral baseness; extreme depravity or wickedness; moral deformity; badness, owne, tog, sham, thing, there, seal.

turquoise, n., also turkois, n. têr-kōyz' (from Turkey:
F. turquoise), a phosphate of alumina with a little
phosphate of iron and copper—a highly-prined stone,
taking a fine polish, and copper—a highly-prined stone,
taking a fine polish, and copper—a highly-prined stone,
taking a fine polish, and the stone of the copper
turret. In the copper and the copper
turret is the copper and the copper
to a small tower; W. turred, a turret—from turr, a tower,
a small tower; Other crowning the angle of a wall,
&c.: tur'reted, a furnished with turrets; formed
like a tower; turriculated, a târ-fri-lit (L. turus,
borne or carried), furnished with, or having little
towers or turrets; turrilite, n. tir-fri-lit (L. turus,
a tower, and Gr. tithos, a stone), in geol., a genus of
narine gasteropods having a turriculated shape, the
appearance; turritelian, n. tellid, in geol., a genus of
marine gasteropods having a turriculated shape, the
shell being elongated and many-whorled,—the living
species are familiarly known as screw-shells, and have
a world-wide distribution; turret-ship, a formidable
from-clad war-wessel with low sides, in which heavy
which may be rotated, so that the gross may turned
to bear and be fired in any required direction; another
kind of iron-clads are called monitors;
turrile, n. teriti (It. tortors; Sp. tortols; I. turtur, a
turtle-dove, the bird that cries tur, tur, the turtiedove, a species of pigeon noted for the constancy of
its affection; the large edible sea tortolse—called also
the green turtle—a mane arbitrarily applied to the
creature by the Eug, salors, perhaps from their affection in pairing-time; turtle-shell, the name of a shell,
a beautiful species of murce; also tortolse; shell it
turtle-soup, a most expensive and esteemed soup,
made with the edible turtle or tortolse; the fiels of
the edible turtle added to an ordinary soup-stock:

made with the edible turtle or tortoise; the flesh of the edible turtle added to an ordinary soup-stock: turtle-stones, in geol. flattened nodules of calcareous clay, ironstone, or other matter, internally divided into numerous angular compartments, often arranged in lines or bands, and generally containing some cen-tral organic nucleus, round which the matter has aggregated; called also septania.

Tuscan, a tiskdan, of or pert to Tuscany, in Italy —applied to one of the five orders of architecture, which allows no ornaments or fluting; applied te a fine kind of straw-plait: n. an inhabitant or native of Tuscany.

of Thesany, tush, int. tisk (imitative of a blurt with the lips: Fris. heop; Dan. tot. interjection when one spits with disgust: Low Ger. tusk, hush), an interjection to check or rebuke; a sound expressing contempt; be

check or rebuke; a sound expressing contempt; be silent.

tusk, n. tisk (AS. tuse, a grinder; Fris. tosch, a tooh; Gaol. tosg, a tusk), the long pointed tooh on each side of the upper jaw of certain animals, as the elephant and wild boar: tusked, a tiskt, also tusky, a tiskt, furnished with tusks.

tuske, n. also tattle, n. tisks (another form of foucks, to pull about roughly; Ger. sources, to tear and draw by violence: probably from tiest, as wreste from sevest, a struggle or struggling; a petty hand-to-hand conflict between two persons: v. to struggle hand to hand: tus sling, inn.: tussled, pp. tiskstd.

tusch, n. fiskstd frov. Eng. fist, a knot of wool or halr: Dan. dusk, a bunch, a tassell, a tuft of grass or half: Dan. dusk, a bunch, a tassell, a tuft of grass or half: a bunch of the side out the lips: Yer, a snoutl, an exchanation to check or rebuke. Tusk, a snoutl, an exchanation to check or rebuke. Tusked in the distribution of such proven dustry, a tisk-kir, state, a guardianship-from tator, a protector, a defender: It tutelo: Y. side agardianship; tutelar, a fittle-lier, also tutelary, a livel, having the charge or guardianship of a person, a place, or a thing; protecting; guardian. ship of a person, a place, or a thing; protecting; rdian.

guardian.

tutenag, n. täitä-ndg inew L. tutenago: F. toutenaguei, Chinese copper, an alloved metal of eight parts of copper, three of nickel, and six and a half of zine; in Institu, zine or spelter.

tutor, n. täitär Li. tutor, a watcher, a defenderfrom teser, I look or gaze at, I guard: It. tutore: F. tutorus, r. tutor, n. täitär Li. tutor, in civil late, a guardian; in susteresities and colleges, one who superintends the studies of students or undergraduates: v. to teach; su instruct; to correct: tu toring, imp: n. the act of instructing; education; tutored, pp. -sird; tutoress, instructing; education; tutored, pp. -sird; tutoress,

n. -&s, a woman who instructs privately: tutership, n. -&hp, the office of a tutor: tutorage, n. &rd, deduction, as by a tutor; guardianship: tutoria, a fill-foiri-dl, pert. to a tutor or instructor; exercised by a tutor: tutorially, ad. -ll.
tutti, ad. 455444 (ik.—from L. totus, the whole), in music, a direction to performers for all to play in fall

tutty, n. tilt-ti (F. tutie: Sp. tutie; 1t. tusie: mid. L. tutie). Impure oxide of zinc collected from the chimneys of smelting-furnaces. Layer, n. to-yar' or toel-dr (F. tuyere, opening of a furnace: Icel. tutiea, a tube), the point or nozie of the blast-pipe that enters the side of a smelting-furnace; also the aperture in the side where the nozzle enters. twaddle, v. twold-dl, also twattle, v. twold-dl, side where the nozie enters. twaddle, v. twold-dl, also twattle, v. twold-dl, side tweet Eav. schoedles, to dabble in the wet: Icel. thucutta, Vontacutta, to labber, to talk nonsense: Eav. schoedles, to splash, to chatter; to talk foolishly; to chatter; to splash, to chatter; to talk in a trifling manner: n. foolish or trifling talt twad dler, n. -didr, one who talks in a silly manner. I twad, a. or n. -tweet (AS. fuez; Russ. due, two), two.

twain, a. or n. nean (as. nea; Euss. dee, we) two.

two. as, twedny (imitative of a resonant sound, to sound with a quick sharp noise; to sound, as a tens string pulled and allowed to spring back underly; at the sound of a tense string pulled and suddenly; at free; a nasal tone of voice; a disagreeable resonance in a voice from speaking through the nesse; a disagreeable havour: twanging, inp.: adj. contemptibly noisy: twanged, pp. hednyd: twangie, v. tendy, to twang; twank, v. teddu, same as faceng, 'twan, heds, a contracted form of twest.

twantle, v. twofell, same as twaddle, which see, twantle, v. twelf annother form of twick, which see, to pinch or pull with a sudden Jerk and twist, as the nose: n. a sharp pinch or jerk: tweaking, imp. tweaked, pp. twelf.

tweed, n. tweld, an undressed woollen cloth of varous patterns and designs, to restrictly under for ironaring, for restings, and for common and country suit, manufactured chiefly in the S. of Scotland, and in twalley of the river Tweed.

valley of the river Tweed.

tweel, v. tweld, same as twill, which see: tweeling, imp.: tweeled, pp. tweld.
tweer, n. tweer, another spelling of tuyers, which

tweezers, n. plu. tweftzers (from the numeral tweezers, n. plu. tweftzers (from the numeral tweezers, a forked twig: Swah, nuclede, a forked stem: Low Gent twelfte, any forked objects, and it consisting of two pointed branches for taking held of small objects; small nippers or pincers used for plusting out hairs.

reeived before sunrise and after sunset; Adj. bscure; shaded; imperfectly illuminated.

**x total, also tweel, **x twell (ilen. ravillich, tick-bilks, woven with two threads—from bis, twice, ium, a thread; Low Ger. twillen, to make to weave cloth so as to produce the appeardiagonal lines or ribs on its surface: n. cloth a kind of diagonal-ribbed appearance on the produced by a particular manner of weaving; g, imp.; twilled, pp. twillef; adj. woven in manner as to produce the appearance of diagnon the surface.

**n. twis (fer. revilling): old H. Ger. zwintling.

produced by a particular mainer of weaving; g. imp.: willed, pp. fettid. add, woven in manner as to produce the appearance of diags on the surface.

In ficts (Ger. zwelling; old H. Ger. zwelsiline.

Alth. dop/nt, twins: AS. furican, to twine, to called form the two), one of two produced at a first per surface.

In ficts (Ger. zwelling; old H. Ger. zwelsiline.

Alth. dop/nt, twins: AS. furican, to twine, to called for one of two produced at a first; very sembling; twin filing, n. -ling, a twin lamb; rra, a produced at the same birth: twin-jabrother, being one of two produced at the rh:: twin-likeness, near resemblance.

y. theta (feel. twining. Dan. twinde, to twine, de), to twist; to wind around another, as a or cord; to wind or twist anything flexible something else; to unite closely, as by twist-embrace; to turn round: n. a strong thread ed of two or three smaller threads twisted to; cord; a twist: twining, imp.: ad, ascending, of, uniting closely to; embracing.

g. v. ficial, (a nasalised form of twitch, which affect with a sharp, sudden, passing pain; to to be affected with sharp sudden pains of short n: n. a sudden, sharp, passing pain; a pinch; a rebuke, as of conscience: twinging, imp.: n. of pinching with a sudden twitch; a sharp pain: twinged, pp. twinger; at; at anistant: twinkled, pp. twingid; at; an anistant: twinkled, pp. twingid; at; an anistant: twinkled, pp. twingid; at; an anistant: twinkle, no aparkling; a trail mention of the eye; a firstant; twin twing; a trail mention of the eye; and the twing twinger, and twingid; a trail mention: twingid; a trail mention of the eye; and the twingid; a trail mention; and the twingid; and twingid; a

er, one who or that which twists; a rope or naker: w. tsuti (AS. eduction, to reproach: Icel. vita, over, to biame), to vex or annoy by bringing to brance a fault, imperfection, or the like; to 1; to taunt: twit time, imp.: twited, pp.: agty, ad. -if: twit'ter, n. -ier, one who twits or hea.

th, v. twich (Ger. zwicken, to pluck, to pinch; r. tukken, to twitch, to pluck), to pull with a jerk; to snatch: n. a pull with a sudden jerk; addle contraction of the muscles, of extremely aedic contraction of the muscles, of extremely aration: twitch'ing, imp.: adi, pulling with a uffering short spasmodic contractions: n. the sulling with a jerk; the act of sufering short dic contractions: twitched, pp. twichi: twitch-ér, one who or that which twitches: twitch-from quick, in the sense of livingl, a species of ifficult to root out and destroy; couch-grass. twitter, v. twititer (imitative of sharp broken sounds like the notes of a little bird: Ger. zwitschern, to twit-

twitter, v. twitter (imitative of sharp broken sounds like the notes of a little bird: Ger. wwistschern, to twitter: Swiss, zwitzern, to flicker: Bav. zwitzern, to twitter: Swiss, zwitzern, to flicker: Bav. zwitzern, to gnash the teeth), to make a succession of small tremulous sounds like a swallow or other small bird; to feel a slight trembling of the nerves: twittering, imp: n. the act of uttering a succession of small sounds: twittered, pp. -terd. twirt, twitz, two, a. and n. to (AS. twe; Ger. zwey; Dan. to; Gr. and L. duo; Russ. dea; Sans. dean, two), one and one; the number after one: two-edged, a. having edges on both sides: two-faced, a. having a face both in front and behind, as the Roman god Janus; insincers; given to double-dealing: twofold, a two of the same kind; two different things existing together, and in a double degree: two-handed, a requiring two hands to grasp, as a sword; shout and strong; large two-hands to grasp, as a sword; shout and strong; large two-hands to grasp, as a sword; shout and strong; large two-hands to grasp, as a sword; shout and strong; large two-hands twisted together, as thread; twopenny, a strands twisted together, as thread; twopenny, a trands twisted together, as thread; twopenny, a trands twisted together, as thread; twopenny, a trands twisted together, in the pass of the priest-king, called the Mikado.

Tycon, n. ti-kbo' (formerly spelt ciogoon), the executive ruler of Japan, who by the term for washing ores.

tying, v. **Ring, imp. of the verb tie, which see; binding; fastening: n. in mining, the term for washing ores. tyke, n. **tike-see tike. tyler, n. **tike-see under tile. tymbal, n. **timbal-see timbal. tympan, n. **timbal-see timbal-see ti

a rounded or globular appendage resembling a seedvessel.

A typ L. typus; Gr. typos, a figure, an image
or figure on a wall-from Gr. typisia, to strike: It.

tipo: F. type, a mark of something; an emblem,
sign, or symbol; a figure of something to come; the
shape or form of a letter of the alphabet in metal; a
peculiarity in the form of a disease; the original conception in art which becomes the subject of a copy;
the perfect representation or idea of anything; typic,
a. typik, also typical, a. 4-kdl, emblematic; figurative; indicative rather than positive; in bod, &c.,
applied to a specimen which has eminently the characteristics of the species, or to a species having the
characteristics of an order; representing something
future by a form, model, or resemblance; typically,
ad. B: typify, v. ft (type, and L. facio, i make),
to represent by an image or resemblance; to foreshadow; to predgure; typ fitting, imp. represented
by a symbol or emblem: typ fited, pp. ftd, represented
by a symbol or emblem: typifical tion, n. kd-5hin,
act of typising; typefounder, a manufacturer of
types for printing; type-maked, an alloy of lead, antyphon, n. st/fon (Gr. Tuphon; L. Typhon), the cvil
genus in Egyptian mythology; in L. and Gr. myth, a
name for the giant Typhoeus.
typhon, n. st/fon (Gr. Tuphon; Cr. tuphon, h. whirlwind), a name given by navigators to one of those
great storms of wind or hurricanes that visit the
seas of southern China and adjacent seas, generally
from June to November.

typhus, a. (tyfis (Gr. tuphos, smoke or stupor), in

typhus, a. tt:füs (Gr. tuphos, smoke or stupor), in

med., a very fatal form of fever, characterised by much depression, the appearance of an eruption on the skin, and a tendency to putrefaction: Yphous, a. Jūs, pert. to typhus: typhold, a. Jūs, def. to typhus: typhold, a. Jūs, characterised blancs), pert. to a low form of fever, characterised pert. to typhus: typhusus, and fever, characterised by general depression and an eruption of the skin, with morbid changes in the intestinal canal: typhomaria, n. -fo-maint-a (typhus, and Gr. mania, madness), the low muttering delirium which accompanies

ness), the low muttering delirium which accompanies typhold fever, typic and typical—see type.

typicy — see under type.

typicy — see under type.

typicy — see under type.

type of a drapho, i write), the art or operation of printing: typegraphic, a typi-graph cal, a see type or graph cal, a stack, per t, to the art or act of printing; employed in p

ograph'ically, ad. It: typographer, n. it:pogravler, a printer, a printer, typology, n. it:policyfi (Gr. fupos, a type or form, and logos, discourse), the doctrine of types or figures, tyrant, n. it:fant (L. iyrannus; Gr. turannos, a ruler, a king: It. it:ranno: R. tyran, one who obtains supreme power by usurpation, and maintains it by force; a ruler or sovereign who uses power to

ULTR

U

ubiquitous, a. a-bik'wi-tiis (L. ubique, everywhere-from ubi, where: It. ubiquita: F. ubiquits, ubiquity, existing or being everywhere; omnipresent: ubiq'-uitously, ad. 4i. ubiq uitary, a. wi-ti-r.f. existing everywhere or in all places: n. one who exists every-where: ubiq uity, n. wi-ti, existence everywhere at the same time, ormitweenes.

where: ubiq uity, n. -tel-ti, existence everywhere at the same time; omnipresence.
udal, a. ú-dút (feel. odut / Dan. odel, an hereditary estate—from odh, possession: see allodium), in Ork-ney and Sketland, a term applied to land under no feudal superior: udaller, n. u-dut-lèr, one who holds lands without any original charter, and without a fandal sumerior.

fendal superior

lands without any original charter, and without a fendal superior defect old H. Ger. utar; Ger. euter; Icel. jugr.; Gr. outhar; L. uber, an udder), the milk-vessel of a female beast with the dugs or pars, particularly in cows and other large quadrupeds: uddered, a dierd, furnished with udders.

derd, furnished with udders. a rain-gauge and uddered, a measure, a water-measure; a rain-gauge horror, a word representing the son of shudder on horror, a word representing the special properties by an utterance curing the moment of shudder and utarrance curing the moment of shudder.

**ugly, a. up/il (from the interjection up/s, expressing fear or horror; Dan. huggeren, to shiver: Icel. ugge, to fear, to doubt; ugp/ior, frightful, alarming; old Eng. up/ike or up/s, used formerly in the sense of horrible, that which is displeasing to the eye; frightful; deformed: ug'liness, n. n. old, to the eye; frightful; deformed: ug'liness, n. n. old, to the word; for horror to say, in Russica, a proclamation or imperial order having the force of law.

**ukase, n. also uhlans, n. &-l'dns (Pol. hulan—from ulans, n. also uhlans, n.

having the force of law.

ulans, n., also uhlans, n. & lanz (Pol. hulan—from
ulans, n., also uhlans, n. & lanz (Pol. hulan—from
turk opin, a youth, a lad), a kind of militia among
the modern fartars; a light cavalry of the Polish
armies, armed with lance, sabre, &c.; the famous light
cavalry of the Prussian armies, chiefly employed as
irregulars in foraging, in outpost duty, and suchlike.
ulcer, n. #last il. ulcus, a sore, an ulcer—gen. ulc
certs: lt. ulcere; k. ulcus, a sore, an ulcer—gen. ulc
certs: lt. ulcere; k. ulcere, a sore; a dangerous running sore originating in a constitutional disorder:
ul cerate, v. -d. t. oaffect with ulcers; io be formed
linto an ulcer; ulcerating, lmp.: ulcerated, pp.: adj
affected with ulcers; having the character of an ulcer
ulceration, n. -d-bish, the process of forming into
an ulcer; an ulcer or ulcerous sore; ulceratory, a.
-d-fir-L that promotes ulceration: ulcered, a. -serd,
having become ulcerous; affected with an ulcer; ul--d-fer-l, that promotes ulceration: ulcered, a -serog, having become ulcerous; affected with an ulcer; ulcerous, a -ds, affected with an ulcer or with ulcers; having the nature of an ulcer; discharging pus or matter; ulcerously, ad. dir. ulcerousness, n. -nds, the state of being ulcerous.

The discount of the discount of the ulcerousness of the ulcerousness of the discount of the ulcerousness of the ulc

Ulema, n. d-16'md (Ar. Ulema, the wise or learned ment a corporation in Turkey composed of the hier-archy, consisting of the imans or ministers of relig-

ion, the muftis or doctors of law, and the cadis or

ion, the muftis or doctors of law, and the cadis of Judges.

Judges, n. alridj (F. cullage, the act of filling wp; cullier, to fill up to the bung-hole: Prov. ollar, to anoint with oil, to fill up a cask, among gaugers, what a cask wants of being full; properly, the quantity required to fill tup.

ulmaceous, a all-maichis (L. ulmus, an clm), pert to trees of the elm kind: ulmic acid, n. all-maichis da'd a vegetable acid exuding spontaneously from the elm, chesinut, oak, &c.: ulmin, n. -min, a dark-brown substance which exudes from the bark of the elm salveral other trees: ulmin, n. -min, a genus of having deciduous trees, including the elms.

ulmannite, n. all-main mit fafter Ulimans, the Hessia chemist), an ore of nickel and antimony found chelly in the copper-mines of the Westerwald, of a bluishers of the westerwald of a bluishers of the westerwald of a bluishers.

in the copper-mines of the westerwand, or a number of course when, n. all-na (L. ulna; Gr. olene, the clow, the arm: It. ulna; F. aulnel, in anat, the larger of the two bones that form the forearm, or that portion between the wrist and clow: ulnar, a. -ner, pert to the ulna or cllow.

the ulma or elbow.

ulodendron, n. 4/46-ddn/drón (Gr. hule, n wood, szi
dendron, a treel, in geol., n genus of Coal-messus
trunks, often of considerable size, characterised by
their stems not being furrowed but covered with
rhombodial scales, and having on opposite sides to
vertical rows of large circular scars, to which cost
had been attached had been attached.

ult. - see under curt.

had been attached.

ult.—see under curk
ulterior, a. úl-lérior, [L. ulterior, further, on his
further side: It. ulteriore: F. ulteriour), more distail
or remote; further; being beyond something die
either expressed or implied.

ultima, a. úl-ti-md [L. ultimus, the furthest, the
most distant), most remote; furthest; n. the lot
syllable of a word: ultimate, a. -mdd, furthest; most
etem., that relates to absolute element he has result
which a substance can be resolved; the opposite of
proximate; ultimately, ad. -d. finally; at last; in the
end: ultima'tum, n. -md:ti-m, the last offer; the final
conditions or terms offered as the basis of a treaty
any final proposition; plu, ultima'ta, -d: -ultima'tu
attlo, in math, that term of a ratio toward which a
series tends, and which it does not pass.

ultimo, usually contracted into ult.—see under curt
ultra, a. and prefix, dil-rd (L. ultru, beyond), be
yond; on the other side; extreme: disposed to p
beyond what is natural or proper: ul'traism, n. -tes,
n. sho ultraish, n. -tes, one who advocates extrems
ultranartne. a litterious results.

measures.

altramarias, a. altra-mai-rin' (L. adira, bayos and mariass, marine-from mere, the seal, situal beyond the sea, foreign: a. a blue pigment of grabboauty and permanence, prepared from the lags.

the finest specimens being brought from China Further Asia, hence the name—now artificially ared: ultramarine ashes, the residue of lopis if from which ultramarine has been extracted, theing a colour varying from a dull-grey to blue, tramontane, a .ultra-möntan (L. ultra, beyond, monitanis, pert. to a mountain-from mons, a missin: F. ultramontain), being beyond the mountain-semantely, the Alps-meaning their south side in used by the nations north of them; belonging sign: ultramontains, n. -dan-tem, the dectrines itemet of those who hold extreme views as to the 's rights and supremeave; ultramontainis, n. -da-tem, the dectrines e's rights and supremacy: ultramon'tanist, n.-tsf, who holds to ultramontanism. Itramundane, a. ultramontanism. Itramundane, a. ultramontanism dan (L. ultra, beyond, I mundus, the world), being beyond the world; be-

at the limits of our system.

litroneus, a. ul-troineus (L. ultroneus, voluntary—
m ultro, to the further side), of one's own accord;

mattro, to the further side), of one's own accord;
mattro, to the further side), of one's own accord;
matted, v. difaidat (L. didataum, to how!), to how!,
a dog or wolf; ul'attaing, imp; ul'attated, pp;
ula'tion, n. diséable, the Latin name of the hero called
lysseus in the poems of Homer.

"Ilysses, n. diséable, the Latin name of the hero called
lysseus in the poems of Homer.

"In whole! (L. mbella, a little shadow—from
nbra, a shadow; it, umbella, a little shadow—from
nbra, a shadow; it, umbella, a little shadow—from
nbra, a shadow; it, umbella, a little shadow—from
nbra, a dif, also um'bellated, a bearing umbels;
um'bellated, a bearing umbels;
um'bellated, a bearing umbels;
um'bellated, a bearing umbels;
um'bellated, a border of plants
hich have their flowers arranged in umbels: umbel
her, n. dim-bellatefer, one of the order of plants
hich have their flowers arranged in umbels; umbel
err, n. dim-bellatefer, one of the order of plants
hich have their flowers arranged in umbels;
umber, n. dim-bellated, a base of the order of plants
hich have their flowers arranged in umbels.

umber, n. umber (L. umbra, shade, hue: Umbria, district of Italy whence said to have been first obsined), a pigment of various shades of brown, occur

sincel, a pigment of various shades of brown, occuring either maturally in veins and beds, or prepared
rificially; a finely-pulverised peat or brown coal
rom Cologne, used as a pigment, but chiefly employed
o adulterate sunff, &c.
unbilicial, a *im-bili-kell, also umbilic, a *lk (L.
mbilicus, akin to Gr. omphalos, the navel; It. umbelico: F. ombilic), for pert to the navel umbilical
sord, in anat., a cord-like substance which extends
sorm the placenta to the navel of the fectors: umbilcate, a *l-kell, also umbil'icated, a having a navel, or
essembling one; in bot, fixed to a stalk by a point in
the centre; depressed in the middle like a navel;
umbil'cus, n *kis, the navel; in bot, the sear by
which a seed is attached to the placenta, more commonly called the hilum; in conch., the conical depression at the base of a univalve shell.
umbles, n, plu, *dribt (L. umbilicus, the navel; see

umbles, n. plu. umble (L. umbilicus, the navel: see numbles), the entrails of a deer: umble-ple—see under humbles.

humbles.

umbo, n. im-the (L. umbo, the boss of a shield), the boss or protuberant part of a shield; in hot., a coulcal protuberance on a surface; in comeh., the knob-like point of a bivalve shell, situated immediately above the hinger; piu. umbones, im-the-miss umbonate, a. -ndt., also umbonated, a. -ndt. edd, knobbed in the centre; round, with a projecting point in the centre like the boss of an anc. shield.

umbra, n. im-brd (L. umbra, a shadow), in sstron., the dark cone projected from a planet or satellite on the side opposite the sum.

umbraculiform, a im-brdk-i-th-falorm (L. umbraculum, a shady place, an umbrella, and forma, a shape),

ulum, a shady place, an umbrella, and forma, a shape), having the form of an arbour or umbrella: umbrac'-

having the form of an arbour or umbrella: umbrac-uliferous, a. 4/fe²-wis (L. fero, I. bear or carry), in bot., in the form of an expanded umbrella. umbrage, n. 4mbraf (F. ombrage, a shade, jealousy, suspicion: IL ombrare, to give a shadow, to startle for fear, as at a shadow-from L. umbra, a shade, a ahadow), a shade; a screen of trees or foliage; notion or expected of injury; of the shade; shady; ambrac-geousess, n. --nés, the state or quality of being um-brareous. geousnes brageous

umbrella, n. üm-brël'id (It. ombrello, an umbrella-from It. ombra: L. umbra, a shade: F. ombrelle, a sunshade), a portable screen to be held above the head to shade from the sun, or to protect from rain, and

umbriferous, a. \(\text{im-briffer-ds}\) (L. \(\text{umbra}\), a shadow, and \(\frac{fro}\), I bear\), casting or making a shade, umpire, \(\text{umbra}\), the office of an umpire.

decide; the decision of an umpire; umpreship, in the office of an umpire, un, un. 48. un, a privative or negative particle), a prefix signifying "not; the opposite of: un, signifying "not, or "the opposite of." may be used before aimost any adjective, as in unfruithith, the opposite of fruitfulles, and before adverbs, as in unfruithillness, the opposite of fruitfulless, and before adverbs, as in unfruithilly: un before a verb signifies "to take off"; to deprive of; to undo; to destroy,—as in undress, to take off dress. Note.—Those words only are given which are in most general use; when not found, turn to the word, less the prefix un, or to the primary word, for further explanations and the roots. Un is equivalent to the Latin prefix in when it signifies not. In the use of un or in before adjectives, usage has greatly varied. As to when it is proper, according to the best usage, to write un or in, the best guide is to consuit the dictionary. In many cases both in and un are in good use as prefixes for the same word, and are used indifferently, some writers prefering un and others in.

word, and are used inherenery, some writers preferring un and others in.

unabased, a. un'a-bast', not abased; not humbled.

unabashed, a. un'a-basht', not confused with shame,

or by modesty. unabated, a. un'a-ba'ted, not diminished in strength or violence: un'aba'ting, a. not diminishing in strength or violence.

unabbreviated, a. un'ab-brevi-a-ted, not abbrevi-ated or shortened.

ated or shortened, unablding, not abiding or perma-nent: un'abidingly, ad: un'abidingness, n. unable, a. in-d-bi, not able; weak; not having adequate knowledge or skill. unabolished, a. in-d-bidish, not abolished; remain-unabolished, a. in-d-bidish, not abolished; remain-

ing in force

unabridged, a. &n'a-brijd', not shortened. unabrogated, a. &n-ab'ro-ga-ted, not annulled. unabsolved, a. &n'ab-zoiva', not acquitted or forgiven.

unabsorbed, a. un'ab-sorbd', not imbibed or absorbed

unaccented, a. un'ak-sent'ed, having no accent or

unaccented, a dn-dk-sémi-dd, having no accent or force of the voice upon, as a syllable.
unacceptable, a dn-dk-sépi-da-bl, not acceptable; not pleasing; un'accept'ed, a not accepted; rejected, unaccommodating, a dn-dk-kömi-mo-dd-ting, not ready to oblige; uncomplant, unaccompanied, a dn-dk-kömi-pdn-td, not attended; having no appendages.
unaccomplished, a dn-dk-kömi-plisht, not accomplished; not finished; incomplete; not refined in manners.

manners.

manners.
unaccountable, a. ün'dh-koïent'd-bl, not to be accounted for; inexplicable: un'account'abil'ity, n.
state of being unaccountable.
unaccredited, a. un'dk-krèd'tt-èd, not received; not

authorised.

unaccustomed, a. un'ak-kus'tumd, not accustomed: not habituated.

unachievable, a. un'a-chêv'a-bl, that cannot be one: un'achieved', a. not accomplished or perdone: formed

unacknowledged, a. ŭn'āk-nŏl'ējd, not recognised; not owned; not avowed. unacquainted, a. un:ak-kwant'ēd, not having famil-

unacquired, a. www.www.e.c., not having immi-iar knowledge, unacquired, a. wwiak-kwitt', not gained or acquired, unacquitted, a. wwiak-kwitt'ed, not declared inno-

unactuated, a. un-ak:tu-a-ted, not moved.

unactuated, a in-decin-d-tea, not moved.
unadapted, a in-id-dip-ied, not suited.
unaddicted, a in-id-dist-ied, not given or devoted,
unaddressed, a in-id-d-id-ied-, not addressed,
unadjusted, a in-id-just-ied, not settled; not regulated; not liquidated.
unadmired, a in-id-im-ird', not regarded with ad-

unadnonished, a. un'ad-mon'ishi, not cautioned. unadopted, a. un'a-dopt'ed, not received as one's

unadorned, a. un'a-dawrnd', not decorated: not | embellished.

emoeiisaad. unadulteratod, a. ún'd-dál'tér-d-téd, genuine; pure. unadvisable, a. ún'dd-vi'ad-bi, not advisable; not expedient; un'advised', a. not prudent; not discreet; rash: un'advisedly, ad.: un'advi'sedness, n. impru-

dence; rashness, in it folded plain; natural; not la-boured or artificial; sincere; not moved; not influ-enced; un affect edity, ad.: un affect class, n. the state of being unaffected; un affect ing, a not adapted unaffirmed, a. un'af-firmd', not affirmed.
unaffirted, a. un'af-fikkt'ed, free from trouble or

stress. unaffrighted, a. *unidf-fritiëd*, not terrified by sud-

en leat. unagitated, a. *ún-ājii-iā-lēd*, not disturbed; calm. unaided, a. *ún-ādiēd*, not assisted. unaiming, a. *ún-āmiing*, having no particular aim

or direction.
unalarmed, a. *un'd-larma'*, not disturbed with fear:

unalarmed, a. un:a-tarma, not disturbed with rear: un'alarming, a. not airaming, unallayed, a. un:al-tata, not appeased or quieted, unalleviated, a. un:al-tata, having no connection either by nature, marriage, or treaty; having no powerful latic

unalloyed, a. un'al·loyd', not reduced by foreign ad-

unalloyed, a dn'dl-lòyd', not reduced by foreign admixture; unmixed.

unalterable, a dn'dlo'ld'-d-bl, incapable of alteration; unchangeable; immutable: unal'terad, a not altered or changed: unal'terably, ad; unal'terablemess, n. the state of being unalterable.

unambiguous, a dn'dm-big'-ù-ds, not obscure plain; clear; not of doubtful meaning; un'ambig uousless, n. the state or quality of being unambiguous, unambitious, a dn'dm-big'-ù-ds, free from ambition; not aspiring; un'ambit'ously, ad.

unamenable, a dn'd-md'-nd-bl, not amenable or responsible.

unamiable, a. *un-d:mi-d-bl*, not adapted to gain fection: una/miableness, n. the state or quality of

affection: una manipule. being unamiable. unanimated, a. din-din'i-md-têd, not possessed of

being unamiable unaminated, a din-din-d-did, not possessed of life; dull; not enlivened.

Ilie; dull; not enlivened.

unaminous, a d-ndn-i-mis (L. unus, one, and animus, mind: It and F. unaminous, d-d-i-unaminity, n. d-nd-ntmi-d-d-state of being unaminous; agreement in opinion or determination.

not not of the determination.

In the determination of the determinat

unannexed, a. un'an-nekst', not annexed or joined. unannounced, a. un'an-novonst', not announced or

proclaimed unanointed, a. un'd-noynt'ed, not anointed; not

unanointed, a dn'd-nojnitid, not anointed; not having received extreme unction.

In the state of the dn's of do, that cannot be remainwershie, a to dn's of do, that cannot be remainwershie, a to dn's of do, that cannot be remainwershie, a to dn's of the dn's of the state of the state of the dn's of the state of the

misnion.

mappresiated, a. dn'dp-pré-sht-d-téd, not duly estimated or valued.

unappresentive, a. dn'dp-pré-hèn'ste, not fearful or
suspecting,
unapprised, a. dn'dp-prizé, not previously informed.

formed.

unapproachable, a. dn:dp-proch:d-bl, that cannot be approached; inaccessible: un'approach ably, ad: un'approached, a. dn:dp-pro-ched.

unappropriated, a. dn:dp-pro-pri-a-t-cl, not applied to any specific object; not granted or given, as to a person or company.

unapproved, a. dn:dp-pro-dd, not having received approached and approving.

unappl, a. dn-dp*, not ready to learn; not qualified;

dull; unready: unaptly, ad.: unaptless, n. the tate of being dull or unready to learn.
unarmed, a. di-drud, not having arms; not equipped; in both, not furnished with scales or prickles, or suchlike.

ces, or suching.
unarranged, a. *unide-ranja*, not disposed in order.
unarrayed, a. *unide-ranja*, not disposed in order.
unarrayed, a. *unide-rasiid*, not stopped; not apnot such and a such a suc prehended.

unarticulated, a. un'dr-fik's-ld-ted, not articulated

unarraculated, a un-dr-tie-s-dr-ted, not arraculate or distinctly pronounced unascertainable, a dn-ds-er-idn/d-bi, that camot be reduced to certainty: unascertained, a not known with certainty. unaskedned, a dn-d-s-hdmd', not ashamed, unasked, a dn-dskt', not sought by entresty; une-licited.

licited.

neuren unaspiring, a. dn'ds-piring, not aspiring or ambitious: un'aspiringly, ad. un'as-all'd-bl, that cannot be asalled or attacked; un'assalled, a. not attacked by

aulted, a. *un'de-soloit'ed*, not attacked with violence

unassayed, a. *dn'ds-edd'*, not attempted; not triel tested—applied to metals.
unasserted, a. *dn'ds-eert'ed*, not affirmed or vindior tested

cated. sed or rated.

unassessed, a. *un'ds-aist'*, not assessed or rated unassignable, a. *un'ds-sin'd-bl*, that cannot be t ferred by assignment or indorsement: un'assign

a not transferred; not declared.

unassimilated, a 'in'ds-sim's ld-ted, not made to resemble; not united with or actually made a part; not made into the fluids or solids of the body, as

food.
unassisted, a. *unide-sistidd*, not aided or helps: un'assist'ing, a. giving no help. unassociated, a. ūn-ās-so:shi-ā-tēd, not united with

a society.

a society.
unassuaged, a. *un'ds-siedjd'*, not appeased.
unassumed, a. *un'ds-siedjd'*, not assumed: un uning, a. not bold or forward; modest; not arrogatunassured, a. *un'd-shierd'*, not bold or confident. unatoned, a. un'd-tond', not explated : un'ato mile,

a. not to be appeased.
unattached, a. uniat-tacht, not arrested; not element adhering; not united by affection; having no in

interest.

unattacked, a. un'dl-luld', not attacked or assauld unattainable, a. un'dl-luld', not to be etained; being out of reach: un'attained', a. not attained or reached.

reached. unattempted, a. *ûn'dt-tëm'tëd*, not tried or control unattempted, a. *ûn'dt-tëm'tëd*, not accompanisi; having no attendants.
unattested, a. *ûn'dt-tëst'ëd*, not attested; without

witness

unattracted, a. *un'dt-tirdi*', not attired or adored unattracted, a. *un'dt-trdk'têd*, not affected or in need, as by attraction; un'attrac'tive, a. not attracted.

enced, as by attraction; un'attrac'tive, a not auro-tive or preposessing; unauthemicated, a din-lois-then-th-th-th-th-th-to be genuine; not made certain by authority. unauthorised, a din-dio-th-th-riad, not warranted by proper authority, unavailable, a din-de-d-th, not having sufficies power to produce the intended effect; useless; inefi-tual; vain; un'availing, a not having the desire effect; useless.

effect; useless.
unavenged, a. in: d-vēryid', not having obtained silfaction; not punished.
unaverted, a. in: d-vēryid', not turned away.
unavoridable, a. in: d-vēryid', bot, that cannot shunned; certain; inevitable: unavoid', ably, abl
unavowed, a. in: d-voiod', not acknowledged or op-

unawaked, a. dn'd-wakt, also un'awak'ened, a wak'nd, not roused from sleep; not roused from spi-

-edi-nd, not roused from aleep; not roused from spiritual alumber or torpidity.
unaware, a da-d-ede', not aware; without thought; inattentive: ad. also un'awares', ad. -ede's, seidenly; unexpectedly.
unawed, a da-dod', not restrained by fear.
unbacked, a dis-bdd', not taught to bear a ride; unsupported.
unbanded, a dis-bdd', not defeated or confounded unbanded, a dis-bdd', not baked or made ready for food.

mbalanced, a. *in-bdl'dnst*, not poised; not adjusted; tsettled; not brought to an equality, as the credit d debtor side of an account.

sabandaged, a. *in-bdn'dajd, not wrapped with a

ndage. mbaytised, a. un'bdp-fizd', not having received the

rament of baptism.

mahar, v. *dn.bda*r', to unfasten; to open by removing dis or bars.

maharable, a. *dn.bda*r'd-bl, not to be borne or en-

red. unbeaten, a. *un-bei*'n, not treated with blows; un-

mbecoming, a. un'be.kum'ing, unsuitable; impro-r for the person or character; indecent: un'becom'-

gly, ad.

g. **unbefriended, a.** *ün^cbë-frënd^cëd*, not supported by

when it is a sin-be-fread-ed, not supported by unhegot, a sin-be-gat, also unhegot ten, a -got'tn, ot generated; eternal; not yet generated, unhegun, a sin-be-gain, not yet begun, unbeiten, n. sin-be-gain, not yet begun, unbeiten, n. sin-be-gain, not yet begun, unbeiten, n. sin-be-gain, not yet begun, epiction of Christs as the Saviour of men; unbeisyer, n. -lev'er, an incredulous person; an infidel; not ches in the silve in a divine revelation or he mission of Christ: unbeiteving, a incredulous principle of the silve o

ot. pp. relaxed; not strained; unstrung; loosed; un-bend ingly, ad. unbeneficed, a *un-benie-fist*, not enjoying a benefice

unbenenced, a un-beneggist, not enjoying a beneace or church living. unbent—see unbend. unbeseeming, a. un-be-sem/ing, unbecoming; not

efitting. unbesought, a. un:be-sauct', not sought by petition

unbesodaty.
unbesoken, a. un'be-spoken, not bespoken or ordered beforehand. unbestowed, a. un'be stod', not given; not disposed

on unbias, v. *ûn-bi'ds*, to free from bias or prejudice:
unbi'assing, imp.: unbi'assed, pp. -dsf, freed from prejudice or bias: adj. impartial; unprejudice,
unbid, a. *ûn-bid'*, also unbid den, a. -bid'n, not com-

unnid, a. an-ner, also unnid den, a. -te-n, and com-manded; spontaneous; uninvited.

nabigoted, a. an-big-6t-éd, free from bigotry.

unbind, v. an-bind; to set free; to untie; to loose;

unbind'ing, imp, setting free; untying; unbound',

pt. pp. -börend', set free;

unishop, v. an-bish'öp, to deprive of episcopal

ness. In the state of being unbiamatic; innusance, a. free from ceasure.

In the from ceasure.

In the from ceasure.

In the from the first the statinet; free from repreach; free from deformity; irreproachable; unbienched, a. in-bienched, a. in-bienched,

cruel.

unblows. a sin-blow, not having the bud expanded;
not inflated with wind.

unblunted, a sin-blaintied, not made obtuse or dull.

unblushing, a sin-blainting, destitute of ahame;
impudent: unblush ingly, ad.

unboild, a sin-boild, not cooked in boiling water.

unboild, v. sin-boil, to remove a boil from; to unfisten: unblisted, a freed from fastening by boils;
not having the bran separated, as in flour; unsifted.

UNCH unbooted, a. ŭn-bôt-ĉd, not having boots on. unborn, a. un-baïern', not brought into life; still to appear; future

unborrowed, a. un-bor'rod, genuine; original; one's own

own.

unbosom, v. dn.bőz/dm, to disclose freely, as opinions and feelings; to reveal in confidence: unbos/oming, imp.: unbos'omed, pp. revealed in confidence, as one's feelings and griefs.

unbought, a. dn.box'd', obtained without money or

unbought, a im-boice, obtained without money or purchase; not finding a purchase; not finding a purchase; not mound, a in-boiced, not bound; loose; free from obligation; wanting a cover, as a book: unbound'ed, a having no bound or limit; without check or contoi; interminable: unbound'edly, ad. unbowed, a in-boiced, not bent or arched, as the body in stooping or kneeling.

unbrace, v. in-brids, to loose; to relax: unbraced, and the body in stooping or kneeling.

unbrace, v. in-brids, in-brids

unexercised.

unbred, a. *un-bred*', not polished in manners; ill educated; rude. unbribed, a. *un-bribd*', not corrupted or influenced

unbribed, a sin-bribs', not corrupted or influenced by a gift of money, unbridled, a. sin-bribs', and unrestrained; licentious, unbroken, a sin-bribs', not subdued; not tamed; not accustomed to the saddle or harness, as a horse, unbrotherly, a. sin-brids', if, not becoming a brother; unkind, unbruised, a. sin-bribs', not hurt, unbuckle, v. sin-brids', to loose from buckles; to unbsten; unbuckles, in, in, unbuckled, pp. unbucyed, a. sin-brigs', unmarked by buoys; not borne un.

borne up. unburied, a. *un-ber'id*, not put under ground; not

interred.

interred. unburned, a. \(\displays\) interred. unburned, a. \(\displays\) interesting the first interesting the first hand a large of the first hand

buttons

buttons.
uncage, v. ún-káj', to release from a cage: uncaged',
a released from a cage or confinement.
uncalcled, a in-káj'sind, free from calcination,
uncalculating, a. ún-káj'kú-la-ting, not in the habit
of studying details; inconsiderate,
uncalled, a. ún-kájú-ld', not summoned; not invited:
uncalled, a. ún-kájú-ld', not erased; not anuncancelled, a. ún-kájú-ld', not erased; not anuncancelled, a. ún-kájú-ld', not erased; not anuncancelled, a. ún-kájú-ld', not erased; not an-

nulled.

nulled uncandid, a in-kdn'did, not frank or sincere: uncan'didly, ad.
uncanonical, a in'kdn'ni'+kdl, not agreeable to
the canons; not acknowledged as authentic: un'canon'ically, ad: un'canon'icalness, n. the state of
being uncanonical.
uncanyased, a in-kdn'vdsl, not canvased.
uncanyased, a in-kdn'vdsl, to remove a cap or cover from;
to open.

to open.

no open-uncared-for, a. ân-kārdiför, not regarded or heeded, uncase, v. ân-kādi, to take off or out, as from a cover; to display or exhibit the colours of a regiment-uncaught, a. ân-kādid, not yet caught or taken. uncaused, a. ân-kādid, existing without an author

or a cause.

unceasing, a. *un-sēs-ing*, continual; not intermitting; uninterrupted: unceasingly, ad. unceasured, a. *un-sēn-shōord*, not censured; exempt uncensure from blame.

from blane. unceremonious, a. un'estr-t-mo'ni-us, without cere-mony; not formal; un'estemony; not formal; un'estemony; not formal; uncertain or sure; doubt-ful; unsettled; precarious; uncertainty, n. want of certainty or precision; doubtfulness, unchain, v. un-chan, to set free from chains or sla-

very. unchallenged, a. un-chal·lenjd, not objected to; not

annual angula, a war changid bl., not subject to variation or change; immutable: unchange ableness, n. the state or quality of being subject to no change;

cow, boy, flot; pure, bud; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, seal.

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unadorned, a. un'd-dawrnd', not decorated; not

embellisned.
unadulterated, a. ún'd-dúl'iér-ā-ičd, genuine; pure.
unadvisable, a. ún'dd-vi'zd-bl, not advisable; not
expedient; un'advised, a. not prudent; not discreet;
rash: un'advi'sedly, ad.: un'advi'sedness, n. imprudence : rasht

unaffected, a un'af-fekt'èd, plain; natural; not la-boured or artificial; sincere; not moved; not influ-enced: un'affect'edly, ad.: un'affect'edness, n. the state of being unaffected: un'affect'ing, a notadapted

to move the passions.

unaffirmed, a. un'af-fermd', not affirmed.

unafficted, a. un'af-fikkt'ed, free from trouble or

distress unaffrighted, a. un'af-frit'ed, not terrified by sudden fear

en fear. unagitated, a. *ün-äjit-la-tēd*, not disturbed; calm. unaided, a. *ün-dd-ēd*, not assisted. unaiming, a. *ün-âm'ing*, having no particular aim

unaming, a un-dming, having no particular aim or direction.

unalarmed, a unid-ldrmd', not disturbed with fear:
un'alarm'ing, a not alarming.
unaliayed, a un'dd-ldd', not appeased or quieted.
unalieviated, a un'dd-ld'o'd-ldd, not mitigated.
unalied, a un'dd-ld'o'd-ldd, not mitigated.
unalied, a un'dd-ld', having no connection either by nature, marriage, or treaty; having no powerful relation.

unalloyed, a. *un'al-loyd'*, not reduced by foreign ad-

unalloyed, a. ún-id-lóyd', not reduced by foreign admixture; unmixed.
unalterable, a. ún-diolitir-d-h, incapable of alteration; unchangeable; inmutable: unal tered, an otatered or changed: unal'terably, ad; unal'terablemes, n. the state of being unalterable, unambiguous, a. ún-id-m-big-id-id, not obscure; plain; clear; not of doubtful meaning: un'ambiguous, ad; un'ambig uousness, n. the state or quality of being unambiguous, unambitious, a. ún-id-bis-his, free from ambition; not aspiring: un'ambitiously, ad; unamenable, a. ún-id-m-bis-his, free from ambition; possible.

sponsible

unamiable, a. din-d'mi-d-bl, not adapted to gain affection: una miableness, n. the state or quality of being unamiable.

being unamiatie.

unanimated, a "in-dn't-md-téd, not possessed of life; dull; not enlivened.

unanimous, a 'in-dn't-mās (L. urns, one, and animus, mind; 1f. and F. uranime; being of one mind; agreeding in opinion: unanimously, ad. 4f. unamimity, n. il'nd-ntm't-tf., state of being unanimous; agreement

in opinion or determination; unannealed, a ini-dn-neita, not tempered by heat; suddenly cooled. unannexed, a ini-dn-neitat, not annexed or joined. unannounced, a ini-dn-noisnat, not annexed or

unanointed, a. un'd-noynt'ed, not anointed; not

unanointed, a divid-nojindid, not anointed; not having received extreme unction, unanswerable, a divid-nied-d-b, that cannot be related or answered satisfactorily: unani-swerably, ad: unani-swerably, ad: unani-swerably, ad: unani-swerably, and the swerad; not refuted; not opposed by a reply. unapostolic, a divid-joid-tolick, also unapostolic, a divid-joid-tolick, also unapostolic a divid-joid-tolick, also unaper into having a -bodi, not agreeable to apostolic usage; not having

a. 4.4.41, not agreeable to apposition usage; not having apostolic attributiv. unappalled, a. 4n-4p-palleld, not daunted. unappalled, a. 4n-4p-palleld, la 4n-tting no appeal unappeasable, a. 4n-4p-palleld, damitting no appeal unappeasable, a. 4n-4p-palleld, bit not to be pacified. unapplauded, a. not pallelded unapplauded, a. 4n-4p-palleld date of palleld. In the palleld of palleld.

unapplied, a. un'ap-plid', not used according to the intention.

unappreciated, a. un'ap-presht-a-ted, not duly esti-mated or valued.

unapprehensive, a. ün'dp-prë-hën'siv, not fearful or suspecting. unapprised, a. ün'dp-prizd', not previously in-

formed unapproachable, a. än'ap-proch'd-il, that cannot be approached; inaccessible: un'approach'ably, ad.: un'approached, a. an'ap-pro-ch'd-id-inot application of the appropriated, a. än'ap-pro-pri-d-id-inot applied to any specific object; not granuled or given, as to a person or company.

approached in id-p-proded, not having received approached in un'appro-ing, a. not approving.

unappt, a. än-dp', not ready to learn; not qualified;

k

dull; unready: unaptly, ad.: unapthess, n. the sate of being dull or unready to learn. unarmed, a. dn.-dnnd', not having arms; not equipped; in bot, not furnished with scales or pri-kles, or suchlike.

es, or suchnice, unarranged, a. *un'de-runjd'*, not disposed in order. unarranged, a. *un'de-rund'*, not disposed in order. unarrested, a. *un'de-rest'ed*, not stopped; not applyaded to the stopped of the stopped of

prehended.

prehended. unarticulated, a. dn:dr:tk:ul-ld-idd, not articulated or distinctly pronounced. unascertainable, a. dn-ds-dr-idnid-bl, that cannot be reduced to certainty: unas certained; a. not known

with certainty.

unashamed, a. *un'd-shdmd'*, not ashamed.

unasked, a. *un-dskt'*, not sought by entresty; unso-

nences, un'aspiring, a. *dn'ds-ptiring*, not aspiring or ambit-ous: un'aspiringly, ad. unassallable, a. *dn'ds-adid-bt*, that cannot be a-salled or attacked: un'assallad', a. not attacked by

unassaulted, a. *un'ds-sololf-èd*, not attacked with

unassayed, a *inide-edd*, not attempted; not trid r tested—applied to metals. unasserted, a *inide-erried*, not affirmed or vindior tested

cated. unassessed, a. dn'ds-sže', not assessed or rated. unassignable, a. dn'ds-stn'd-bt, that cannot be transferred by assignment or indorsement: un'assign's, a. not transferred; not declared. unassimilated, a. dn'ds-sin'd-latèd, not made to resemble; not unted with or actually made a pari, not made into the fluids or solids of the body, si

food unassisted, a. un'ds-sist'ed, not aided or helpel:

un'assisting, a giving no help. unassociated, a. *dn'ds-so'shi-d-têd*, not united with

anassurate, a. un-us-go-gat-a-tea, not united was a society. unassurated, a. un-us-suddd', not assumed: un'us-ming, a. not bold or forward; modest; not arregat unassured, a. un'd-shord', not bold or confident unatoned, a. un'd-tond', not explated: un'ato'nable,

a. not to be appeased. unattached, a. ûn'dt-tâcht', not arrested ; not closify adhering; not united by affection; having no find

unattacked, a. *un'dt-takt'*, not tattacked or assaulet, unattacked, a. *un'dt-tah'a-bt*, not to be obtained being out of reach: un'attained, a. not attained reached.

unattempted, a. *un'al-tēm-tēd*, not tried or essayel. unattempted a. *un'al-tēnd-ēd*, not accompansi; having no attendants. unattested, a. *un'al-tēst-ēd*, not attested; without

unattired, a. *un'at-tird'*, not attired or adorned unattracted, a. *un'at-trak-têd*, not affected or in enced, as by attraction: un'attrac'tive, a. not attra-

enced, as by attraction; in attractive, a. not austive or prepossessing, unauthenticated, a. \$\tilde{n}_i \tilde{n}_i \tilde{n

unautaorised, a un-ductorita, not warrantee, proper authority.
unavailable, a un-du-dul-dol, not having sufficiel power to produce the intended effect; useless; indictual; vain; un'availling, a not having the desirel

effect: usels

effect; useless, unavenged, a ûn'd-vênjd', not having obtained stil-faction; not punished. unaverted, a ûn'd-vênj'êd, not turned away, unavoidable, a ûn'd-vôjd'd-bl, that caunet be shumned; certain; inevitable: un'avoid'ably, ad-unavowed, a ûn'd-vôjd', not acknowledged or un-framan

fessed, a. dn'd-ordif, also un'awak'essed, a ordif-nd, not roused from sleep; not roused from sit-tual slumber or torpidity.
unaware, a dn'd-ord', not aware; without though; inattentive: ad., also un'awares, ad. -edr', ssi-denly; unexpectedly.
unaward, a. dn-ord', not restrained by fear.
unbacked, a. dn-ord', not taught to bear a rise;
unsupported.
unbanded, a. dn-ord', not defeated or confounded
unbanded, a. dn-ord', not baked or made ready in
food.

food

nbalanced, a. in-ball-anst, not poised; not adjusted; settled; not brought to an equality, as the credit debtor side of an account, inbandaged, a. an-ban'dajd, not wrapped with a

ndage mbaptised, a. un'bdp-ttzd', not having received the

mbar, v. un-bdr', to unfasten; to open by removing list or bars.

mbar, v. un-bdr', to unfasten; to open by removing list or bars.

mbearable, a. un-bdr'd-bl, not to be borne or en-

unbeaten, a. un-betin, not treated with blows; un-

od. unbecoming, a. un'bb-kum'ing, unsuitable; impro-r for the person or character; indecent: unbecom'-

efitting, a. un'be-futting, unsuitable; unbecom-

inbefriended, a. un'be frendied, not supported by

unberfiended, a "inbb-friend"ed, not supported by iends.
unbegot, a "inbb-göt", also unbegot ten, a "göt"tn, ot generated; eternal; not yet generated.
unbelgen, a "inbb-gön", not yet begun.
unbelien, "in "inbb-gön", not yet begun.
unbelien, "infidelity; disbelief of divine revelation; jection of Christs at he Saviour of men; unbelieyer, n. 'lev'er, an incredulous person; an infidel; ne who does not believe in a divine revelation or he mission of Christ: un'believing, a incredulous; sidel; not acknowledging a divine revelation or the unission of Christ: un'believed, pp. discredited.
unbeloved, a 'unbelieved', pp. discredited.
unbend, v. 'un-bènd', to become unbent; to relax; to nake straight; to set at ease for a time; among securer, to take the sails from the yards and stays; to sake the sails from an anchor; to unite one ope from another: unbend'ing, imp. relaxing from a train; adi, unyleding; resolute; inflexible: unbent', fs. pp. relaxed; not strained; unstrung; loosed: unbend'ingly, and the person another to the product in the person and the person another to the person another t

unbentence, a we derey is, as a supplied or church living.
unbent—see unbend.
unbeseeming, a. an-be-sem-ing, unbecoming; not

efitting. unbesought, a. un'be-sauet', not sought by petition

unbestoun, a. un'té-spê'kn, not bespoken or or-dered beforehand. unbestowed, a. un'bé-stôd', not given; not disposed

of.
unbias, v. dn.bt/ds, to free from bias or prejudice:
unbi'assing, imp: unbi'assed, pp.-dsf, freed from prejudice or bias: adj. impartial; unprejudice
unbid, a. dn.bid', also unbid den, a. -bid'n, not com-

unbid, a \$n-bid, also unnia uen, a voun, not com-manded; spontaneous; uninvited. unbigoted, a \$n-big-6t-ēd, free from bigotry, unbind, v \$n-bid, to set free; to untie; to loose: unbind'ing, imp. setting free; untying: unbound', pt. pp. -bicound', set free; unbishop, v. \$n-bish'op, to deprive of episcopal

unblancy, v. un-oish-op, to deprive of episcopial orders, unbit, a. \(\text{dish}, \) also unbit'ten, a. \(\text{-}\) \(\text{dish}, \) not bitten: v. to unbridle; among \(\text{scamen}, \) to remove the turns from off the bits, as to \(\text{unbit} \) a cable, unblamble, a. \(\text{dish}, \text{bit} \) \(\text{dish}, \) data where \(\text{unbit} \) innocent; faultiess: unblamably, a. \(\text{unbit} \) unblamable; a mable mable ness, a. the state of being unblamable: unblamed;

ness, h. the state of being unblamable; unblamed, a free from ceasure.

unbleached, a *ûn-blêcht*, not bleached or whitened, unblemished, a *ûn-blêcht*-sish, not stained; free from reproach; free from deformity; irreproachable.

unblenched, a *ûn-blênsht*, not confounded; unblenched, a *ûn-blênsht* or dinching; firm, unblended, a *ûn-blênsht* or flinching; firm, unblended, a *ûn-blênsht*, a *ûn-blênst*, excluded from benediction; unbleps, a *ûn-blêst*, excluded from benediction; unbappy.

enediction; unhappy.
unblighted, a. ün-blit'ëd, not blighted; unblasted.
unbloody, a. ün-blit'ëd, not stained with blood; not

cruel.
unblown, a. in-blow', not having the bud expanded;
not inflated with wind.
unblunded, a. in-blimfield, not made obtuse or dull.
unblushing, a. in-blishfing, destitute of shame;
impudent; unblushfingly, ad.
unboiled, a. in-blighd, not cooked in boiling water,
unboil, w. in-bliff, to remove a boil from r to unfasten; unboil'ed, a. freed from fastening by boils; not having the bran separated, as in flour; unsifted.

unbooted, a. $\bar{u}n \cdot b \delta l' \delta d$, not having boots on. unborn, a. $\bar{u}n \cdot b a \bar{u} r n'$, not brought into life; still to appear; future. unborrowed, a. *un-borrod*, genuine; original; one's

unborrowed, a \$\delta \cdot \text{in-borrod} \text{, genume; original; one s own. unbosom, v \$\delta \cdot \text{box} \cdot \text{, to disclose freely, as opin lons and feelings; to reveal in confidence; unbosomed, pp. revealed in confidence, as one's feelings and griefas. unbought, a \$\delta \cdot \text{box} \cdot \cdot \cdot \text{, obsized} \text{, obsized} \text{, obsized} \text{ without money or purchase; not finding a purchaser, or for finding a purchaser, as a book; unbound'ed, a having no bound or limit; without check or control; interminable; unbound'edly, ad. unbowed, a \$\delta \cdot \text{body in stooping or kneeling, unbraced, a \$\delta \cdot \text{body in stooping or kneeling, unbraced, pp. unbrachtable, a \$\delta \cdot \text{body in the property of the prope

unexercised.

unbred, a. *un-bred'*, not polished in manners; ill educated; rude.
unbribed, a. *un-bribd'*, not corrupted or influenced

unbribed, a im-bribd', not corrupted or influenced by a gift of money, unbridled, a .in-bridld, unrestrained; llcentious, unbroken, a .in-bridled, not soubdued; not tamed; not accustomed to the saddle or harness, as a horse, unbrotherly, a .in-bridle'-l', not becoming a brother; unkind, unbruised, a .in-bridle', to loose from buckles; to unbackle, unbuckle, unbuckle, unbuckle, unbuckle, unbuckle, unbuckled, pp. ninp: unbuckled, pp. unbackled, pp. unbuckled, pp. unbuckled, a .in-bridle', unbuckled, pp. unbuckled, pp. unbuckled, pp. unbuckled, a .in-bridle', unbuckled, pp. unbuckled, pp

borne up. unburied, a. *un-ber'id*, not put under ground; not interred

interred unburned, a in-bernd', also unburnt', a -bernd', not consumed by fire; not scorched; not baked. unburthen, v. in-berthn, also unburden, v. dn, to ease; to throw off; to relieve the mind or heart by revealing what lies heavy out unbusinessilke, a in-bisinessilk, not like one engaged in business; confused and irregular in the way of managing ordinary affairs. unbutton, v. in-bisines, to loose the fastenings by buttons.

buttons.

buttons.
uncage, v. in.kdy', to release from a cage: uncaged',
a. released from a cage or confinement.
uncalcined, a. in.kdi'sind, free from calcination.
uncalculating, a. in.kdi'kd-la-ting, not in the habit
of studying details; inconsiderate.
uncalled, a. in.kdibid', not summoned; not invited:
uncalled, a. in.kdibid', not summoned; not invited:
uncalcelled, a. in.kdibid', not orased; improper.
uncancelled, a. in.kdibid', not orased; not anunited.

nulled.

uncandid, a *in-kin-did*, not frank or sincere: un-candidly, ad. uncanonical, a *in-kin-bin-t-kil*, not agreeable to the canons; not acknowledged as authentic: un-canon-ically, ad.: un'canon-icalness, n. the state of being uncanonical.

uncanvassed, a. un.kdn/vdst, not canvassed. uncap, v. un.kdp', to remove a cap or cover from;

to open.

to open.

uncare-for, a. in-kdrdi/for, not regarded or heeded,
uncase, v. in-kdr, to take off or out, as from a
cover; to display or exhibit the colours of a regiment,
uncaught, a. in-katat', not yet caught or taken,
uncaught, a. in-katat', existing without an author

or a cause.

unceasing, a. *un-sesing*, continual; not intermitting; uninterrupted: unceasingly, ad. unceasured, a. *un-senishoord*, not censured; exempt

from blame.

from blame.

unceremonious, a. *un'eër-ë-mô-ni-us*, without ceremony; not formal: un'esremo-niously, ad

uncertain, a. *un-sei-dia*, not certain or sure; doubtful; unsettled; precarious: uncertainty, n. want of
certainty or precision; doubtfulness,

unchain, v. *un-chân*, to set free from chains or ala-

very. unchallenged, a. *un-chāl'lēnjd*, not objected to; not

unchanages, a "a-châŋ"d-b!, not subject to variation or change; immutable: unchange'ableness, n the state or quality of being subject to no change;

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immutability: unchange'ably, ad.: unchanged', a not changed or altered; not alterable: unchang'ing, a suffering no alteration: unchang'ingly, ad. uncharitable, a sin-chari-table, contrary to the universal love enjoined by Christianty; severe in judging; harsh: uncharitably, ad.: uncharitableness, n want of charits.

ing: narm: unexpected want of charity.

unchartered, win-chart-terd, having no charter.

uncharte, a win-chart', not charte; not pure; libidinous: unchartety, ad.; unchartity, n. -chart-terd,

lewiness; unlawful indulgence of the sexual appetite,

unchartised, a win-chart-terd, not corrected or pun-

inheal, a. in-chéké', not restrained or hindered, uncheckered, a. also unchequered, un-chékérd, not electered; not diversified.
unchewed, a. un-chéd', not masticated or prepared

by the treth.

mehivalrous, a. un-shiv di-rus, not according to

unchivairous, a. gn.-shi-d-rus, not according to chivairy.
unchristened, a. sin-krisind, not baptised and name unchristian, h. sin-krisinda, contrary to the prin-ciples of Christianity: not converted to the Christian shith: indi-i: unchristianise, v. to turn from the Christian faith.

Christian faith. uncherch', to expel from a church. uncharch, v. in-cherch', to expel from a church. unchal, a. in-chi-cil (i. uncinite, pert. to an ounce or mich—from uncis, the twelfth part of anything: it. ouchs: F. once, an ounce or an inch, pert. to certain characters or letters of a large round kind between capital and small letters, used in the writing of anc. MSS., and in anc. inscriptions from the 3d so the lite centuries A.D.; done in uncial letters: a latter standing for consent time.

censuries A.D.; done in uncial letter and the warm that the ter; a letter standing for a world name name relations.

matform, a, six-4/oferm (L. uncue, a hook, and Jorna, shape, having a curred or hooked form, and pilled to the last bone of the second row of the wrist-bones; uncinate, a and (L. uncue, a hook), in bot, provided with a hooked process; furnished with hooked spines. noked spines.

motived spines.

undircumcised, a. #n-etr/k#m-stzd, not having been elroumcised; applied to a Gentile, as opposed to a Jew: undircumcision, n. -sizA/sin, Gentiles, as op-Jew: uncir cum posed to Jews.

scribed, a. in ser kum skribd', not bounded uncircus.

r limited.

matril, a. Ma-Mr'll, not courteous in manners; not olite; rude: uncivilly, ad: uncivilled, a. not retained from savage life; rude; coarse.

unclaimed, a. Ma-kidmd', not demanded; not called claim

ior.
imclarified, a. #n-kldr'l-fid, not made clear.
unclasp, v. #n-kldrof', to open what is fastened with a clasp; to loosen that which clasps or embraces.
unclassic, a. #n-kldr-fit, also unclasfied, a. -d-kll, not according to the best models of writing; not pert.

not according to the best models of writing; not pert, to the classical writers, uncle, it of the classical writers, uncle, it is not classically represented as a waking, foul; dirty; filthy; ceremonially impure; unchaste; unclean y, a; unclean these; dirtiess; ceremonial impurity; defilement by ain; unchastity; lewdness; uncleansed, a not purface; unchastity; lewdness; uncleansed, a not purface.

avable, a. un-klev'd-bl, that cannot be split. unclerical, a. un-klèr'i-kdl, unbecoming a clergy-an; contrary to the clerical character. unclipped, a. un-klipt', not diminished or shortened

unchapped, a in-kilpf, not diminished or shortened by clipping, unclosed, a in-kilpf, not covered or disquised, unclog, v. in-kilpf, to free from anything that re-tards motion: unclogged, a set free from obstructions, unclose, v. in-kilpf, to buy open; to break the sed of, as a letter: unclowing, imp. breaking the seal of; unclosed, a open; not inished; not concluded; not sealed.

sealed unclothe; v. dn. klish", to strip off clothes; to make unclothing, imp.: n. act of taking off clothes: unclothed; pp.: ad, not clothed; wanting clothes. unclouded, pp.: ad, not clothed; wanting clothes, unclouded, a. sh. klothed off free from clouds; not obscured; uncloud edness, n. freedom from obscurity of glooms, mencloud y, a. free from clouds; clear; free from closes: replacement of the clothed of the clothed; not clothed of the clothed; not clothed of the clothed; not clothed of clothed; not clothed of clothed of clothed; not clothed of clothed of

coffined, a. un-kof-find, not furnished with a

unceif, v. és-loyf, to pull the cap off: unceifef, a not wearing a coif or cap. unceil, v. és-loyf, to unwind or open, as the turns

of a rope.

uncoined, a. sin-koynd, not coined; in bars or in-

uncollected, a. six/kdl-lek-led, not brought together; not recovered from confusion or wandering, as the mind

mind.

macoloured, a. sin-half-ord, not stained or dyed; not
heightened in description.

macombad, a. sin-houd, not dressed with a comb
macombad, a. sin-houd, not combined; sinmacombad, a. sin-houd, not combined; sinmacombad, a. sin-houd, a. sin-capable of being
ple; separate: un'combinable, a. incapable of being

ombined or united.

uncomestable, a in-kim-df-l-bl (see, come, at and able), in f-imiliar language, that cannot be come at inaccessible

maconsisty a sh-km a wanting in grace; masses ly: macons insea, n. -ads, want of beauty or gracuscometrable, a sh-km-fet-d-d, afronting; comfort; giving unesations; gloomy: masses ably, ad: macons fortablement, n. the want of one **30**

uncommanded, a. in:kow-mand-et, not required by order or law; without the proper officers, as in the

case of troops.

uncommended, a. in him-mended, not praised of lauded: un'commendable, a. not worthy of praise of approbation.

approximation, a un-form-mate'r d-lèit, not plitel, uncommitted, a un-form-mate'r d-lèit, not plitel, uncommitted, a un-form-mate'le'd, not pledged by anything said or done; not referred to a committee, uncommon, a un-form-mon, not usual; rare; no form new or known: uncommon, ad to as uncommon, a des losses and lesses and lesses

usuai degree.

mecommunicated, a. un'hōm-mui'ni-hò-hòd, net di-closed or delivered to others: un'communicative, a not communicative; reserved.

uncompanionable, a. un'kōm-pdn'yān-d-bi, net

soriable

apassionate, a. ún/köm-pdsk/úm-st, having 🕫 pity or meny.

mecompensated, a. vn:kom-pinied-töd, not re-

warded. omplaining, a. ŭnikom-planing, not murmuis; or dispos

sposed to murmur. complaisant, a. wn-köm-pld-atmf, not civil; not courteon

mpleted, a. wn:kom-pleted, not completed; not finished

Encomplicated, a. dn.köm:pil-kd-téd, not compli-

and complementary, a dis-loom-pat-decision implementary, a dis-loom-pat-decision-pa

uncompounded, a. un'kôm-poïcad'éd, not mind; not intricate; simple. uncompressed, a. un'kôm-prèst', free from compre-

sion.

meompromising, a. in-kom-pro-mi-ring, not agreeing to terms; unyielding,
meomessled, a. in-kom-skof, not kept close or servimeomestred, a. in-kom-stof, not thought or im-

gined.

meometra, n. ún'icon-sérm, absence of anxiety; le
difference: un'concerned', a. not anxious; having no
interest in; unmoved: un concern edly, ad. with
tire indifference; without interest or affection.

meomedilatad, a. ún'icon-sél'i-de'd, not propitited; not brought into a state of friendship; un est
ell lating, a. not of winning or engaging manners; se'
adapted to gain favour: un'concell'intery, a. not imiing to gain favour: un'concell'intery, a. not imiing to gain favour.

uneconcluded, a. ún'icon-kló-déd, not decided; pe'
closed.

nned, a. ŭnikon-dëma", not judged gully;

not disapproved. smaller compass; not returned into its original form, as steam into water.

se seam mo water.
unconditional a un'hôn-dish'ān-di, absolute; mreserved; not limited by conditions; un'conditionally, ad without terms of limitation.
unconducted, a un'hôn-dik'ièd, not led; pt

guided

med, a. dn:kon:/?st', not acknowledged

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unconfined, a. un'kon find', free from constraint or

whoushed, a 40-40n-yand, if the numerousitasses of control; unbounded, unconstrued, a. 4n-40n-fermd', not fortified by resolution; not strengthened by additional testimony; not confirmed according to the Ch. of England ritual, unconsformable, a. 4n-40n-fermi-d-b, not counsistently according to the Ch. of England ritual, unconsformable, a. 4n-40n-fermi-d-b, not counsistently according to the Ch. of the Ch

strais when the section another set, unconfused, a. un'kôn-fuzo', not embarrassed. unconfuted, a. un'kôn-fuzo', not confuted or over-

uncongealed, a. ŭn'kön-jeld', not congealed or frozen, uncongenial, a. ŭn'kön-je'ni-dl, not adapted to. unconnected, a. ŭn'kön-nek'ted, not united; separongealed, a. un'kon-jeld', not congealed or frozen.

ate; loose; varue; no coherent.
unconquerable, a. un-konj-ker-d-bl, that cannot be
overcome or subdued; invincible; insuperable: uncon querably, ad.: uncon'quered, a. not vanquished
or defeated; unsubdued.

or defeated; unsubdued.
unconscientious, a in-kön-chi-ön-shüs, not regulated or restrained by conscience.
unconscionable, a in-kön-shim-d-bi, not guided or
influenced by conscience; unreasonable; uncon-acionably, ad in a manner that conscience and reason do
not justify.
unconscious, a in-kön-shis, having no mental perception; not knowing; uncon-scioualy, ad. without
knowledge or perception.
unconsecrated, a in-kön-sk-krd-idd, not set apart
for sacred use.

for sacred use

unconsenting, a. un'kon-senting, not yielding consent

unconsidered, a. un'kon-sid'erd, not considered or attended to.
unconsolidated, a. in'kön-söl'i-da-tëd, not made

solid

solid.

unconstitutional a in kinisti-tilishin-di, contrary
to the principles of the constitution: unconstitutionally, ad in a manner not warranted by the principles and usages of the constitution.

unconstrained, a in kinistinad, free from constraint; voluntary: unconstrainedly, ad. without
force or constraint; freely.

unconsumed, a in kinistin and not consumed or expended; not wasted or dissipated.

unconsummated, a in kinistim-matical, not fully
completed.

completed.

ntaminated, a. ŭn'kön-tăm'i-nā-tēd, not pol-

uncontaminated, a. únikön-tdmii-nd-téd, not pol-luted or defiled. uncontemmed, a. únikön-téndi, not despised. uncontending, a. únikön-ténding, not contesting. uncontested, a. únikön-téstéd, not contested or dis-

prized uncontradicted, a *un-kön-tröl dik-téd*, not denied uncontrollad; uncorrable; irresistible: un controllad; uncorrable; irresistible: un controllady, at un controlled, a mot governed or restrained; not resisted; unopposed: un controlledly, ad. -64-8.

uncontroverted, a. un-kön'tro-vert'ed, not disputed; not liable to be called in question. unconverted, a. un'kön-vert'ed, not changed; not

unconversed, a un-kon-verr-ea, not changed; not persuaded of the truth of the Christian religion, and disposed unfeignedly to become a follower of the Lord Jesus; not changed in opinion; not regenerated: un'convertible, a that cannot be converted or changed

unconvinced, a. un'kon vinsi, not persuaded or satisfied

runcooked, a. *un-köökt*, not cooked or dressed, as food. uncork, v. *un-körk*, to draw the cork from. uncorrected, a. *un-kör-rikited*, not revised; not

amended; not rendered exact.
uncorroborated, a. un'kôr-rôb'ô-ra-têd, not con-

firmed.

nrmed.
uncorrupt, a. un'kör-rüpt', not depraved; not
tainted with wickedness: un'corrup'ted, a. not vitiated; not depraved or perverted; un'corrup'tible, a.
that cannot be corrupted. uncounted, a. un-kowntied, not numbered or count-

ed uncouple, v. din.kdip'i, to loose; to disjoin; uncoup'ling, imp.; uncoup'led, a. set loose or free.
uncourteous, a. din.kon'tyds, uncivil; unpolite; uncourteously, ad.; uncourteousness, n. disobliging
treatment; incivility; uncourty, a. not elegant or
refined in manners, as those at the court of a prince; coarse; rustic.

uncouth, a. un-kôth' (AS. un, not, and AS. cuth,;
Ger. kund, known: AS. cunnun; Dut. komen, to
know, strange; awkward; ungraceful; ungainly:
uncouth'ly, ad. -td. oddly; strangely: uncouth'ness,
n. -tds. oddness; strangeness; awkwardness.
uncovenanted, a. un-ktw'd-ndnt-id. not having
loined in a league, covenant, or agreement, as intelled
Solemn League and Covenant of the Scottish people
in the persecuting times of the Stuarts: in theal, as-

Solemn League and Covenant of the Scottish people in the persecuting times of the Stuarts; in *theol.*, applied by some to those who have not entered into that relationship which God has been pleased, through Christ Jesus, to establish between Himself and Hispeople, by such appointed means of grace as baptism and the Eucharist, as when a person dies unbaptised he is said to be left to the uncoveranted mercies of

uncover, v. un-kuwer, to remove any covering from; to deprive of clothes; to unrod, as a building; to lay open; to bare the head in token of respect: uncover-ing, imp. laying open to view: uncovered, pp. laid open to view; laid bare.

uncreated, a. un'kre-a'ted, not yet created; not pro-

duced by creation.
uncredited, a. un-krēd-il-ēd, not set to the credit of; not believed.

uncritical, a. un-krit'i-kal, not according to the just rules of criticism. uncropped, a. un-kropt', not gathered; lying in fal-

low.

10W. macrossed, a. ün-kröst', not cancelled; not opposed; not thwarted. macrowded, a. ün-kröwd'êd, not closely pressed together; not thronged. macrowaed, a. ün-kröwd'not crowned; deprived macrowaed, a. ün-kröwd'n, not crowned; deprived.

of a crown

uncrystallisable, a. un-kris'tal-li'za-bl, that cannot be formed into crystals: uncrys'tallised, a. not con verted into crystals.

verted into crystals. uncrystals, a not consumed in the standard of the standa

barrassed.

uncurbed, a. un-kerbd', not restrained; licentious. uncured, a. unknow, not restanted; meanous, uncured, a. unknow, not cured or healed. uncurl, v. unknow, to loose from ringlets; to become traight: uncurled, a. untformed into ringlets, uncurtailed, a. unknow, to shortened.

uncut, a. an.kar, not separated or divided by cut-ing, especially said of the leaves of a book that have

not been cut or dressed in the binding, undamaged, a. ûn-ddm-ajd, not made worse, undated, a. ûn-dd-ièd, having no date, undated, a. ûn-dd-ièd (L. undatus, made in the form umazed, a. un-actea (a. uneadras, mass in use form of waves—from unda, a wave), having a waved sur-face; in bot, rising and falling in waves towards the margin, as a leaft.—datent/ed, not subdued or depressed undaunted, a. undaunt-edly, ad: undaunt-edness, for ear; intreplid: undaunt-edly, ad: undaunt-edness,

n. fearless bravery. undazzled, a. ún-dáz'ld, not dimmed or confused by

splendour.

undebased, a. ūn'dē-bāst', not adulterated. undebauched, a. ūn'dē-bāšcht', not corrupted by

undecagon, n. űn-dék'd-gön (L. undecim, eleven, and Gr. gonia, an angle), a plane figure having eleven angles or sides.

gles or sides.
undecayed, a. \(\text{in'idb-kad'}\), being in full strength;
not impaired by age or accident: \(\text{un'decaying}\), a.
not suffering diminution or decline,
undeceivable, a. \(\text{in'idb-sev'a-bl}\), not subject to be imposed on or misled; un'deceive', v. to free from deception, cheat, or mistake: un'deceiva', imp. freeing from deception or fallacy: un'deceived, pp. not
misled of the free un'deceived, pp. not
misled or full of the field of the free
under the field of the field of the free
under the field of the field of the field of determined: wavering: hesitating.

mined; wavering; hesitating.

unfossilised, a. dn.f6s'sil-tzd, not converted into stone

unfought, a. un fairt', not contended or contested, as a battle.

unfound, a. in-follond', not found; not met with. unfounded, a. in-follond'ed having no foundation;

vain; idle. untragrant, a. ūn-frū'grānt, not sweet-smelling. unframed, a. ūn-frāmd', not fitted for erection; not

unfranchised, a. un-franchizd, not granted certain

privileges or rights.
unfraught, a. un-frauct', not having a freight; not filled or stored.

filled or stored. unfred, not liberated, unfred, a. dn.fréd', not loaded, as a ship, unfrequent, a. dn.fréd'éd, not loaded, as a ship, unfrequent a. dn.frédédein, not common: un frequent ed, a rarely visited; seldom resoried to, unfriable, a. dn.fréd'éd, not easily crumbled, unfriended, a. dn.fréd'éd, wanting friends: unfriend ly, a not kind; not favourable: unfriend'li-fri

ness, n. want of kindness, unfrock, v. dn. frok, to disrobe; to uncover, unfrocen, a un-froi-n, not congealed, unfrugal, a. dn. froi-nd, not saving or economical, unfruitd, a. dn. froi'fold, not producing fruit; unproductive; barren: unfruit fully, ad.; unfruit full-ness, n. barrenness; unproductivaness.

ness, n. barrenness; unproductiveness. unfulfilled, a. un*föb/füd*, not accomplished. unfunded, a. ūn·fūnd*ed, having no permanent fund for the payment of interest. unfurl, v. ūn·fūrl, to loose and unfold; to expand;

unfurl, v. ûn-fêrl, to loose and unfold; to expand: unfurling, imp. unfolding: unfurled, pp. unfolded;

expanded unfurnished, a. un-fér:nisht, not supplied with fur-

unitarisme, a. anglerisme, are supported in interesting the desired in the control of the contro

furnished; unadorned.
ungarrisoned, a. *un-garriseind*, not furnished with

troops for defence.
ungathered, a. *un-gath-erd*, not collected; not picked

or plucked. or plucked.
ungenerous, a. ün-jēnier-üs, not of a noble mind;
illiberal; not magnanimous: ungenierously, ad. unkindly; dishonourably.
ungenial, a. ün-jēni-ül, not favourable to natural

growth.

grown.
ungenteel, a. \(\text{in'j\text{en'}}\) not consistent with politic manners or good breeding: \(\text{ungentiel}\) ad.
ungentiel, \(\text{ain'j\text{en'}}\) (\text{harsh}\); rude: \(\text{ungent'ly}\), ad.
harshly: \(\text{ungen'tleness}\), \(\text{harshnss}\); \(\text{rudeness}\); \(\text{undenss}\); \(\text{undenss}\);

hardny; ungen tienees, h. hardness; rudeness; un-kindness; indvility, ad. dn. jên-til-mên-til, not becoming a geutleman; ungen tiemanliness, h. the state of being unlike a gentleman. ungeometrical, a. dn. je-o-mêti-ri-kell, not agrecable

to the rules of geometry.
ungifted, a. un-gift'ed, not endowed with peculiar faculties

ungilded, a. un-gild'ed, also ungilt', a. -gilt', not

overlaid with gold.

"overlaid g

unglazed, a. un-glazd', not furnished with glass;

wanting glass windows.
ungodly, a. un-god/H, wicked; impious; neglecting
the worship of God: ungod/liness, n. disregard of God

and His commands.
ungorged, a ûn-gûr'd', not filled; not sated.
ungovernable, a ûn-gûr'drn-d-bl, that cannot be
governed or restrained; unruly: ungov'ernably, ad.;
ungov'ernableness, n. the quality of not being able
to be restrained; unruliness: ungov'erned, a not subjected to laws or principles; not restrained or regulated.

ungowned, a. un-golond', not having or not wearing

a gown.
ungraced, a. *dn-grdst'*, not embellished or dignified;
not honoured: ungrace'ful, a not marked with case
and dignity; wanting beauty and elegance: ungrace'fully, ad. awkwardly; ineleganty: ungrace'fulness,
n. want of case or dignity; awkwardness.

ungracious, a. da.grd'shds, offensive; unpleasing; odious; hateful: ungra-ciously, ad. ungrammatical, a. da.grdm.mdd'shdd, not accord-ing to the rules of grammar: un grammar itsally, ad ungrashed, a. da.grdni-dd, not conceded; not be-

ungranted, a. di-gridified, not conceded; not setwed or conferred.

ungrateful, a. din-gridified, not feeling thankful or showing graitude for favours; making ill returns for a kindness; not agreeable; unpleasing; ungratefully, ad: ungratefully, wanting in thankful feeling for favours received; ill return for a kindness, ungratified, a. dis-gridified, not pleased; not in-

dulged.

dugod.

ungrounded, a. din-ground'éd, having no foundation or support; false. grafid', given willingly; ungrade, a. din-grafid', given willingly; ungrade, a. din-grade' (ing., a. freely giving; ungrude' ingly, ad. ungual, a. din-grade' (in. ungual, a. ang-grade'), a. diaw, pert to a nail, claw, or hoof; having a nail, hoof, or diw attached; un guide ular, a. -grat-fall, pert to or lite a claw; unguie ular, a. -grat-fall, pert to or lite a claw; unguie ular, a. -grat-fall, pert to or lite a claw; unguie ular, a. -fall; also unguie ulas habe have an unguis or stalk; unguiform, a. degget-fallern' (i. b. forma, a shap), claw-shaped; un guis n-grate (i.), a claw; in bot, sphenhaped; un guis n-grate (i.), a claw; in bot, the narrowed part of the base of a petal unguarded, a. din-gdraded, not watched; not detaud; not detend; not attentive to danger; not cautious; unguarded; not cautious; unguarded; not cautious; unguarded.

unguarded, a din-gdrd'éd, not watched; not detected; not attentive to danger; not cautious: unguard'edediy, ad: unguard'edess, n. the state of being not itentive to danger.
unguent, n. dind'gwênt (L. unguantsum, an oiniment, a perfume — from ungo. I beamear: F. onguent: St. unguento, a soft composition used for the cure of sores, burns, and the like; an ointment: unguessed, a din-gest', not obtained by conjecture unguical, unguicular, unguicular,

mgula, n. ungicus, nagurante, mgus, acmgula, n. ungicus, n. ungula, a hoof, a claw; lt.
ungula, r. ungic), a hoof-shaped section of a cylinde,
a cone, &c., cut off by a plane oblique to the base; ungulate, a. -da, also un'gulated, a. -da-dd, hoof-shaped;
having the digits enclosed in hoofs; un'gulus, alas, pert, to or resembling a hoof: un'gulus, alas, pert, to or resembling a hoof: un'gulus-gri,
-du-grif (i, ungula, a hoof, Gr. lithos, a ston, and
and grits occurring near St Petersburg, so calleb because their prevailing shell is the obolus or ungula, a
nail-shaped brachiopod,
unhabitable, a. un-hdo'i-fd-bi, that cannot be dwell
in; not fit for abode.
unhabitated, a. un-hdo'i-fd-bid, not accustomed
unhabekneyed, a. un-hdk'nid, not worn out by usand repetition.

unhallowed, a. *ûn-hâll'6d*, profane; unholy; impure unhallowed, a. *ûn-hâll'6d*, profane; unholy; impure unhallowed, a. *ûn-hând'*, to loose from the hand; to it traited unhand, v. ûn-hand', to loose from the hand; tolks; unhandled, a. ûn-han-ald, not touched; not treated or discoursed on.

or discoursed on unhandsome, a. unhand'sum, not beautiful; ungraceful; unbecoming; uncivil: unhand'somely, situation want of beauty and eleganor; unfairness; incivility.

unhand's, a. unhand, not skiliful and ready in the use of the hands; awkward; unhandly, a.d. awhenwardly; clumasily; unhand'diness, n. want of desterity.

wardly; clumsily; unhan'diness, n. want of dexterly; awkwardness.

unhang, v. ún-háng', to divest of hangins, as a room; to take from the hinges, as a door; unhape, also unhung', pp. not punished by hanging.

unhapp, a. ún-hápp', miserable or wretched in a certain degree; bringing calamity; wretched in a certain degree; bringing calamity; wretched: unhapplity, ad. unhardress, unharassed, a. ún-hár-det, not fatigued with bdily labour, or with care; at ease.

unhardened, a. ún-hár-berd, not sheltered unhardened, a. ún-hár-berd, not made obturate, as the heart.

unhardy, a. ún-hár-dil, not able to endure fatigus; feeble.

feeble. unharmed, a. &n.hdrmd', unhurt; uninjured unharmonious, a. &n'hdr.md'nt.da, disordant; not alapted to each other; unharmoniseast, ad unharmess, v. &n'hdr'nds, to loose from harmon gar; to divest of armour; unharmessad, pp. divested of harmons.
unharmessad, pp. divested of harmons.
unharmonia, a. &n.hdr'n not harmon left the eg;

immature.

unhaunted, a. an-havented, not resorted to; not visited by ghosts or spirits.
unhazarded, a. an-haverded, not put in danger; not exposed to loss.

unnazaraes, and the continuous and and vigorous state of body; unsound; sickly; unhealth-ful, a. injurious to health; unwholesome; unhealth-fully, ad; unheal'thly, ad; in an unwholesome manner; unhealth-iness, n. the quality or condition of being unhealthy; the want of a sound and vigorous and of body.

being unneating; the want of state of bod, \$\delta_n-\hat{kird}^*\$, not perceived by the ear; unknown by fame; unprecedented.

unheated, a. \$\delta_n-h\hat{ki}^*\delta_n\$ on made hot.

unheated, a. \$\delta_n-h\hat{ki}^*\delta_n\$ to resembling heaven.

unheated, a. \$\delta_n-h\hat{ki}^*\delta_n\$ to resembling heaven.

unheated, a. \$\delta_n-h\hat{ki}^*\delta_n\$ to surrounded by a hedge;

unhedged, a \$\text{in-heid}\$, not surrounded by a hedge; not fenced in, unheeded, a \$\text{in-heid}\$*cd, disregarded; neglected; unheedful, a heatful, a heatful, a unheedfully, ad: unheedful, a \$\text{in-heid}\$*class; unheedfully, ad: unheided, a \$\text{in-heid}\$*class; having no aid or assistance; unsupported, unheroid, a \$\text{in-heid}\$*cfull, not brave.

unsupported.
unheroic. a din'hê-ro'tk, not brave.
unhesitating, a. din-hê-v'd-thag, not remaining in
doubt; prompt; ready: unhes'tatingly, ad.
unhewn, a. din-hân', not dressed, as stone; rough.
unhingeed, a. din-hân', to take from the hinges; to
unfix; to looses; to unestite; unhinging, inpu, unhinged', pp. loosed from the hinges; unsettled; deranged'.

unhistorical, a. ŭn:his-tör:t-kal, not pert. to or conunhive, v. an-hiv, to drive from a hive; to deprive of a habitation.

or a manuation unholy, a *un-holu*, profane; not hallowed or consecrated; impious; wicked; not ceremonially purified; unho'lly, ad in an unholy manner; unho'liness, n. impiety; an unsantified state of the heart; pro-

n. implety; an unsanctified state of the heart; profaneness.
unhomoured, a. &n-&n-&n not regarded; not held in high estimation; not celebrated.
unhook, v. &n-hook, to boose from a hook; unhooked, a. &n-hopf, not expected; not so probable as to excite hope: unhope ful, a. leaving no room for hope: unhope fully, ad.
unhorse, v. &n-hook, to throw from a horse; unhorse in the inhorse in the inhouse, v. &n-hook, to drive from a house or habitation: unhoused, a. &n-houseless; destitute of shelter.
unhumbled, a. &n-houseless; destitute of shelter.
unhumbled, a. &n-houseless; destitute of shelter.
unhumbled, a. &n-houseless; destitute of shelter.
unhumbled in spirit.

unnumbled, a. an-hambon, no ancered whith manner, not contribe in spirit.

unhanted, a. in-hambod, not pursued with hounds for taking, as game.

unhart, a. in-hert, not injured; not harmed: unhartful, a harmless.

unhasbanded, a. in-has-band-bd, not managed with

unhusbanded, a. ūn-hūs'bānd-bā, not managed with frugality.
unhusk, v. ūn-hūsk', to free from husks: unhusked, a. freed from the husk: unhusk'ing, n. the process of freeing grain or other corn from the husk.
uni, prefix, ū'ni (L. unus, one), used as a prefix, or in composition, and signifies only one, or producing one, uniaxial, a. ū'ni-āk'si-ūl (L. unus, one, and Eng. axis), having but one axis.
unicellular, a. ū'ni-sēl'ū-lū (L. unus, one, and Eng. axis), havin on posed of one cell.

caris), having but one axis.

unicellular, a dink-final (L. unus, one, and Eng.

cellular), composed of one cell.

unicilinal, a dink-final (L. unus, one, and Gr. kiino,
L. cino, I bend, I lean), in geol., a term applied to one
great elevation or depression of strata, after which the
rocks regain their normal inclination.

unicorn, n. dink-fisher (L. unus, one, and cornu, a
horn), a fabulous animal resembling a horse, but having one horn issuing from its forehead; the narwhal,
an animal of the whale kind having a long twisted
tusk growing out of its nose: "alicornous, a. -kor
nds, one-horned.

unifacial, a dini-di-di-di, not ideal; real.

unifacial, a dini-di-di-di, not ideal; real.

unifacial, a dini-fid-dis (L. unus, one, and focies,
the face), having only one face or front surface.

uniforms, a dini-fid-dis (L. unus, one, and for, a
flower-gean, forts), having but one flower.

uniform, a dini-fid-dis (L. unus, one, and forma
shape), having always the same form, manner, or
character; not different; not variable; regular: n
an official or state dress; the particular dress of
soldiers; a livery for a policeman, a gaoler, &c.:

u'aiformly, ad. -H, without variation: u'nifor'mity, n. -for-mi-ts, constant resemblance to itself; sameness; unvaried likeness; resemblance in shape and character, as between the corresponding parts of a subject in the fine aris: Act of Uniformity, the Act of Parliament which regulates the rices and forms of Parliament which regulates the rices and forms of a constant of the state of the laws of nature have acted unformly throughout all time past, and that the appearances in the earths crust, however difficult of solution, are to be accribed to the uniform action of those laws, and not to revolutionary operations.

unity, v. u'ni-fi (L. unus, one, and facto, I make), to reduce to unity or uniformity: u'nitying, imp.: u'nited, pp. -fd.: u'nife.' i'nity L. unus, one, and genting, produced, brought forth), the state of being the only-begotten: u'nigen'tus, a. 4-ths, on

word.
unigenous, a. û-nij-û-nûs (L. unus, one, and genus, a kind), of one or the same kind or genus.
unilabiate, a. û-ni-l-û-b-û-d (L. unus, one, and labium, a lip), in bot, having one lip only.
unilateral, a. û-ni-l-û-d-û-d (L. unus, one, and latus, a side—gen. lateris), having but one side; in bot, arranged on one side and unilateral, a. û-ni-l-û-d-û-d (L. unus, one, and litera, unilateral, a. û-ni-l-û-d-û-d (L. unus, one, and litera,

a letter), consisting of one letter only.
unilocular, a. #ml-lok#d-ler (L. unus, one, and loculus, a little place), in bot., having a single division or cavity.

or cavity.
unilluminated, a. \$\tin'\text{ii'.1d}\text{imi-nd-led}\$, dark ; ignorant,
unillustrated, a. \$\tin'\text{ii'.1d}\text{imi-nd-led}\$ not made plain,
unimaginable, a. \$\tin'\text{imi-nd-led}\$ not be conceived; un'imag'inative, a. that cannot have a notion
or idea: un'imag'ined, a. not conceived,
unimitated, a. \$\tin'\text{imi-ld-led}\$, not copied in form, &c,
unimpaired, a. \$\tin'\text{imi-pard'}\$, not made worse; not
enfeebled.

enfeebled. unimpassioned, a un'um-pash'und, not endowed with passions; cool; calm. unimpeachable, a un'um-pach'ul-dl, that cannot be accused; free from stain or fault: un'impeached, a.

accused; free from stain or rault: un impeaced, a. not charged or accused. unimpeded, a. dirin-pêdêd, not hindered. unimplored, a. dirim-pôrêd, not solleited. unimportant, a. dirim-pôrêdnd, not of great moment; insignificant.

unimportuned, a. in-im'por-tund', not requested with urgency.

with urgeney, unimposing, a in'im-po'sing, not being adapted to impress forcibly, unimpressable, a in'im-pregind-bl, that may be taken; that may be impugned, unimpressable, a in'im-press'si-bl, that cannot receive impressions: unimpressed', a not awakened or aroused; not fixed deep in the mind; unimpressive, a not forcible; not adapted to awaken the pasions: un'impressively, ad. unimprovable, a in'im-provable, not capable of culture or tillage: un'improved', a not made better or wiser; not advanced in knowledge or excellence; not used; not tilled; un'improving, a not tending to advance or instruct. advance or instruct.

advance or instruct. unimuscular, a win-mdskū-lėr (L. unus, one, and muscular, a musclo), having one muscle only, and one nunscular inpression.
uninclosed, a thin-klot, otto onlined on all sides.
unincorporated, a shiln-klot-po-rd-fed, not united in one body; not blended, unincumbered, a thin-kloth-berd, not burdened;

unincumbered, a. iniin.kim.iberd, not burdened; free from mortgage or other charge.
unindorsed, a. iniin.dorst, not indorsed or assigned, uninfected, a. iniin.febred; not contaminated by foul air; not corrupted; un'infectious, a. not foul; not capable of communicating disease.
uninfested, a. iniin.febred, not plagued or annoyed, uninfamed, a. iniin.febred, not set on fire; not highly provoked; un'infam'mable, a. that cannot be set on fre.
uninfluenced, a. iniin.febred. not persuaded or uninfluenced, a. iniin.febred. not persuaded or

set of fire.
uninfluenced, a. *un-in-filo-ènst*, not persuaded or moved by others; acting freely: uninfluential, a. not able to sway or affect the action of another.
uninformed, a. *uni-in-falormal*, not instructed; un-

taught.

sounds.

uninhabitable, a. dn'in-hdb'i-id-bl, unfit to be dwelt in by men: un'inhab'ited, a. not dwelt in by men; without inhabitants. uninitiated, a. dn'in-ish'i-d-ièd, not instructed in the first principles.

uninjured, a. un-in'joord, not hurt; suffering no

uninscribed, a. *un'in-skribd'*, not marked on with

letters or characters.
uninspired, a. un'in-spire', not having received any
supernatural instruction or illumination.

supernatural instruction or intumination.
uninstructed, a .in. strukt!ed, not educated; not
furnished with instructions or directions; un'instruc'tive, a. not conferring improvement.
uninsulated, a. un-in'su'ld-led, not being separated

or detached

uninsured, a. un'in shord', not secured against loss,

uninstreal, a warning in the second against nos, aby fire, unintellectual, a warning in the light of the second great capacity of receiving and comprehending ideas, unintelligent, a warning in the lightly a that cannot be understanding; un intelligible, a that cannot be

understanding: unintended, a. this cannot be understood.
unintended, a. un'it it id id. not designed.
unintentional, a. un'it id id. done or happening without design: un'intentionally, ad. without

design uninterested, a din-in-iter-dest-dd, not having the mind engaged; having nothing at stake: unin'ter-esting, a not capable of exciting or attracting the mind: unin'ter-estingly, ad. it.
uninterpolated, a din'in-ter-polated, not inserted by another into an original writing.
uninterpreted, a din'in-ter'-pri-ted, not explained.
uninterrupted, a din'in-ter'-pri-ted, not broken;
uninterrupted, a din'in-ter'-pri-ted, not broken;
unceasing; not disturbed by intrusion, or by another occupation: unin'terrup' teddy, ad.
unintoxicating, a din'in-teks-t-kd-ting, that does not make drunk.
uninternebed, a din'in-trènsht, not protected by a

make drunk.

unintreached, a. un'in-trènsht', not protected by a
ditch and parapet.

unintroduced, a. un'in-trè-dust', not duly conducted
or unbered into a place; not brought into notice.

uninured, a. un'in-ur', not hardened by use or

uninvaded, a. un'in-va':ded, not entered with a hos-

uninvested, a. un'in-vēsi'ēd, not placed in possession, as an office; not laid slege to; not laid out in some kind of property.

uninvestigated, a. un'in-vēs'ii-gā-lēd, not searched

uninvited, a un'in vi'lëd, not requested; not solle-ited: un'invi'ting, a not alluring; not drawing to, uninvoked, a un'in vôld', not asked for by earnest

address in prayer.

union, n. unipin or unit-on (F. union; It. union, union—from L. unus, one), the act of joining two or more things into one in order to form a new body; concord; agreement; intimate connection; confederconcord; agreement; intimate connection; confeder-acy; a permanent combination among workmen en-gaged in the same occupation or trade, and which is instituted for mutual protection and assistance in matters of dispute between them and their employers, for the increase of wages, for the shortening of the hours of labour, and for suchlike; a joint or connec-tion; several parishes unlited for the joint management tion; several parishes united for the joint management of their poor; unionism, n. tem, the system of combination among workmen engaged in the same occupation or trade; unionism, n. tem, the system of combination among workmen engaged in the same occupation or trade; unionism, n. tem, the who advocates Union, the legislative incorporation of Scotland and England in A.D. 1708, and of Ireland with both in A.D. 1809; union-jack [F. jaque, the surcoat or jacket of a soldier, which in the middle ages was usually emblazoned with the red cross of St George, the national flag of Great Britain and Ireland, exhibiting the union of the crosses of St George of England, St Andrew of Scotland, and St Patrick of Ireland: union-joint, a joint in the form of the letter T for uniting pipes of iron, &c.; union by the first intention, in sury, the growing together of the opposite surfaces of a recent wound, when brought into contact, without suppuration. tion

unionide, n. plu. u'nt-ön't-dé (L. unio, a single large pearl, and the Gr. termination ides, signifying de-scent), the family of river-mussels found in the ponds and streams of all parts of the world.

uniparous, a. u-nsp'd-rus (L. unus, one, and per I bear or bring forth), producing only one at a birth uniped, a. u-ni-ped (L. unus, one, and pes, a foo

gen. ped(s), having only one foot.
unique, a. a. nek 'F. unique, sole, singular—from L
unus, one), sole; only; without an equal; without
another of the same kind.

uniradiated, a. u.ni.ra'.di-d-tēd (L. unus, one, sni Eng. radiated), having one ray. unirritated, a. un-ir'ri-tā-tēd, not provoked a angered.

unisexual, a. #ini-sēks'#-dl (L. unus, one, and Eng. sexual), in bot., of a single sex—applied to plants hav-ing separate male and female flowers.

unison, n. 2nt. sin. (L. unus, one, and somma a sound), sameness of sound; sounds precisely equal in respect to acuteness or gravity; agreement; concord; adj. sounding alone; unisonant, a. 2-nt-o-ntatt, sorans, sounding, having the same degree of gravity or acuteness; unisonance, n. -ndus, accordance of sounds.

unit, n. d'nit (L. unitas; F. unité; It. unita, o ness, sameness—from L. unus, one), a single person thing; the least whole number; in math., a cert dimension or magnitude assumed as a standard of

Trinity, ascribing divinity to God the Father only adi, per to: Unitarian, n. d'mi-td:ri-d'm (L. unitas, onessentrom unus, one), one who denies the doctrine of the Trinity, ascribing divinity to God the Father only adi, per to: Unitarianism, n.-tem, the doctrines of those who deny the divinity of Christ, or the permanent of the Holy Chost.

unite, v. u-nit (L. unitum, to join together: R. unite, v. u-nit (L. unitum, to join together: R. unite, to be mixed: unit tain, imp.: united, pr. adi, joined, made to agree; to make to adhere; to gow that may be united: unitedly, ad. -4; united, p. adi, one who or that which unites: unity, n. dint R. unitas, oness, state of being one; concord; agument; oneness of sentiment or behaviour; the our spondence of various parts so as to form one harmonious whole: United Brethren, the Moravians, a creatin religious sect.

tain religious sect.

univalve, n. u. a. de a door), a shell-fish whose shell cursists of a single piece, as in the periwinkle and limps:

folds or leaves of a door), a shell-hish whose shell consists of a single piece, as in the periumkile and limple add, having one valve or piece only: u'nival'uhe, a dier, having one valve only.

universal, a dishele-fold it. universalis, belonging to all or the whole-from universals, the whole from the control of the control of the universal of the whole-from universal; have been added to the whole from the control of the control of the universalist of the universality applicable to each individual or species or standed under it: universality, and. 4d, in a manner is comprehend all tuniversality, n. -salf-it; stake destroins to the whole: universalits: u'niversalits of the universality and the propose of the control of the universality. In salf-it is the destroit of the universality and the universality and the control of the universality. In salf-it is the destroit of the universality and the universality and the universality. In salf-it is the destroit of the universality is the destroit of the universality. In salf-it is the destroit of the universality is the universality. In salf-it is the universality in the universality is the universality. In the universality is the universality in the universality is the universality. In the universality is the universality in the universality in the universality is the universality. In the universality is the universality in the universality in the universality is the universality in the universality is the universality in the universality in the universality is the universality in the universality in the universality is the universality in the universality in the universality is the universality in the universality in the universality in the universality is the universality in the universality in the universality is universality in the universality in

science, and possessing the legal power of conferring

degrees, univocal, a. u'ni-vo'kal (F. univoque; It. univo univocal, a u-n-vo-xat (r. unsvoque; it. unsvoque; univocal-from L. unus, one, and eox, a voice, a word—gen, vocis), having one meaning only; having univors on of sounds; n. a word having one signification of meaning; univocally, ad. 4t, unjoined, a un-jojnuted, having no joinings; having no articulation, as the stem of a plant, unjudged, a. un-jujut', not tried; not censured realth of the stem of a plant.

rashly.
unjust, a. iin-jüsf, contrary to the standard of right;
wrongful; not equitable: unjustly, ad. wrongfully,
unjustlishle, a. iin-jüsf-ji-lo-l, that cannot be
proved to be right; not to be defended; unjustlishly, ad.; unjustlishly, ad.; unjustlishly, ad.; unjustlishly, ad.; unjustlishly.

unkennel, v. ŭn-kën'nël, to drive from a hole, as a tunken'nellase from a kennel; to rouse from secret; unken'nellag, imp.; unken'nelled, pp.; adj. let lose from confinement; driven from his hole, as a fox.

unkept, a. wn-kept', not retained or preserved; not observed

observed unkind, a. ān-kind', not benevolent; not obliging: unkind ly, ad.: unkind'ness, n. want of goodwill; disobliging treatment; want of natural affection: unkind liness, n. quality of being unkindly. unkind da, a. ān-kind-lid, not set on fire. unkinglike, a. ān-kind-lid, not set on fire. coming a king: not noble.

unkinglike, a tim-kingitike, also unking ly, a unbe-coming a king; not noble, unknightly, a tim-nitit, unbecoming a knight, unknit, v. tim-nitit, to separate; to loose; to open out work that has been knit, unknot, v. tim-nitit, to untie; to free from knots: unknot ted, a untied. unknowing, a tim-niting, not knowing; tenorant: unknowing, a tim-niting, not knowing; tenorant: clearly; doubtful; not recognised by remembrance; creater that is inagrised.

cearry; according not recognised by fermionators; greater than is imagined.
unlaborious, a. \$\tilde{n}^2\cline{-0}

or string passed through holes; unla'ding, imp.; un-laced, pp. unfastened.
unlade, v. un-tatef, to take out the cargo of; to re-move, as a load: unla'ding, imp. removing a load or cargo from a ship: unla'den, pp. freed from a load.
unladylike, a in-tatef-tile, not becoming a lady.
unladylike, a in-tatef-tile, not regretted; not unlamented, a in-tatef-newt-tile, not regretted; not

mourned for.

unlarded, a. *un-lari-ded*, not intermixed. unlatch, v. *un-lach'*, to loose by lifting the latch. unlawful, a. *un-lari-fiel*, contrary to law; illegal; unlaw fully, ad.: unlaw fulness, n. state of being contrary to law

trary to law.

mlay, v. dn-id', to untwist the strands of a rope,
unlearn, v. dn-id', to untwist the strands of a rope,
unlearn in, v. dn-id', to forget what has been learned;
unlearn in, inpu, unlearned', pp. drogotten: adj. dndrui-dd, ignorant; not instructed; not gained by
study: unlearnedly, ad.
unlearnedly, ad.
unleavened, a. dn-ide'nd, not fermented, as bread.
unleas, conj. dn-ides' (un, not, and less; said to be a
corruption of the old kine, phrase, in lasse than), except; if not; supposing that not.
unlearned, a. dn-ide'nd, not diminished.
unlettered, a. dn-ide'tierd, not learned; untaught;
terporant.

ignorant

unlevel, a. *un-lev'el*, not even: unlev'elled, a. not velled; not laid even. unlicensed, a. *un-li-senst*, not having permission by

authority. unlicked, a. un-likt', shapeless; not formed to

smoothness; rough, uniquet, snapeless; not formed to unlighted, a. ûn-lit-êd, not kindled or set on fire; not illuminated.

not illuminated.
unlightsome, a dn-dt/sdm, dark; wanting light.
unlike, a dn-ltk/ having no resemblance; dissimilar: unlikely, a improbable; such as cannot be reasonably expected; ad. improbably: unlikeness, n. want of resemblance; unlike libod, n. also unlike!
liness, n. state of being unlikely; improbablity,
unlimber, v. dn-dm/ber, in artillery practice and
in action, to detach the fore part or trail, with the

horses, from a field-piece: unlimbering, imp.: un-limbered, pp. free from the limbers, as a gun. unlimited, a. ün-limi-t-tëd, having no bounds; indef-

inite; not restrained.
unlink, v. an-lingk', to free from links; to discon-

nect

unliquefied, a. un-lik'we-fid, unmelted; not dissolved

unliquidated, a. un-lik-wi-da-ted, not settled; not

unlively, a. an-liv'll, not lively; dull.

unload, v. ún-lod', to discharge of a load or cargo, as a ship; to disburden: unloading, imp. relieving of a burden: unload'ed, pp. freed from a cargo or bur-

dem.
unlocated, a. *ün'lō-kā'lēd*, not fixed in a place,
unlock, v. *ūn-lōk'*, to unfasten; to lay open; unlocked', a. not made fast.
unlocked-for, a. *ūn-lūoki-for*, not expected; not

foreseen. unlose, v. unloss (AS. unlesan, to free), to untie; to let go from a fastening: unloss ing, imp.: unlossed, pp. set free; untied. unloved, a. unloved, a

unlowely, a destitute of the qualities that attract love; not amiable: unlowellness, n. want of the qualities that attract love: unlowing, a. not fond: unlowingly, ad. unlowing, a dn.likki, unfortunate; not successful; subject to frequent misfortunes; ill-omened: unluckily, ad. unfortunately: unluckiness, n. ill fortune. unmade, a dn.madd, not yet formed. unmaidenly, a wn.madd, n. ill probeoming a maiden. unmaimed, a. &n.madm', not disabled in any limb f sound.

sound.

unmake, v. un-mak', to destroy the former quali-

unmake, v. &n-m&k', to destroy the former qualities; to deprive of form or being: unmaking, imp.
destroying the peculiar properties of a thing.
unmalleable, a &n-m&d'k'a-bi, not capable of being
ammered into a plate.
unman, v. &n-m&n', to deprive of the qualities of a
man: to dishearten: unman'ning, imp.: unmanned',
pp. deprived of the fortitude pertaining to a man;
dispirited; dejected: unman'y, a. unbecoming a
man: not worthy of a noble mind; base; cowardly
unman'lines, n. the state or quality of being unmanly: unman'fal, a. not becoming a man.
unmangeable, a. &n-m&n'd'd-d-b, not easily restrained or directed; not easily wielded: unman'
ageably, a &l: unman'ageableness, n. the state of
being unmanageable: unman'agea, a. not tutored;
not broken in.

not broken in.

unmannerly, a. un-mdn:ner-II, ill-bred; rude in behaviour: ad. uncivilly: unman*nered, a. uncivil; rude: unman*nerliness, n. rudeness of behaviour. unmanufactured, a. un-mdn:u-fak-turd, not wrought

into proper form for use. unmanured, a. un'md-nurd', not enriched by man-

umarked, a. \$\tilde{a}_n.mdr/kt', having no mark; not regarded; undistinguished.

umarketable, a. \$\tilde{a}_n.mdr/ktt-d-bl, not fit for sale,

umarred, a. \$\tilde{a}_n.mdr't', not injured or spoiled.

umarriageable, a. \$\tilde{a}_n.mdr'(\tilde{d}_n-bl), not fit to be

married: unmarried, a. having no husband, or no

wife.

unmarshalled, a. *un-mdr'shdld*, not disposed or arrayed in order.

unmask, v. ún-mdsk', to strip off any disguise; to lay open; to expose to view: unmask'ing, imp. stripping off a disguise: unmasked', pp.: adj. open; exposed to

unmastered, a. ŭn. mās'ièrā, not conquered. unmatched, a. ŭn. mācht', having no match or equal.

unmeaning, a. *un-men'ing*, not expressive; not indicating intelligence: unmean'ingly, ad.: unmean ingness, n. the state of being unmeant: unmeant, a. not intended

unmeasurable, a. #n·mězh:oò·r# bl, boundless: un-meas'ured, a. plentiful beyond measure; immense; infinite. unmeddled with, un-med'ld with, not touched; not

injured or altered. unmeditated, a. un-med-1-ta-ted, not prepared by

previous thought.
unmeet, a. unmet', not fit or proper; not worthy or

suitable: unmeetly, ad.: unmeetness, n. unfitnes unmellowed, a. un-mellod, not fully matured.

unmelodious, a. un'me-lo-du not mny matured.
unmelodious, a. un'me-lo-du-ds, wanting melody;
harsh: un'melo diously, ad.: un'melo diousness, n.
the state of being unmelodious.
unmelted, a. un'melt-ed, undissolved; not softened.

unmented, a. un-meu-ea, unanssoired; not someted, unmentionable, a. dm-min/shim-t-bi, that may not be mentioned or named: unmen'tioned, a. not named, unmercital, a. din-mer'si-fob, cruel; not disposed to spare or forgive; hard-hearted; unmer'cifully, ad; unmer'cifulness, n. want of tenderness and compas-sion to those in one's power, unmerited, a. ûn.mic't-ted, not deserving; unjust. unmilitary, a. ûn.mic't-ter-t, not according to mili-tary rules or customs.

ry rules or customs.
unmilked, a. *ûn-milki*, not milked.
unmilled, a. *ûn-mild*, not milled, as coin.
unminded, a. *ûn-mind*, on theeded: unmindful,
unminded, a. *ûn-mind*, on theeded: unmindful,
unmindful, u

umminded, a. ûn-mind'ed, not heeded: ummind'ful, a. t. un-mind'fulness, n. the state of being ummind'fulness, n. the state of being ummind fulness, n. the state of being ummind unmingled, a. ûn-mind'pid, not mind the superior authority; not pert. to a minister of state, or of the Gospel: un minister rially, ad. unminister, not perceived to be gone or laminister, not perceived to be gone or

unmistakable, a. un'mistakabl, that cannot be misunderstood: un'mistaken, a. not erred in opinion

minunderstood: un miste ken, a. not erred in opinion or judgment; sure.

unnitigable, a. in-mitigable, that may not be allovisated or soothed: unmitigated, a. not softened in
severity or harshness; not lessened.

unnitigable or unmixt, a. dn-mikst', not mingled;
pure; unadultersted.

pure; unadulterated, an mond, not lamented, unmoaned, a din-mond, not lamented, unmodified, a din-modifield, ted, not altered in form. unmodulated, a din-modifield, not varied in a musical manner, as a sound or musical note, unmoist, a din-mojet, not west unmoist tened, a not made moist or humid.

unmolested, a din-molested, not disturbed; free from disturbance.

from disturbance.
unmoor, v. an.môn', to loose from anchorage, as a
ship; to bring to the state of riding with a single anchor: unmooring, imp.; unmoored, pp.
unmortgaged, a. in.môn', odd, not pledged in security for the payment of a debt.
unmortised, a. in.môn', ii-f-id, not subdued by sor-

row. unmotherly, a. dn-muth-cr-M, not becoming a

mother

unmoulded, a. *in-mild'si*, not shaped or formed.
unmounted, a. *in-motent'ed*, not raised on high; not
got on horseback.

got on horseback, unmourned, a unmourned, a unmourned, a unmovable, a unmovable, a unmovable, a unmovable, a not transferred from one place to another; not changed in purpose; firm; not having the passions excited; unmovedly, ad.: unmoving, a having se power to affect the passions. sions

unmuffied, a. wn-muf-id, taken from the face, as a

cover; uncovered. unmurmuring, a. un-mer:mer-ing, not complaining: unmur'mured, pp. not complained of. unmusical, a. un-mu'zi-kdi, harsh; not pleasing to

the ear: unmu'sically, ad.
unmutilated, a. unmu'st-la-ted, not deprived of a

unmutilated, a. an-mil-t-t-d-da, not deprived of a member; entire. minuxile, v. an-mil-t-to-lead, not deprived of a member set a loosed from a muzzle: unnamed, a. an-nd-d-d-d, contrary to the laws of nature; acting without the affections of our common acting the set of the s nature; acting without the allections of our common humanity; not agreeable to the real condition of persons or things: unnaturally, ad. unnavigable, a. dn. ndv. i.gd. bl, that cannot be passed over in ships: unnavigated, a. not passed over in

unnecessary, a. *unnesses-er-it*, needless; useless; not required by the circumstances of the case; unnecessarily, ad needlessly, unnefshored.

nee'searily ad needlessly.

unneighbourly a disnather it, not becoming persons living near each other; not kind and friendly:
ad, in a manner not becoming a neighbour.

unnarys, v. disnatry, to deprive of force or strength;
to enfeeble: unnary ing, inp.: unnarysd, pp. deprived of nerve or strength: adj. weak; feeble.

unnotided, a disnathed, not observed or remarked;
not distinguished.

unnotided, a disnathed; not regarded; not treated
with the usual marks of respect; not hospitably enterstands.

with the usual marks of respect; not megatishly circulated, unnumbered, a. dn.nam'berd, indefinitely numerous; innumerable, unobjectionable, a. dn'objekshin-d-bi, not liable to objection; that need not be condemned as faulty or

objection; that need not be communication improper.
unobscured, a the the third of third of the third of third of the third of third of third of the third of thi

pediments; not hindered; un'obstruc'tive, a not presenting any obstacle, unobtainable, a sin'do-dan'd-bl, not within reach or power; un'obstance', a not gained; not acquired. unobtrustve, a sin'do-tro'ste, not forward; modest, unoccupied, a sin-do-tro'ste, not forward; modest, unoccupied, a sin-do-tro'ste, not forward; modest, unoccupied, a sin-do-tro'ste, not giving offence; harmless; not sinning, unofficial, a sin'do'sta'd, not pert, to an office or public trust; not proceeding from the proper author-

ity; in a private capacity; un'officious, a not forward or intermeddling, unopened, a. dn-6-pnd, remaining close, shut, or scaled.

sealed unoprative, a. \$\tin \tilde{\rho} p'\cdot v \tilde{\rho} tiv, producing no effect unopposed, a. \$\tin \tilde{\rho} p' p\tilde{\rho} x \tilde{\rho}', not resisted; not meding with any obstruction, unoppressed, a. \$\tin \tilde{\rho} p p r\tilde{\rho} t', also un'oppressiva, a. not unduly burdened unorganised, a. \$\tilde{\rho} t' \tilde{\rho} t \tilde{\rho} t \tilde{\rho} t, act, not having the parts

arranged and constituted; not having organic structure or vessels

unoriginated, a. un'o-rij-i-nd-ted, having no birth or creation.

unornamental, a. in-ör-nd-mènital, plain; més-orated: unornamen'ted, a. not adorned. unorthodex, a. in-ör-thō-döks, not believing the

unorthodox, a. \$\din-6r\$th-\$\disk\$-toks, not believing the doctrines of Scripture as taught by a sector sects; \$\disk\$ according to opinions as generally received.

unostentations, a. \$\disk\$-\$\disk\$-\$\disk\$-\$\disk\$ as to make; a display; not showy; modest; unassuming; unevisationally, \$\disk\$-\$\disk\$

by a patent.
unpathetic, a. un'pd-thet'th, not adapted to more

the passions or to excite emotion

unpensioned, a. un-pēn'shund, not rewarded by a ension.

pension.

unpeople, v. dn.perpl, to deprive of inhabitant; is depopulate: unpeopled, a. depopulated.

unperceivable, a. dn.per.per.pl, that camet be discerned or observed: unperceivably, ad: unperceivably, and: unperceivably, and observed; not noticed, unperforated, a. dn.per.fö-rd.tôd, not penstrated by openings.

unperformed, a. un'per-fallorma', not done or excuted; not fulfilled.

unperjured, a. ún-périjöörd, free from perjury. unpermitted, a. ún-pér-pölété, not allowed. unpermitted, a. ún-pér-pölété, not harassed. unperused, a. ún-pér-dodé, not read. unperverted, a. ún-pér-périété, not wrested st

turned to a wrong use.
unpetrified, a. 6n-pëtri-fid, not converted into

stone.
unphilosophical, a dm/fil-6-s6fil-kdl, not according to the rules or principles of sound philosophy; uphilosoph/cally, ad.
unpierced, a dm-perst, not penetrated,
unpillowed, a dm-pil/dd, having no pillow,
unpill, v. dm-pin', to loose from pins; to unfate,
unpitted, a dm-pil/dd, not compassionated; not regarded with sympathetic sorrow; unpitfid, a hav-

no pity; not merciful: unpit'ifully, ad. without rcy: unpit'ying, a. showing no compassion. nplagued, a. un-plagu', not tormented or harassed;

reased. mplantéd, a *dn-pldntéd*, of spontaneous growth. mpleasant, a *dn-plésidnt*, not affording pleasure; agreeable: unpleas antiy, ad.: unpleas antness, n. state of being unpleasant: unpleasing, a. offen-

inpledged, a. un-plějď, not engaged by promise; implicable, a dis-pitt-th, also unpit'ant, a not easily ni; stiff; not readily yielding. applighted, a dis-pitt-td, not pledged. amplinghed, a dis-pitt-td, not pledged. amplinghed, a dis-pitt-td, not pledged.

unpoetic, a. un'po-ti'ik, also un'poet'ical, a. not wing the beauties of verse; unbecoming a poet; un'set ically, ad. unpointed, having no marks of

mctuation.

methation.

unpolarised, a. \$\tilde{u}_n-p\tilde{o}^*l\tilde{e}^*\

will or rude manner; un'politée ness, n. want of remement in manners; rudeness.

unpollutéd, a. diripôl-lôl-lôl, not defiled or corrupted,
unpopular, a. diripôl-lôl-lôl, not having the public
svour; not pleasing the people; unpop ularly; ad.;
unpor ularly; n. state of not pleasing the people.

unportable, a. diripôl-lôl-lôl, not fit for being curried,
unportable, a. diripôl-lôl-lôl, not fit for being curried,
unportable, a. diripôl-lôl-lôl, not money, as a wife.

unpoasessed, a. diripôl-lôl-lôl, not drinkable,
unptable, a. diripôl-lôl-lôl, not drinkable,
unptable, a. diripôl-lôl-lôl, not drinkable,
unptable; rink.

unpractised, a dn-prdk-tist, not skilled; not having experience; raw.
unpraised, a in-prdzd', not celebrated.
unprecedented, a in-pres-d-dent-ted, not preceded by a like cause; not justified by the authority of a former example; unprecedentedly, ad.
unprecipe, a in-pre-siz, not precise; not exact.
unprejudiced, a in-prej-do-dist, free from undue blas or prepossession; impartial; not preoccupied by opinion.
unprejudical a size of the first preservation of the preservation of the preservation.

nprelatical, a. un'pre-lat'i-kal, unbecoming a dig-

y of the church.

nitary of the church unpremediated, a divintended to the pre-viously prepared in the mind; not done by design; not previously intended. unprepared, a. divintended. unprepared, a. divintended provious measures; un preparedness, is state of being not prepared.

h. state of being not prepared.
h. state of being not prepared.
unpreposessed, a. dn-pre-poz-zést, not blassed by
previous opinions; not partial; unpre-posses sing, a.
not having a winning or attractive appearance.
unpressed, a. dn-pre-posses or forced.
unpressed, a. dn-pre-zûm-ing, not too confident
or bold; modest.

unpresumptuous, a. un'pre-zum'tu-us, not rash; nodest; submissive. unpretending, a. ān'prē-tēnd'ing, not claiming dis-tinction; modest.

unpreventable, a. "in'prevent'd.bl., that cannot be indered or obstructed; un'prevent'ed, a. not him-

dered.

dered unpriestly, a. *un-priestili*, unsuitable to, or unbecoming a priest.

unprincelly, a. *un-prinsili*, unbecoming a prince,
unprincipled, a. *un-prinsil-pld*, having no settled
principles; destitute of virtue.

unprinted, a. *un-printiled*, not printed, as a literary
work; not stamped.

work; not stamped,
unprivileged, a *ün-privi-lējd*, not enjoying a particular immunity.
unpried, a *ün-prizd*, not valued.
unprociaimed, a *ün-pri-kümd*, not notified by
public declaration.
unprocurable, a *ün-pri-kü-rā-bi*, not obtainable.
unproductive, a *ün-pri-kü-rā-bi*, not obtainable.
unproductive, a *ün-pri-kü-rā-bi*, not roducing large crops; not producing profit or interest, as money: un-productively, ad.: un-productiveness, n-state of being unproductive.
unprofaned, a *ün-pri-fün-di*, not violated; not polluted or defiled.
unprofessional, a *ün-pri-füh-ün-di*, not belonging

to a profession; not in keeping with a profession: un'professionally, ad.
unprofessionally, a. un-profession, producing no im-

unprofitable, a. un.proj provement or advantage; u rovement or advantage; useless; producing no cain; ering no purpose: unprof 'table,' ad.: unprof 'table, uses, n. state of producing no cain or advantage. unprogressive, a unpro-pressive, not advancing. unprohibited, a unpro-hibited, not forbidden;

lawful

unprojected, a. dn'projekt'ed, not planned; not formed in the mind.

unprolific, a. dn'projekt'ek, barren; not producing

unpromising, a. *un-prom'is-ing*, not affording a favourable prospect of success, unprompted, a. *un-promi'ed*, not dictated or instigated.

and grand and a strong or the mouth; that cannot be pronounceable, a sinterpolarities of the mouth; un'pronounced or uttered by the mouth; un'pronounced, a not uttered by the mouth unprophetic, a sinterpolarities, not foreseeing future events; also un'prophetical, a un'prophetical, and prophetical, and prophetical, and prophetical, and prophetical, and prophetical, and prophetical, and unpropherous, a sinterpolarities, not supported; not unprotected, a sinterpolarities, not supported; not shielded or covered from danger; un'protecting, a not shielded or covered from danger; un'protecting, a

not shielding from danger.
unprotracted, a. unipro-traktied, not drawn out in

unproved, a. ŭn-prôvd', not established as true, unprovided, a. ŭn-prô-vi-dēd, unfurnished; unsup-

unprovoked, a. un'pro-vokt', not proceeding from a just cause; not incited: un'provoking, a. giving no

unpruned, a. *un-prond'*, not cut; not lopped. unpublished, a. *un-publisht*, not made public;

unpunctual, a. *un-pungk:tu-dl*, not exact in time. unpunished, a. *un-pun-isht*, suffered to pass without

unpunctual, a un-pungatu-al, not exact in time, unpunished, a un-punish, suffered to pass without punishment, or with impunity, unpurchaseable, a un-par-chased, bi, that cannot be obtained at any price: unpur-chased, a not bought, unpurished, a un-pai-ri-fid, not freed from foul matter; unsanctified.

unpursued, a. un'per sud', not followed; not prosecuted.

unqualified, a. *in-kwöl't-fid*, not having the requisite talents or accomplishments; not having taken the requisite oaths; not modified by conditions or excep-

tions.
unquelled, a *ün-kuclld'*, not subdued,
unquenchable, a *ün-kuclnshid-bi*, that will never
be, or cannot be, extinguished: unquenchably, ad.:
unquenchad', a not extinguished.
unquestionable, a *ün-kuclst-ipin-d-bi*, not to be
doubted; certain: unquest'tonably, ad. without
doubt: unquestioned, a not doubted; not examdoubte unquestioned, a not doubted; not exam-

ined indiputable: unquest foning, a not doubting, unquickened, a ün-kwikind, not matured to vitality, unquiet, a. ün-kwikind, not matured to vitality, unquiet, a. ün-kwikin, not calm or tranquii; restless; troublesome: unqui'etly, ad: unqui'etness, n.

restlessness; want of peace.
unquoted, a. #n.kwo*ted, applied to goods not in
the prices current or sale-lists; not dealt in or recognised by the stock exchange, as certain kinds of shares

stocks.
unracked, a. *un-rakt'*, not poured from the lees.
unransacked, a. *un-ran'sakt*, not searched; not

pillaged. unransomed, a. un-ran'sumd, not liberated from

unransomed, a. un-run-sumut, not interned from captivity by a price paid, and twasted or destroyed, unravel, vin-rdvidid, not wasted or destroyed, unravel, vin-rdvid to disentangle; to clear from complication or difficulty; to separate connected parts; to clear up; to unrold: unravelling, inp. un-folding; clearing from difficulty: unravelled, pp. disentancies.

folding; clearing from difficulty: unravelled, pp. disentangled. unreached, a dn.-rêch!, not attained to. unread, a dn.-rêch!, not recited; not perused; not learned in books: n. a proof not examined by the learned in books: n. a proof not examined by the reader or corrector of a printing office; unreadable, a that cannot be read; not legible.

a that cannot be read; not legible.

unready, a dn.-rêcl, not prepared; unfit; un-

cow, boy, foot; pure, bud; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, zeal.

gainly: unread'ily, a. not promptly; not cheerfully: unread iness, n. want of preparation.
unreal, a. unread, not substantial; having appear-

unroat, a. unrocat, not substantial; having appearance only: unreality, n. want of real existence: unrealised, a not accomplished; not carried out unreaped, a. unroph, not cut down, as grain; not gathered.

unreasonable, a. *un-réizn-d-bl.* exceeding the bounds of reason; immoderate; exorbitant: unreasonably, of reason; immoderate; exorbitant: unrea'sonably, ad: unrea'sonablenes, n. excess of demand, passin, and the like: unrea'soned, a. not derived from reason. unrea'soning, a. not exercising the faculty of reason. unreave, v. dn. +dv, to remove ropes or pulleys from a block or tackle.

unreabused, a. dn. +d. kdn. +d. dn. teproved or checked unreached, a. dn. +d. kdn. +d. dn. +d. dn.

ated. unreclaimed, a @n'rê.klāma', not tamed; not reformed; not recovered, as land from a wild state. unrecognisable, a @n-rêkêŋ.n'zê.db, that cannot be acknowledged; that cannot be received as known: unrecognised, a not acknowledged or known. unrecommended, a @n-rêkêŋn-mêndéd, not commended to the notice of another.
unrecompensed, a @n-rêkêŋn-pênst', not rewarded or compensed, a. @n-rêkêŋn-pênst', not rewarded or compensed.

unrecompensed, a the rekiston pensis, not rewarded or compensated.
unrecompliable, a the rekiston still bi, not capable of being appeased; implacable: unreconciled, a not appeased; not having become favourable; not having made peace with God through Christ.
unrecorded, a the rekistor died, not registered; not kept in remembrance.
unrecounted, a the rekiston died, not related or told unrecoverable, a the rekiston died, but that cannot be regained or repossessed: unrecovered, a not regained.
unrectified. a the rekistor died.

gained.
unrectified, a. dn.rtk/ti-fid, not corrected, as an error; not refined, as spirits.
unredeemable, a. unredeemable, that cannot be purchased back: unredeemad, a. not ransomed; not

unredressed, a. un're-drest', not relieved from inunreduced, a. three-dast, not lessened in size or amount: unreducible, a. that cannot be lessened in

amount unrefined, a. *unirë:find*, not refined; not polished

in manners

unreased, a wirey was, not remed; not poissaed in manners, unreaseting, a dn'rē, flēkt'ing, not throwing back light; wanting in thought.

unreformed, a un'rē', flēkt'ing, not reclaimed from vice; not amended; not corrected.

unrefracted, a un'rē', frēkt'ēd, not turned from a direct course, as rays of light,
unrafraelaed, a un'rē', frēkt'ēd, not relieved from fatigue; not cheered: un'refraehing, a not relieving from fatigue or weariness; not invigorating, unrafuted, a un'rē', flēkt, not proved to be faise, unrafuted, a un'rē', flêt'ēd, not noticed; not heeded; neglected.

unregamency, n. dn'rē', flêt'êr'.d-st, state of being unrenewed in heart; un'regen'erate, a also un'regen'erated, a not renewed in heart; remaining at enmity with God. gen'erated, a. no enmity with God.

nmry with God.
unregisterd, a in-rigits-terd, not recorded.
unregretted, a in-rigits-terd, not immented,
unreguisted, a in-rigit-th-tied, not reduced to order.
unrelasered, a in-rigital-th-tied, not reduced to proper unrelasered, a in-rigital-th-tied, not connected by blood unrelased, a in-rigital-th-tied, not connected by blood in

unrelated, a. un're-latea, non-constant affinity.
unrelaxing, a. un're-lates'ing, not abating in attention or severity.
unrelaxing, a. un're-lates'ing, having no pity; hard;
cruej; infexibly rigid: un'relent'ingly, ad.
unrelieved, a. un're-letod', not cased or delivered
from pain; not delivered from distress: un'relieve able,
a. incapable of being relieved; admitting no succour.
unremarked, a. un're-market', unobserved.
unremedied, a. un're-market', unobserved.
unremedied, a. un're-market', unobserved.
unremedied, a. un're-market', unobserved.
unremedied, a. un're-market', unobserved.

unremembered, a. un'rë mëm'bërd, not retained in

the mind; not recollect, a three-ment-tern, not re-the mind; not recollect midd, not forgiven; not re-laced not abuded; un result ting, a not abating; in-cessed not abuded; un result ting, a not abating; in-cessed not abuded; and result ting, and about the second incremovable, a sinte-medud-bi, that cannot be dis-

placed; fixed: un'removed', a. not taken away; not capable of being removed. unremewed, a. dn-re-mid', not made anew; not removated; not born of the Spirit. unremowaed, a. dn-re-noiond', not celebrated or

eminent.
unrepaid, a. ŭn'rĕ-pād', not paid back; not com-

amerana, a. un-repad, not paid back; not con-pensated, a. un-re-pad, not mended, unrepealed, a. un-re-paid, not abrogated; remain-ing in force.

unrepeated, a. un'ré-pêt'êd, not done or spoken again

unrepentant, a. &n'rè-pën'idnt, also un'repent'i a. not feeling sorrow or regret; not contrite: un'i pent'ed, a. not sorrowed for or regretted.

pent'ed, a. not sorrowed for or regretted. unrepring, a. un'rê-pi-nag, not peevishly murmuring or complaining. unreplenished, a. un'rê-piên'isht, not filled or adequately supplied. unreported, a. un'rê-pôrt'êd, not yet officially made known; not yet published. unrepresented, a. un'rê-pirê-zênt'êd, having no me to act in one's stead.

once in one s stead.
unrepressed, a. un'rë-prëst', not crushed; not subued; un'repres sible, a. that cannot be put down or dued:

restrained.

restraned. unreprievable, a. "in'rê-prêv'd-bl, that cannot be respited from death: un're-prieved', a. not respited. unreprovable, a. "in'rê-prêv'd-bl, that cannot be justly blamed or censured: un reproved', a. not liable reproof or blame; not censured, unrequited, a. un're-kut'ted, not recompensed. to re

unrescued, a. ūn-rēs-kūd, not delivered. unresented, a. ūn-rē-zēnt-ēd, not regarded with

unreserved, a. un're-zerve, not limited; not with-

unreserved, a. un'rê-ziroz', not limited; not withheld in part; open; frank; free; concealing or withholding nothing; un'reserv'edly, ad, without histon; frankly; without concealment; un'reservéness, n. frankness; openess, unresigned, a. un'rê-ziroz', not surrenderel; not submissive to God's will.

unresisted, a. un'rê-ziroz', not opposed; un'resist'ing, a. ont making resistance; submissive; humble: un'resist'ingly, ad.

unresolved, a. un'rê-ziroz', not determined; not cleared; not solved.

unresolved, a. un'rê-ziroz', not determined; not cleared; not solved.

unresolved. a. un'rê-ziroz', not determined; not cleared; not solved.

unrespected, a. *unirë-spëktiëd*, not honoured or

unrespited, a. dn ting no intermission. un respited; admit

ting no intermission.
unrest, n'an-rès', disquiet; want of tranquillit,
unrestored, a. un'ré-stord', not replaced in a fome
position; not having recovered health
unrestrained, a. un'ré-strand', not controllet; se'
checked or repressed: un'restraint', n. freedom fou control

unrestricted, a. un're-strikt'ed, not limited or confined.

unretracted, a. unire-traktied, not withdrawn; not recalled.

unreturned, a. &n'rě-térnd', not brought or sat back; not restored; not come back. unrevealed, a. &n'rē-vēld', not discovered; not dis-

closed unrevenged, a. &n'rē-vēnja', not having inflictel punishment in return for injury; not vindicated by just punishment: un'revenge'ful, a. not disposed to

unrevered, a. *un'rë verd'*, not regarded with venettion: unrev'erenced, a. not regarded with respectant esteem mingled with fear.

esteem mingled with tear, not repealed; not senulled by a counter-decision. unreviewed, a wint-to-wid, not considered; not viewed and examined again. unreviewed, a wint-to-wid, not altered and amended unrevived, a wint-to-wid, not recalled into life or

force.
unrevoked, a inivi-voki, not recalled or amulied.
unrewarded, a inivi-voki, not recalled or amulied.
unrewarded, a inivi-voki/ordied, not remunerated.
unriddle, v. inividal, to solve or explain.
unriddle, v. inividal, to store or explain.
grooved, as a gum.
unrig, v. inividal, to strip of rigging, as a ahip: Inividal, inividal,

mate, mat, far, law; mete, met, her; pine, pin; note, not, move;

d. wickedly: unright'eousness, n. a violation of the

fasten.

fasten.
unrobe, v. dn.-rob', to strip of a robe; to undresse:
unro bing, imp. undressing: unrobed', pp. undressed.
unroll v. dn.-rob', to unde or open out that which
has been twisted; to display: unrol'ling, imp.: unrolled', pp. opened out; untwisted.
unromantic, a. ini-ro-man'iti. not addicted to the
wild and faciful; of a grave, sober, or matter-of-fact
temperament: unroman'itically, ad.
unroof, v. dn.-rob', to strip off the roof or covering
of a house: unroof'ing, imp.: unroofed', pp. stripped
of the roof.

unroot, v. in-rôf, to tear up by the roots; to extir-pate: unroot'ed, pp. torn up by the roots. unrounded, a. in-rownd'ed, not shaped or cut to a

unrouted, a. un-rowtied, not thrown into disorder

and defeated unruffed, calm; tranquil; not agitated; not disturbed.

not disturbed.

uarried, a. in-rold', not governed; not directed by
superior power: unrafy, a directeding restraint;
disposed to violate laws; ungovernable: refractory:
survample, v. in-rishiph, to free from rumples; to
survample, v. in-rishiph, to free from rumples; to

open out

open out.

masaddle, v. dn.edd'dl, to take the saddle from:

masad'dled, a. not having a saddle on.

masafe, a. sin.edf, not free from danger; exposed

to harm or destruction: unsafe'ly, ad. not without

danger: unsafe'nes, n., also unsafe'ry, n. state of not

being free from danger.

unsafe, a. pp. dn.edd', not spoken or uttered.

unsaintly, a. sin.edn!ii, not like or becoming a

saint.

unsaleable, a *in-sal'a-bl*, not in demand; not meeting a ready sale: unsale ableness, n. the state of being unsaleable.

being unsaleable.

unsaluted, a. in-satutited, fresh; not pickled with salt.

unsaluted, a. in-satutited, not addressed with expressions of kind wishes; not greeted.

unsalutified, a. in-satutitited, unholy; not con-

secrated.

masanctioned, a. *un-sangk'shund*, not ratified; not approved; not authorised.

masated, a. *un-salted*, not satisfied; not glutted to

the full

the full unsatifactory, a dn-sdt'is-fak'itr-4, not giving satisfaction; causing discontent: un'satisfac'torily, ad, so as not to give satisfaction: unsat'isfable, a that cannot be satisfaction: unsat'isfable, a that cannot be satisfaction: unsat'isfable, a not gratified to the full; not content; not convinced: unsat'isfying, a not yielding full gratification; not giving content. unsaturated, a din-dd'&rd-ded, not supplied to the

unsavoury, a. dn.sd.ver.i, having a bad taste or smell; tasteless; unpleasing; disgusting; unsa vouri-mess, n. the state of being unsavoury; bad taste or smell.

unsay, v. un.sa', to retract; to deny something for-merly declared.

unscanned, a. *un-skand'*, not examined with care. unscared, a. *un-skand'*, not frightened away. unscarred, a. *un-skand'*, not marked with scars or

wounds.
wounds.
wiscattered, a. in-skatht', uninjured.
wiscattered, a. in-skatht', uninjured.
wiscattered, a. in-skatht', uninjured.
into confusion.

unsceptred, a. *un-septerd*, having no sceptre or royal authority.

royal authority. a. din-skôl'ér-ll, not suitable to a scholar: un'scholarity, a. not pert. to schools; not pedantic: unschoolad', a. not tagint; illiterate unscleatific, a. din-si-ën-ify-lk, not according to the principles of science; not versed in science: unsci-catifically, ad. unscorothed, a. din-skôrcht', not injured by the fire, unsci-catifically, ad.

as the skin. unscoured, a. un-skowrd', not cleaned by rubbing.

unscratched, a 'in-skritcht', not rubbed or torn on the surface; not erased. unscreened, a. 'in-skritcht', not covered; not shel-tered or protected; not sifted. unscrew, v. 'in-skr't, 'to loose from screws; to un-

fasten

fasten. unscriptural, a. dn. skrip'tů-rdl, not agrecable to the Scriptures; not warranted by the authority of God's Word unscripturally, ad. unscrupulous, a. dn. skro-jnž-tits, not particular as to means employed: unscrupulously, ad.: unscrupulouses, n. the state of being unscrupulous. unscutpured, a. dn. skūp'stird, not engraved; not

unseal, v. ún-sel', to break or remove the sel of; to open: unseal ing, imp.: unsealed', pp.: adj. opened by unsealing, imp.: unsealed', pp.: adj. opened by unsearch the seal in the sel of that cannot be explored or investigated: unsearch shy, ad; unsearch unsearch shy, ad not penetrating. unseasonable, a ún-sel:n-d-bl, not being in the proper season or time; being beyond the usual time; unseasonable, a ún-sel:n-d-bl, not being in the proper season, or out of the usual time; unseasonable shy, ad not in the usual time; unseasonable shy, ad ment for a relish.

unseat, v. unseat, to throw from the seat : to deprive

unseat, v. ūn-sēt', to throw from the seat; to deprive of a position, particularly that of a member of Farlia-ment: unseat'ed, pp. thrown from the seat; deprived of the position: add, having no seat or bottom: un-seating, imp. throwing or expelling from a seat. unseaworthy, a. ūn-sētwer-bēt, not fit for a voyage, applied to the condition of a ship in regard to its state or repair and the soundness of its timbers: unseat-worthiness, n. the state of befine unseather unseather of unsections as a time-set-fixed properties of the unsectarian, a. ūn-sēt-farlies or narrow recludiess of a by any of the peculiarities or narrow recludiess of a

by any of the peculiarities or narrow prejudices of a sect.

unsecular, a. unsekuler, not worldly: unsecularise, v. to detach from the things of this world; to devote to sacred uses. unsecured, a. un'se-kurd', not guarded effectually

from danger. www.sex.wrs. in by guarden enectuary from danger. win-sex.wrs. in by guarden enectuary from danger. unseduced, a. din-sex.ding, wanting the power of vision. unseemly, a. din-sex.mix, not fit or becoming; not decent: ad. unbecomingly; indecently: unseem Timess,

cent: ad. unbecomingly; indecently: unsem tiness, in indecency; impropriet unseen, a. fin-sen, not discovered; invisible, unselfish, a. fin-selfish, not unduly attached to one's own interests: unselfishly, ad. unsent, a. fin-sen's, not despatched; not transmitted.

unsepulchred, a. *un-sep-ul-kerd*, having no grave; unburied.

unserviceable, a. un-servis-a-bl, not bringing ad-

unset, a. un.set', not placed; not sunk below the orizon.

v. un-set:tl, to unfix; to make uncertain unsettle, v. dn.edtil, to unix; to make uncertain or fluctuating; to disconcert: unsettled, pp. and a unixed; unhinged; not determined; unsteady or wavering; fakle; having no fixed place of abode; turbid; not occupied by permanent inhabitants: unsettling, inp.; unset tichness, n. the state of being unixed or undetermined; uncertainty: unsettlement, n. unsettled state; irresolution. unsevered, a. im-set./c or nake otherwise than the sex commonly is; to deprive of qualities natural to the

unshackle, v. unshack'l, to unfetter; to set free: unshack'ling, imp.; unshack'led, pp. loosed from shack-les or restraint.

les or restraint.
unshaded, a. in-shd'dëd, not obscured by having
the light intercepted; not clouded; unshad owed, a.
shdd'od, not darkened; not clouded,
unshaken, a. in-shd'sn, not agitated; not moved;

firm

unshamed, a. un-shamd', not shamed.
unshapable, a. un-sha'pd-bl, that cannot be put

cow, boy, fool; pare, bud; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, real.

into proper form: unshaped', a., also unshap'en, a. deformed; ugly: unshape ly, a. not well formed. unshared, a. din-shared, not enjoyed in common. unshaved, a. din-shared; not having the beard dressed with a rasor. unsheathe, v. din-shab', to draw from the sheath or scabbard: unsheath'fing, imp.: unshed, a. din-shab', not split. unsheet, a. din-shab', not split. unsheeted, a. din-shab', not split. unsheeted, a. din-shab', not split.

plates, unsheltered, a. &n-shëllërd, not defended from dan-ger or annoyance; unscreened: unsheltering, a. not protecting; not shielding from danger, unshelded, a. &n-shëldëd, not protected; exposed, unshitting, a. &n-shëldëd, not changing place or

expedients.

expedients.

unahip, v. *iin-ship'*, in a *ship*, to remove from the place where it is settled or fixed; unahipped', pp. removed from its place in a ship, unahocked, a *iin-shôtt'*, not disgusted; not offended unahod, a *iin-shôtt'*, having no shoes.

unahorn, a *iin-shôtt'*, not sheared or clipped, unahor, a *iin-shôtt'*, not hit by shot; not discharged; v. to take the balls out of, as out of guns.

unahirhing, a *iin-shôtt*, and the withdrawing from danger or toil; not recoiling: unahirink'ingly, ad.

unshrouded, a. *un-shroud/ed*, not covered: not protected

unshrunk, a. ün-shrüngk', not contracted. unshunned, a. ün-shünd', not avoided. unshut, a. ün-shü', open; unclosed. unsitted, a. ün-siji'ed, not separated by a sieve;

unsightly, a. fin.str. ii, disagreeable to the eye; deformed: unsight liness, n. the state of being unghtly. unsilvered, a. *un-stiverd*, not covered with quick-

silver.
unsinewed, a. ün-sin'üd, deprived of strength or

unsinged, a. un-sinjd', not singed; not scorched unsinking, a. un-sinjdk-ing, not falling. unsinning, a. un-sin'ning, committing no sin; not tainted with sin.

tainted with sin.
unsisterly, a. din-siciter-li, not becoming a sister.
unsized, a. din-siciter-li, not becoming a sister.
unskifful, a. din-siciter-li, not alred or stiffened.
unskifful, a. din-siciter-li, waiting the knowledge and
dexterity which are acquired by experience; clumsy:
unskiffully, ad.: unskiffulness, n. want of dexterity
and readiness in action or execution which are acquired by experience; unskiffed, a. destitute of practical knowledge.

unslackened, a. un-slak'nd, not made more slack or

losse. A in-side, not made more since or unalaked, a in-side, not quenched, as thirst; not saturated with water, as line, unatteeping, a in-side, in, ever-wakeful, unaiting, v. in-sing, to unlosse from the slings or fastenings of a swung cask.

unamoked, a in-smooth, not dried in smoke; not used in smoking, as spipe.

unamocha, a in-smooth, not even on the surface; rough: unamochad, a. not made smooth or even.

unsociable, a in-side, in-side, not having the qualities and manners which render one agreeable in society; reserved; not free in conversation: unsociably, ad not kindly; with reserve: unsociable, unsociable; unsociable; unsociable unsociable, and adapted by qualities and manners to be agreeable in society.

in society.
unsoiled, a. #n-soyld', not stained; unpolluted; not tainted.

not tained. a. dn.sold, not given to another for a price, unsoldierly, a. dn.sold/dr-14, also unsoldierlike, a. unbecoming a soldier. a. dn.soldieted. a. dn.soldieted. a. dn.soldieted. a. not anxious; not very desirabed: un solicitous, a. not anxious; not very desirabed: un solicitous, a. not anxious; not very desirabed: un solicitous, a. not anxious; not very desirable.

OUS.

unsolved, a. *in-solved*, not explained.
unsophistical, a. *in-sol**id-kdl, rustic; simple; ignorant: un sophis ticated, a. genuine; pure; simple; not adulterated by admixture.
unsorrowed, a. *in-sol**rod, not lamented; not be-

wailed. sorted, a. *un-sort:ēd*, not separated into kinds

unsound, a. un-solor, had without searching.
unsound, a. un-solord, defective; infirm; sickly;

not orthodox; not solid; not real; not substantial; not well established: unsound'ny, ad; unsound'nea, n. the state of being unsound or defective; corupress; want of solidity; want of orthodoxy; weakses or sicklines of body; unsound'ed, a not tried with the lead to ascertain the depth of.

unsoured, a. in-solord', not made sour or mores.
unsown, a. in-son', also unsowed', a. not suitered, as seed on tilled land; not propagated by seel

Vereu, as soon and the being scattered.

unsparing, a. *unspa'ring, profuse; liberal; ast parsimonious: unspa'ringly, ad. in abundance; lashly.

unspeakable, a. *un-spek-d-bl*, that cannot be span or uttered; that cannot be expressed in words: us-speak-ably, ad in a manner or degree that cannot be expressed; unutterably, unspecified, a. *un-spei-t-ful*, not particularly me-tioned.

unspecious, a. ūn-spē'shūs, not plausible, unspeculative, a. ūn-spēk'ū-lū-fiv, not given to forming theories; not apt to engage in trading alunspent, a. un spent, not used or wasted; not exhausted.

hausted,
unspilt, a in-spilt', not shed,
unspilt, a in-spilt', not riven or rent in length,
unspolled, a in-spilt', not rendered useless; see
corrupted; not plundered,
unspoken, a in-spilt', not spoken or uttered,
unspoken, a in-spilt', not spoken or uttered,
unspoken, a in-spilt', not stained; untainled
with guilt; unblemished: unspot'tedness, n. state of
being free from stain or guilt,
unsquared, a in-skidt', not formed with lines or
ring that the stain or guilt,
unsquared, a in-skidt', not or ny y, received
irresolute; uwering; unstableness, n. the state of
being unstable,
unstad, a in-skidt', not stendy; volatile; unstable,
unstad, a in-skidt', not stendy; volatile; unstable,

unstaid, a. un-stad', not steady; volatile; unfixed unstained, a. un-stand', not dyed; not polluted; not dishonoured.

unstamped, a. *un-stämpt*", not stamped or impressel, unstanched, a. *un-stämpt*", not stanched or stoppel.

as blood unstatesman-like, a. un-stats man-lik, not becoming

unstavenan. unstayed, a. *dn-slad'*, not stopped or retarded. unsteadfast, a. *dn-sled';dst*, not fixed; not firm; b-

constant.
unsteady, a. ün-stēdii, not constant; irresului; changeable; unstead ied, a. not supported; not kept from shaking; unstead tily, ad; unstead iem, a. inconstancy; want of firmness; irresolution.
unsteeped, a. ün-stēmii-lū-tēd, not excited is action, or to more vigerous exertion,
unstituted, a. ün-stimii-lū-tēd, not excited is action, or to more vigerous exertion.
unstituted, a. ün-stimii-tēd, not restrained within certain limit.

tain limits.

tain limits.

unstop, v. din-stôp', to free from any obstruction; to open; unstopp'ning, imp. taking out a stopen; freeling from any obstruction; unstopped, popened; add, not meeting any resistance, unstorped, a din-stort, not laid up for future us; not warehoused.

unstormed, a din-statermal, not taken by assault, and the delace.

unstrained, a din-statermal, easy; not forcel; natural, not laid a din-stater delace.

natural: unstraitened, a *tin-stridi'nd*, not contracted. unstratified, a *tin-stridi'i-f-ld*, in *gook*, applied to rocks which do not occur in layers or strata but in

rocks which do not occur in layers or strata but a morphous masses.
unatrengthened, a sin-strength-cad, not having strength added to; not supported.
unstring, v. din-string, to relax; to loosen, as the nerves; to take from a string, as bends; to until unstringed, pp.: add, not having strings: unstringing, imp. loosing from a string: unstrung, pp. relaxed in tension; loosed; untied.
unstruck, a din-studied, not premeditated or prepared beforehand; easy; natural; unstridous, a not diligent in study, unstudied, a din-studied, a or brought into subjection; not conquered.

tion; not conquered. unsubmissive, a. &n'sab-missive, not yielding to the will or power of another; disobedient: unsubmissively, ad.

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miled, a disidib-skribd, not attested by ne's name beneath.

In the state of the st

26. a. *Gn-sükt'*, not having the breasts drawn. **cable**, a. *Gn-süf-fér-G-bl*, not to be endured ;

be able, a. Gn-sil'd-bl., unfit; not adapted; immunit'ably, ad.: unsuit'ableness, n. the being unsuit'able in unsuit'ableness, n. the being unsuit'able; on the fitted; ed.; unsuit'ing, a. not fitting; not becoming, ed., a. Gn-sil'd, not stained; not tarnished; ac., a. Gn-sil'd, not celebrated in verse, lanted, a. Gn-sil-p-plant'si, not displaced or sed; not overthrown by stratagem.

Had, a. Gn-sil-p-plat', not furnished with neclus.

ertable, a. *un'sup-port'a-bl*, intolerable; annot be endured: un'support'ed, a. not uped, a. un'sup-prest', not subdued; not

I, a. un-ser ji-kal, not according to the

s and rules of surgery. manabis, a. un-ser-mounta-to-o., that cannot be; insuperable.

med, a. un'ser-past', not exceeded.

mered, a. un'ser-ren'derd, not yielded to

eyed, a. #n:ser-vad', not examined carefully see extent, as a tract of land. extent, a. un:sus-sep:#i-bl, incapable; not

sptible exted, a. tin'sus-pēkt'ēd, not considered as have done a certain act: un'suspect'ing, a. ining that any ill is designed: un'suspect'-

mded, a. *űn'sűs-pěnd'éd*, not hung up; not

isious, a. *un'sus-pish'us*, not inclined to mis-ther; not imagining evil in others: un'sus-r, ad. not in such a way as to imagine evil

finistis-tania.bl. that cannot be smanle, a. unisus tanicas, that cannot be soli unisustained; a. not supported; unisus a. not keeping from falling; not maintaining. ha, v. unisudis, to free, as from the embids of bandages.

ad. a. unisudis', not controlled or influ-

t biassed. ing, a. *un-swerv*: ing, not deviating from a adard: unswerv'ingly, ad.

8, a. un-swung, not suspended.

setrical, a. un'sim-metri-kdl, wanting symlue proportion of parts. fue proportion of parts.

athising, a. un-sim'pd-thizing, not having

i feeling.

matic, a. in-sis'ièm-di'ik, also unsys'temat'ot having regular order or arrangement of

d. a. din-tant'ed, not rendered impure by f foul matter; not stained; unblem-nt'edly, ad.: untaint'edness, n. the state ntainted

, a. wn.td:kn, not reduced; not swallowed;

ed. ble, a. *un-ta':mā-bl*, that cannot be reclaimed id state: untamed, a not reclaimed from not domesticated; not brought under con-

ed. a. vin-tarinisht, not soiled; not stained;

sed. a. un-tar-way.

d. a. in-takt', not burdened with a definite
labour.

l. a. in-takt'd, not tried by the sense of
y the tongue: untast'ing, a. not trying by

8, a. dn.tatot, not instructed; unlettered;

untaxed, a, un-takst, not charged with taxes; not

unteachable, a. un-tech'd-bl, that cannot be taught or instructed : unteach', v. to cause to forget what has been taught.

untempered, a. *un-tem-perd*, not duly mixed for use, untempted, a. *un-tem-ted*, not tried by enticements or persuasions: untempting, a not adapted to tempt or allure.

untenable, a. un-ten'a-bl, that cannot be held in pos-

wastemans, a. un-ten-d-bl, that cannot be held in pos-session; not defenable. untenantable, a. un-ten-ant-d-bl, not in suitable re-pair for a tenant: unten anted, a. not occupied, as a house.

untended, a. wn-ten-ded, not having a person to wait

untender, a. in-tèn-lér, not soft; wanting in sensi-bility or affection. in-tèn-lérd, not offered. untendered, a. in-tèn-lérd, not offered. untendered, a. in-tèn-lérd, not having the shelter of a

tant

unterrified, a. un-teriri-fid, not affrighted or

unterrified, a. ûn-lêr'ri-fid, not amignee or damited.
untested, a. ûn-lêr'rêd, not tried by a standard.
untested, a. ûn-lêr'rêd, not repaid with acknowledgments or gratitude; untank full, a. not making acknowledgments for favours received; ungrateful; untank fully, ad.; unthank fulless, n. neglect of acknowledgments for good received; ingratitude, unthawded, a. ûn-lhafod, not melted or dissolved, untheological, a. ûn-lhafod, not melted or dissolved, untheological, a. ûn-lhafod-lôj'i-kal, not pertaining to the science of divine things,
untheoretical, a. ûn-lhafod-rêt'i-kal, not depending on theory or speculation,
unthinking, a. ûn-lhafod'ing, thoughtless; inconsiderate; incelless; unthought'of, a. not regarded,
unthread, v. ûn-lhrêd', to draw a thread from; to loose.

unthreatened, a. un-thretind, not threatened; not menaced

unthrift, n. dn'thrift, one who wastes his substance by extravagance: unthrift'y, a. prodigal; lavish; profuse: unthrift'lly, ad.: unthrift'iness, n. the state

order: unti'dily, ad.: unti'diness, n. want of order or

neatness.
untie, v. ūn-tī', to free from a knot or any fastening; to unbind; to lossen; untied', pp. lossed, as a
knot; unbound; adi, not bound or gathered in a
knot; not held by any fastening.
until, prep. ūn-tū' (AS. on, in, into, and Ger. ziel;
old li. Ger. ziel; Bohem. cyl, a bound, a limit, an end),

old it. Ger. 724; Donem. 634, a bound, a limit, an end, to; till; as far as, with respect to time: conj. as far as; to the point that; to the degree or time that, untilled, a \$\tilde{a}\$-tidd, not tilled or cultivated, untimely, a \$\tilde{a}\$-tidd, happening before the usual or natural time; prenature: \$\tilde{a}\$-before the natural time; untime liness, n. the state of being untimely.

untinctured, a. an-tingk'tard, not impregnated with; not imbued with, as the mind. untinged, a. un-tinjd', not stained; not discoloured;

untified, a in-trad', not exhausted by labour or ex-erciae: untilring, a not becoming exhausted; not becoming weary or haigued; untilringly, ad. untilide, a in-trad, not having a name of distinc-

untilled, a. an-t-t-ta, not having a name of distinc-tion or dignity in-t-to. (AS. on. in, and Eng. to), to— now used only in formal or Scriptural language. untold, a. in-t-ldt, not related; not revealed; not numbered.

untouched, a. @n-tweht, not hit; not moved or affected; not meddled with.

untoward, a. #n.to*erd, perverse; not easily guided or taught; troublesome: unto wardly, ad. in a fro-ward or perverse manner: adj. perverse; awkward:

or taught; troublesome: unto warduy, ad. in a pro-ward or perverse manner: ad. perverse; awkward: unto wardness, n. perverseness. untraceable, a. dn. trasks: bl. that cannot be followed by footsteps or tracks: untraced, a. not marked out or delineate; not marked by footsteps. untracked, a. dn. trakkf., not marked by footsteps. untractable, a. dn. trakkf. bl. not yielding to com-mon measures and management; stubborn; rough;

untrained, a. un-trand', not disciplined; not skilful; not educated. untrammelled, a #n-tram'mēld, not shackled.

untranscribed, a dnitranskriba, not copied; not written over again. untransferable, a dnitrans-ferid-bl, not to be passed to another: untransferred, a not conveyed or as-

to another: un transmerred, a. not conveyed or assigned to another.
untranslatable, a. din'trans-la'table, not capable of being expressed in the words of another language:
un'transla'ted, a. not expressed in the words of an ther language. untransported, a. *ŭn'trāns-pōrt'ēd*, not conveyed

from one place to another.
untransposed, a. un'trans-pozd', having the natural

order. untravelled, a *un-travellal*, not trodden by passengers; not having visited foreign countries. untraversed, a *un-travellal*, not passed over. untried, a *un-tral* not attempted; not yet experienced; not heard and determined in a court of law.

w. untrimmed, a. un-trimd', not pruned or dressed, s a bush; not put in order by paring and dressing, untriturated, a. un-trit'u-ra-ted, not reduced to

untrod. a. űn-tröd', also untrodden, a. ŭn-tröd'n, not passed over by persons; not marked by the feet.
untroubled, a. un-trub-ld, not disturbed by care or
business; not agitated; not foul or turbid.

untrue, a district contrary to the fact; false; not faithful or true to another: untruly, ad falsely. untrused, a district of not faithful or true to another: untruly ad falsely. untrustworthy, a district or the dup.

of confidence

or connection.

untrusty, a. in-triviti, not worthy of confidence; unfaithful: untrustiness, n. the state of being untrusty; untrusted, a. not confided in. untruth, n. in-triviti, a. falsebood; something not in conformity to fact and reality: untruth ful, a. hav-

in conformity to fact and reality: untruth ful, a having the habit of uttering falsehoods; not speaking the truth: untruth fully, ad.

untunable, a diretiful bit, not harmonious; not musical; untu hably, ad; untune, v. diretiful, to make incapable of harmony; to disorder: untuned, a made incapable of producing harmonious sounds.

unturned, a diretiful, not moved round.

unturned, a diretiful, unitureded; untaught, untwine, v. diretiful, unitureded; intaught, untwine, v. diretiful, unitureded; untwine, v. diretiful, disorder untwine, a untwisted; disentangled.

untwisted; disentangled.

untwist, v. diretiful; to turn back that which has been united; to open; to disentangle: untwistiful, and untwisted; to open; to disentangle: untwistiful, and untwisted; a separated; opened.

been twisted; to open; to disentangle: unaware imp.; untwist'ed, a. separated; opened.
unused, a. un-uzd', not employed; not handled for unused, a. un-uzd', not employed; not handled for accustomed; unu-

unused, a un-tast, not employed; not handled for some purpose; not habituated or accustomed; unusual, a not usual; not common: unusually, ad. unustateble, a un-utitier-d-bl, that cannot be expressed in words; that cannot be disclosed; unustateble, a. un-valed, not made vacant, unvalued, a. un-valed, not prized; neglected, unvalued, a. un-valed, not prized; neglected.

unvanquimed, a in-vin-invisit, not overcome; not conquered, a in-vin-indired, not altered or diversified. unvarieted, a in-vin-indired, not diversified. unvarnished, a in-vin-indired, not artificially coloured or adormed; plain unvarying, a in-vin-ing, not altering; not liable to chance.

to change.

unveil, v. dn-val, to uncover; to disclose to view:
unveil'ing, imp. uncovering; disclosing: unveiled',

unventilated, a. ún-vên'íl-lá-léd, not purified by a free current of air.

unversed, a. ún-vêrs', not skilled; unacquainted.

unvindicated, a. ún-vên'íl-ká-léd, not defended; not proved to be just and valid.

unviolated, a. ún-vi-lá-léd, not injured; not trans-

unvisited, a. un.viz:1.ted, not resorted to; not fre-

unvitated, a. in-vish's-a-tëd, not corrupted; not injured in its substance or qualities. unvitrified, a. in-vish's-tjd, not converted into glass. unvouched, a. in-vishch', not affirmed or fully

unvowed, a. in.volvá', not consecrated by promise, unwakened, a. in.vol'knd, also un'awaked', a. not roused from sleep or stupidity. unwalled, a. in.volvák', not surrounded or fortified

by a wall.

unwarily, unwariness—see unwary. unwarilke, a. in-water-lik, not fit for war; not used

unwarmed, a un-volunt ret not uter war, in set to war; peace-loving, unwarmed, a un-volunt of, not warmed or excited; not heated in a moderate degree. unwarmed, a un-volunt of, not cautioned; not pre-

viously admonished of dange

viously admonished of danger.

uwarp, v. dan-vootry, not to turn or twist out of shape; not to turn saide from the true direction: wwarped, a not blassed; mpartial: uwwarping, umyleiding; undeviating, umyleiding; undeviating, unjust; minjust; improper: uwarrantably, ad in a maner that cannot be justified: unwarrantably, ad in a maner that cannot be justified: unwarrantable, a maner that cannot be justified: unwarrantable, a maner that cannot of or contain understantable; unwarrantable, a maner that cannot of a certain quality.

unwary, a un-tod-ri, not cautious; not viginal against danger: unwarfing, ad without vigilance or caution; carelessness. unwarrantable, m want of cautious; not cautious; not viginal against danger: unwarfiness, m want of caution; carelessness.

tion; carelessness.
unwashed, a. in-wösht, also unwashen, a no

cleaned by water. Unwasted, a three distribution of regilgence; not lost by preventable means unwatched, a three color, not guarded; not had keeping: unwatch ful, a not guarding with cautic; not vigilant. unwatered, a. un waw terd, not overflowed or wa

with water; dry.

uwavering, a. un-voct-er-ing, not unstable; at fluctuating; firm.

uwweakened, a. un-vock-ind, not enfeebled.

uwweakened, a. un-vock-ind, not withdrawn from the

mother's milk unweaponed, a. *un-wepind*, not furnished with

weapons weapons.
unweariable, a. *un-wei-ri-u-bl*, that cannot be enhausted by toil or exertion: unwea-riably, ad: u-wea-riable, a. not tired; not fatigued; that does not tire or sink under fatigue or exertion: unweariadly.

tire or sink under fatigue or exertion: unwearist;
ad: unwearist. n. state of being unwearist.
unweary, a. not tired.
unweary, v. dn.vetv, to undo what has been word.
unwed, a. dn.vetd, also unwed ded, a. unmarist;
remaining single.
unweighed, a. dn.vetd, not cleared of weeds.
unweighed, a. dn.vetd, not having the weight acctained; not deliberately considered and exmined:
unweigh ing. a. inconsiderate; thoughtless.
unweighed, a. dn. vettered; not
proceed and unweighed, a. not well respect to the proceed and unweighed.

sceived.
unwell, a. ün-voll', ailing; indisposed.
unwept, a. ün-volpt', not lamented; not chastised
unwhipt, a. ün-hoipt', not corrected; not chastised
unwholesome, a. ün-hoil'süm, unfavourable to unwholesome, a. un-holl-sum, unfavourable to health: unwhole'someness, n. state of being injuries to health.

unwieldy, a. *in-wêl'di*, that is moved with difficulty; bulky; ponderous: unwiel'dily, ad heavily; with difficulty: unwiel diness, n. difficulty of being moved

unwilling, a. averse; reluctant; unwillingly, ad:
unwillingness, n. disinclination; reluctance.

unwind, v. un-wind, to loose or separate what has been twisted or convolved: unwinding, a. not turning round; not encircling; unwound, pp. scound, untwisted.

unwiped, a. in-wingit, not provided with wings unwiped, a. in-wipt, not cleaned by rubbing, unwipe, a. in-wipt, not cleaned by rubbing, the end; not discreet and judicious. unwished, a. in-wisht, not sought; not desired, unwithered, a. in-wishterd, not withered or fadel; unwithering, a. not liable to wither, unwitnessed, a. in-wishterd, not attested by wit-

unwitnessed, a winderless, not accessed by we esses; wanting testimony. unwittingly, ad vin witting it, without knowledge r consciousness; ignorantly. unwitty, a vin witti, destitute of wit: unwittily,

unwomanly, a. un-woom:an-li, unbecoming a wo-

unwonted, a. ŭn·wünt'ëd, unaccustomed; not I familiar by practice; unusual: unwontedly, ad.: www.wontedless, n. uncommonness; rareness. ont edness, n. uncommonness; rareness. unwooded, a. *un-wood'ed*, destitute of trees.

maie, mat, far, law; mete, met, her; pine, pin; note, not, move;

unsubscribed, a distable sketbal, not attested by writing one's name beneath.

unsubstantial, a distable sidnishal, not solid; not real: un'substantially, ad: un'substantially destroyed, unsubserted, a distable sketbal, not overthrown; not entirely destroyed.

unsuccessful, a distable sketbal, not accomplishing what was intended or expected; not fortunate; un'successfully, ad: un'successfulness, n. the state of being unsuccessful.

unsucket, a distable particle destruction of the distable and distable distable, a distable distable, not to be endured; intolerable, a distable distable, a distable din

intolerable

intolerable. a. din-salid-bl, unfit: not adapted; improper: unsuitable, a. din-salid-bl, unfit: not adapted; improper: unsuitably ad.: unsuitableness, n. the state of being unsuitable: unsuitad; not of fitted; not adapted: unsuitad, a. din-salid-did, not fitted; not dealer at unsuitad; not tarnished; not disgraced: unsuitad, ad. unsuitad; a. din-salid-did, not displaced or unsuitad; a. din-salid-did, not displaced or undermined; not overthrown by stratagem. unsupplied, a. din-salid-politicad, into displaced or undermined; not overthrown by stratagem. unsupplied, a. din-salid-politicad, intolerable; such as cannot be endured: unsupported, a. not upheld; not unstained. unsupported, a. din-salid-politicad, not subdued; not unsupported, a. din-salid-politicad, not subdued; not unsupported.

multipressed, a *un'sup-prèst*, not subdued; not extinguished.

unsurgical, a *un'ser'ji-kal*, not according to the principles and rules of surgery.

unsurgountable, a *un'ser moiont'd-bi*, that cannot be overcome; insuperable.

unsurgessed, a *un'ser poist*, not exceeded.

unsurgessed, a *un'ser ren'derd*, not yielded to

others.

unsurveyed, a. &n'sêr-vdd', not examined carefully in its whole extent, as a tract of land. unsusceptible, a. &n's&s-sép'it-bl, incapable; not liable to admit.

unsupected, a. univis-pètitéd, not considered as likely to have done a certain act: un'suspecting, a. not imagining that any ill is designed: un'suspect-ingly, ad

spended, a. un'sus-pendied, not hung up; not delayed

unsuspicious, a. un'sus-pishius, not inclined to mistrust another; not imagining evil in others: un'sus-piciously, ad. not in such a way as to imagine evil in others.

un'sus-tan'd-bl, that cannot be

maintained: un'sustained, a not supported: un'sus-tain'ing, a not keeping from falling; not maintaining, unswathe, v. 6n-siedth, to free, as from the en-circling folds of bandages.

unswayed, a. 4n-swad', not controlled or influ-enced; not biassed.

unswept, a. ûn-sneept', not cleaned with a broom.
unswerving, a. ûn-sneerv'ing, not deviating from a
certain standard: unswerv'ingly, ad.

unswung, a. in-swing, not suspended. unsymmetrical, a. in-sim-met-ri-kal, wanting sym-

mnsymmetries, a the sim-metric state, which germetry or due proportion of parts, unasympathising, a the sim-jed-tht-sing, not having a common feeling, a tim-stripd-tht-sing, not having a common feeling, a tim-st-tim-dt-th, also unaya'temat'-ical, a not having regular order or arrangement of

parts

paris.
untainted, a din-tainted, not rendered impure by
admixture of foul matter; not stained; unblemsished: untaintedly, ad. untaint-densa, n. the state
of being untainted.
untainen, a din-tain, not reduced; not swallowed;
not subdued.
untainable, a din-taind-du, that cannot be reclaimed
untainable, a din-taind-du, and reclaimed from
wildness; not domesticated; not brought under coutrol.

trol.

trol.

matarmished, a *in-tar*nisht, not soiled; not stained;
unblemished.

mataked, a *in-tast*, not burdened with a definite
amount of labour.

untasted, a *in-tast*ed, not tried by the sense of
taste, or by the tongue: untast*ing, a not trying by
the sense of taste.

untaught, a *in-tast*, not instructed; unlettered;
untaught, a *in-tast*, not instructed; unlettered;
unkilled; ignorant.

untaxed, a. #n-täkst', not charged with taxes: not

accused.
unteachable, a. in-techia-bl, that cannot be taught or instructed: unteach, v. to cause to forget what has

been taught, a. dn.tem'perd, not duly mixed for use, untempted, a. dn.tem'perd, not tried by enticements or persuasions: untempting, a not adapted to tempt or allure.

or allure.

untenable, a. dn.tin'd-bl, that cannot be held in possession; not defensible.

untenantable, a. dn.tin'dntd-bl, not in suitable repair for a tenant: unten'anted, a. not occupied, as a house.

untended, a. ~in.ten'ded, not having a person to wait

upon or accompany: untender, a in-ten-der, not soft; wanting in sensi-bility or affection. untendered, a . in-ten-derd, not offered. untended, a . in-ten-ted, not having the shelter of a

tent. unterrified, a. un-fer-ri-fid, not affrighted or

unterraieu, a daunted, autestéed, not tried by a standard, untested, a. ün-léstéed, not tried by a standard, unthanked, a. ün-léstéed, not repaid with acknowledgments or gratitude; unthankful, a. not making acknowledgments for favours received; ungrateful; unthankfully, ad.; unthankfulness, n. neglect of the standard transmits for good received; ingratitude.

unthank turn, ad.; unthank tutness, h. neglect of acknowledgments for good received; ingratitude, unthawed, a. un-thawed, not melted or dissolved, untheological, a. un-the-o-lof-t-kal, not pertaining to the science of divine things.

untheoretical, a. an-ti-on theory or speculation. un-the:o-ret: t-kal, not depending

on theory or specification, unthinking, a forthingking, thoughties; inconsiderate; unthink ingly, ad.; unthoughtind, a inconsiderate; beedless; unthoughtion, a not regarded, unthread, v. for thread, to draw a thread from; to

untireatened, a. \$\delta_n\$ threi'nd, not threatened; not menaced unthrift, n. \$\delta_n\$ threif, one who wastes his substance by extravagance: unthrifty, a. prodigal; lavish; profuse: unthrifty, ad.: unthriftiness, n. the state of being unthrifty.

order: untidily, ad: untidiness, n. want of order or neatness.

neatness.
untile, v. ûn-lv., to free from a knot or any fastening; to unbind; to loesen; untiled, pp. loosed, as a knot; unbound; adj, not bound or gathered in a knot; not held by any fastening.
until, prep. in-til (AS. on, in, into, and Ger. ziel; old H. Ger. ziel; Bohem. cyl, a bound, a limit, an endj, to; tili; as far as, with respect to time; conj, as far as; to the point that; to the degree or time that, untilled, a. ûn-lvill, happening before the usual or natural time; premature; ad. before the natural time; untime ilness, n. the state of being untimely.

time: untime liness, n. the state of being untimely.
untimetured, a. ûn-tingk-tûrd, not impregnated
with; not imbued with, as the mind.
untinged, a. ûn-tingid, not stained; not discoloured;

not infected.

not infected.
untired, a *in-fird', not exhausted by labour or exercise: untiring, a. not becoming exhausted; not becoming weary or fatigued: untiringly, adultitled, a *in-fittld, not having a name of distinction.

unto, prep. in-to-5 (AS. on, in, and Eng. to), to— now used only in formal or Scriptural language, untold, a. in-told', not related; not revealed; not

numbered.
untouched, a, un-tweht, not hit; not moved or affected; not meddled with.

difficult. untrained, a. *un-trand'*, not disciplined; not skil-

ful; not educated. untrammelled, a. win-trammelled, not shackled.

cow, boy, foot; pure, bud; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, seal

one of the nine muses; one of the minor planets: uranite, n. @rd.nit, a mineral of a bright yellow or green colour—differs from maca in being neither flexible nor elastic: uranium, n. @rd.nie.im, a metal obtained from several minerals in the form of a proved substance of a greyish-black colour with a metallic lustre, preparations of which are used for imparting fine orange tints to glass and porcelain enamel: wran or uranium ochre, the earthy oxide of uranium, found in soft friable musess, having various hues of yellow and orange: Uranus, n. @rd.nis, a large planet revolving between Saturn and Neptune; in anc. myth., a deity, the father of Saturn.

Urao, n. @rd.of.of.), a native name for the carbonate

urao, n. 4:rd's (Sp.), a native name for the carbonate of soda, found in crystalline crusts on the dried-up lakes and river-courses of S. Amer., known by the name of trong to the Arabs of Africa, &c.

name of Front to the Araba of Africa, oc.
urate, n. dridt-see urle.
urban, a. dridt-see urle.
efrom urba, a. dit), of or belonging to the city: urbane, a. dr-bdn', courteous in manners; civil; polite:
urbanity, n. dr-bdn'-ti, courtesy; politeness; polished

manners.

urceolar, a. érésé-é-lér (L. urccolus, a little pitcher,
a water-pot), in bot., fleshy or bulging, as tubercles or
leaves: ur ceolate, a. -lat, urn-shaped; shaped like

a pitcher.

urchin, n. ėr'chin (L. ericius, a hedgehog, an urchin:
F. hėrisson, a hedgehog-from hėrisser, to set up his
bristles), the hedgehog; a name in slight anger given
to a chid: sea-urchin, a creature having a spherical
shell flattened on the lower side, and covered with prickly spines.

we'did, a mediciners, to the urethra: uretic, a. et a rifet, a medicine which increases the secretory action of the kidneye which increases upon, to drive: It. urgere, to push; to impet upon, to drive: It. urgere, to push; to impet upon; to press forward: urging, imp. er-fing; add, pressing with solicitations; importunate: urged, pp. er-jet. urgent, a er-finet, pressing; importunate; forcible: urgently, ad. di. urgent, a er-finet, pressing; importunate; forcible: urgently, ad. di. urgent, a er-finet, pressing; importunate; forcible: urgently, ad. di. urgent, a er-finet, pressing; importunate; forcible: urgently, ad. di. urgent, a er-finet, pressing; importunate; forcible: urgently, ad. di. urgently, urle, a. &ir-fik (Gr. ouron, urline; see urea), of from urine: urle acid, a peculiar substance found in the urline of certain animals, and in the excrements of serpents, &c.: urate, n. -rdt, a salt of urle acid. Urinn, ustrine, and er-finet, urling, and er-finet, urling, and urlend the urline of urling, in diring the urline of the bigh priest among the anc. Jews, by means of which Jahovah revealed His will on certain occasions: Urim and Thummin, light and perfection. Gr. ouron, urline, skin to urline, and diring the density of urline: urlinary, a erection in a street for public convenience; a portable waterproof case: urlinaryum, n. -ndiri-dm, a place where urline may be stored for manure; urlinary, a -url-rt, relating to or found in urline: n. a place for storing urline: urlinate, v. -ndt, to void or discharge urline: urlinating, ing. urlinated, pp.: urlinary, a. -nds, pert. to urline. pert. to urine

pert. to urine.

um, n. éru [L. urna, a water-pot, a vessel for drawing water: it. urna; r. urna, a vessel of a roundish
form bulging out or swelling in the middle; a vessel
for keeping water hot at table; a vessel in which the
saltes of the dead were kep in anc. times; in bot, the for keeping was a new kept in anc. times; in bot., the theca or spore-case of mosses.

Troscopy, n. drós/ko-p/(Gr. curon, urine, and skopeo, I view), the judgment of diseases from the inspection of the urine.

The land of the urine, and the skeep of the urine, and skeep of the urine.

of the urine.

ursa, n. èr-sa (I. ursa, a she-bear; ursus, a male
bear), the bear: Ursa Major, n. majór (I. the greater
bear), a brilliant constellation of the northern hemisphere, consisting of seven principal stars, familiarly
known under the names of the teogogon, the plongh,
and Charles's wain; Ursa Minor, n. mi-nôr (L. the

USUR

lesser bear), a constellation notable from its comming, at the end of the tail, the pole-star: ursida, he plut desirable, the bear tribe, a well-known family decarrivorous animals: ursiform, a. -foliera (L. Jenes, a shape), in the shape of a bear: ursida, a. -sia, jett to a bear, or resembling it; grizzly, urticaceous, a detit-hal-shirs (L. urtica, a stinging nettle), having the character of a nettle: urtica'th, a-loit, pert, to or allied to the nettles: ur'tica'th, a-loit, pert, to or allied to the nettles: ur'tica'th, a-loit, pert, to or allied to the nettles: ur'tica'th, a-loit, pert, to or allied a whiter or redder tint thas is healthy skin: ur'ticating, a-loi-define, stinging, as the following the urus, n. deries (L. urus, n. derie

all parts of Europe.

us, pron. & (AS.), the obj. case of the pronoun ex.

us, p. dis (L. usus, use, employment, practice; f.

us: it. uso), state of being employed to any purpos; occasion or need to employ; the quality which make a thing proper for a purpose; benefit; advantage; habit; in Issue (L. opus, need; formerly written spsc as), profit; benefit: use, v. sz, to employ; to apply or handle for some purpose; to consume; to accustome; to render familiar by practice; to be accustome; to be wont: using, inp. si-sing; used, py, add: usage, n. si-sig, treatment; a series of action performed by one person to another which affects him for good or evil; custom: practice; usance, n. si-sig, proper employment; the period after date allowed for good or evil; custom: practice; usance, n. si-sig, proper employment; the period after date allowed for ends to the payment of a bill of exchange according to somercial custom: useful, a. si-fisso, conductve to any end; suited or adapted to the purpose; profitable; serviceable: use fully, ad. si: use fulness, u. sis; his state of being useful: use less, a. sis, how, the commonly use and during occurs at malky, and si, commonly use and wont, he, the common or customary practice; to use up, siz, to leave nothing of; to exhaugt use the thoroughly; usher, n. siskeful. useful. all parts of Europe.

13, pron. 4s (AS.), the obj. case of the pronounce.

wont, its., the common or customary practice: to use
np. dz., to leave nothing of; to exhaust; to the out
thoroughly.
usher, n. dzh'er (it. usciere; L. ostiarius; F. huissier, a. door-keeper), an inferior officer in some English courts of hav; is Eng., a subordinate teacher is
school or academy; v. to give entrance to; to acompany and introduce; to introduce; to the fermion of the common of the comm

usher.

usher.

niquebaugh, n. ús*kwê-baïs' (Gael. uisge-beatha, literally, water of life), a strong distilled spirit, sightly aromatic, made in Ireland and Scotland; whisk', ustulate, a. ús*ú-lút (i. ustulatum, to burn à litic, to acorch, in bot, blackened as if burned: utulation, n. dú-shún, the roasting or drying of mest substances to prepare them for pulverising.

substances to prepare them for pulversing, usual—see use, usucaption, in dish-hdpishdn (L. usucaption, to acquire ownership of a thing by long use—from see, use, practice, and captum, to take), in cisel last, the title or right to property acquired by the uninterpreted and undisputed possession of it for a certain

usufruct, n. d'rû-frûkt (L. usus, use, employment, and fructus, fruit), the right of using and enjoying the profits of a thing belonging to another without

the profits of a thing belonging to another without impairing the substance.

usurer, usurious, &c.—see usury.

usurp, v. ū-zėry (L. usurpare, to seize to one's own use—from L. usus, use, and rapio, i seize it usurpare; F. usurper), to seize and hold by force and without right; to assume; to arrogate: usurp'ing, lung, seizing the power or property of another without right: usurpard, pp. zeizpf, occupied and enjoyed by violence: usurp'en, r. de, one who occupies the power or property of another without right: assurper, occupied and enjoyed by violence: usurp'en, r. de, one who occupies the power or property of another without right; usurpation, n. diz-pd-dis-fin, forcible seizure and possession without right; usurpatory, a d-zei-pd-d-ri, marked by usurpation: usurpingly, ad. de.

usury, n. usuro, a use or enjoyment: It. usura: F. usuro, an illegal or very exorbitant rate of interest for lent money: usurer, n. -rer, one

ho lends money at an illegal rate of interest; one ho charges an excritant rate of interest: naurious, at-Anto-ri-de, taking an excritant rate of interest r money: usurirously, ad. -4f. usurirousness, n. -nës, e state of being usurious.
utensil, n. -4-th-ri-d (L. utensilie, that may be used, if or use—from utor, I use: It. utensili, utensilis: F. stensile, a hollowinstr. or vessel in domestic use, and

nchilice.

uterine, a. útér-in (L. uterus, the womb: It. utero; ain to Sans. udara, the belly: F. uterin, uterine), of pert. to the uterus, or proceeding from it; born of is same mother but by a different father: uterus, is, the muscular and vascular part in the females of certain animals in which conception occurs, and in thich the focus is developed and nourished until

thich the fectus is developed and nourished until thit.

utility, n. &-tW-tt (L. utilitas, utility, benefit—
rom utitis, useful, serviceable—from utor, I use: F.
and IL utile), profitableness to some end; benefit;
dvantage; profit; utilise, v. &'ttl-tz, to render profitable; to turn to good account or use: utilisar,
mp. -t-xin; utilised, pp. -t-uti. utilisarion, n. -t-zôhuin, a making profitable; a gaining; utilitarian, n. -t-zôhuin, a making profitable; a gaining; utilitarian, n. -t-zôhuin, a making profitable; a gaining; utilitarian,
n. -t-an, the doctrine which makes utility
has sole standard of good for man, or of moral counct; the doctrine that "the greatest happiness of
he greatest number" should be the end and ain of
solety in its social and political institutions.

utmost, a gifenost (AS, utemost—from utc, out, and
mzst, nost), stunated at the furthest point or extremity; most distant; last; being in the greatest profitan, a &-do-ph-da (from More's Utopia, an imaginary land which he represents as enjoying the utmost perfection in its laws and institutions, &c.), pert,
to any state of ideal perfection; fanciful; chimeri-

cal: impracticable: uto plants, n. -ism, chimerical schemes in theory or practice.

utricle, n. -isfri-kd il. utriculus, a small skin or leathern bottle—from uter, a bag or bottle made of an animal's hide), in bod., a thin-walled cell; a bladder-like covering; a thin-skinned one-seeded fruit; utriculus, n. -iss., a kind of fruit with an inflated covering; a little bladder filled with air, attached to certain aquatic plants.

utter, a utitir (AS. ut., out: uter, outer, extremel, complete; perfect; total; absolute; thorough; entire; v. to send out, as words; to speak; to disclose; to publish; to put into circulation: ut'terring, imp: utviered, pp. -ttrd, spoken; disclosed; put into circulation; ut'terring, imp: utviered, pp. -ttrd, spoken; disclosed; put into circulation; ut'terrance, n. -dns, manner of speaking; pronunciation; ut'terry, nd. -it, to the full extent; perfectly; totally: ut'terrmost, a. -most, extreme; being in the furthest or highest degree: n. the greatest power or degree; that beyond which nothing is: utter barrister, one admitted, but not yet allowed to plead within the bar; to the uttermost, in the most extensive degree; in the highest degree.

uvea, n. a'vea d. u.-a., a grape: It uvo), in anat, the posterior layer of the iris, so called from the black and very thick varnish which covers it, and which resemblies the skin of a black grape: uveous, a. -ds. greembling a grape: uvic, a. -vtk, of or from the grape.

resembling a grape: uvic, a. -vik, of or from the grape.
uvula, n. d'od.ld (L. uva, a grape: old F. uvule: it.
uvola), in anat., the fleshy conical body suspended from the middle of the lower border of the soft palate:
uvarious, a. dg.-z'o'ri-is (L. uzorius, of or belonging:
uxo'riously, a. d.-ii, with fond submission to a wife-iron uzor, a wile, foolishly fond of a wife:
uxo'riously, ad.-ii, with fond submission to a wife:
uxo'riousness, n.-ne, excessive and foolish fondness for a wife.

vacant, n. valkant (L. vacans, empty, void—gen. vacants: It. vacants: P. vacants: It. vacants: P. vacants of the entry sold of every substance except air; not filled by an occupant or possessor; unsupplied; indicating want of thought as a look: vacantly, ad. it. va cancy, n. kdn-st, that which is vacant: empty space; time of issure; situation remais undid entry of the entry of the or situation remais undid entry of the entry of th

tuating.

vacuum, n. vāk'ā-dm (L. vacuum, an empty space:

It. vacuo, emptiness: old F. vacque), a space empty
or devoid of matter, solid or aeriform: in vacuo, inzāk'ā-ō (L. jh empty space: vac'ulst, n. -ist, one who
regards a perfect vacuum in nature possible: vacuity,
n. vā-kā'ā-t, space unilled or unoccupied by matter;
emptiness; void: vacuum-pump, a pump connected
to the boller of a marine engine for charging the
boiler with water from the sea by discharging the
air.

vade-mecum, n. validi-mēlklim (L. vade, go, and mecum, with me), a book or other thing which a person carries with him as a companion or book of reference; a manual; a handbook.
vagabond, a. vag-a-bond (L. vagabonda, stolling about: 1. vagabonds, F. vagabond, wandering; having no settled home or habitation; unsettled; idler an idle fellow without a settled home; a vagrant: vag abondage, n. -bond-d, also vag abondism, n. -son, an idle unsettled life.
vagary, n. vd-gd-rk vagaries, n. plu. -ris (L. vagari, to wander, to roam: 1t. vagare: F. vaguer), a wandering of the thoughts; a wild freak; a whimsical purpose.

pose.
vagina, n. vā-ji'nā (L. vagina, a scabbard, a sheath : vagina, n. ed-jivid (L. vagina, a scabbard, a sheath; It. vagina; F. vagin, the canal or passage which leads from the external orifice to the uterus; in bot, a sheath; any part which completely surrounds another; vaginal, a. -ndl, pert, to the vagina; resembling a sheath; vaginant, a. epi-inant, serving to invest or sheathe; vaginate, a. -ndt, also vaginated, a. furnished or invested as with a sheath; vagino-pennous, a. -no-pen-nis (L. penna, a wing or feather), having the wings enclosed in a sheath; sheath-winged.

winged.

vagrant, a. vd-grdn! (L. vagor, I wander: it. vagore; F. vaguer, to ramble), wandering from place to place; having no fixed habitation; unsettled: n. one who has no settled abode; an idle wanderer: a vagabond: va'grantly, ad. -ii; va'grancy, n. -grdn-oi, unsettled condition; life or habits of one without a fixed habitation.

tion.

vagua, a. edg (L. vagus, strolling abort, wandering: it. vago: F. vagus), not settled or definite; loose; unfixed; ill-defined; proceeding from no reliable source: vague1y, ad. -R: vagus ness, n. -nes, state of being uncertain or unsettled.

vail, n. edl is mere corruption of avail, the anc. Eng. term signifying money given to servante, as mall emoluments of an office), money given to servante by employers, visitors, or others, as a perquisite or present; customary or stipulated perquisites to servante, as grease and broken meet to a cook, and left-off

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clothes to a personal servant; also spelt vale, n. val., in which case the root is L. vale, farewell.

vain, a. vān (L. vanne, that contains nothing, empty; leel. vanr., vain, vold: lt. vano. F. vain), proud of trifling attainments; having an unduly high opinion of one's own accomplishments; ineffectual; fruitless, as an effort; unsatisfying: vain'ly, ad. -li: vaingle'rious, a proud or boastful to excess of one's own attainments or performances; self-proud: vaingle of one's own performances: vanity, n. vain'l-fi (L. van-tas, empiress: F. vanit), empty pride inspired by an overweening opinion of one's own importance; anything empty, visionary, or unsubstantial; vain pursuit; idle show: in vain, ad. to no purpose; ineffectually—from the varius, different, variegated. Lt. of in the lath centry as fur for gaments; in her, a series of small shields placed close together, alternately blue and white, intended to represent the appearance of the skins when sewed edge to edge: vairy, a. vd'ri, in her. charged with vair.

valvode, n. vd'vod, a prince of the Danubian provinces; an inferior Turkish officer.

vaivode, n. va'vod, a prince of the Danubian prov-inces; an inferior Turkish officer. vakeel, n. va'.kel', in the E. I., a native attorney or

valance, n. vol'dns, also val'ence, n. -ins (It. valvalance, n. vol'dns, also val'ence, n. -ins (It. valenza, serge for bed-curtains; probably from having
been made at Valencia or Valence), a piece of drapery
hanging round the head of a bed, or from the head of
window-curtains; v. to decorate with fringed drapery:
valancing, inp: valanced, pp. -dnst.
vale, n. val., a poetic word for valley, which see,
valediction, n. val'd-dilk-shin (t. val. farewell, and
dictum, to say, a bidding farewell: val edictory, a.
dik-ter-t, bidding farewell: n. an oration or address
delivered on bidding farewell.
valentine, n. vallen-tin, a letter containing some
pictured representation conveying sentiments of love
or burlesque, sent by one person to another on the
14th of February, being the day of the festival in the
Ch. of Bone in honour of St Valentine, and the day
on which birds are supposed to pair; a love-letter;
a sweetheart. a sweetheart.

a sweetheart.

valentinite, n. vdl-ën'iin-ti (after Basilius Valentisus), white oxide of antimony, a mineral of a whitishery colour, found in veins in the primary rocks along with other ores of antimony, lead, and zinc.

valerian, n. vd.l-ër'-dn(1, valere, to be strong, to be in health), a plant, most of whose species are very ornamental in flower-borders, and which have stimulant and aromatic qualities: vale'rian'ic, a. -dn'ik, of or from valerian.

valet, n. vdl-ët (P. valet or variet, a boy), a servant who attends on a gentleman's person; a body-servant; a waiting-servant.

waiting-servant,

waiting servant, valifit did indiri du (L. valetudi-narius, one in ill health-from valetudo, state of health: Lt valetudinario: F. valetudinarie), a person of weak or sickly constitution; adj. sickly; seeking

of weak or sickly constitution: adj. sickly; seeking to recover health. Valhalla, n. led life with a life to recover health. Valhalla, n. led life siain—from voir, slaughter, and hoil, a royal hall), in Scand. myth., the palace or hall of immortality inhabited by the souls of heroes slain in battle; in Gerhald life with the same of the life status of palacis assumed to be worthy of immortality are proposed.

placed.
valiant, a. vdl'ydat (F. vcillant, worthy, courageous; old F. valure, worth: L. valere, to be of worth,
to be sound, brave; courageous; intrepid in danger;
herelo: val'iantly, ad. 4f.
valid, a. vdl'id (L. validus, strong, stout—from valere, to be strong: It. valido; F. valide), founded in
truth; not weak or defective; having legal force; excuted with the proper formalities: val'idly, ad. 4f.
validity, n. va'idl'ett, soundness; legal strength or
force.

valise, n. valies (F.), a small leather sack or bag for containing the clothes of a traveller; a travelling-bag; a saddle-bag. Leather (L. valiers, to surround with a rampart—from vallum, a rampart), a rampart

with a rampart—from values, a rampart, a rampart or intrenchment; more frequently circumvallation, valley, n. vall't (it. vallis, a valley; it. valle; F. vallée, a tract of low-lying land bounded by hills or mountain-ranges; in arch, the gutter or internal

angle formed by the two inclined sides of a roof: valecula, n. val. lek. a.l.d. (dim. of vallis), in bot., a depressed space or interval between the ribs on the full of umbellifers.

of umbelliferse. valoria. In valorea—from mod. 9: valoria, n. valof-nl-d (It. valorea—from mod. 9: balania, the holm or scarlet oak), the acorn-cup of mos ak growing in Turkey, Greece, and other countries bordering on the Levant, much used by tanners, from the abundance of tannin which it contains.

valorem, ad, dd valorem (L. ad, to, and valores,

value), according to the value; in finance, a term use to denote the market value of commodities imported

value, according to the value; in finance, a term use to demote the market value of commodities imported to the customs rate according to such asserting value, and customs rate according to such asserting value. It valore, to be well, to be strong, that quality of mind which enables a person to encounter danger with firmness and resolution; personal bravery; courage; valorous, a. -ās, brave; courageous; stout-hearted; valorous, a. -ās, customated at a certain price; to have in high esteem; to prize; value, n. valve, to have in high esteem; to prize; value, n. valve, the state of being valuable; valuableness, n. -ās, bathing valorous, and the state of being valuable; valuableness, n. -ās, bathing valorous, the act of setting a price; value set upon a thing; value, n. -ās, valveless, a. -ās, having; no worth. valves, n. -ās, valveless, a. -ās, having; no worth. valves, n. -ās, valveless, a. -ās, having; no worth. valves, n. -ās, valveless, a. -ās, having; no worth. valves, n. -ās, valveless, a. -ās, having; no worth. valves, n. -ās, valveless, a. -ās, having no worth. valves, n. -ās, valveless, a. -ās, having no worth. valves, n. -ās, valveless, a. -ās, having no worth. valves, n. -ās, valveless, a. -ās, having no worth. valves, n. -ās, valveless, a. -ās, having no worth. valves, n. -ās, valveless, a. -ās, having no worth. valves, n. -ās, valveless, a. -ās, having no worth. valves, n. -ās, valveless, a. -ās, having no worth. valves, n. -ās, valveless, a. -ās, having no worth. valves, n. -ās, valveless, a. -ās, having no worth. valves, n. -ās, valveless, a. -ās, having no worth. valves, n. -ās, valveless, a. -ās, having no worth. valves, n. -ās, valveless, a. -ās, having no worth. valves, n. -ās, a. -ās, hav

extortion.

van, n. vin (F. avant, before—from I. ab ant, from
before), the first line or front of an army, in opposition
to the rear or last line; the front line or foremost
division, as of a fleet; van-couriers, light arms
soldiers sent before armies to clear the road upon
the approach of an enemy; van-foss, fos (F. avanfosse—from fosse, a ditch), the outer ditch of a ranpart; vanguard, the pure of an army which preceds
van the first of the pure of a ranvan in the precedence of caravan, which seel-

part: vanguard, the part of an army which precess
the main body on a march.

van, n. van, a contraction of caravan, which seel,
a carriage for furniture, &c.; a conveyance for a wild
beast or other show; a carriage which may serve the
purpose of a dwelling.

vanadium, n. vd.nd'dd-dim (after Vonadis, a scanddelty, a rare metal of a greyish, silvery colour; vandelty, a rare metal of a greyish, silvery colour; vandelty, a rare metal of a greyish, silvery colour; vandelty, a rare metal of a greyish, silvery colour; vandelty, a rare metal of a greyish, silvery colour; vandelty, a rare metal of a greyish, silvery colour; vandelty, a rare metal of a greyish, silvery colour; vandate, n. vd.nd'dd-di, a salt of venadic acid; vanadinite, n. -da'd-di, a salt of venadic acid; vanadinite, n. -da'd-nt, the vanadiate of lead, a rare mineral
of a yellowish-brown colour and resinous lustre.

Vandal, n. van-ddl(L. Vandali, a people of Northera
Germany in the time of Tactius; Ger. vanadela, to
walk, to travel), one of a barbarous race, inhabiting the
southern shores of the Baltic, which invaded the Roman empire in the fifth century, noted for their ferceness and their indiscriminate destruction of the meauments of art and the productions of literature; one
hostile to the arts or literature; a barbarian; van'dal,
her; place, vinc, note, s. more;

, also vandalic, a. vin-dil'ik, pert. to or resembling e Vandals; rude; barbarous: vandalism, n. vin-li-tem, the spirit or conduct of the Vandals; any trage against civilised usages.
vandyke, n. vin-dil', a neck-collar scolloped or sinted as in the portraits by Vandyke, in the reign Charles I: v. to slash or cut out, after the manner certain dresses in the portraits of Vandyke; van-phed; a. dilt', alashed or notched with indentations and points.
vane, n. vin (AS, fana; Dut. vane; Ger. fahne, a leg or standard I.

id points.

wase, n. was (AS. fana; Dut. vacne; Ger. fahne, a
sg or standard; L. pannus, a cloth, a rag, a thin
iste of metal, or alip of wood, cut into some figure
ud made to move on a stem at the top of a spire or
up other elevation, in order to show the direction of
is wind; a weather-cock; any flat extended surface
ioved by the wind.

wasg, n. wang (Dut. vangen; Ger. fangen, to selze),
rope passing from the extremity of a gaiff to each
f the ship's aides for the purpose of steadying the

rope passing from the extremity of a gaff to each if the ship's sides for the purpose of steadying the part of the ship's sides for the purpose of steadying the part of the ship's sides for the purpose of steadying the part of the ship's sides for the purpose of steadying the sheath of a knife), a genus if plants, natives of tropical Amer, the pode or fruit if which produce one of the most delightful aromatics nown, used extensively in flavouring liqueurs, chocoate, and articles of confectionery.

vanish, v. odn'sh (i. vanecco, I pass away or disappear—from vanus, empty), to pass from a visible state; or disappear; van'shing, imp.: van'shad, pp. -isht' ranishing-poins, that part of a picture to which all the imaginary lines of the perspective converge, vanity—see vain.

vanquish, v. odn'sh (i. vanecco, to subdue; ranqueur, a conqueror: L. and It. vinere, to overcome, to confute: n. a disease in sheep: vanquishing, imp.: vanquisher, n. et, one who vanquishes: the vanquished, those detacted in any contest.

vantage, n. van'stif (contracted from advantage wich see), afteriority; state in which one has better round, the place or condition which gives one the superiority over another.

vanjid, a vdp'id (i. vapidus, flat or stale—from en, et, and et, and et its life and spirit, as by evaporation; spiritless; flat; dull: vapidly, ad. it. vapidaes, n. n. ets, want of life or spirit; deadless: flatness.

vapour, ted. de flatness.

as by evaporation; spirites in ar; dull: 'asplaya, ad.
11. 'asplanes, n. -nêt, want of life or spirit; deadness: flatness. 'the property of the property of th

blood; swelled.

blood; swelled.

varieste, v. vå:ri-ë-gåt (L. variegutum, to make of
various sorts or colours—from varius, various, and
agere, to do, to diversity in external appearance; to
stain or inlay with different colours, or different shades
of the same colour: variegating, imp.: variegated,

pp. diversified in colour or external appearance; mot-tied: va'riega'tion, n. -qdô-khūn, the state of being di-versified by different colours: va'riegator, n. -tér, one who or that which variegates.

who or that which variegates.

variety—see under vary.

variola, n. vd-rio-ld (l. varius, varying, spetted; P. variolo), the small-pox; variolar, a. -ler, pert, to
the small-pox; vari'olite, n.-ltt(variola, the small-pox,
and Gr. lithos, a stone), compact amygdaloid or amygdaloidal porphyry in which the enclosed crystals are
numerous, small, and round, giving to the rock a spotted appearance, rendered more striking from the rock
being of a different colour from the enclosed crystals:
var'olit'ie, a.-lit'k, thickly marked with small round
specks; spotted; vari'oloid, n. -loigd(l. varius, spotted,
and Gr. -cidos, resemblance), a disease resembling the
small-pox; vari'olous, a. -lis, dotted with numerous
small impressions like those of the small-pox; relating to the small-pox;

small impressions has talved of the small-poor, resting to the small-poor, various, and the small smal

of a vein.

variet, n. vár-lét (old F. vasiet or variet, a boy), a
servant or footman; a scoundrel; a rascal; var'letry,
n. -r, the rabble; the crowd.

varnish, n. vár-nish (It. vernice; F. vernis; Sp.
bernis, vannish, paint; L. vitrinire, to glaze-fron
vitrum, glass), a llouid resinous matter spread upon
surface, to which it gives a glossy coating when dry,
and which is impervious to air or moisture; gloss; v.
to cover with a liquid in order to give a glossy suriec
to; to give a fair appearance to; to gloss; varnishe
to; to give a fair appearance; varnisher, n. -èr, one who
or that which varnishes.

or that which variables.

vary, v. val** (L. varias, different, changing: L. and It. variare, to diversify, to change: F. varier, to vary), to change to something cles; to alter; to make different; to suffer a partial change; to diversify; to appear in different forms; to disagree; to shift colours; varying, imp. changing; altering: va'ried, pp. -rid: va'ried, ya. d. d. va'ralable, a. va'ri-d-b, that may or can be varied or changed; fickle; changeable; inconstant; in math., subject to continual increase or diminution: n. in math., a variable quantity: va'riables, n. plu. -d-bit, the zone of caims and light breezes, formed by the trade-winds north and south of the equator for a certain distance neutralising each other: changeableness; fickleness; va'riance, n. -ri-d-fin, disagreement; difference; controversy; dissension: at variance, in a state of disagreement or eminity: va'ria'tion, n. -d-shin, alteration; partial change in form, appearance, position, &c; change, as of termination; in music, the singing or playing of an air with various embellishments: variation of the compass, the angle which the varying position of the magnetic medic makes with the geographical meridian: variety, n. d-s-ri-d-fi, an intermixture of things different in form or quality; many and different kinds; a short of the magnetic medic makes with the geographical meridian: variety, n. d-s-ri-d-fi, an intermixture of things different in form or quality; many and different kinds; a short of the magnetic collection or a d-s-ri-d-fi, an intermixture of things different in manifoli; changeable; unfixed: variously, ad-fic vascular, a. vas-sell: It vasculare, F. vascular, vascular, consisting of or containing vessels, like the woody or veins; composed of small vessels like the woody or that which varnishes.

vary, v. va'rt (L. varius, different, changing: L. and
It. variare, to diversify, to change: F. varier, to vary),

vascular, a. eds/ed-fer (1. cosculum, a small vessel—from ros, a vessel: 1. t. coscolare, F. cosculare, vascular), consisting of or containing vessels, as arteries or velns; composed of small vessels like the woody tissue or substance of flowering plants, used in contradistinction to collular, vascular ity, n. def-i-fs, state of being vascular, indicating in plants a higher degree of the contradisting of the contradiction of the tissue of plants destined for the conveyance of air.

vase, n. vdz or vdz (1. vas, a vessel, a utensil; ft. and F. vase, an ornamental vessel, generally of an antique pattern; a large cup with handles; a sculpared vascular a vdz-f-i-ferra (1. forma, shape, a shaped somewhat like a common flower-pot without the rim: variform, a. vdz-f-i-ferra (1. forma, shape, in bot., applied to a vegetable tissue called dotted vessels, some, jours, jou, shwa, thing, there seel.

vasodentins, n. ods'd-den'tin (L. vas. a vessel, and dens, a tooth—gen. dentia), in anat., that modification of dentine in which capillary tubes of the primitive vascular pulp more of the these dend carry red blood in case, in the capillary tubes of the primitive vascular pulp more of the dessend and carry red blood in case, in vasculation to the dessend and carry red blood in cases, in vasculation to the dessend in vasculation to the case, a young man, a servant; you cased, a vascal, any one dependent on a superior profession one holding land from a superior; as servant; a bondsman: vas'salage, n. dj, state of being a vassal or feudatory; political servitude or dependence: vas'-calry, n. -ri, the body of vassals.

vast, a. vast (L. vastus, desolate, immense: It vasto: F. vaste), of great extent; very great in bulk, amount, numbers, force, or importance; very spacious; immense: vast'ly, ad. -t. vast'ness, n. -nds, immense but for catent: vast'y, as. in poetry, immense;

mense bulk or extent : vast'y, a. in poetry, immense : mighty.

mense out of extent: vasty, a in poerty, immense; mighty.
vat, n. vat (AS. fat; Dut. vat; Ger. fass; L. vats, a tub, a vessel for holding liquids: Dut. vatten, to hold, to contain), a large vessel or cask for holding liquids, particularly fermented liquors, in an immature state; a large vessel or cistern for steeping hides in. Validan, n. vatti-kist, il. vaticanse mons, the Vatican hill, in Rome, on the western bank of the Tiber: P. vatican: It. vaticano), in Rome, an assemblage of magnificent buildings, including one of the Fope's palaces, and adjoining the church of St Peter; the papal authority.
vaticities, in vatit-std (L. vaties, a prophet, and condere, to cut, to kill), the murder or murderer of a prophet; vaticities, a vatif-std (L. vaties, per, to or containing prophecy: vatic inate, v. -ndt, to prophesy, vandesville, n. vatid-de (F. -from Vatide-vire, a village in Normandy), a kind of lively song, sung in couplets, with a refrain; a theatirical piece intermingled with light or satirical songs; also spelt vande-vire, ut.

valit, n. ecold (it. volia, a turning round or about, an arched roof: L. volutum, to turn), a cellar or underground building having an arched roof; a cave or cavern; an underground repository or closely-constructed building for the dead; an open expanse, as the voult of heaven: v. to shape as a vault; to arch: vanitéed, a having a concave over head; covered with vanite or arches.

vanily of a naving a concave over near, coveres ware vaults or arches.

vault, v. voto: (F. votte, a round, a turn: It. vottere, to turn, to turn); to bound or curvet, as a horse; to turn or make a turn: n. the bounding turn which seems to be the conservation of the control o

colour and resinous lustre. Or a care on e-green colour and resinous lustre. Vavasour, n. do'd-sôor (old F. varasseur; mid. L. vavasour, a vavasour, assaus, a retainer: L. vava-gen. vacorum, military equipments), one who, himself holding of a superior or lord, has others holding under him.

him.

weal, n. vel (it. vitello; old F. veel; F. veen, vealfrom L. vitules, a calf), the fiesh of a calf.

weator, n. velties, i. veetor, a bearer or carrier—
from vectum, to carry: F. vectum; a line supposed to
be drawn from a planet moving round any centre to
that centre; a straight line connecting any point, as
of a curve, with a fixed point or pole round which
it turns—see radius vector, which is the common
name.

Name.

Vedas, n. plu. of dats (Sans. veda, knowledge—from
wid, to know), the anc. secred literature of the Hindoos, or the Hindoo Scriptures; the four oldest sacrotoos of the Hindoos.

vedette, n. ved dat' (F. vedette, a sentry or court of
guard placed without a fort or camp: It. vedette, a
sentine's standing-place, a peeping-hole—from vedere,
to see, to view), a mounted sentry stationed at an outpost or elevated point to observe the movements of
the enemy; an outpost.

veer, v. vet (F. virer, to turn round: It. virare, to
turn), to change direction, as the wind; to alter its

course, as a ship; to direct to a different course; to let out, as slacking a cable: veer fing, imp.: all changing; varying: n. that movement of a ship in changing her course by which her head is turned to herward; veered, pp. serid: veer ingly, ad. 4. leeward; veeringly, ad. 4. leeward; le

very reasonable: R. veemente: F. vehennent, very viellent or foreible; very eager; very urgent; markelby great animation; ve hemently, ad. -fi; ve hement, mehns, great force; violent ardour; animated ferour vehicle, n. vef-ki [L. vehiculum, a carriage, a wisgon—from seho, I carry or convey; It. vecluso: F. vehicule), any kind of carriage or conveyance; insed. a substance in which medicine is taken; that which is a substance in which medicine is taken; that which is

whichele, any kind of carriage or conveyance; medicale, a substance in which medicine is taken; that which used as the instr. of conveyance or communication: we helded as the instr. of conveyance or communication: we helded. A -kidl, conveyed in a vehicle; welleder, or or pert. to a vehicle.

vell. n. and (i. Leclum, a covering, a curtain; eld f. veile; f. veile, it velo, a veil), a thin transparenteled used by females to shade or conceal the face; that which is used for intercepting the view and hiddle something; a curtain; v. to conceal; to cover; io hide; veiling, imp. veiled, pp. veild.

veln, n. van (i. Levan, a blood-vessel, a streamlet; lt. vena; f. veine, one of the vessels of the body which convey the blood back to the heart; in bod, one of the small branching ribs of a leaf; in gool or mis-ing, fissures or rents traversing and ramifying through the solid rock of the earth's crust, filled with mineral or metallic matter, differing from the rock-mass in which it occurs; a streak or wave of a different colour in marble, wood, &c.; tendency or turn of mind, humour; particular temper; v. to give the appearance of veins in; to grain in vein ing, imp.; veined, pr. veinston, d. straked or omeration, and through which the ore is dissemblers, a. 45, habing to vein the surface, as a leaf; veinfers, a. 45, habing to vein the surface, as a leaf; veinfers, a. 45, habing to vein the order of the rock-matter which fills a vein and through which the ore is disseminated in various forms.

rorms.

vellum, n. vēlilim (It. vitello ; L. vitulus, a calf:
F. velis, vellum), a fine kind of parchment prepared
from the skins of calves, kids, and lambs, and used
for writing on: vellumy, a. 4, having a surface reser-

for writing on: vel'humy, a -t, having a surface resembling that of vellum, velocipede, n. vel-tos-l-péd (It. velocipede; F. velocipède, a velocipede: L. velos, awift, and pedes, feet), a light carriage, consisting of a beam, on which the rider sits, and having a wheel, or wheels, at each sol, a period of the velocipede of a treadle; also called a bicycle, bi-si-ki (L. bis, twice, and Gr. kukio-called a bicycle, bi-si-ki (L. bis, twice, and a tricyle, br-si-ki (L. bris, throe), a three-wheeled velocipede, velocity, n. vel-bi-si-ki (L. velocita; F. velocite), quick-ness of motion; rapidity; rate of motion—applied the air or bodies moving in it, velum, a vel-lim (L. velum, a veil), in bot, the cellular covering of the gills of an agaric in its early state.

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I verve.

vena-ports*, n. vnd-por*te* (L. the vein of the gate),
a and., the large vein which conveys the blood from
he intestines into the liver: vena-cave, n. v*nd-kav*.
(L. the hollow veins), the large veins which pur
he blood collected from the body into the heart.

he blood collected from the body into the neart. yenal, a windi L. wendis, for sale, to be sold-from sense, sale: It. vendis: F. vendi, that may be pur-hased or bribed; mercenary; vendily, ad. 4: ve-sality, n. vendis-ff, state of being inhenced by noney or by a bribe; prostitution of inlente or ser-

hased or bribed; mercenary; wenally, ad. It: veality, n. véndlé-f., state of being influenced by noney or by a bribe; prostitution of talents or services for money or reward.

venary, n. vénd-ré (L. venoré, to hunt, to chase; Fenere, to hunt, the exercise of hunt); the sports of the chase; also spelt ven'ery, n. dr-f.

venation, n. vénd-fahn (L. veno; a vein), in bof., the arrangement of the veins or framework in leaves, vend, v. vénd (L. vend, o. 1 sell, 1 give up a thing for money—from venum, sale, and do, I give: It. vendere: F. vendre, to sell; to sell; to give for money: vending, imp.: vended, pp.: ven der or vendere: F. vendre, to sell; to sell; to give for money vending, imp.: vended, pp.: vend ser or vendere: F. vendre, to sell; vendiblesses, n. blends, also send inhibits, a. dt-bl. salesbie; that may or can be sold: vendiblity, ad. bl.: vend ibbesses, n. blends, also vend ibblity, n. blit-ti, state of being salesbie.

v. vender, vender, to furnish, to overlay or plate with a thin layer of fine wood for outer finish or decoration: a. a thin sheet of a more valuable and ornemnatal wood for overlaying an inferior kind: venering, imp.: a. the process of decorating ordinary woods: venerate, but thin siles of rare and besettful woods: venerate, b. venerate, b. regard with the highest degree of respect and reverence; to revere: venerating, imp.: ven'erated, pp. treated with honour and respect: veneration, n. di-hair, the highest degree of respect and reverence; respect mingled with some degree of awe: ven'erable, a. d-bl, worthy of the highest respect; rendered sacred by religious associations or by age; aged: ven'erably, ad. d-bl.: ven'erable, ablemen, n. d-bl-nds, the state or quality of being venerable.

ableness, n. -d-bl-nds, the state or quality of being venerable, a whof-re-dl (L. venereus, of or port. to Venues—from Venue, the goddess of love), port. to or arising from sexual intercourse: venery, n. whier-f, sexual intercourse.

xual intercourse. venery—see venary. venezection, n. ve'ne'sek'shun (L. vena, a vein, and

venesty—see venary,
venescition, n. venestellahin [L. vena, a vain, and
seco, I cut; sectio, a cutting, the act or operation of
opening a vein for letting blood; bloodletting.
Venetian, a. venestellah, of or from Venice, in
lady: n. a native of Venice; venetian-blind, a bilind
for windows formed of long, flat, thin slips of wood,
generally painted green, so hung as to be made to
stand horizontally above each other, or to overlap at
long and narrow window on each side: venetian-tale,
a kind of indurated common tale or steatite, used
crayons called pastels; coloured with a little safflower,
it constitutes the cosmentic called fand,
vengeance, n. venifans (L. vindicare, to avenge, to
unish a wrong; old F. vendiquer; F. venger; IL
vendicare, to avenge), the infliction of pain or punishment on another in return for an injury or offence;
punishment; venge ful, a. fold, vindictive; retributive; venger fully, ad. 41: to do with a vengeance, to
do with vehemence.

venicle, pardonable), that may be pardoned or forgiven; that may be permitted to pass without consure; venish, ad. 4: vindicare, in d. 6. C. C.
A. a sin which weakens sanctifying grace, but does
not take it away, as mortal or deadly sin does.

venison, n. venes (L. vendo, a hunting, game—
colo, boy, foot; pare, bad; chair,

from senor, I hunt: F. venouson, venison), the flesh of animals taken in hunting that may be used as hussan food, particularly the flesh of the deer kind. venous, n. venios, it. venous, a potion that destroys life: It. veneno: F. venish, matter fatal or injurious to life, restricted to matter introduced into the system by bites or stings; spite; malice: venous, a.-small, obscious; ramed with poison, as certain animals; noxious; full of malignity; spiteful: ven'omocally, ad. -If. ven'omocales, n.-se, the state or quality of being venomous.

venous, a. ven'sit, l. venous system, in anci., the collective name for the vene; better, bert. to a venity of the collective name for the vene; we'nose, a.-sos, in old, applied to parts or bodies that have many branched veins, as in reticulated leaves.

vent, n. vent (F. vent; L. ventus, wind), a small aparture through which aft can escape or a fluid is passage; means of discharge; a bench name for a chimney; v. to let out; to utter; venting, imp: vent'ed, pp. to give vent to, to unifer to escape; to let out; vent'ed, in a left of a class barrel or cask.

vent, n. vent'eff. Lie the belly, in onat, the belly; the abdomen.

the abdomen.

venter, n. véniér (L. the belly), in onat, the belly; the abdomen.

ventilate, v. vénifi-lat (L. ventilatum, to blow gent ly backwards and forwards, to expose to the action of the air—from ventus, the wind: It. ventilare: F. ventiler), to open and expose to the free action of air or wind; to supply with fresh air; to expose to examination and discussion: ventilating, imp, supplying with fresh air: ventilated, pp.: ventilator, n. -latin and discussion: ventilating, imp, supplying with fresh air: ventilated, pp.: ventilator, n. -latin and the supplying partin and supplying partin are operation of supplying partin and supplying partin are operation of supplying partin and supplying partin and supplying the advistance of supplying partin and supplying partin are supplying the advistance of supplying partin and supplying the advistance of supplying the advistance of the action and supplying the advistance of the advistance of supplying the advistance of the advistance o

filmt, well known to the manoitames of Armana cusses.

as "petrified mushrooms."

ventriloquism, n. vēn-trili-kvotzm, also ventriloquism, n. vēn-trilioquis, to speak, odup, n. kvot (f. venter, the belly, and loqui, to speak), the art or practice of speaking or uttering sounds which appear to come not from the person but from another near or distant,—the sounds are said to come another near or distant,—the sounds are said to come another near or distant,—the sounds are said to come

which appear to come not from the person but from another near or distant.—the sounds are said to come from the belly, but they are really formed in the inner parts of the mouth and throat: ventrilloquist, n. -kuist, one who speaks in such a manner that his words appear as spoken by another near or distant: ventrilloquist, m. -kuist, to speak as a ventriloquist; ventrilloquist, mp. -wattliff out of the control of the contr

drawn. Definis (I. Vends, Venus—akin to Sans. venus, to conceive an affection for), in one. myth, the goddess of beauty and love; the planet second in distance from the sun.

veracious, a vê-rd'shûs (L. veras, true—gen, veracis: It. verace: F. vérace), observant of truth; habit-

cow, boy, foot; pure, bild; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, seal.

ually disposed to speak truth: veraciously, ad. dt. veracity, n. verac

weranda, n., also werandah, n. ve-rdn'dd (Port. weranda, a., also werandah, n. ve-rdn'dd (Port. werandu, a baicony, a terrace: probably an Indian word, from Sans. woranda, a portico), a kind of open portico, or light, open, latticed gallery in front of a ng, having a sloping roof and supported on slender pillars.

der pillars. verstris, n. verdifrid, also vera'trine, n. fris, and veratrins, n. tef'd-frind (l. verdirum, the plant hellebore: F. verdirum, a vegetable alkaloid, obtained from the rootstocks of the genus of plants verdirum, generally in the form of a white crystalline powder, very acrid and poisonous: veratrum, n. verdirum, a genus of plants, one of white is white helle-

generally in the form of a white crystalline powder, very acrid and poisonous: verstrum, n. w-d-diram, a genus of plants, one of which is white helledge.

verb, n. werb (L. werbum, a word: It. verbo: F. verbe), the word in a sentence which affirms; a word which in general tells what a person or thing does: verbal, a. werb-ding to words only; minutely exact in words; in ground, a. werb-ding to words only; minutely exact in words; in groundered; orally; verb'alist, n. -ien, something expressed orally; verd'alist, n. -ien, s

nikric acid.

verge, n. sérj (F. serge, a rod or twig, the wand borne
by an officer as a sign of his authority: L. virga; Sp.
serge, a rod, a twigh, a rod, wand, or mace; a French
name for the Eng. yard-measure; the verge of a
court—that is, the limits within which the authority
of the officer extended; the extreme side or end of
anything; edge; utmost border; margin; in a seatch
(F. verge, a plain hoop ring), the balance-wheel, distinguished from the others by the absence of cogs:
werger, n. sérjér, a wand-bearer; a petty officer in
courts and churches: room and verge, space and
margin. urgin.

margin, v. edrj (L. vergere, to turn, to incline), to tend bownwards; to tend; to approach: verging, imp. beading or inclining; tending: verged, pp. verjd. verify, v. edri4-fs (L. verus, true, and facio, I make: I. edrifer), to prove to be true; to confirm by arqui-ment or evidence; ver iffing, imp.; ver ifiad, pp. jid: verified, pp. jid; verified; verified; pp. jid; verified; pp. jid; verified; pp. jid; verified; verified; verified; pp. jid; ve

warily, ad. ver't. it — see under very. verisimilar, a. ver't. simi-tier (1. verus, true, and similis, like), having the appearance of truth; likely:

verisimil'itude, n. -st-mil'i-tud (L. similitude, like-ness), the appearance of truth; probability. verity, n. veri-tit (L. veritas, truth--from verus, true), a true assertion or tenet; moral truth: ver-itable, a. -td-bl, agreeable to fact; true: veritably, ad. -td.

verjuice, n. verijos (F. verjus—from verd or vert, green, and jus, juice), the juice extracted from green or unripe fruit; an acid liquor expressed from unripe

grapes, wild apples, &c.

vermell, n. vermell, fively red), the name
given by jewellers to crimson-red garnet inclining
slightly to orange.

alightly to orange.

vermicalli, n. ver'mi-chēl'li (It. vermicelli, rolled
paste—from It. vermicello; L. vermicella, a little
paste—from It. verme; L. vermis, a worm, a stiff
paste or dough of fine wheat flour made into worm
little threads, wisted in small bundles or coils and dried.

vermicular, a. ver-mik-ti-ler (L. vermicular, a. little vermicular, a. ver-mik-ti-ler (L. vermicular, a. little vermicular, a. littl vermicular, a. ver-mtk-û-lêr (L. vermiculus, a little

like a worm or its motions.

vermifugal, a. ver-mif-ū-gdl (L. vermis, a worm, and
fugare, to drive away), tending to prevent or destrey
worms, or to expel them: ver mifuge, n. ver-mi-fuj, a
medicine that destroys worms, or expels them from

worms, or expert teem, verminage, a terminal bodies.

vermilion, n. vér-mul-yán (It. vermiglio; mid. L. vermiculus, scarlet—from the worm (L. vermis) of the gall-nut, from which red was dyed), a brilliant red pigment prepared by pulverising the red sulphinre of mercury or clinabar; v. to cover or timge with vermilion or any delicate red colour; vermilioned, pp. a-fand, dyed or tinged with a bright red.

vermin, n. ver-min (F. vermine, vermin—from L. vermin, worm), any kind of disgusting or hurful creatures of small size; vermination, n. deshim, a breeding of vermin; a gripting of the bowels; verminarous, a. vér-mip-å-rils (L. vermis, a worm, and pare), in producely, producing or bringing forth worms; vermivorous, a. -miv-à-rils (L. voro, I devour), feeding on worms.

miv orous, a .-miviorils (L. voro, I devour), feeding on worms.

vernacular, a . ver-nalkin-ler (L. vernaculus, of or belonging to home-born slaves—from verna, a home-born slave; it, vernaclo, vernacular, native), peculist to the person by birth or nature; belonging to the country of one's birth; native; vernac'ularly, ad. it. vernat's, a .-vernal (L. vernalis, of or pert. to spring—from ver, the season of spring; F. and Sp. vernal, belonging to the spring; appearing in spring; belonging to youth: vernally, ad. -li: verna'sion, n. -nd. shin, in bot, the arrangement of the leaves in the leaf-bud; vernant, a. -ndnt, flourishing, as in spring: vernal equinox, with respect to the northern hemisphere, the period when the sun crosses from the south of the equinox, with respect to the northern hemisphere, the period when the sun crosses from the south to the north of the equinoctai, about March 1924 vernaler, n. verni-e'n (after the inventor, Pierre Vernier of Brussels, 1631), an index which stides along the graduated scale or limb of an instr., and by which all quot parts of the smallest spaces into which the second of the sun crosses of plains, the hardy herbaceous species of which the introduction of the promisers of the sun of the promisers of the sun of the promisers of the parts of the sun of the promisers of th

versatile, a. vér'ed-til (L. versatilie, that turns

male, mat, far, ledo; mete, met, hir; pine, pin; note, not, more;

verse, to turn much or often: It and F. versatile), changeable; unsteady; easily turned from one thing to another; easily applied to a new task, or to various subjects, as a man of versatile genius; in bot., attached by one point to the filament, and hence very easily turned round, as an anther: ver'satilely, ad. 4i. ver'satil'tty, n. 4ii'.ti, aptness to change; readiness to be turned, as from one task or subject to another.

verse, n. evs. (L. versus, a line in writing—from versum, to turn: It. versu., a line in writing—from versum, to turn: It. versu., a line in poetry; poetical composition; poetry; in Scrip, a short division of a chapter: versity, v. ver'et', it [L. versus, a verse, and facto, I make), to form or turn into versus, a verse, and facto, I make), to form or turn into versus, a verse, and facto, I make), to form or turn into versus, a verse, and facto, I make), to form or turn into versus, a verse, and facto, I make), to form or turn into versus, no who expresses or turns into verse: ver'sides' tion, n. fi-ket'shim, the art or practice of composing versus poetry: ver'sides, n. stid, a little verse: blank versed, a versid, a versid in, stilled in a count much that hymne.

versed, a versi (L. versum, to turn: F. versed, in, skilled in; acquainted with: versed sine, in trig, that part of the diameter intercepted between the sine and the commencement of the arc.

versidon, n. ver'shin (L. versum, to turn: F. version, and color, coloury, changeable in colour; many-coloured.

oured.

version, n. ver'shi'n (L. versum, to turn: F. version;
It. versione, a version), a translation or rendering of a
book or passage from another language; that which
is rendered or translated from another language; an

is rendered or translated from another language; an account; a statement.
werst, n. verst (Russ. versto.) a Russian mile, equal to about two-thirds of an English mile, twerst, prep. versus (L. versus, to turn), against—chefy used in legal language, and contracted into v. wert, n. vert (F. vert, green—from L. viridis, green), not feep, forest long, everything that grows and bears a green leaf within the forest; in her., a green colour.

of the alman anguon, including at nose alman formished with verteers or backbones: vertebre, n. 2-ber, a single bone of the backbone; a vertebra. Vertex, that which revolves about itself, the top or crown of the head—from error, I turn: It, vertice; F. vertex, the top, a summit, the top or turning-point of anything; top; the summit; in anat, the top or crown of the head; the point opposite the base in an angle, come, &c. vertical, a. -kd, of or pert. to the vertex; perpendicularly, vert he head; in geom., denoting the opposite angles made by the intersection of two straight lines: vertically, ad. -H. vertical circles, and are the relation of the vertex of the visible hemisphere, and are therefore perpendicular to the horizon. Vertical circles the celestial concave which pass through the vertex of the visible hemisphere, and are therefore perpendicular to the horizon. Vertical in the vertex, the whirl of a spindle—from vertex, a whirt, the top) in both, a whorl or form of inflorescence in white the flowers are arranged opposite to each other in a

in bot., a whorl or form of inflorescence in which the flowers are arranged opposite to each other in a circle round an axis, and at the same level; verticitiete, a. verticitieth, having parts arranged in a whorl, or like the rays of a wheel; verticitian a whorl, or like the rays of a wheel; verticitian which the inflorescence in the axis of opposite leaves presents the appearance of their flowers being disposed in whorls, as in the labiate plants, we say that the production of the results of of the re

of the head: L. plu. vertigines. -iifi-nes: Eng. plu. vertigoes, ver-tigos: vertiginous, a. -i-nes, giddy; affected with vertigo: vertiginously, ad. -ii.

vervaim, n. ver-voin (F. verveine), a plant of the

of the head: L. plu. vertigines. *ifi-ines: Rng. plu. vertigoes. vert-tipoes: vertiginously, ad. *if. vert-tipoes: vertiginously, ad. *if. vervain. n. ver-tod. ff. verveine, a plant of the genus verbena, which see.

very, a. ver-s (old Rng. verray—from F. vras, true: L. verax, true), true; real; complete; perfect: ad. in a great or eminent degree: ver lip; ad. *if. in truth; really; cortainly**i-kdmf (L. verson, the bladder in the codies at minals: It. version; N. vesse, bladder), in med., a substance that raises blisters on the akin: add, producing a blister; versicate, v. kds, to blister; to raise blisters on: versicating, imp.: versicated, p.; versicated, a kd-shin, the process of raising little bladders or blisters on the akin: versicatory, n. *kd-ki-ti, ab blistering application: adj, having the property of raising a blister on the akin: versicatory, n. *kd-ki-ti, ab blistering application: adj, having the property of raising a blister on the akin: versicle, n. *kd-ki-ti, ab blistering application: adj, having the property of raising a blister on the akin: versicle, n. *kd-ki-ti, ablistering application: adj, having the property of raising a blister on the akin: versicle, n. *kd-ki-ti, ablistering application: adj, having the property of validader-like tumour in an animal body; any small membranous cavity in animals or plants: versical, n. *kd-ki-ti, also vesiculan, a. *kds, pert. to or consisting of vesicles; having little bladders or cell-like cavities. L. vespero: R. verye; the evening; the name given to Venus when the appears after sunset: Veryerar, n. pul., pers. the evening respiraty, n. verye-i-ti-i, l. veryer, a. waspl, the nest or habitation of insects of the wasp kind.

vessal, n. vessel, it. vascolo: old F. vassel), a utensil for valid property, n. verye-t-ti-i, l. veryer, a waspl, the nest or habitation of insects of the wasp kind.

vessal, n. vessel, the vascolo: old F. vassel), a utensil for valid property and the search of the same liver to blood; a kind blood in animals and the same liver,

a bladder, a blister), a soft swelling on a horse's leg; wind-gall.

vest, n. vėst (L. vestė, a covering for the body; akin
to Sans. seas, to be clothed; It. and F. vestė, a gar-ment around the waist; a waistocat; v. to clothe;
to cover or encompass closely; in laue, to put or place
in possession of; to furnish with; to invest; to take in possession of; to furnish with; to invest; to take effect, as a title or right: vesting, imp; n. material for waistocats: vest'ed, pp.: add, fixed; not in a state of contingency: vest'ment, n. mehrl, something put on; an outer robe: vesture, n. vés'dir or -chôor, a garment; dress; clothing: covering: to vest in, to put in possession of; to clothe with: to vest with, to clothe; to invest with. Vesta, n. vés'da L. vesta, the goddess Vesta; Gr. Vesta, n. vés'da L. vesta, the goddess Vesta; Gr. vesta, con corrects and Romans, the goddess vestal, and consider the control of the control

domestic hearth and or nre, worshipped as the patroness of chastity and of domestic union and happiness; a match or waxlight ignited by friction: Yes'tal, n. 4d, one of the six virgin priestesses of Yesta; a virgin pure and chaste: adj. pert. to pure virgin pure and chaste:

ta; a virgin pure and chaste; aQ, pert, to pure virginity; chaste; undefiled. vestibule, n. vését-bál (l. vestibulum, a fore-court; lt. vestibule; P. vestibule), the porch or entrance into a house; a large open space before the door, but covered; an antechamber: vestibular, a vés-tib-dèr, pert, to or resembling a vestibule.

vestige, n. vés-tij (l. vestigium, a footprint or footbrack; P. vestige; lt. vestigium, a footprint or footbrack; P. vestige; lt. vestigium, a mark left in

track: E. vestige: It. vestigiol, a track; a mark left in passing; the remains or traces of something that has passed away; plu. vestiges, jdz. vestmen, n.—see vest. vestmen, n.—see vest. vestry, n. vestrige, jdz. vestwenten, for apparel—from vestis, a garment: F. vesticirie), a room or apartment attached to a church in which the ecclesiastical vestments are kept and parochial meetings held; a committee elected annually in a parish to manage its temporal affairs in conjunction with the churchwardens: a select vestry, a smaller body deputed to represent the larger one; vestryman, a delegate from parishioners. -see vest.

vesuvian, a. vē.sū'vī.dn. pert. to Vesuvius, a vol-cano near Naples: n. a reddish-brown mineral of the garnet family—so called from its being found in vol-

vetch, n. věch (L. vicia, a vetch: It. veccia: F. vesce),

cello, n. -lön-séliló or -chéliló (dim. of It, violone, a bass violin), a bass violin: vi'oloncel'list, n. -list, a player on.

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player on. violabe—see violate. violaceous—see violet.
violate, v. vi-2-lat (l. violatum, to treat with violate, v. vi-2-lat (l. violatum, to treat with violate, v. vi-2-lat (l. violatum, to treat with violate, violating, violating, violating, violating, violating, violating, violating, imp.: violatop, pp.: violator, n. -lat-let, one who violates: violable, a. -lat-lt, that may be violated or injured violable, a. -lat-lt, that may be violated or injured violable, a. -lat-lt, that may be violated or injured violable, a. -lat-lt, that may be violated or injured things; ravishment: violating, violating, interruption; transgression; outrage; profanation of sacred things; ravishment: violent, a.-lat, urged or driven with force; producing or acting by force; outrageous; not natural; extorted: violent, a.-lat, urged or driven violet, n. vio-let (F. violette, a violet; L. viola, violet, n. vio-let (F. violette, a violet; L. viola, violet having a fragrant smell; one of the one most cultivated having a fragrant smell; one of the prim-

violet, n. vi-0-id: (F. violette, a violet; L. viola, the violet or wallflower; It. viola, a plant of many species having beautiful flowers, the flowers of the one most cultivated having a fragrant smell; one of the primitive colours; ad., of a dark-blue inclining to red; of the colour of the sweet violet; vi ola ceous, a -Id-shis, violet-coloured; vi oline, n. -In, a white poisonous principle obtained from the sweet violet.

viper, n. viper (L. vipera, an adder, a snake—from vives, alive, and parto, I bring forth; it. vipera; F. vipere), a venomous serpent of several species; a person very mischievous or malignant; vi'perine, a -in, pert. to vipers; vi'perous, a -is, having the qualities of a viper; malignant.

virago, n. vi-rigo (L. virago, a man-like, vigorous malden—from vir, a man), a highly-masculine woman; a bold, turbulent woman; a bring the premiser of the virago, a virage of the virago, a virage, virage, a virage of the virage, a viraginity, n. viraginity,

viridity, n. vi-riditii (L. viriditas, greenness—from viridis, green: It. viridita), greenness; the colour of

power: vis inertiss, vis'in-tr'sht-3 (L. strength of inactivity), the power by which matter resists changes
endeavoured to be made on its state: vis vi'ts, -wisi
(L. force of life) vital power or energy.
visa-see under vise.
visage, n. vis'dy (F. visage: It. visage)o, face: L
visus, seen), the look; the face; the appearance; the
countemance: visaged, a. -did, having a visage or

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countenance.

visard, n. visérd (see visor), a mask.

visa-vis, n. visérd vi [F. opposite, face to face), one
who or that which is face to face with another; a drescarriage for town use in which two persons at face to

carrings for fown use in which two persons at nece is face.

face.

face.

face.

face.

It viscera: N. viscera! N. viscera!, the bowels; the contents of the three great cavities of the body—the about of the thorax, and cranium: viscera!, a. d. pert. to the viscera: viscus, n. k-kis, in card, ose of such organs as the brain, the heart, the liver, and the spleen, contained within the three great cavities of the body.

Viscela, a. visceld (mid. L. viscelus, clanmy—from L. viscera, the mistletoe, bird-lime made from the mistletoe; It. viscera, the mistletoe, bird-lime made from the mistletoe; It. viscera, the mistletoe, bird-lime made from the mistletoe; It. viscera, the mistletoe, bird-lime made from the mistletoe; It. viscera, the classified plutinous; sticky; adheave viscosity, n. visclotie, t. viscerate; themacity; stickness; viscount, n. visk-kis-it, tenacity; stickness; viscount, n. visk-kis-it, viscou

the wife of a viscount.

below an earl and above a baron: vis'countess, a. 45; the wife of a viscount.
viscous—see under viscid.
visc, n. e½ca (F. visé, examined—from viser, te examine: L. visus, seen), on the continent of Europe, an indorsement made on the passport of a traveller denoting that it has been examined by the autherities, and that the person maned in it is permitted to proceed on his journey: v. to examine and indores, as a passport: viseing, imp. -ing: vi'exed, pp. -add: also spelt vi'sa, vi'saing, vi'sased, e½cad.
Vishuu, n. vish-nö, Casns. Vishnuu—from visk, to pervade, to extend through nature). a Hindro divinity regarded as the "preserver," the second person of their trinity.—the first being Brahma, the creater, and the third Siva, the destroyer of the creation. visible, a. visi-bi (I. visibilies, that can see—from visere, to look at attentively: It. visibilies, that can visible that may be seen; perceivable by the eye; apparent; conspicuous: visibly, a. bit-visibilies, that can visibilie to the eye; state of being apparent; visible church, the whole body of professed believers is Christ.

or vizor, n. viz'er (F. visière, a visor: L. visum, the movable part of a helmet covering the face, ited to see through: vis'ored, a. -erd, masked;

lline, n. vielilin (l. vitilus, the yolk of an egg), buminous substance of the yolk of eggs: adject, to the yolk of eggs; adject, to the yolk of eggs; in bot, the colour of ik of an egg; vitel'us, n. dis, in bot, the thick-ac within the nucleus which contains the amany portion attached to the embryo, not dispreferable to the radicle cotyledon or plumule, ate, v. vishi-at (l. vitiatum, to make faulty, to to make less pure or perfect; to taint; to spoil: sing, imp. corrupting: vitiated, pp. rendered eor defective; depraved; vitiation, n. dishim, stion; contamination; a rendering imperfect or d.

stion; contamination; a rendering imperfect or cous, a vitire is (L. vitreus, glassy, clear—from n. glass; It. vitreus, having the lustre or aspect as; glassy; vitreousness, n. nes, the state or y of being vitreous; vitrescent, a vitrescent, a vitrescent, cle of being formed into glass; tending to become : vitrerecence, n. sebs., glassiness; vitrere cible, bl. that can be vitrified: vitrifaction, n. vitrescent, a. vitrescent, a. vitrescent, vitrere cible, bl. that can be vitrified: vitrifaction, n. vitrescent, a. vitrere cible, bl. that can be vitrified: vitrifaction, n. vitrere, bl., the converted into glass by the action of retar; converted into glass; vitrified, p. vita d.d. having urface coated with, or partially converted into, by the action of heat; vitred, a. vitro-d. by the action at vitre-ous letterie, a vitrif-ous vitre-ous vitre coupying the centre of the eyeball, being agest of the transparent media of the eye; vitrort, and vitre-ousned by semi-fusion or vitrification of the ries, vitrified of vitro-form, contain ancient rules vitre walls have comenced by semi-fusion or vitrification of the ries. rials.

rials. n. vii."n. of [F. vitrio]; It. vitriuolo—from L. ms, glass—probably from its appearance in cerstates), the familiar name for sulphuric acid and ral of its compounds: vii. violic, a. of its pert. to beamed from vitriol: blue vitriol, sulphate of cr. green vitriol, sulphate of iron; copperas: a vittiol, sulphate of zinc; sulphate of zinc; sulphate of zinc; and or coloured sulphate of iron; oil of vitriol, a red or coloured sulphate of iron; oil of vitriol, sulphuric—ao called because obtained originally from green

-so called because obtained originally from green of or copperas.

ta, n. vii'id (i. viiii, a band or fillet worn round send among the laddes of anc. Rome), in bot., a ow elongated receptacle of aromatic oil, occurring as fruits of umbellifers,—in a transverse section he fruit, appearing as hown dots between the larp and albumen: vii'tate, a. idi, striped, as a leaves.

e, a. vit's-lin (L. vitulus, a calf), belonging

paties, a stid-life (L viruus, a carry, a carry, and the control of the carry and parare, to make or get ready: Its parare; F. vitupers; to hame to censure: Yita paration, imp. vituperated, pp.: vituperation, and is, blame; censure: vituperative, a d-fit, alang blame or censure: vituperative, a d-fit, alang blame or censure: vituperative, ad-fit, alang blame or censure: vituperative, ad-fit, alang blame or censure.

vivacious, a. vi-vá-shūs (L. vivax, long-lived-gen. vivacis-from vivere, to live: It. and F. vivace, vivacious), having vigorous powers offile; lively; sprightly and active: vivaciously, ad. 4: vivaciousness, n. nds, also vivacity, n. -vds-i-t, live; animation; great liveliness and sprightliness of behaviour. viva voce, vi-vd vide (L. with the living voice), by

viva voce, vi-ou vose (1. with the fiving voice), by word of mouth; orally:
vivarium, n. vi-oi-vi (i.m., also vi'vary, n. -vd-vi (i. vivarium, a preserve, a pond-from vivus, living, alive), a small artificial enclosure, cage, reservoir, vase, &c., for keeping animals alive; a small vivarium for salt or fresh water animals is called an aqua-

rium.
vive, v. vēv (F.), long live; success to.
vives, n. vīve (F. avīves, the vives), a disease in
animals, especially in horses, seated in the glands
under the ears; also spelt fives, but less correctly.
vivianite, n. vivi-dn-ti (after Vivian, an English
mineralogist), a mineralogical term for phospinte of
iron, usually of a fine indigo blue, sometimes used as a pigment.

a pigment.
vivid, a. vivid (L. vividus, living, animated—from
vivus, alive: It. vivido: F. vivide), true to the life;
schibling the appearance of life and freshness; lively;
sprightly; forming brilliant images: vividiy, ad.—di.
vividness, n. nés, the quality of being vivid; sprightvividness, n. nés, the quality of being vivid; spright-

liness, vivify, v. vivi-ft (L. vivus, alive, and facio, I make: F. vivifer), to endue with life; to animate; to make F. vivifer), to endue with life; to animate; to make alive; vivifying, imp.; vivified, pp. ftd, endued with life; vivified and vivified vivified and vivified v

applied to a woman, whose nature is thus compared to that of a she-fox; an ill-tempered, quarrelsome woman.

that of a she-fox; an fil-tempered, quarreisome woman, viz., usually pronounced namely, a contr. of the L. videlicet (vi-deli-velt), that is; namely. vizard, n. viz-érd (li. visiera, anything to see through: F. visière, a visor), a mask; the sight-hole of a helmet; a visor: v. to mask; vizor-see visor. vizier, n. viz-ver, or vi-zer (Ar. vezir, a bearer of burdens, a porter: F. vizir), in Turkey and other Eastern countries, a high officer of state; a councillor of state; grand vitier, the chief minister of the Turkish empire: vizierial, a. vi-zeri-al, pert. to or issued by the vizier.

empire: vizierial, a. vi-ze-rid, pert. to or issued by the vizier.

vocable, n. vo-ze-bi (L. vocabulum, a designation, a name—from voco, I call: It. vocabolo), a name; a word; a term: vocabulary, n. vo-ze-bi (Arthur designation of words arranged in alphabetical order and briefly defined; a word-book.

vocal, a. vol-ze-bi (L. vocable, sounding, speaking—from vocal, so-vocable, sounsisting of or uttered by the voice; vocable, a. vo-ze-bi (L. vocable, a. vocable, voca

addre

vociferate, v. vô-sif-èr-at (L. vociferatus, a loud cry vocilerate, v. vo-sif-ér-át (L. vociferatus, a loud cry, a scream—from voz, a voice—gen. vocis, and fero, I carry: Il. vociferare; F. vociferer, to spread abroad a report), to utter with a loud voice; to exclaim; to shout; to bawl: vociferating, inp.: vociferated, pp.: vociferat ton, n. -ás-ás, n. voice utter vivociferous, a. -ér-ás, clamorous; nois; vociferous, a. -ér-ás, clamorous; nois; nois; nois; nois; nois; nois; nois; nois; nois; nois;

-fl: vociferous; clamorousness, n. -nes, the quanty of being vo-ciferous; clamorousness, vogue, n. vóg (F. vogue, course of a ship: it. vogare; Sp. bogar, to row or pull at an oar), the way or fashion at any particular time; mode; custom, volce, n. vójs (F. voiz; It. voz, volce—from L. voz, a volce—gen. vozis), sound from the mouth; the tone

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or character of uttered sounds; opinion or choice ex-pressed; a vote; language; mode of expression; in gram, particular mode of inflecting verbs; command: gram., particular mode of inflecting veroe; commented v. to regulate the tone of, as an organ-lipe: voicing, imp.; n. the act of giving to the pipe of an organ its proper quality of tone; voiced, p. voigs; adj. having a voice: voice less, a. .les, having no voice or vote, and the commented voice of vote.

a voice: voice less, a. -les, having no voice or vote, void, a. vojed (it. vuoto, empty, hollow: F. waide, empty, waste: identical with Ger. weit; Eng. weide, spacious, empty; not occupied with any visible matter; having no legal or binding force; null; unoccupied; clear; n. an empty space: v. to leave empty; to empty; to vacate; to evacuate or be evacuated; to to empty; to vacate; to evacate or or evacated; to send out; to render of no effect; voiding, imp.: voided, pp.: voidiable, a. -a.bl, that may be made of no effect; that may be evacated: voidiance, n. -das, act of emptying; ejection, as from a benefice: voiden, n. -dr, he or that which voids: voidines, n. -ads, empti-ness: to make void, to render of no effect; to trans-

grean, a. oblean (P. volant—from L. volans, flying;
Is. volante), passing through the air as if upon wings;
flying; nimber, as wife the control of the contr

sable, a. 4:2d-bl. that may be quickly dissipated: voltatilisation, n. 4th-ted-bint, the act or process of causing to pass away into the aeriform state.

volcano, n. vol-koh, plu. volcances, -nos tit. vulcano; F. volcan, a volcano—from Vulcanus, in anc. L. myth., the god of firel, a mountain or hill which throws up smoke, fiame, stones, and melted matter, from its interior parts: volcanic, a volcanic from the process of th

ires or igneous action: voicante mad, the total su-plureous mud discharged by voicantoes, vole, n. vol [F. vote—from voter, to steal), a deal at cards that draws the whole tricks.

volition, n. vol-lisk'an [L. volitio, will—from volo, I will: F. volition: L. volitioned, the act of determining

will: F. volition: It. volitione, the act ot evernamme, choice of forming a purpose; the power of willing or exerting choice.

volley, n. vol'it (F. volée, a flight: L. volare, to fly), an outburst of many things at the same time; a discharge of many small arms at once: v. to discharge many things at one time: vol'leying, imp. discharging many things at one time: vol'leying, imp. discharging many things at one time: vol'leying, imp. discharge many things at one time: vol'leying, imp. discharge many things at one time: vol'leying, imp. discharged with a sudden burst.

volt, n. volt (F. volte, a bounding turn: It. volta, a turn: L. voltatum, to turn), a sudden movement or leap in fencing to avoid a thrust; a gait of two treads, made by a horse going sideways round a centre.

voltate, a. voltative (after Volta, an Italian), pert to voltate, a. voltative (after Volta, an Italian), pert to voltative, a. voltative (after Volta, a since and copper, impersed in a fluid, usually diluted sulphuric acid, and connected by wires for the development of electricity, woltate electricity, the phenomena resulting from the evolution of a current of electricity by chemical action: voltameter, n. voltative-ter (Gr. meron, a measure), an instr. for measuring the force or intensity of a voltace current: voltatype, n. volt'd tp, another name for electricitype, n. volt'd tp, another name for electricitype.

for electrotype.

To electrotype, a volite-ther (F. a vaulter, a tumbler), in Prince, a light infantry soldier.

voliteau, n. volit-t-d (after Volts of Strasburg), in good, a genus of conferous plants peculiar to the Fermian and Triassic formations, having fruit in spikes or loose cones: volt-sine, n. -zie, or volit-zie, n. -zie, an ore of zine occurring in quartz veins.

voluble, a. volit-bi li. volubilis, that is turned or rolled round—from volvers, to turn about: It. volubile: F. and Sp. voluble, formed so as to roll with ease, or to be easily set in motion; having quick median; flowing with ease and smoothness; fluent in speech; vol'ubly, ad. -bit: volubility, n. -bit-ti,

aptness to roll; fluency of speech; volubilis, a wild bit is, in bot., a term applied to stems, leaf-stalks and suchlike, which have the property of twisting round

aptness to roll; fluency of speech; volubilis, a celébitis, in bot, a term applied to stems, leaf-stails, and
suchlike, which have the property of twisting round
some other body,
volume, n. vol'am (L. volumen, a roll, a book-from
rolerer, to turn round any object: it and F. volume;
an anc. volume consisting of a single sheet, as of
parchment, with a rod stretched across at each end for
the convenience of rolling and unrolling in the realing), a single fold or turn; a single book; space ecopied; buik or sine; compass of volce; power of volce
or sound; vol'umed, a. -dind, having the form of a
volume; having buik; great; voluminous, a celsian
site, consisting of many volumes or books; having
mass, n. -nes, the state or quality of the voluminous
of printed matter in volumes.
voluntary, n. vol'am, the 'til, voluminous, of being
from one's own will; done without compulsion; a
new who does anything of his own free will; a piece
of music played at will; one who supports the edihances of religion by his own free will; a piece
of music played at will; one who supports the edihances of religion by his own free will; a piece
of music played at will; one who supports the edihances of religion by who may contributions, secutant illy, ad. -der-tot, of one's own accord; without compulsion: vol'untarrines, n. -nes, the sine of
heling voluntary or optional; vol'untarryim, n. -determ, the system or practice of supporting the edomance of composition by voluntary contributions, sements; vol'unteer', n. -ter', one who enten into the
military or naval service from choice; v. to effer
without solicitation or compulsion; to serve as a
volunteer; vol'unteering, imp.; vol'unteersd, ps.
-terd: the volunteers, able-bodied men in every mak
of civil life throughout Great Britain who voluntary,
and without psy, devote a portion of their leisure time
to acquire military drill and the use of arms, according
to certain rules and regulations by Act of Parilaned,
and who, under certain conditions, are fornissed with
arms and

ures.

volute, n. vö.lät' (F. volute; Sp. and It. voluta, s
volute—from L. volutum, to turn round, te rell, a
kind of spiral seroli used in ornaments; the spiral
scroll forming the principal ornament in the less
capital: voluted, a. d.ted, having a spiral scroll
volution, n. shūn, a spiral turn or wreath.

volva, n. võl'ed (L. volva, a wrapper), in bot, a tem
used to denote the involucrum-like base of the stipe
of agaries which was originally the bag enveloping
the whole plant.

the whole plant.

the whole plant, volvoid-lös (L. volvo, I roll up), a discus-produced by the passing of one portion of an intestin-into another, commonly the upper into the lower part-vomer, n. vo-mer (L. vomer, a ploughshare), in soid, the siender thin bone separating the nostrils free each other.

vomica, n. vôm'i-kā (L. vomo, I spit up), an abso of the lungs—so called because it discharges disca

matter, vomic nut, n. vom'ik nut, the English form of nut vomica, which see.

vomica, which see.

vomit, v. vom'it it. vom'iver: R. vom'ir', to ejectar throw up the contents of the stomach; to disclarge from the stomach through the mouth: n. the matter ejected from the stomach; an emetic: vom'itigainph: n. the act of ejecting from the stomach; the sid of throwing out substances from a deep hollow: varited, pp.: vom'itory, a. -ter-t, causing to eject or throw up from the stomach: n. an emetic; the door of a large building by which a great assemblage of people is let out.

let out.

voracious, a. vô-rd'shús (L. vorax, swallowing greelly-gen. voracis—from voro.) swallow up; R. and F. voracious (the oracious of the oracious of the oracious of the oracious of the oracious, n. -rds-ii. greediness of appetite.

voracity, n. -rds-ii. greediness of appetite.

vortex, n. vor-ieks, plu. vortices, -ti-sec (L. verte.

ripool—from verto, I turn; It vertice), a whirling cular motion of water, or such material as sand, ng a kind of cavity in the centre of the circle; dy or whirlpool; in Cartesian phil., a collection tricles of a subtile matter, naving a rapid rotatorion around an axis: vor tical, a. -kal, whirrotatory; vor ticel, n. -sål, a name which designed the substitution of the collection around an axis: wor tical, a. -kal, whirrotatory; vor ticel, n. -sål, a name which designed the substitution of the collection of the c l, a turbine.

VOTA

rby which particles of food are attracted: vortex, a turbine.

ary, n. vo-ter-f (L. votum, to vow), one devoted, a vow, to some particular service, study, or state a vow, to some particular service, study, or state a vow, to some particular service, study, or state a vow, to some particular persons of some volume. The source, to vow: It voto: R. vote), an expression ofce or preference la regard to any measure protein a volume volume. The source is a volume vol

scare, to cally, to give one's own guarantee for the ier in dispute; to attest; to warrant; to main-by affirmations; to bear witness: wouching, : wonched, pp. solecht, affirmed or fully attested: :her, n. volechter, one who gives witness to any g; a paper or document which serves to attest the hor correctness of accounts or disbursements: a good his warranty of title: wouch or, n. de, who calls in another to make good his warranty title.

where calls in another to make good his warranty like nearly to the call of warrant and safe; L. vo. safe was, to call or warrant and safe; L. vo. safe was, to call or warrant and safe; be give sanction to; to assure; to consend to grant; to condescend; vouchas feig, implicated of the call of warrant and safe; to give sanction to; to assure; to consend to grant; to condescend; vouchas feig, implicated of the call of the ca

-from L. viaticum, journey money—the L. via, becoming F. vote, way), a passage by sea from one place or country to another: V. to pass across or over a sea to a distant place or country; to pass by water: voy-aging, imp.: vey-aged, pp. did. voy-ager, n. d. er, ene who passes or journeys by sea: voyagear, n. vod-d. ther' (F.), one of a class of men employed by the fur companies of Canada and Hudson Bay Perritory in transpecting goods to and from distant stations.

The companies of Canada and Hudson Bay Perritory in transpecting goods to and from distant stations.

The companies of Canada and Hudson Bay Perritory in transpecting goods to and from distant stations.

The companies of Canada and Hudson Bay Perritory in transpecting goods to and from distant stations.

The companies of Canada and Hudson Bay Perritory in transpecting goods of these three work in metals, pert. to Vulcan; culcanies, v. vulcanies, in anc. vulcanias, etc. vulcanias, in constantly enterprite sof india-rubber by causing it to combine with sulphur and white-lead by the agency of heat; vulcanism, in. v. vulcanism, in. p. vulcanism, in. 4.em, also vulcanies ity, n. 4.et. fit, the whole of those thermal phenomena, ascribed to the constantly active reaction of the interior of the earth vulcanism, in. 4.em, also vulcanism, in the ritorior of the earth vulcanism, in the constantly active reaction of the interior of the earth vulcanism, in the section of the interior of the earth vulcanism, in the constantly active reaction of the interior of the earth vulcanism, in the constantly active reaction of the interior of the earth vulcanism, in the constantly active reaction of the interior of the earth vulcanism, in the constantly active reaction of the interior of the earth vulcanism, in the constantly active reaction of the content of the content of earth vulcanism. blocks and lavas; india-rubber hardened by vulcanisa-

wulgar, a. vill'gèr (L. vulgaris, belonging to the great mass or multitude, general—from vulgus, the multitude: It. volgare: F. vulgarry, practised by the common people; common; vernacular, as in the vulgar tongue; offensively mean or low; rude; unrefined: n. the common people: vulgarity, a. vil. commonly; in the ordinary manner: vulgarity, n. vil.-gàr-k-ti, clownishness of manners or language; mean or gross mode; rudeness of manners: vulgarity, n. vil.-gàr-k-ti, consider vulgarism, n. -t-m, a vulgar phrase or expession: vulgarism, n. -t-m, a vulgar phrase or expession: vulgar fractions, fractions written in the usual or common manner.
vulgate, n. vulgarit, lt. vulgatus, usual, commonfrem vulgus, the multitude: F. vulgate, an anc. Latt version of the Scriptures used in the R. Cath. Ch. service: adj. pert. to or contained in the vulgate; common.

common.

common.

vulnerable, a. vill-ner-d-bl (L. vulnerablits, vulnerable—from vulnerable, to wound: F. and Sp. vulnerable—from vulnerare, to wound: F. and Sp. vulnerable, that may be wounded; liable to injury: vulnerable, that may be wounded; liable to injury: vulnerable to the vulnerary a. erg, useful in healing wounds: n. any plant or drug useful in healing wounds: n. any plant or drug useful in healing wounds.

vulptine, a. vull-pin (L. vulprin: F. vulprin), pert. to or resembling the fox; cunning; artful; vull-pied, come who kills foxes as vermin rather than preserve them for hunting.

to one who kins loacs as vernin range same preserve them for hunting "livering the firm of the polish, vulplinte, in "will-pin-tt (from Vulpino, in Italy), a granular variety of gypsum which takes a fine polish, and is used for ornamental purposes. vulture, a "will-tir or "choo" (L. vultur, a vulture—

probably from vello, I pluck or tear: It. avoltore: old f. voltor: F. vautour), a large rapacious bird of prey:

r. votor; F. votorar, a large rapacious and of prey:
vulturiae, a -rin, pert. to or resembling the vulture:
vulturiah, a -rin, ilke a vulture; rapacious,
vulviform, a -viit-richterm (L. vultur or voten, a
wrapper or integument, and forma, a shape), in bot.,
likea cleft with projecting edges.
vying, v. viing (see vie), competing.

vabble, v. wob'bl (imitative of the rolling of water: v. vobelo, to tattle; watheln, to stagger, to totter: ias, vabbeln, to shake like jelly or boggy ground), to ay to and fro; to move staggeringly from one side to sother: wab bling, imp. bling: adj. having an irreg-er motion from side to side: wabbled, pp. vob:bld. wacke, n. volké (Ger.), a German miner's term for of: earthy variety of trap-rock of a greyish-green lour, resembling indurated clay, and readily crumg down when exposed to the weather.

wad, n. 1c6d, also wad'ding, n. -ding (Ger. 1catte; F. ouate, wadding for lining), a bundle or quantity of anything; a wisp of straw; a bundle of clouts or tow used by gunners to keep the powder close by ramming it down; wad, n. 1c0mberland, the name given to black-lead, a mineral found in detached lumps and not in veins; wad or wadd, n. wod, a miner's term for an earthy oxide of manganese occurring in beds and incrusting veins and fissures in the older rocks; to wad a garment, to line it with flocks of cotton com-

720

pacted together: wad'ding, n. a material prepared by that purpose; sheets of carded cotton for stuffing

of this purpose; sieces to accept the dilling garments, de-waddle, v. tod-dilanother spelling of wabble, which sol, to move from alde to side in walking, as a duck e very fat person; to vaciliate: wadding, imp-ling: wadded, pp. wold-did: wad dier, n. -dier, one who waddles.

who waddles.

wade, v. ccdd (L. vadum, a ford, a shallow: vadere, to wade: I. puedo, a ford, a phash of water: Bav. ccd.

ten, to swim a horse in water: Dut. ccdde, a ford, a shallow), originally signifying "to splash," then "to walk through water of some depth"; to walk or pass through water; to move or pass with difficulty or labour: wa'ding, imp.: wa'ded, pp.: wa'der, n. -der, one that wades.

wady, n. ccdd: (Ar. ccdd; a valley, the channel of a river, a ravine through which water flows; the channel of a water-course which is dry except in the rainy season.

season.

wafer, n. waifer [F. gauffre; Dut. waafel, a thin
cake made by baking it between the round flat cheeks
of a peculiar pair of longs: Ger. wafel; Swiss, waffle,
a wafer), a small, thin, round, dry piece of coloured
paste, employed for securing letters, &c; the small
round piece of baked bread or paste used in the R.
Cath. Ch. in the celebration of the Eucharist; v. to
seal or close with a wafer; wafering, imp; wafered,
pp. -ferd; waffle, n. woff, fl, a thin laked cake,
waff, v. woff (imitative of the sound; Scot. worf, to
blow; Dan wift, a nuff or breath of whole; Sw. we flit.

pp. -jerd: waffe, n. wof; fl, a thin baked cake, waff, v. woff (initiative of the sound: Scot. woif, to blow: Dan. vift, a puff or breath of wind; Sw. wcf/ut, to waft, to winnow), to convey or transport through a fluid medium; to float, as on the water or through the air: n. a signal made by moving something, as a flag, in the air; a floating body: waff'ing, imp.: n. a bearing or floating, as on water or through air; waff'-

bearing or noating, as on water or through air: wated, pp.
wag, v. sedg (Dut. veaggelen, to stagger, to totter:
Norm. veagge, to rock; Ger. veackels, to wag, to totter),
to shake lightly; to move to and fro; to move with
quick turns from side to side: wag ging, inp;: n. the
act of one who or that which wags; wagged, pp. sedge,
act of one who or that which wags; wagged, pp. sedge,
side of the stage of the stage of the stage of the stage
and of the stage of the stage of the stage
wold, empty), a Joker; one who plays tricks; a man
full of sport and humour; wag ginh, a. -gish,
malchievous merriment; pleasantry; wag ginh, a. -gish,
malchievous in sport; full of sport and humour; waggishly, ad. -fs: wag gishness, n. -nds, the state or quality of being waggish; mischlevous sport.
wage, v. volj (L. vas, a surety—gen, vedia; Goth, vodi;
to dh. Ger, vedti, a pledge, a security; mid. L. vedium
or puadium; R. gaggio; F. guge, a pledge or surety,
to make or carry on, as war: waged, pp. wd/d, carried on, as
war. Note.—"Under the dothic laws a pledge wag given
by a pursuer that his cause was just. When the appeal
to hel alw took the form of a challenge to judicial comby a pursuer that his cause was just. When the appeal to the law took the form of a challenge to judicial combat, the challenger flung down his glove in court, which the challenger flook up. This proceeding was signified by the nid. L. term vadiare ductium, the wager of battle. The same verb was used to designate analogous proceedings in a solemn declaration of war analogous proceedings in a solemn declaration of war analogous the countries, and the term employed was vadiare before countries, and the term employed was though there was nothing in the nature of a piecege.—Weduvood. Wedgwood.

Wedgwood.

wage, n. todj, usually in the plu, wages, todjėž (F.
guges, wages, money paid to a person as a pledge for
his services: see wage above), that which is paid at
stated periods for labour or services—usually restricted
to weekly, fortnightly, or monthly sums paid to
bourers and mechanics; payment; recompense; reward. Note.—Pay is applied to the sums paid to
naval and military men, and fees or salary to professional men_clepts_fee.

naval and military men, and fees or salary to professional men, clerks, &c.
wager, n. vadjér (mid. L. vadiare; F. gager, to give
pledges, to lay down stakes: see wage 1), an unsettled
question whose opposite alternatives are supported by
two parties, who lay down stakes to abide the issue of
the event; a subject on which bets are laid; a bet;
the event; a subject on which bets are laid; a bet;
to lay a piedge bet; wagering, imp. a. laying of
a wager; wagered, pp. jerd; wagerer, n. jerder, one
who wagers.

a wascr: wa gerea, pp. prove we who wagers, who wagers, wdo/of (from wag 1, which see), to move quickly one as you and then the other; to ree!; to move quickly from side to side, as a bird its tail to wag; wag gling, imp. -gling: waggled, pp. todg-gld.

waggon or wagen, n. wag-gon (AS. wagen; Bol tou: Fol. too; a waggon, a chariot: Sans. eab bearing, carrying as by a horse: L. weker, to carr four-wheeled vehicle or cart for carrying goods: w goner, n. -f., one who conducts a wagon: wag star, n. -fr, an open four-wheeled carriage constru-like a wagen. ere, to carry), a like a waggon.

magtail, n. vdg/tal (from evag, and tad), a small bird of several species, so called from the incessant motion of its long tail. Wahabee, n. sch-Ad/bd (Ar. scakabi), a follower of Abdel Wahab, a Mohammedan reformer, who fluurished about A.D. 1760.

Abdel wann, a Monammouan reformer, who meanmen about a.D. 1760.

walf—see under waiva.

wall, v. ted/ (Bret. gavla; W. wylo, to weep, to lament: to cry weel, to cry out in sorrow for; to express sorrow by a mournful crying; a. loud and mournful weeping; audible sorrow: walling, imp.: a. loud crist of sorrow; deep lamentation: wailed, pp. weld: walingly, ad. 41.

wain, h. soda (another spelling of wagges, which see), a four-wheeled carriage or cart for the conveyance of goods; a waggen: Charles's Wals, the constellation Uras Major or the Hough, so called from its fancier walls, and the content of the sold of the conveyance, and the content of the conveyance, and the conveyance, and the conveyance, and the conveyance, and the conveyance of the con

io line with panelled boards, as a hall: wain esting, imp. n. the materials used for covering the wals of a room; the act of lining a room with panelled boards: wain scoted, pp.
walst, n. wast (W. gucasg, the walst, the place where the body is squeezed in—from gucasga, to squeeze or press: Gael. fatsg; Manx. faast, to wring, to squeeze the smaller part of the trunk of the body between rils and hips; the middle part of a body; the middle part of a ship; wasts band, n. a sash or band round the walst; the upper part of frouesers or the like while encompasses the waist: waistcoat, n. webside, a closefitting under-coat without alseves, covering the walst wait; the upper part of frouesers or the like while wait; the observe, to start: waistcoat, n. webside, a closefitting under-coat without alseves, covering the waist wait, v. vaid (old E. scaffer, to observe, to watch: Wal. waitit, to observe, to be on the look-out for; to expect; writer, to observe, to watch: connected with Eng. watch, which seel, to be on the look-out for; to expect; waiter, to observe, to watch: connected with Eng. watch, which seel, to be on the look-out for; to expect; waiter, to observe, to watch: connected with Eng. watch, which seel, to be on the look-out for; to expect; waiter, to observe to watch can be a stard to be a stard on a person: n. the act of staring in expectation; attendance; a tray or salver: waiter, a servant in attendance; a tray or salver: waiter, as inns, tavens, de: waite, n. plu codit, the materians who perform late at nights in the streets, especially was a servant who attends on a lady in her chamber: in wait, in ambush: to wait on or upon, to attend as a servant who attends on a lady in her chamber: in wait, in ambush: to wait on or upon, to attend on a lady in her chamber: waiter, v. v.dv (mid. L. voaveiere, to treat as await. consequence.

consequence.

waive, v. wav (mid. L. wosiviare, to treat as a walfold F. guesser, to waive; gaspe, anything wandering
at large without an owner: Scot. would, to blow, not
to insist on or claim; to defer for the present; to give
plaim to; in law, to abandon; to cast off: waiving, imp.: waived, pp. todwd; waiver, n. er, onwho does not insist on some right or claim; the act
one who waives: waif, n. todf, goods found whose
owner is unknown; anything wandering at large
without an owner; a thing found, as goods, but claimed
by nobody; a worthless wanderer: waifs and strays,
the unsettled, wandering, and worthless members of
society.

the unservice, watering, and waterings acciety, wake, n. totak (Fin. totake). Esthon, roagge, a furrow: loel. oaka, I open or cut into), the streak of smooth water left in the track of a ship.

wake, v. totak (50th. totakan; AS. seacian; Ger. totachen, to wake: probably from the root seep, in move to and fro), to rouse or be roused from sleep; in be alive or active; to put in motion or action; n. the sitting up all night with a deceased person, usually accompanied with drinking, &c.; (Ger. kircherüberfrom 60th. teethan, to consecrate), an annual festing from Goth. bestrod by watching all night and feasting; wa king, imp.; add, not sleeping; n. act of rising from sleep; period of continuing awake; waked, pp. wakf; wakeful, a. wakful, not sleeping; vigilant; wake-her wake, suke, and a M. makes.

r, ad. -R: wake fulness, n. -nès, want of aleep:
en, v. edikn, to cease to sleep; to rouse from sleep;
tening, imp.; wakened, pp. -knd: wakener, n.
r, also waken, n.-kor, one who wakens or arouses
a sleep: waker n.-kor, one who wakens or arouses
a sleep: waker poblin, n. -robin, a plant having
properties, and whose root yleids a starchy matfamiliarly called Jack-in-the-box, from the pecuarrangement of the parts of its flower.
alchia, n. ediki-d (after Wakh), in geol., a genus
oniferous plants occurring in the Carboniferous
Permian systems, having numerous closely-set
regularly-pinnated branches.
faldenses, n. plu. ető-dén-séz, a sect of Protests residing in the valleys of Piedmont, established
Peter Waldo about A.D. 1180.
ale, n. ed. (AS. waken, marks of stripes or blows:

Peter Waldo about A.D. 1180.

ale, n. ved! (AS. welan, marks of stripes or blows: h. values: Icel. volr; Sw. wed; a rod, a stick: Bret. when; F. gaude, a rod, the staff of a fall), the raised ak on the skin left by a stripe; the outward times in a ship's side on which men set their feet when y clamber up; a ridge or streak rising above the nece of cloth, &c: v. to mark, as the skin, with pee; to make wales or ridges on: wa'ling, imp.: led, pp. weld: gunwale, n. gin-wold, the upper re of a ship's side next to the bulwarks, so called m the unear runs being rounted from it.

ied, pp. wald: gunwale, n. gin:wal, the upper of a ship's side next to the bulwarks, so called m the upper guns being pointed from it. Valhalla, n. wal. doi: los ev alhalla, n. wal. doi: los ev alhalla, n. wal. doi: los ev alhalla, n. wal. doi: los evallaton, to bubble up, to roll: r. wallen, to boil, to move in a waving manner: old Ger. wallagon, to walk: Bav. walken, to move to fro), to go at a foot's pace; to go or travel on foot; ramble; to live or behave; to pursue a particular rise of life: n. act or manner of walking; pace; p; space through which one has walked; a place exercise on foot; road; way; course of life; purt, a. so of life; pasture-ground, as for sheep; walking, imp: n. the act of moving on the feet at a sliver, imp: n. the act of moving on the feet at a sliver, imp: n. the act of moving on the feet at a sliver, imp: n. the act of moving on the feet at a labit. See the substantial of life; pasture-ground, as for sheep; walking, or or samusement: absepting the standard of the same sheep are pastered. n. scotle (AS. weal, a wall; Dut. scal. a rameter of the scale of a bulled or fortification of a camp-from valles, a staked some height, and serving to enclose or defend a acc of ground or buildings; the side of a bullding; the file of the wall; to close or fill with a wall; to defend the a wall; to close or fill with a wall; to defend the wall; to defend the wall; to defend the service of the service of the wall; to defend the wall; to defend the wall; to defend the wall; to defend the service of the wall; to defend the service of the service of the wall; to defend the service of the service of the service of the wall; to defend the wall; to defend the service of the servic

some height, and serving to enclose or defend a acc of ground or buildings; the side of a building; defence; means of protection: v. to enclose the audit of the control of

walnut, n. ucalei-nit (Dut. scalnot, a walnut: AS. walhnot, a foreign nut—from wealh, a foreigner: Swiss, walten, to speak an unknown language), a tree of several species, a native of Persia, whose wood is used in calnut-work; also its nut: walnut-oil, one of the three oils used in painting, obtained from the court of the walnut.

of the three ons used in panning, obtained from the walnut.

walrus, n. wallo'ris (Dut. tealrus—from scal in scalwisch, a whale, and ros. a horse; Sw. vallrus, a whalehorse), the sea-horse or morse, inhabiting the arctic
seas, attaining the length of twenty feet, and sought
for on account of its oil and tusks.

seas, assemme the length of twenty lete, and soughts, waitz, n. waitofs (Ger. waitzen, to roll), the name of the national dance of Germany, in which two persons whiri rapidly round on an axis of their own, and at the same time more quickly in a circle; the kind of music which accompanies the dance: v. to dance a waitz: waitzer, imp.: n. the actor practice of dancing a waitz, or in the waitz: waitzer, pp. votolis; wamble, v. womble (Ger. wammeln, to stir, to crawl), to move or stir, as the lowels do with wind; to roll with nausea and sickness: wambling, imp. -bling; add, rolling or rumbling, as with sickness or hunger: wambled, pp. -bld.
wampun, n. wom:pwm (an Indian name), small beads made of shells, used by the North Amer. Indians as money; the shells run on strings, and used as belts or as ornaments.
wan, a. wom (AS. wan, pale, livid; W. gwan, weak, wan, a. wom (AS. wan, pale, livid; W. gwan, weak,

as money; the shells run on strings, and used as belts or as ornaments.

wan, a. won (AS. won, pale, livid; W. guon, weak, feeble: Gael. fann, faint, feeble: L. wonns. empty, pale, as with sickness; pallid; sallow: wanTy, ad. 4s. wan'ness, n. nds, a sallow pale colour: wan'nish, a. nish, of a pale colour.

wandn, n. wond (Icel. wondr, a shoot of a tree, a rod), a long thin stick; a twig; a staff of authority; a rod used by conjurors and diviners.

wander, v. won'der (Ger. wondern, to go about without settled aim: old H. Ger. wannichon, to roll, to mourse; to ramble; to ravel here and there to do astray; to depart from the subject under discussion; to be delirious: wan dering, imp.: adj. moving about without a settled course; the roving of the mind or thoughts; uncertainty: wan-dered, pp. derd: wan derer, n. der-er, one who wanders: wan'deringly, ad. 4l.

wans, v. won (Goth. vans, wanting: AS. wona, deficiency, wanting: Jeel. vanr. wanting: As. wona, deficiency, wanting: Jeel. vanr. wanting — connected with Eng. wan, which see), to decrease; to be diminished; to fall; to sink; opposed to veze: n. diminushed; to fall; to sink; opposed to veze: n. diminushed; to fall; to sink; opposed to veze: n. diminushed; to fall; to sink; opposed to veze: n. diminushed; to fall; to sink; opposed to veze: n. diminushed; to fall; to sink; opposed to veze: n. diminushed; to fall; to sink; opposed to veze: n. diminushed; to fall; to sink; opposed to veze: n. diminushed; to fall; to sink; opposed to veze: n. diminushed; to fall; to sink; opposed to veze: n. diminushed; to fall; to sink; opposed to veze: n. diminushed; to fall; to sink; opposed to veze: n. dediciency, negation: Jeel. vanta, to be wanting; opposed; to be deficient; to fall shott of; to need; to desire: wanting, imp.; adj. absent; deficient: wanting, p. ed.

be without; to be destitute of; to be deficient; to fall short of; to need; to desire; wanting, imp.; adj. absent; deficient; wantied, pp. wanton, a wôn-ión AS, wen, deficiency, negation, and togen, drawn or led, educated; old Eng. towen, pred—properly signifying uneducated, ill brought up), unrestrained; loose; indulging the natural appetites; disposed to lewdness; running to excess; reckless: n. a lascivious man or woman; a woman inclined to lewdness; v. to play or revel without restraint; to behave with lewdness; to revel; wan'toning, imp.; wan'toned, pp. -fond; wan'tony, d. -fl, without restraint; loosely; wan'tonness, n. -nes, lewdness; gniety.

galety, wapentake, n. waipn-tak (AS, wapentace—from teapen, a weapon, and texan, to teach), the division of certain English counties, nearly coinciding with Assadred—supposed to have been so called because the inhabitants within such divisions were taught the use

wapinschaw, n. wdp'in-shaw (AS. wæpen, a weapen, and secuvian, to view, to look at), in Scot., an exhibition of skill in arms, formerly made at certain times in every district.
wapiti, n. wδρ't-fi (Indian name), the North Amer.

elk. war, n. weifer (F. guerre: It. guerra, war—from It. gara, emulation, strife: Dut. werre, strife, war: Ger. cutvren, to entangle, to embroll), an armed contest between nations or states; a contest carried on by force of arms; open hostility; the profession of arms; open

position or contest of any kind carried on between two

position or contest of any kind carried on between two parties: v. to attack a state with force of arms; to carried: v. to attack a state with force of arms; to contend: v. to attack a state with force of arms; to contend: v. to attack a state with force of arms; to contend: v. to attack a state with force of arms; to contend: v. to a state of the contend: v. to a state of the contend of the c

ware, a. wār (contracted form of aware, which see), being in expectation of; being provided against. ware, v. wār, a Scripture spelling of wear, which

see.

wares, n. blu. wdrz, sing, ware, vdr (icel. cara;
Sw. vara; Dut. vczre, wares, goods; Fin. vczrast,
provisions, wares—from vczradı, to provide), goods;
merchandise; articles; commodities; ware house, n.
-holes (vczre, and house), a store for goods, cither for
safe keeping or for sale; v. to place or deposit in a
house for safe keeping; ware houseing, imp. holes/ing;
ware housed, pp. holesd; ware houseman, n. holes,
mdn, one who keeps a warehouse; a man employed in
a warehouse; the keeper of a wholesale shop or store
for Manchester or woollen goods: bonded-warehouse, a building in which duty-paying and excisable
goods may be stored at a low charge, the tax or excise
duty being only levied on the whole, or the part, at
such time as the owner may choose to withdraw it;
ware is used as the latter part of such compounds as
saucare, earthenwore, hardware, glassware, &c., and

such time as the owner may choose to withdraw it:
ware is used as the latter part of such compounds as
souvare, eartheneare, hardware, glassware, &c., and
signifies a thing produced or manufactured.
warfare—see under war.
warinke—see under war.
warinke, warily—see under wary,
warilke—see under war.
warinke, n. walvichke (AS. wærloga, a breaker of
his word or pledge—from wer, wary, and loga, a liar),
a male witch; a wizard.
warm, a. wolvem (leel, varmr; Ger, warm; old L.
formus; Gr. thermos, hot: Sans, gharma, heat), having heat in a moderate or gentle degree; having little
or no winter, as a climate; zealous; ardent; easily
excited or provoked; enthusiastic; in paint, appiled to colours that have yellow or yellow-red for
their base; easy and safe in money matters, as "he
was deemed a warm man": v. to impart heat to in a
moderated degree only; to excite to ardour or zeal in; to
become warm or animated; warming, imp. making
moderately hot; making zealous: warmed, pi,
warm's, warm's, n. et, he who or that which
warms; warm'd, ad. di: warm'ness, n. -nès, also
wate, mad, fdt, loie; melt, melt,

warmth, n. souternth, state of being warm or ariest; gentile heat; carnestness—as applied to temper, be answered with much sournth?; fervour of mind; animation; in point, a tone of colour arising from the mation; in point, a tone of colour arising from the lows, russet browns, and suchlike; warm ash, such heated to nearly or a little over the temperature of the human body; warm-hearted, a sympathing; co-dial; sincere; warming-pan, a covered vessel containing hot coals or hot water for heating beds.

warn, v. wolern (AS. toprnon, to warn, to refuse; leel warm, a to forbid to refuse—connected with the root ware, to look or take notice), to give notice; to cause one to take notice; to put on guard against danger; to admonish of any duty; warning, ingiving notice to; admonishing; n. caution against danger; previous notice; warned, pp. tenfernd.

warp, v. wolern (Goth. tenipran; AS. tecorjen; Icol. verpa; Ger. verfen, to cast, to take a certain turn: Icol. varpa, to cast or lay out a net, to twist or be twisted out of a straight direction; to turn from straight or proper course; to turn asside from the true direction; to pervert; to prejudice; to tow or most artinght or proper course; to turn asside from the true direction; to pervert; to prejudice; to tow or most artinght or proper course; to turn analysis or not pervent to the purpose of mooring a ship; a tow-line; warp in, imp. turning or twisting; perverting: a act of one who warps; warped, pp. wolveys.

warp, n. wolvey (Gel. varp; Cer. werf), the warp: Dut. werp, the warp, a cask—connected with above, the long threads laid out parallel to each other between which the woof is shot in weaving; the threads lengthwise in a woven fabric, the eross ones being called the woof or werf; muddy deposit out from waters artificially introduced over low lands; warpser, n. er, one who prepares the warps of webs for wearing.

n. -èr, one who prepares the warps of webs for w

waters in thicking instantice very low alone; wayer, n.-ér, one who prepares the warps of webs for weating warrant, v. soê-'sdnif (Ger. geochr., assurance, see-rity; Low Ger. vourend, one who gives security; old Eng. warant, a protector: old F. guarrat, one who makes safe, one who answers for), to authorise; to justify; to assure; to secure to, as to a purchaser the quantity and quality of the goods soid as represented: n. a written document conferring some right or authority; that which authorises or justifies an act, that which vouches or insures for anything: warranted; mp; warranted; mp; warranted; mp; warranted; mp; warranted; warranted; warranted; warranted; warranted; warranted; warranted; warranted; a solid soil of the s

animals are kept), a piece of ground for the breeding and preservation of rabbits.

warrior—see war.

wart, n. wabri flout. werte; Ger. warze, a warth, s dry excrescence of different forms, found on the aking of animals, as on the human hand; a hardened protuberance on the surface of trees; wart'ed, a full of warts; having warts; in bot., having little knobs on the surface: wart'y, a. -t, covered with warts; grown over with warts; wartworth, a plant having a warty surface: wart'ess, a. -to, having no warts: warthog, the river-hog of Africa.

wary, a. wod'-f [feel. vera, to warn: Ger. gesuhr, aware: F. gore, look out! take care! old Eng. gener, to gaze: Fin. searce, foresight), that carefully watches arifices and dangers in order to guard against them; carefully cautious; timorously prudent: warily, saft, with grudence; cautiously; warfness, n. -nos, the state or quality of being wary; cautionness.

was, v. wod (Goth. vison, to remain, to be: Icel. errd; Sw. corat, AS. sesson, to remain, to be: Icel. errd; Sw. corat, AS. sesson, to remain, to be: Sw. wash, v. wods. (imitative of the sound of dashing her; piece, Psys. note, add, motor;

ter: AS. waescan; Ger. waschen; Sw. waska, to sh: Norm. wassa, to dabble, to splash), to cleanse th water; to overflow or dash against; to coat or nament by overlaying with a substance in a moist th water; to overflow or dash against; to coat or cament by overlaying with a substance in a moist tie; to purify: n. a substance in a moist state laid apread over a surface to beautify or preserve it; y waste liquid, as that of a kitchen; fermented at; the shallow part of an arm of a sea, or of a or; the whole quantity of clothes washed at once; a act of washing them; a liquid weak and poor; atter collected by water; a cosmetic; a lotion: atterned to the state of the

and or wash-hand-stand, a small table with a basin of conveniences for washing the hands and face: asherwoman, a woman who washes clothes for ages.

wasp, n. woep (AS. wesp; old H. Ger. wafas; L. ad li. cespo, a wasp: Lith. wopso, a gadfly), an active, inging, winged insect, resembling a bee: waspish, . -daA, resembling a wasp; quick to resent a trifling front; anappish; irritable: waspishly, ad. -lifling anappid fly resembling a wasp, but stingless. -fly, a supped fly resembling a wasp, but stingless. -fly, a wasself, n. wof-sld (AS. salutation on pledging one) drink, wozs-koz, be of health—from woz, be, and al, whole or sound, a custom still used in some iscess on Twelfth-night, of going about with a great owl of ale drinking healths; a drinking-bout; any serry-making accompanied with drinking, particularly at Christmas; the liquor used on such festive consions; v. to hold a merry drinking meeting; adj. ontwink; festive; was-saling, np.; was-salied, pp. sldd: was-salier, n. -er, a drunkard; a reveiler: was-sali-cup, a large cup or bowl used at carousals. wast, v. wofs (is quaster; old F. goster, to spoil, to ender unfit for occupation; AS. wester, old F. gostine, mentilivated land: feer, worst, wast, desert: mid, L. estroy or expend wantonly or unnecessarily; to ender unfit for occupation; to how wanty to wear out; to consume; o damage or injure; to lose bulk or substance graduity; to be consumed or dissipated; adj. ruined; destroyed; uncultivated; rejected, or used for inferior surpose; that of which no account is taken; n. land intilled; a region ruined, deserted, or desolate; a region ruined deserted, or desolate; a waste fluiner; waste fluiner; waste fluiner; waste fluiner; waste fluiner; waste

guard; to lie in wait for; to observe attentively in order to detect or prevent; to attend on the sick during the night: watch ing, imp.; watched, pp. secht: watch'er, n.-ér, one who watches; watch'ful, a. -fool, watch'er, n.-ér, one who watches; watch'ful, a. -fool, vigilant, careful and observe; attentive; watch'fully, ad. -is' watch' fulness, n. -nés, vigilance; suspicious attention; careful and diligent observation; inability to sleep; watch-barrel, the brass box in a watch covering of a watch: watch-dog, a fook kept to guard premises or property; watch-fire, a fire lighted at night as a signal, or for the use of the watch or guard; watch-glass, the glass covering the face of a watch; watch-glass, the glass covering the face of a watch; watch-glass, the glass covering the face of a watch; watch-glass, the span or or chain to attach a watch to the person; watchmaker, one who constructs time-jecces for the pocket; watch-man, n. one who guards the streets of a city, town, or large building by night: watch-dower, a tower on which a sentine is placed to watch the approach of enemies; watch'word, n. a watch, a friend from an enemy, or one who has a watch, a friend from an enemy, or one who has a water, a word-fer (ioth, wato); Ger. wasser; Gr. (h)udor, water; Icel. cotr; Sw. wat; Dan. wood; Law, water, a wolf-fer (ioth, wato); Ger. wasser; Gr. (h)udor, water; leel. cotr; Sw. weat; Dan. wood; Law, water, and destitute of taste or smell, and which is essential to the support of vegetable and animal life; a body of water standing or flowing; any liquid secretion resembling water; urine; the colour or lustre of a diamond: v. to water standing or flowing; any liquid secretion resembling water; urine; the colour or lustre of a diamond. which water is the second of the water of the water, of the water is the process to which silk and other like fabrics are subjected to water the process of irrigating land; the process to which silk and other like fabrics are subjected

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light water-line, the line round a ship's bottom where the surface of the water touches when it is unloaded: load water-line, the depth to which a ship sinks when loaded, or the line where the surface-water comes into contact with the ship's bottom: water-logged, a lying like a log on the water, as a ship, when a large quantities of water as got into the hold: waterman, a boatman; a ferryman: water-mark, the mark or limit of the rise of water; a letter or device wrought into paper during the process of manufacture: watermalon, a limit whose main and which contains a rich and delictions pulp: water-meter, an instr. for registering the supply of water: water-myll, in mill whose machinery is moved by water: water-myll, in mill whose machinery is moved by water: water-myll, in anc. myth, a female being presiding over a particular piece of water or frequenting a piece of water; a nation: water-power, water employed to set and keep machinery in motion: waterproof, a so firm and close in texture as not to admit water to pass through; impervious to water: watershed, the range of high land in any district of country which forms the source of its various streams and rivers, shedding them off as it were from the material water watershed, the range of high land in any district of country which forms the source of its various streams and rivers, shedding them off as it were from the material to the surface of the surface when the water acts below on the lower part of the wheel-rim near the axis: water-works, works and machines for raising, retaining, and distributing water: watering-place, a place where water may be obtained for a ship, for cattle, &c.; a place to which people resort for drinking mineral water; asea-bathing place: water-worn, a, smoothed and rounded by the action of water, as the pebbles in the bed of a river, or the gravel on the sea-shore: water of crystallization, water which has combined chemically with a substance while passing from a state of solution to the solid crystalline form: hard water, water largely impregnated with earthy or foreign ingredients: soft water, sing or rain water, or water nearly free from

ing the thing offered towards heaven as a symbol of its presentation to Jehovah: waveson, n. wolviss, goods which appear floating on the sea, as after a ship-

goods which appear floating on the sea, as after a sip-wreck.

wavellite, n. waivelitif (after Dr Wavel), a tran-parent yellowish-grey or greenish-grey mineral, cour-ring in minute acicular crystals, in various formations. waver, v. voi-ver (Scot. weat), to move backwards and forwards: icel. void, to wave to and fre; grov. Ger. veabben, to waver, to totter: Dut. veappers, to waver, to swing), to play or move to and fre; to unsettled in opinion; to hesitate; to be undetermined: wa vering. Imp: wa vered, pp. -eprid: waverer, p. wa vering, imp.: wa vered, pp. -verd: wa verer, n.-er, one unsettled in faith, doctrine, or opinion: wa-

substance while passing from a state of solution to the solid crystalline form; hard water, water hardry water, water hardry or foreign ingredients; soft water, spring or rain water, or water nearly free from foreign ingredients: water and the many foreign ingredients; soft water, spring or rain water, or water nearly free from foreign ingredients: watered silk, silk with a shaded or diversified surface; to hold water, to be tight; to be sound; to make water, to pass uring; to dainty there is a rehement desire waters, the person long; there is a rehement desire water, to pass uring; to dainty water, or moves to and fro; quabelon, to ashade like felly; Bav. wadel, fir-branches, twigs; Swiss, wedele, a bundle of flexible rod; a hundle of with twigs; to twist or interveave, as twigs with one another; wat tiling, imp. "Hug; wattled, pp. well*" and wat, v. woffel a word finitative of the cry, lo cry as a cat: n. the cry of a cat.

"wave, n. woffel flower of hundless ways of a strength of move and below its natural level; a moving swell or volume of water; a billow; any motion or appearance resembling that of a wave: v. to move to and fro or up and down; to undulate; to play loosely; to raise into inequalities of surface; to direct by a waving motion; to beckon: waving, imp. a moving as a wave; the act of playing loosely; for other of the cry, to a moving as a wave; the act of moving in a moving as a wave; the act of moving in a moving as a wave; the act of playing loosely; for the act of moving in a moving as a wave; the act of moving in a moving as a wave; the act of playing loosely; for the act of moving as a wave; the act of playing loosely; for the act of moving as a wave; the act of playing loosely; for the act of moving in the conditions of the cry of the cat of the conditions of the condition, towards), bent on one's own way; made of the play to and fro. as waves, and offer ing made by the priest hodding al

ckedly froward; perverse; wilful: way'wardly, ad.: way'wardness; n. -nes, frowardness; perverse-

ckedly froward; perverse; wilful; way wardly, ad; way wardness, n. .n.s. frowardness; perversess.

we, pron. ws (AS. we: Dan. and Sw. wi: Icel. cer), a of I; a word denoting the person speaking along the one or more. Note.—We is employed by soverges in addressing their subjects, and by authors, flors, and the like, with the view of avoiding the person seed of gottsm in the use of I. .weak, a. wes (AS. voc., pilant: Sw. yis, supple: R. week, Dut. week, sort, yielding to the touch; the person of the person of the week of the week

way by degrees; to good gradually: woar and toar, as or waste by use.

wear, v. war (Icel. verja; AS. werjan, to defend, to ver; old H. Ger. wrjan, to defend, to clothe), to carry cover: old H. Ger. wrjan, to defend, to clothe), to carry or bear upon the person, as an article of clothing, arms, or any ornament; to have or exhibit an appearance of; to bear: wore, bt. wor, did wear: worn, pt. worns: wearable, a. wor-d-bi, that can be carried as an appendage to the body: wear'er, n. &r, one who wears: wearing appearel, garments for the person; articles of dress: to wear the breeches, in function articles of dress: to wear the breeches, in function wear, v. worf, exposure over him. wear, v. worf as probable corruption of veer), used in the phrase, "to wear a ship,"—that is, to turn the ship before the wind: wearing, imp.: wanawd, pp. word. wear, n. wor, also weir, n. wor Ger. webern; Dut.

WEB

weren, to ward off, to prevent: Ger. wehr, a dam, a dike: AS. war, a dam for fish), a dam scross a river to raise the water in order to conduct it to a water-wheel, or to irrigate land, &c.; a fence in a stream for catching and keeping fish. Westry, se wer'd, (AS. wer'g, wear), Ger. wohren: westry, as wer'd, (AS. wer'g, wear), deep, having the strength exhausted by toll or long-continued exertion; exhausted by mental efforts; feeling desirons to discontinue: v. to reduce or exhaust by physical or ertion; exhausted by mental efforts; feeling destrous to discontinue: v. to reduce or exhaust by physical or mental exertion; to fatigue; to harnss; to render impatient of continuance: wear'ying, imp.; wear'ied, pp. -td., exhausted by exertion; overcome by fatigue: wear'ily, ad. -t-ti, in a weary or thresome manner wear'iness, n. -n-te, schaustion by labour too protracted; lassitude: wear'isome, a. -sim, tedious; fatiguing; wear'isomely, ad. -t: wear'isomeness, n. -n-te, the quality or state of being exhausted by exertion.

weasand, n. we'zand (AS. wasend; Fris. wasende, the windpipe—from Icel. hvasa, to make a sound in

breathing), the windpipe.

weasel, n. weizel (Ger. wiesel; Dut. wezel, a weasel), a small carnivorous animal having short legs and a

wasael, n. we'se'd (Ger. wiesel, 2 Dut. wesel, a weasel, a small carnivorous animal having short legs and a long slender body, weather, n. we'sh'e'r (Dut. weder; Ger. weetter; Icel. wedr, weather, wind: Fol. wiatr, wind: Ger. weeter, leel. wedr, weather, wind: Fol. wiatr, wind: Ger. weeter, leel. wedr, weather, wind: Fol. wiatr, wind: Ger. weeter, leel. wedr, weather, wind: Fol. wiatr, wind: Ger. weeter, leel. weather, old, wetness, dryness, &c.: v. among seamen, to heat, old, wetness, dryness, &c.: v. among seamen, to heat, old, weather sist, to gain against opposition: weathering, imp. passing with difficulty: weathered, pps.-drd, passed with difficulty: in got, wasted, worn away, discoloured, or covered with lichens by exponences: weather is used as the first part of many compounds in the language of seamen, signifying "toward the wind," as in weather-bow, weather-quarter, weather-side, &c.: weatherly, a. -#, working well to the windward: weathermost, a. -most, being furthest to the windward: weather-beaten, a having been seasued by exposure to every kind of weather: weather-board, the side of a ship lying towards the wind; aboard extending from the ridge to the eaves, and forming a close junction between the shingling of a roof and the side of the building beneath: v. to nail boards on so as to overlap one another in order to exclude ing up boards which overlap one another; the boards so nalled: weather-bound, a delayed by bad weather weather-cock, a figure on the top of a spire which turns by the wind and shows its direction—so called ecause often made in the form of a cock; a vane; anything fickle or changeable: weather-gage, the position of a ship to the windward of another; in position weather-cock, a figure on the top of a spure winen turns by the wind and shows its direction—so called because often made in the form of a cock; a vane; anything fakle or changeable; weather-gage, the position of a ship to the windward of another; a position of advantage or superiority; weather-glass, an instr. which indicates the state of the atmosphere or changes of weather; a popular name applied to the barometer; weather-moulding, a cornice over a clot of winded sets against the lee-side of a ship, driving her to the windward; weather-wise, a skilful in foresceing the changes of the weather; weather-worn, a in gool, applied to rocks and cliffs whose faces are more or less wasted away by the action of the weather; stress of weather, vicent and unfavourable winds; to accomplish against epposition; to weather or weather out, to pass through unscathed or without serious damage, as a ship through a storm; to encounter and pass through successfully thoughnot without difficulty. weave, v. webv (Sans. vap. to weave: Icel. vefa; Dan. vare; Dut. serces, to weave: Ger. orden, to move to and fro, to weave), to form in a loom, as cloth; to unite by intermixture; to entwine; to work at the loom; weaving, luny: n. the act or art of formigoth in a loom; as a loom; e. n. veter, one who or that which weaves; weaver-bird, a tropical bird which weaves or plaints its nest of twings, grass, and other fibres.

weaven, v. vete (from Eng. vecave; Ger. geneebe; Dut. webbe; Icel. vefr. what is woven, a web), the whole piece of cloth woven in a loom; a new how the whole piece of cloth woven in a loom; a web, the whole piece of cloth woven in a loom; a web, the whole piece of cloth woven in a loom; a web, the whole piece of cloth woven in a loom; a web, the whole piece of cloth woven in a loom; a web, the whole piece of cloth woven in a loom; a web, the whole piece of cloth woven in a loom; a web, the whole piece of cloth woven in a loom; a web, the whole piece of cloth woven in a loom; a web, the whole piece of cloth woven in a loom;

from making, a world, having the tree united by a mean trace; who bring, it is strong course fabric of heaps, for i increas in motion, sed for supporting the meaning of studies in material the for supporting the meaning of studies in making as to be supported by a deligible of the continuous when the sed in the best united by a measurable, as a 1000; website, it is not select as not operated by a measurable to be supported when it is not select as not operated by a supported by the first website, in motion which on the course in meaning somewhat work, with a fine scally or form a structure—known also as advantage.

white or year, was, white earlay mineral, somewhat soft, with a fine easily of their as structure—known also as alumande.

well, we did firstly reads. AS, weedd, a pledge, what binds us to perform certain observables—find Ge vacious to the first of the weeds to their their controllers. The manner of pledge che's wide to note the first of their controllers, to engage to their wise to marry to take if a brained in for wide to be marry to take if a brained in for wide to have yet to attach firmly; we defined their controllers in marriage to attach firmly; we define the controllers in marriage to attach firmly; we define, and of a marriage to attach firmly; we define, and of a state of the first of the hard attach place we defined eaths, and the trace of the wedding cake, a re it case, frested with a light and variously obtained as the firmler weaking care in the firmler weaking of a marriage of the m

day—from Other or Worken, a Scandinavian deity, and AS. dor, a day, the day consecrated to Worken; the fourth day of the week.

wee, a used (Bott select, to cleame, as from nextous herbs: AS. seed, herb, grass: F. vasiler, to pure; to cleame, any nordous plant polled up and cast out to cleame, any nordous plant polled up and cast out to man and cultivate drops; a sing ferm for tobace; a cipar: w. to free from nordous plants; to free from anything hurtful; weeding, imp.; a the operation of freeing from nordous plants; weeded, pp.; weed for, e. dr., one who weeds; weedless, a. de. free from weeded, pp.; weeder, a. dr., free from weeded, pp.; weeder, a. dr., free more free from the second of the control o

weight, a wantle; bed, says, weight, 18, wynn, to lift to weigh; the set of srespheny mixing in maniferm the wantle; the set of srespheny mixing in maniferm the wantle; movement of the learn in and down, to examine to compare with a front standard by means of a balance. So have wantle, to be equivalent to in weight, as it weight a jound; a min, as yet to wan weight; to secretain the hearment of yeared trail to prize; to lift, as in mother; in poster in the mind; to be obtained as important, a least of ascertaining the weight; the set of maintaining it the mind; and weight is, the set of maintaining it the mind; and weight is, the set of maintaining it the mind; and weight is, the set of maintaining the weight is, the set of maintaining the weight is, and the mind; along the mind; and the mind; along the weight is, as a standard for weight is, as weight standard; a mass, as a standard for weighting; gravity; sometime, heavy; pressure; importance; or productions; momentum weight y, a. 4. heavy; productions; momentum weight y, a. 4. heavy; productions; momentum weight y, as 4. heavy; productions; momentum; weight y, as 4. heavy; prover of convincing; in weight ing-house, a public building for useful primary of weight placey; cache, as builded in min in the weight; weight as prover in convincing; in weight ing-house, a public building for useful place, weight is weight as builded; prover in convincing; weight as a builded in min is to expect.

Weight y as action of the world of worlders; supportant weight y wild and dream; a forther weight y weight placey; grateful; pleasing; is kind received with kindness of bottom, and the world of which the weight proves of from a tabult place of the weight weight is proved in the weight proved with professions of kindness or loopitality.

Well of the weight you delected to receive with professions of kindness or notificity and cheered by weig

WELL

air; the vault of heaven, are vasue region air; the vault of heaven, well, a sel (Goth. cutla, better; ald H. Ger. vol.). Ger. cool, well: W. greefi, better), being in a state of health; fortunate; advantageous; recovered from a cickness; ad, in a choice or desirable manner; just; der wold well: W gesell bettert, being in a state of health; fortunate; advantageous; recovered from statements; at health and a choice or desirable manner; justy; rightly; skilfully; very much; to a sufficient degreperfectly; a word expressing satisfaction, or merely expletive, —as, "troit well, be it so —"troit, let it go: as well as, conj. tegether with; wall-spoular, in a fully furnished and equipped; wall-spoular, in ageness; prosperity; well-boars, a not of mean or common birth; wall-brad a educated in polished manner birth; well-to a educated in polished manner brown manner; wall-doma, performance of duties in a prer manner; wall-doma, performance; beautiful; plessing to the eye; wall-informed, a found in moderate repressive of praise or approhation; well manner, beautiful; plessing to the eye; wall-informed, a furnished with correct information; intelligent; wall-instational, a harding upright or honourable purposes; wall-known, a fully known; notorions; wall-mannerd, a polite; civil; mannerly; wall-meaning, a harding odd intentions; wall-manner, a rightly intended kind; wall-mass, a term of salutation expressive direct at thirtyin; prosperous; wall-bedg, a saying informed from books; wall-manner, a passed in ritue; wall-spoken, a uttered with propriety and fluors wall-timed, a done or said at the proper time, wall, a set (AS, secaldar ; Icel to another as a friend; wall, in set (AS, secaldar ; Icel to ride; Dut, seelles; Ger, scallen, to boll, to bubble up; AS, syzile, a syring; a deep narrow pit dug in the late; pine, pine; note, note, note; a deep narrow pit dug in the late; pine, pine; note, note, note; a deep narrow pit dug in the late; pine, pine; note, note, note, note, note;

earth for the purpose of retaining spring or other water; an enclosure around the bottom of a ship's pumps; an enclosed space in a fishing-boat for keeping fish alive; in arch., the space in which winding stairs are placed; a deep excavation for military purposes: v. to pour forth, as from a spring; to issue forth, as water: wal'ting, imp.: well-spring, a fountain; a source of continual supply: well-water, water drawn from a well: well-drain, a deep pit to drain wet land: artesian well, a perpetual spring of water obtained by boring—see artesian.

Welsh, a well-h, pert. to Wales or to its people: n. the people or their innurance: Welsh-rabbit (a corruption of Welsh rure-bif), slices of bread overspread with melted cheese, and often highly seasoned.

the people or their language: Weight-rabbit (a corruption of Weish rure-bif, slices of bread overspread with meited cheese, and often highly seasoned.

weit, n. weit (W. gould, a hem; Gael. bait, a border, weit of a shoe), cord covered with cloth and sewed on seams or borders to strengthen them; a strip of leather sewed round the edge of the upper of a boot or shoe and the inner sole, and to which the outer sole is afterwards secured; a selvage or edging; v. to sew, as a weit on a border or a shoe; welting, imp. n. the act of sewing on a weit; the materials used.

Weter of the sewing on a well; the materials used.

Weter, to roll, to wallow), to roll or wallow in something foul or liquid; n. a mess; a state of confusion; weltering, imp.; weltered, pp. -têrd, wen, n. wên (AS. wenn, a swelling, a wart: a probable corruption of old Eng. wen, a spot or sear), a tumour fleshy and movable, affecting the face, head, or neck; wanny, a. -sh, having the nature of a wen; resembling a wen.

wench, n. wênsh (Ger. mensch, a wench; Swab. mensch, a girl, a mistress), a depreciatory or familiar term for a young woman; a woman of ill fame; v. to frequent the society of loose women: wench ing, imp.; wenched, pp., also went, pp. wend, v. webu (AS. wend's, pp., also went, pp. wend's, v. webu (from wend, which see), arranged in

fro: wending, imp: wended, pp. also went, pp. went.
went. v. went (from wend, which see), arranged in grammars as the pt. of the verb 90, though in origin seest has no connection with it.
wept, v. wept, pp. of weep, which see.
were, v. wept (lost, vera; Sw. vura, to remain, to be: see was), pt. plu. of the verb be: wert, second pers. sing. of were.
Wesleyan, a. west-list-dn, pert. to the sect established by John Wesley: n. one of the sect called Methodists, established by John Wesley about A.D. 1738: Wesleyanism, n. 4em, the doctrines and church government of the Wesleyan Methodists.
west, n. west (Esthon. wesst, water; west-kaar, the wet quarter, the west: AS. and Ger. west, west), the quarter of the heavens where the sun sets; one of the four chief points of the compass; a country of district lying in the direction of the setting sun with respect to another: ad, sinuted towards the part where the sun sets; and to the western regions; more westward; west and the contain forwards the setting towards the setting towards the setting towards the setting towards the west; and the west very set to the west ward; and the west very set towards the west; and the west very set towards and the west very set to the ver ting sun; coming from the west, or a point near it:
ad. tending towards the west: west'ern, a. -'m, of or
pert. to the west; lying or looking towards the west; dwelling in the direction towards the west; coming
from the west: west'ing, n. the distance, expressed
in nautical miles, which a ship makes good in a west
direction; departure westward: west'most, a. -mörd,
farthest to the west; west'ward, ad. -tee'rd, towards
the west; in a direction towards the west; also west-

the west; in a direction towards the west; also west-wardly, ad. 4k.

wet, a. wêt (6oth. euto. water: Icel. eutr; Sw. eut, wet), humid; moist; having the pores saturated with water; rainy: n. moisture; humidity: v. to moisten; to sprinkle with water; to saturate with water: wet-ting, imp.: n. a being saturated or moistened with water: wetor wetted, pt. and pp. ect or ecetical; wet-ness, n. -n&s, moisture; humidity; a watery or moist state of the atmosphere: wet tiah, a. -tich, somewhat wet; moist: wet-dock, a dock or large basin of water capable of receiving and floating vessels at all states of the tide: wet-shod, a. wet over the shoes: wet-burse, a nurse who suckles a child instead of its mother.

wother, n. wellsier, also wedder, n. wedder (AS, weder, a wether), a male sheep that was castrated when a lamb.
wotherella, n. weltsier-dill-d (after Mr Wetherell),

one of the genera of fossil fruits from the London Clay, popularly known as "petrified coffee-berries." wey, n. uod (from weigh), a measure of weight, varging with different articles, whack, n. heeds (a corruption of threach), a blow; v. to strike: whack ing, inp.: whacked, pp. heedst, whale, n. heeds (AS. heed; Ger. wealthich, a whale, the largest of sea-animals, frequenting high latitudes, and sought for its oil and other commercial products: whaling. n. heedsten, the business of each him whale and sought for its oil and other commercial products whaling, headthup, the business of catching whales; adj. pert, to the catching of whales; whales, a slip or person employed in the whale-fishery; a long narrow boat used when pursuing and harpooning the whale: whalebone, an elastic horry substance obtained from the upper jaw of the whale.

whane, hothin (Ger. breme, the oil. II), the burrel-whane, hothin (Ger. breme, the oil. II).

whame, n. hwath (der. or hours) fly or horse-fly. whang, n. hwang (AS. thwang, a leather string: Scot. whang, a thick slice), a strap or strip of leather;

Scot. whoma, a thick slice), a strap or strip of leather; a large separate piece.

wharf, n. hwoorf (Low Ger. scorf, a mound of earth on which houses are built for protection against inundation—from scorfen, to cast: Dut. scorf, a raised place on which a bouse is built, a bank or other erection formed on the shore of a harbour, river, or canal, for the convenience of lading and unlading ships; a quay: plu. wharfs, hwoorfs, or whareas, hwoorce: wharf age, n. -d., the dues poid for the use of a wharf; the wharf-lag, n. wharfs in general: wharf langer, n. -fn-fc, one who has the charge of a wharf; the proprietor of a wharf; the charge of a wharf; the proprietor of wharf.

wharf.

what, rel. and int., haoft (AS. haor), which, what, neut. of haot, who: feel and Dan. hand, what akin to L. quid, what), that which; the thing that; the sort or kind; which of several; used as an exclamatory word by way of surprise or question, meaning, how great, how remarkable, and suchlike; used for partly or in part,—as, "what with war, what with poverty" what not, n. anything you please; suchlike things; a variety,—as, "some deed puppy, or log, or what not; a plee of furniture with shelves for receiving mised-inneous articles of use or ornament: what if, conj. what will it matter if; what though, onj. even granting that; allowing that: whatever, conj. rel. dute; or what soe'er, not deep, anything soever which; the whole that: what day, on the day when: what time, at the time when.

whole that: what day, on the day when: was sine, at the time when, wheal, n. hwell (corrupted from anc. Cornish huel, a mine), in Cornwoll, a mine, wheat, n. hwell (AS. hwele; Goth. hwallet, wheatform Goth. hwelfs, which, the grain from which the flour is manufactured of which bread is chiefly mader also the plant: wheatform, a. hwell'n, made of wheat: wheat-dy, n. applied to several insects injurious to wheat.

wheat-ear, n. hwêt'êr (a corruption of whittail), a small bird with a white rump.

wheat-ear, n. huelt'st (a corruption of whittast), a wheat-ear, n. huelt'st (acr. nucleis, to wag the tail), to be needed, v. hue'di (Ger. nucleis, to wag the tail), to be presuade by coaxing or flattery; to entice by soft words: whee'dling, imp. dilay; adj. enticing, as by soft and flattering words: n. the act of flattering or enticing by soft words: whee'dled, pp. huel'did, flatterid; coaxed: whee'dler, n. dider, one who whee'dles. wheel, n. huel' (AS. huee); Icel. huel, anything circular, a whee! W. choyi, a turn, a course; Dut wiel, a wheel; a frame of wood or iron in the form of a circle, being arranged to turn on an axis; a turning about; an instr. on which criminals were tortured in some countries—see break: v. to move on wheels; to cory motion; to whirl; to move round; to cause to turn round: wheeling, imp.; adj. conveying on wheels; turning: n. the act of conveying materials, as on a wheel-barrow; a turning or circular movement of a body of troops: wheeled, pp. hueld: adj. provided with wheels wheel'er, n. -d., one who wheels; the horse or horses next the wheel: wheel-barrow; a vehicle with a wheel at one end, held up with the hands at the other, and so driven forwards or pulled; wheel-pully, a plough having one or two wheels attached for rendering the instr. more steady to hold, and for regulating the depth of the furrow: wheel-from grindstones used in grinding cultery), a day rement made in Sheffield from the dust resulting from the wearing of grindstones, used in the steel-converting furnices for covering the layers of iron and charcoal: wheel-window, a circular window with radiating mullions resembling the spokes of a wheel: wheel:

work, in machinery, a combination of wheels imparting motion to one another: wheel-wright, one whose trade is to construct wheels and wheel-carriages, as carts: wheel and axie, one of the mechanical powers, consisting of a wheel having a cylindrical axis passing through its centre, and made capable of revolving by resting on pivota at its extremities. breathe with difficulty and with an audible sound: wheese, a loves, but hoose, to wheere, to wheere, to hiss, to breathe with difficulty and with an audible sound: wheele in the contract of the air-passages: wheele, in havele (AS, vecole, a whelk, a shell-fish, a small univalve, spiral-shaped; a wilk, whalm, v. huelm (Dut. vemelen, to whiri, to twine round: Scot. schummit, prov. Eng. whemsile, to turn upside), to cover with water or other fluid; to immerse deeply; to overburden; whelm ing, imp: whelmed, pp. huelmed, p. huelp (leel, huelpr; old H. Ger, huelf:

pp. hielind.
whelp. a. hwelp (leel. hvelpr; old H. Ger. hvelp; mid. H. Ger. welf, the young of dogs, lions, bears, &c.; Ger. werfen, to cast, as young), the young of a dog, a lion, a fox, a bear, &c.; a puppy; a young man or youth, in contempt; v. to bring forth young, as a shedog, a lion, &c.; whelp ing, impr. a. the act of bringing forth young; whelped, pp. hielipi; whelps, n. plu, short upright pieces around the barrel of a capstan to give resting-points for the messenger or hawser, when, ad or cond, hwen (AS hoeane; Goth, hwan.

to give resting-points for the messenger or hawser, when, ad or conj. huben (AS. huenne; Goth. huan, when), at what time; at the time that; though at the same time; which time: whenever, ad. or conj. seber; at whatever time; also when soever, ad. or conj. seber; at what time soever.
whence, ad. hubens (AS. huunon; old Eng. whennes, whence), from what or which source or origin; how: whence soever, ad. sebeber; from

or origin; how: whence soever, ad. *eō-ēvēðr, from what place, cause, or source soever. where, ad hactr (AS hiener; Icel. and Goth hrar; Dut. sector, where), at what place; in what situation; at the place in which; to what or which place: anywhere, at any place: where about, ad hear what or truth; the thing being so that; while on the contrary: whereat, ad at which; at what: whereby, ad by means of which; pow what: wherefore, ad and conl, for which reason; why: wherein, ad. conl, in which; in what: where into, ad. into which; where soever, ad. and conl, in what place soever: whereto, ad. to which: where soever, ad. and conl, in what place soever: whereto, ad. to which: where one where of the where where of the where which where soever; where of the where which is where or ad. at what where of the where which, ad with which; with what; also where withal, ad. same sense.

wherey, n. hosb'ri. (corrupted from ferry), a light boat, sharp at each end for speed; a ferry-boat; a small decked fishing-vessel.
what, v. hosb (Icel. hozdr, sharp: Ger. wetzen. Dut. extite, to whet, to sharpen), to sharpen by rubbing or by friction, as a knife or razor; to excite or stimulate, as the appetite; to make keen: n. the act of sharpening; something that sharpens or stimulates: wheting, imp.; whetited, pp.; whetiter, n. -ter, he or that which: whetstone, any hard fine-grained stone, used for sharpening joiners' edge-tools, knives, &c.; a hone: whetslate, a variety of slate fit for whetting. whether, coul, huelth'er (Goth. heathar: As. huenther, which of two: As. huen, who), a word used to introduce the first of two or more alternative clauses,—as, "resolve whether you will or no": comp. rel. which of two.

which of two.

when, in hoa (AS, howg; Dut, wey, whey), in cheese-making, the thin, sweet, watery part of the milk re-maining after the separation of the curd: whey'ey, a. -5, also whey'ish, a. -tsh, resembling whey; white;

which, rel. hutch (Goth, huileiks, whatlike: Fris. which, rel. hutch (Goth, huileiks, whatlike: Fris. huedik or huek, which; an interrogative, as, "which is the out of "the so-called neuter of who; a word used where referring to something going before, as a place, animal, thing, or a phrase; used as a demonstrative adl,, as, "take solicit you will"; whichever, rel. *20-20-20, which so-ever, rel. *20-20-20, which whill, n. hut/ (initative of the sound of blowing, like puff, huff, or fuff; W. cheaff, a quick gust), a sudden breath of air or fume, as from the mouth; v. to throw out in slight puffs of air or fume; to emit with

whiffs, as in smoking; to puff; whiffing, imp.: whiffed, pp. hav/f. (from Eng. whiff, which see: Dut whiffed, vp. hav/f. (from Eng. whiff, which see: Dut tout/feten, to waver, to be inconstant), to be field and unsteadily; to tride; whiffiled, may be foreign inconstantly; shifting; whiffiled, pp. hav/file, inconstantly; shifting; whiffiled, pp. hav/file, whiffiled, pp. hav/file, whiffiled, pp. hav/file, inconstantly; shifting; whiffiled, pp. hav/file, whiffiled are to which traces are fastened.

Whig, n. havig (AS. havaeg, whey: Scot. whig, a sour drink prepared from fermented whey—originally applied to the western Covenanters, from their sourness of aspect and demeanour; w. chavig, fermented, sour, one of the great political parties of England; a most-rate liberal: adj. pert. to or composed of Whig: whig fash, a. 4sh, pert. to the Whigs; partaking of their principles; whig fery, n. -f-r, also whig giam, n. 4sm, the principles of Whigs, or their conduct whig giamly, ad. 4sh. 4sh. see Tory.

while, conj. havid (Goth. havid, to rest: Pol. chavid, a the same time that; n. specific that; to rest: Pol. chavid, a the same time that; n. specific that; to rest: Pol. chavid, a the same time that; n. specific that; to rest: Pol. chavid, a the same time that; a specific that; to rest: Pol. chavid, a chavid; while, conj. havid; conj. havid; conj. havid; while, conj. havid; to loiter: whit ling, imp; while, h. havid; while, conj. or the case is not worth while? v. to cause to pass pleasantly; to loiter: whit ling, imp; while, h. havid; conj. havid; to have, to skip to and for local, havid, a man, havin (Ger voinmen, to stir; old Sw. havinda, to wringle, to stir; Dan. vimes, to skip to and for local, having a freak; whim midaal, a. Add, fill of whim or odd fancies; capricious; freakish; whim facally, a half-id, the state or quality of being whimsical.

whim, n. havin (Ger. voinmen, to stir; Dut western the principles of the principles; the state or quality of being whimsical.

**Addi-tt, the state or quality of being whimsical whim, n. hvim (Ger. wimmen, to stir: Dut weeken, to vibrate, to drive round), a drum or capstan worked by horses for winding ore or coals out of a

mine.
whimper, v. huclmiper (Ger, wimmern, to cry in a subdued way: Bav. queners, to whimper), to cry with a low broken voice, as a child; to express grief in a whining tone: n. a low broken cry: whimpering, inp.: n. a low mutering cry: whim pered, p. persi whim perer, n. pereir, one who whimpers. whimsey, whimsteal, whimmers, whimpers, hucken (w. case whin, huch note (W. cheys, weeds), a wild prickly bash producing in early spring abundance of yellow flowers; gross; furze: whinny, a. nš, abunding la whin-bushes.
whin or whinstone, n. hucin (Scot. guhyn, green-

bush producing in early spring abundance of yellow flowers; gorse; furre; whinny, a. -ni, abounding in whin-bushes.

whin or whinstone, n. hwin (Scot. guhyn, greenstone: Icel. hwin, resounding), literally, the resounding stone; a term used in Scotland as synonymous with greenstone; applied by miners and quarrymen to any hard resisting rock.

whine, v. hwin (Goth. quainon; Icel. kweina, is weep, to lament; Ger. weinen; Dut. neenen, to weep, to cry: W. cueyno, to bewail), to utter in plaintive drawling fones or cries; to complain in a mean et unmanly way: n. a drawling plaintive tone of voice; mean or affected complaint: whi ming, imp.; whine, pp. hwind; whi ningfy, ad. -li, in a whining manner; whiner, n. -ner, one who whines: whinge, v. kweig (prov.), to whine; to so, who whines: whinge, v. kweig (prov.), to whine; to so, who whines: whinge, v. kweig (prov.), to whine; to so, who have to read the summand of the standard of the summand of

in riding or driving: whip-lash, the lash or striking part of a whip: whip-saw, a large saw set in a frame for dividing large timber lengthwise: whip-staff, in a skip, a bar by which the rudder is turned: whipping-post, a post to which offenders were tied when punished by whipping: to whip about or round, to wrap: to whip each, to draw out nimbly; to snatch: to whip from, to take away suddenly: to whip up, to selze or take up with quick motion: with whip and spur, with the utmost haste: to have the whip-hand, to possess the advantage over

take up with quick motion: with whip and spur, with take up with quick motion: with whip and spur, with the advantage over.

whir, v. hee'r limitative of a humming noise: Sw. hurra, to whir! Dan. hurre, to buzz, to hum: W. cheprint, to whiz! Dan. hurre, to buzz, to hum: W. cheprint, to whiz! Dan. hurre, to buzz, to hum: W. cheprint, to whiz! Dan. hurre, to buzz, to hum: W. cheprint, white humming noise; to make a noise, as a wheel, with a humming noise; to make a noise, as artridges or pheasants when they rise from the ground; whirl, ning, imp.: n. the noise of partridges or pheasants wings: whirred, pp. hee'rd.

whirl, v. hee'r (from Eng. whir: Sw. hee'r feel, a whirly of: Pol. wrivenez, to whirl, to move round with a whir; to turn round rapidly: n. rapid rotation; anything that moves or is turned with velocity on an artificial hart move or is turned with velocity on an artificial hart move or is turned with velocity on an artificial hart move or is turned with results and the state of the garden anall: whirling, imp. ling: whirled, pp. hee'rd. whirlabout, n. huer'id-boid, small carriages or wooden horses placed on a circular revolving frame, found at fairs, &c., for the amusement of young people: whirl-bast, anything moved with a whirl, preparatory to a blow: whirl-blast, a whirling blast of which whirl-bone, the round cap of the knee; the knee-pan: whirlinging, n. Jurga, a boy which collisions pin or whirl round: whirly pool, n. pof, a body of waker moving with a circular motion, forming a carriy or overtex at the centre, into which all bodies carry rotatory or circular motion of water caused by opposing winds and tides: whirl'wind, n. ovind, aerial currents that assume a rotatory, whirling, or spiral motion, often of great and destructive violence, but of short duration,—their occurrence at sea produces conterpouls—on the loose sands of the desert, sand-whish, n. heels (representing the sound of a light

pullars.
whisk, n. huisk (representing the sound of a light
or fine body moving rapidly through the air: Ger.
and Dut. wisch, a mop, a wisp of straw: Ger.
scischen, to wipe, to sweep: Sw. wiska, to wipe, to
dust), a small bunch of grass, straw, or hair, and the
like, used as a brush; a quick sweeping motion; a
bundle of peeled twigs used for rapidly agitating or

ciust), a small bunch of grass, straw, or hair, and the like, used as a brush; a quick sweeping motion; a bundle of peeled twigs used for rapidly agitating or whisking such articles as creum, eggs, &c.; v. to sweep, brush, or agitate with a light rapid motion; to move minbly and rapidly; whisking, inp.; whisked, pp. hotiski: whiskers, n. hotiskiers, bushy tufts of hair on the checks of a man; whiskers; whiskeriess, a. dee, without whiskers; a whisp or wisp, n. hotisp or wisp, a handful of straw used for whisking or wiping; a handful of straw used for whisking, or wiping; a handful of straw used for whisking, or wiping; a handful of straw used for whisking, or wiping; a handful of straw used for whisking or wiping; whisky-from useg, water, and beatha, life; equivalent to L. aqua vita, water of life—said to have been so called because by its introduction and use in Ireland, the leper-houses, formerly found everywhere, rapidly disappeared, an intoxicating spirit generally distilled from barley malted, but frequently from wheat, rye, maize, &c.

whisp—see under whisk.
whisper, v. hotisper (imilative of the sound made by a light movement of the air; Ger. zispern, to whisper; Bay ustepern, to whiste, to hiss: loci, hotiskra; Sw. hotiska, to whisper, to speak softly or under the breath; to utler in a low and not? Cane or voice only audible to the person or persons spoken to; words uttered in a soft low voice; whis pering, imp. speaking to in low soft tones: n. the act of speaking in a low and searcely audible tone; the telling of tales to excite suspicions: whis pered, pp. perd, uttered with suspicion or caution; whis pered, pp. perd, uttered with suspicion or caution; whis pered, pp. perd, uttered with suspicion or caution; whis pered, pp. perd, uttered with suspicion or caution; whis pered, pp. perd, uttered with suspicion or caution; whis pered, pp. perd, uttered with suspicion or caution; whis pered, pp. perd, uttered with suspicion or caution; whis pered, pp. perd, uttered with suspicion or caution; whis pered, p

of some one approaching), listen; be still: adj. not making a noise; mute; still: n. a certain gume at cards—so called from the close silent attention which

it requires.

whistle, v. hwis is (imitative of the sound made by whistle, v. hutcisel (imitative of the sound made by the rushing of air: AS. huecosn: Icel. huzas, to whistle), to utter musical sounds and perform musical compositions in the manner of a wind instrument by expelling or drawing in the breath through an orifice formed by contracting the lips; to utter musical sounds with a small wind instrument; to sound shrill; to call by a whistle: n. the sound made by one who whistles; a small wind instrument; the sound made by it; a call, such as sportsmen use to their dogs; the shrill sound produced by the wind among trees, &c.: whis tling, imp. sling, uttering musical sounds by contracting the lips; sounding with a pipe; making a shrill sound, as wind: n. the shrill sound so a whistle or, made by the wind: whistled, pp. husisidd: whis tler, n. sler, one who whistles; whis tlingly, ad. 4.

pp. hetisidd; whis'tler, n. sier, one who whenever whis'tlingly, ad. ii.
whit, n. heti (AS. wiht, a creature, a bling; Goth, whit, n. heti (AS. wiht, a creature, a bling; Goth, waith, a thing; old H. Ger. nicoscht, nought-from sowiht, ought), a small part; an atom or least bit; a

white, n. heat (AS. witht, a creature, a thing; Goth. with; a hing; old H. Ger. niorith, nought—from towith, ought), a small part; an atom or least bit; a point; a jot.
white, a. hwit (Goth, heatis; Joel, hwite; Sans, gwidn, white), having the hue or colour of pure snow, or approaching to it; destitute of colour; pure; innocent; unclouded; purified from sin; n. one of the natural colours of bodies like pure snow; opposite of black; a colour resulting from a certain combination of all the prismatic colours; a white man, as opposed to a black man; v, to make white in colour; whitting, imp; n. a well-known sea-fish; pulverised chalk cleared from stony matter, often made up into cakes; whited, pp, and a. hwolidd, made white; beautifully clean and polished externally; white mass, n.-nes, state of being white; purity; freedom from stain or blemish; white, in the colours is a moderate degree white, white is no decrate degree white, in the colours of the colours, white white is no decrate degree white, white, in the colour of the colours of the colours, white white is no decrate degree white, and the white is no decrate degree white, in the colour of the colour, white white is no decrate degree white one white; whitened, white white is no decrate degree whitened white; whitened, white white, because of the colour, one who or that which makes white; whitened, nade white; white-brown, a colour between brown and white; white-brown, a colour composed of copper, sinc, and nickel, with a small proportion of iron; German-silver, which is but a modification of the same alloy; white crops, crops of grain which ripen—opposed to green crops, as carnips, hay, &c.; white-brown, a colour desired by the chiese, composed of copper, sinc, and nickel, with a small proportion of iron; German-silver, which is but a carlomate of lead in the form of a white power, much is colour to the sum of the colou averea, a. page; reenic; sickly—so cance from the appearance being popularly ascribed to a white liver; envious; malicious; cowardy; white-stone, a name given by lapidaries to limpid and colourless rock-crystal when cut for jewellery; white-vitrol, sulphate of zinc in the form of a fine white powder, used in the arts; white-swelling, a disease of the joints—so called from the altered colour of the skin; white-wash, n. (white, and weash), a liquid composition of slaked line or whitening for making a large surface white, such as the walls of a house; a wash for making the skin fair; v. to cover with a liquid composition of slaked line or of whitening; to give a fair external appearance to; jamiliarly, to clear a bankrupt of the debts he owes by a judicial process; to acquif a person of any dishonourable charge; white washed, imp, overspreading with a white liquid composition; n. the act of freeling a bankrupt from his debts by legal process: white washed, pp.: white washed, none who whitewashes; white-water, a disease peculiar to sheep, of a dangerous kind; white-wine, any when

of a clear transparent colour.

whither, ad. and interrog. heelther (AS. hooder; old Eng. whicher, ad. and interrog. heelther (AS. hooder; old Eng. whicher, to what or which place: whithersoever, ad. -so-ever, to whatever place.

round, to twist: Icel. vindr, crooked: Sw. voinda, to squint: AS. voinded, what is twined), to turn round some fixed object: to turn or move around some-thing; to have a circular and upward direction; to form into a coil or ball by twisting; to introduce, as one's self by insinuation; to encircle; to twine; to crook; to bend; to have a surface which undulates: one's self by insinuation; to encircle; to twine; to crook; to bend; to have a surface which undulates; winding, one, adj. bending; twisting from a direct time of the control of the cont

wheel and azic.

window, n. ethnido (feel. vindauga; Dan, vindue, a
window; literally windege, an opening to admit the
air; feel. auga, an eye), an opening in a building fitted
with a movable frame filled with glass for the admission of light and air; an aperture or opening; a lattice or casement; v. to furnish with windows; windowing, inp.; windowed, pp. dol; add, having
many openings or rents; window-blind, a covering
of cloth to intercept or modify the sun's rays; window-frame, the frame which receives the sashes;
window-gass, the glass used for glazing windowsash, the light frame in which panes of glass
are set for windows.

are set for windows.

wine, n. vint (L. vinum; Gr. oinos; Goth. vein; Icel.

vin, wine), the fermented juice of grapes; intoxication; the juice of other fruits prepared in initiation of

wine; winy, a. vein, resembling wine in flavour or

quality; wine less, a. .des, without wine; wine-bib
ber, a hard drinker of wine; wine-bibbing, the act or

wine: winy, a sor-sh, resembling while in flavour of quality: wine-less, a -ds, without whine: wine-bibber, a hard drinker of wine: wine-bibbilling, the act of practice of drinking much wine: wine-coloured, a approach of drinking much wine: wine-discust, a proposed flavour of red wine; wine-biscust, a proposed flavour of red wine; wine-biscust, a real of red wine flavour of red wine biscust, a real of red wine flavour of red wine biscust, a red wine flavour of red wine biscust, a red wine flavour of red wine biscust, and so to cool them in: wine-decanter, a clear glass bottle for holding wine at table: wine-glass, a glass from which wine is drunk: wine-merchant, one who sells wine: pressed out of grapes.

wing, n. wing (leel. wangr; Sw. winge; Fris. winge, a wing-initiative of the vibratory action characteristic of its use: W. groingo, to kick, to spring: leel. and under which it protects its young; c which it flies and under which it protects its young; c which it flies and under which it protects its young; c which it flies and under which it protects its young; c which it flies and under which it protects its young; c which it flies and under which it protects its young; c which it flies and under which it protects its young; c which it flies and under which it protects its young; c which many seeds are supported in the plu: passage by the wing; means of flying; anything compared to a wing in form or position; a side erection attached to the main edifice; in bot, a membraneous border by which many seeds are supported in the air and transported from place to place; the extreme right or left division of an army; the ships on each extremity of a fleet arranged in line of battle: v. to furnish with wings; to candile to fly or more with speed; to supply with side parts; to transport by flight; among sportsmen, to wound in the wing, as a bird; wing less, a. deb. naving no wings; not able to fly: wing let, n. det, a little wing; wing-case or wing-shell, the hard outer case of the wings of many insects, as the beetl

speeding to an object, wink, v. vibrate, to twinkle: wink, v. vibrak (Dut. quinken, to vibrate, to twink, a sudden motion, as a wink of the eye: F. quenchir, to flinch or start aside: Sw. winka, to make a sign with head, hand, or eye, to close and open the eyelids with a quick motion; to give a significant hint by a motion of the eyelids; to connive; to pretend not to see: n. the act of closing and opening the eyes with a quick motion; a hint

given by a movement of the cyclids: winking, impanutting and opening the cycs quickly; haiting by movement of the cyclids; conniving; winked, postengiat: wink'er, n. -èr, one who winks; one of the bilinders of a horse.

winner, winning, winningly—see win.
winnow, v. voin-no (38. voindeicum; Bav. voindea; L. vannare, to winnow; old H. Ger. uninon, to bigently backwards and forwards: Bav, voinde, la hal to separate the chaff from the grain by means of the wind or by a current of air; to separate by fanning; to sift; win nowing, imp.: n. the act of separating to the chaff from grain; win nowed, pp. -node, separated the chaff regrain; win nowed, pp. -node, separated which winnows. which winnows.

which winnows.
winsome, a vinissim (AS. veynsum, pleasant—from
vyn, joy), pleasant; merry; gay; light-hearted; winsomely, ad. 4t.
winter, n. vinisir (Goth, vinirus; Icel. vert, winter,
Ger. vector, storm, weather; Pol. vinir, wind, the
fourth and coldest season of the year; v. to pass the
viniter, to bond or manace during winter; adl. per fourth and coldest season of the year: v. to pass the winter; to feed or manage during winter; adj. set to a winter: wint tering, imp.; n. the act of passing the winter; the act of keeping or feeding during the winter: win'tery, a -ter-t, also win try, a -tr, per to winter; cold; stormy: winter solitice, with re-spect to the northern hemisphere, the period of the year when the sun attains his greatest southern de-tingent; winter quarters, a station or residence for the winter month. winter months.

winy-see under wine.

winze, n. winz, in mining, a small shaft sunk from one level to another for the purpose of ventilation of

one level to another for the purpose of ventilation of for proving the lode.

wipe, v. wip (Low Ger. wiep, a whisp of straw: Dut. succepen, to whip: Leel. swipr, a short movement, is sweep over a surface for the purpose of cleansing; is cleanse strained by rubbing with something self; is cleanse from abuses, or from a stain or foulness: is cleanse in the act of rubbing or brushing a surface gently for the purpose of cleaning; a blow; a strak-wiping, inp.; wiped, pp. wip: wiper, p. person wiping, inp.; wiped, pp. wipir, wiper, p. person wiping, inp.; wiped, pp. wipir, wiper, p. person wiping, inp.; wiped, pp. wipir, wiper, p. person wiping, wiping, wiping, wiping, wiping, wiping, wiping, p. person wiping, erate

minimization where the wape out, to effice; to one wipe, n. totp, also pie-wipe, pt-(a supposed compition of pecusif), the green plover.

wire, n. totr (loch wir; Low Ger. toire, wire; St. toire, to this; Dan. wire; Dut. toieren, to which, is twist), a piece of metal drawn into twine or threat v. to bind or supply with wire; tring, imp; wird, pp. toird; wiry, a. toirf, consisting of or resembling wire; tough or sinewy, as a toiry frame: wirmanth-ri-rish, the state of being wiry; wire draw, v. to dm onte wire by forcelly pulling it through a sens of holes gradually decreasing in diameter; to spin out; wiredrawing, n. the act or operation of drawing metal into wire; the business: wiredrawer, one whis engaged in the business of wiredrawing; wire gauze, a kind of stiff cloth made of fine wire; wire gauze, a kind of stiff cloth made of fine wire; wire gauze, a kind of stiff cloth made of fine wire; wire suiling, the act of pulling the wires, as in the schiller. gauze, a kind of stiff cloth made of fine wire: wire pulling, the act of pulling the wires, as in the exhibition of puppets; secret influence and management over others: wire-puller, one who pulls the wise in the exhibition of puppets; one who exercises powered by the secret influence over another, especially over one in an official or responsible position: wire-worker or grub, the larve of certain bectles, so called fine being stender and hard: wire-rope, a rope formed strands of wire twisted round some core, usually a hempen cord or rope; wire-worker, a manufacture of articles from wire. of articles from wire.

of articles from whe wise wise, a total consumer to show, to tack: Swiss, acisen, to glude: led swis, a leader-akin to writ, which see), well adapted to produce good effects; discreet; judging righty wisdom, n. wisdom, the right use or application knowledge; judicious conduct; prudences; soud judgment; plety: wiselfy, ad. d., prudently; will wisdom: wise-hearted, a knowing; skifful. wise, post, articles, the consumer, fashion: W. guots, mode, custom), manner, fashion: W. guots, mode, custom), manner, fashion: will confuse the compound work or in such antiquated or colloquial phrases as—ta swise, in no way: in any wise, in any way; on this wise, on this manner, &c. wiseacre, n. trist-d-ker (Ger. weissager, a prophetrom weise, wise, and sager, to say), one who makes

Ilook; performed without plan or order; imagina. an uncultivated tract of land; a desert; ty, ad. -li, with disorder; capriciously; heedless-fidness, n-mēs, rough uncultivated state; state ing untamed; irregularity of manners: wild a wild animal of the log kind, from which the of the farmyard are descended: wild cak, a lous animal of the cat kind; wilding, intun-e materials dis-unit of lightning unaccompanied under; wild-fewl, birds of the forest or wilds; goose chase, the pursuit of something as likely eaught as the wild goose: wild honey, honey in the forest in hollow trees or rocks; wild oats, thick kind of wild grass; to sow one's wild oats, sa through a period of wild and reckless dissipawilding, a wild crab-apple; a tree that grows but cultivation: wilderness, n. wild-der-nes, an livraced or desert region.

is, as wild (old Eng. wipele or wihele, a trick: AS. less, to juggle, to divine; Lith. wykes, deceit), a segum; a sly artice; some the little of wilder or clear it; sly; williy, ad. -4: willness, n. -n8s, cunning; itel, wildshess—see under will.

itel, wilfelness—see under will.

Ik, n. wilk (see whelk and periwinkle), a shell-much esten by the lower classes in large towns; a

will-of-the-wisp or wint-wint-ne-wisp-sec agmissize.

rillow, n. wetto (AS. wellg; Low Ger. wilge, a wilt), a plant growing freely in a moist soil, whose
ign or branches are very flexible, and are extenally employed in the manufacture of all kinds of
koot-work; a tree living alender, planting with
lower: will flowy, a. 464, abounding in willow; renabling the willow.

rilly, williams, &c.—ee under wile.

sizable, n. wim-bi (Dut. wernelen, to turn round, to
re: Bav. wismels, to stir: Lang. simble, to twist),
boring-tool turned by a handle; an auger: v. to
re: wism bling, imp. bitng: wimbled, pp. wimble,
sizable, n. wim-bi (F. puinsple, a wrapper for the
real with thing, imp. bitng: wimble, a streamer, a
ment; wimpelen, to wrap), in old times, a plaited
reting of silk or lines for the neck, chin, and sides
the face, worn as an outdoor covering, now only
asined in the dress of nuns. 1986, 1665; piere, badd; chair,

side, v. wete (Dut. wisners, to gain, to conquer: Icel.

vinna, to perform work, to do something for an end; AS. vinnan, to struggle, to get by labour, to gain in competition or contest; to gain by kindness or solicitation; to obtain by effort; to earn; to gain ground, favour, or influence: win ning, imp.; add. attractive; adapted to please or gain favour. In in mining, the whole series of operations of boring, sinking, excavating, &c., by which any mineral, particularly coal, is procured or won from the crust of the earth; won, bc. pp. voln, gained; winner, n. win-ner, one who wins or gains; win ningly, ad. -it, in an attractive or winning manner; winnings, n. plu. -nings, earnings; the sums gained by success in competitions or contests, wince, v. wins (Dut. vicken, to shake: W. guing, a sudden motion, as a wince or wink of the eye; F. guenchir, to start, to shrink; Swiss, vinggen, to sprawl with hands and feet), to shrink or start back; to flinch; to be affected acutely; to kick or flounce

WIND

to flinch; to be affected acutely; to kick or flounce when uneasy, as a horse: wincing, imp. winsing:

sprawl with hands and feet), to shrink or start back; to flinch; to be affected actually; to kick or flounce winch, and a horse: winching, imp. wins/ang. wincey, in. win/si, a stout woollen fabric much used in making dresses for women and children; another name for linsey-woolsey, which see, winch, n. wins/ 63, vince, a reel to wind thread upon; see wince), the bent handle or crank by which a wheel or axle is turned; in mining, a wheel or axle frequently used to draw water, &c., in a bucket by a rope; a twist or turn; v. to shrink; to wince: winching, imp.: winched, pp. winsh!

L. wentus, wind; old H. Ger. vountalon, to sway to and the control of the cardinal points, as from the four winds; fatulence: v. to deprive of wind by over-driving, as a horse; to rest a horse in order that he may recover his breath; (pronounced straid; to sound by blowing, as a horn, so that the sound may be prolonged and varied: winding, promoded straid; to sound by blowing, as a horn, so that the sound may be prolonged and varied: winding, mp. winding, pronounced evinding, when the special points, as a from the four winds; atry; tempestous; flatulence; the strain of the prolonged blast of a wind instr., as a hunting-horn: winded, pp. windied; winding, and horn; winded, pp. windied; windings, and the prolonged blast of a wind instr., as a hunting-horn; winded, pp. windied; windings, in the special point of the prolonged blast of a wind instr., as a hunting-horn; winded, pp. windied; windings, in the presence of the wind; fatulence: windings, m. the space between the ball and the hore; and that of the shot,—the less the windings the longer the range and the more accurate the aim; windiless, a. Jes, wanting wind; out of breath; wind-bag, an incessant frivolous talker: wind-bound, a prevented from sailing by a contrary wind; wind-broken, a. affected by disease in the breathing or wind, as a horse; windfall, fruit blown off a tree by wind; any unexpected gain or advantage; windiffusor, the lower apartments of a ship; windward, n. -werd, th

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wp; shrivelled: wizen-faced, a having a shrivelled, thin face.

with the control of t

woden, n. wo'den, an Anglo-Saxon delty, whence Wednesday, the fourth day of the week, derives its name: see Odin.

name: see Odin.

wee, woful, wofulness—see wo.
wold, n. wold (leel. roldr, ground, earth: old Dan.
vold, a field, a mound or rampart: Sw. woll, a rampart, grassy surface of the ground), a down hilly and
vold of wood; a plain or open country; same as

part, grassy sourtace of the ground), a down hilly and void of wood; a plain or open country; same as weald, which see, wolf, n. wolf (Goth. vulfs; Icel. ulfr; Slav. wulk, a wolf, a fierce beast of prey of the dog kind; anything ravenous and destructive; a small white worm infesting granaries; plu. wolfes, woolses: wolf-dog, a large kind of dog kept or guard hill white worm infesting granaries; plu. wolfes, woolses: wolf-dog, a large kind of dog kept or guard hill wolf-sha, having the qualities or form of a wolf; rapacious; wolf shap, ad. -li: wolf-shan-see sea. wolf, under sea: to being wolfsh; wolf-fish-see sea. wolf, under sea: to keep the wolf from the door, to keep away poverty, wolfram, n. wolf-fish-see sea. wolf, under sea: to keep the wolf from the door, to keep away poverty, wolfram, n. wolf-fish-see sea. wolf, and rahm, froth, creum), the tungstate of iron and manganese, a mineral occurring in short prismatic crystals, or in granular froth-like pieces, of a blackish-brown colour, associated for the most part with ores of tin; tungsten: wolframing, n. rdm-in, a mineral of a yellow or yellowish-green colour.

wolf s'-base, n. wolf-s'-ban, twolf, and bane, the popular name of the acounte or monk's-hood, a polsonous plant.

popular name of the acouste or monk's-nood, a pos-sonous plant.

wolfs-foot, n. wolfs's's's't (wolf, and foot), club-moss;
lycopodium, which see.

wollastonite, n. wolfds-tön-ti (after Wollaston, the
chemist), a mineral occurring in broad prismatic or
tabular masses, of a greyish-yellow or rec'horown
colour, found chiefly in granular limestone.

wolverene, also wolverine, n. wööl eer-en (from wolf, with a dim. termination), a carnivorous quadruped of the northern parts of Europe, Asia, and America; the stutton

glutton. woman, n. womidn (AS. wifman; old Eng. wimmon, a woman; Fin. waimo, a woman, a wife; Sans. vama, an udder, a woman—probably connected with somb), the female of the human race; a grown-up woman. seemb), the female of the human race; a grown-up female; a female attendant; plu women, teimiča: wom anhood, n. hödd, the state or collective qualities of a woman; wom anish, a. 48h, having the qualities of a woman; effeminate: wom anish; wom anish: wom anish: wom anish: wom anish; ad, it he female sex; wom anishe; a. 41k, finishe; not masculine; suiting or becoming a woman; not childish; ad, in the ranner of a woman; wom anishes, n. line; suiting or becoming a woman; not children ad. in the manner of a woman; wom'anliness, n.

ad. in the manner of a woman: womanliness, n.
nds, the state or quality of being womanly.
womb, n. nobm (Goth. namba; AS. namb; Icel,
romb, belly, womh: Ger. nampe, dewlap, paunch:
Sans. roma, an udder), that part of an animal in
which the young is conceived and nourished till
birth; the place where anything is produced; any
large, deep, or obscure cavity: wombed, a. nobabd,
large, deep, or obscure cavity: wombed, a. nobabd, having a womb.

wombat, n. wom'at or wom'bat (from womb, in allu-sion to its pouch), a marsupial mammal of the opos-sum family which burrows in the ground, found in Australia

women, n. wim'én, plu. of woman, which see.
won, v. wûn, gained, as by competition or contest;
the pt. and pp. of win, which see.

wonder, n. wün'der (Icel. undra; AS. wundrias; old H. Ger. wunteron: Ger. wundern, a wonder, surprise caused by something new, strange, or unexpected, which at the moment appears inexplicable; a wed which expresses less emotion than ustoniduent, and greatly less than unuscent; a thing which exclusion a cortain organ; v. to be struck with surprise; a strange thing; a prodigy; a mirade; in phress., a cortain organ; v. to be struck with surprise; all the struck with surprise; a strange thing; a prodigy; a mirade; in phress., a cortain organ; v. to be struck with surprise; "I wonder whether he will be in time"; wonders, imp. add, indulging or feeling wonder; won derst, pp. derd; won derse, pp. derd; won dermant to excite wonder or admiration; exciting surprise; astonishment; won dermant, n. -met, it is underse wonder surprise; astonishment; won dermant, n. strange; marvellous; wondernative, a. struck with wonder or surprise; wonder-working, a. doing wonders or surprise wonder-working, a. doing wonders or surprise things.

things.

won't, wont, contr. for will not.

wont, n. wint (AS. wuntan; Dut. wones; Ger.

wont, n. wint (AS. wuntan; Dut. wones; Ger.

wohnen, to persist, to continue; leel. won; Bas

vane, custom, use), custom; use; habit; adj. usel w

accustomed; won't ed. a. accustomed; won't ed. accustomed; won't ed

ment, a pavement consisting of blocks of wood instead of flagstones: woodpecker, a bird, so named from is habit of piercing the bark of trees in search of inseed to wood piegon, the ring dove, which frequents the woods: wood'roof, n. -rdf, also wood'rouf, n. -rdf, (cood, and roof or ruff), a plant found in woods as shady places, cultivated in gardens for the bessity of its whorled leaves, its simple blossom, and its fire rance: wood-sage, a herb; wood'sage, n. -sh and Scot. or prov. Eng. sare, sore), matter like or froth found on herbs, being a mere investcovering for the larvae of the frog-hoppers; orrel, a plant of the genus oxalis, having an the: woodstons, a common term for slitched and the woodstons, a common term for slitched and the woodstons, a common term for slitched and the woodstons, and the woodstons, and the resembling that of wood—usually own or yellowish-grey colour; woodward, a '; a warden of woods: wood-work, that part of lare which is made of wood: woody fibre or tissue, that which constitutes the principal of the wood of trees; the very slender, transmendranous tubes lying in bundles in the f plants, forming wood, and such substances as not flax; wooden leg, a stump or support made serson as a substitute for a lest leg; wooden a spoon made of wood: wooden—ware, a lamme for buckets, bowls, and other articles of ic use made of wood: in the wood, applied to casks.

i casks.

ir, woodings, &c.—see woo.

ly, woodiness—see wood.

in. wof (old H. Ger. webon, to weave: Icel.)

weave, to twinel, the weft or cross-threads in

g: woofy, a. -i, resembling the woof; having

texture.

re ef wool and cotton. Id, v. wold prov. Eng. woulders, bandages: woelen, to move to and fro, to wind: Swiss, i, to wrap roundl, among scamer, to wind a rope a mast or spar on a place where it has been or scarfed; to wrap a yard round in order to nt it chafing: woolding, imp.: n. the act of ng, as a rope round a mast; the ropes used for ng or winding around a mast or spar: woold on go or winding around a mast or spar: woold on

see wourali.

call—see wourall.

stz, n. wôtz, a superior quality of steel imported India, and of which it is said the celebrated acus word-blades were made.

d, n. wôtd (Goth. waurd; Ger. word; word; teardas, name), a single part of speech; an articaound, or combination of sounds, expressing an a term; talk; discourse; promise; an order; it idings; a message; a dispute; a declaration; to; a proverb; v. to express in words: word—incident of the combination of sounds, expressing in the word of the combination of the combination; an expression to edity of instructive words, words spoken or written for improve; wise instruction: in word, in declaration or ution only; in a word, briefly; to sum up; by the message; compound word, a word made up or more words, often untied by a hyphen, as man, bookcase, forget-me-not: The Word, one collegion of the collegion of the

of the titles of Christ Jesus; the Scriptures pre-eminently: word for word, in the exact order of words; literally: to eat one's words, to retract what

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of the titles of Christ Jesus; the Scriptures preminently: word for word, in the exact order of words; literally: to eat one's words, to retract what has been said.

wore, v. wor-see wear 2.

work, n. werk (Goth. caurkjan, to work, to do: AS. weere, work, labour: old H. Ger. vourche, a labourer, hysical or mental labour; something produced by toil, whether mental or bodily; an engineering structure; a production of art; operation; employment; labour; the operation of sewing: figures wrought with the needle; action; treatment or management; a literary production; feat; achievement: v. to produce by mental or bodily toil; to shape; to manufacture; to effect; to perform; to be in action so as to produce something; to labour; to carry on operations; to act or operate on; to brigh into any state or produce something; to labour; to carry on operations; to act or operate on; to brigh into any state or manage or direct when in motion; to direct the movements of; to embroider with a needle; to sew; to ferment or cause to ferment; to act internally, as a medicine: working, imp.; adj. acting; operation; fermentation: worked, pp. weirkl, laboured; managed; fermented: wrought, v. vaict, another pt. and pp. of the verb work; formed by work or labour: works, n. plu. werks, in mid., a general name for walls, parapets, trenches, &c., thrown up for attack or defence; structures in engineering, as docks, bridges, &c.; the buildings and grounds of a manufacturing establishment; the different parts of a piece of mechanism; in theol., moral duties without faith: work able, a. -bi, that can be worked; that is work wan, n. a man employed in manual labour; a mechanic: work-woman, a woman engaged in skilled labour; work manike, a. -bi, becoming a skilled labour; work was membraneer of the produced by manual labour; the skill of a work work in another; work folk, persons that labour in certain occupations: work-house, a manufactery; a house for the poor and destinguished from the Sunday: working-drasses, those who carn their bread by man

way: to go to work, to begin labour; to commence operations.
world, n. werld (AS. werold: Dut. wereld; Fris. warl, the world: Icel. verold: the universe, the age or life of man—from \(\tilde{old}\), age, lifetime, and ver, a man; Goth. vair; AS. wer. L. vir, a man), the globe or planet on which we live; the universe; the earth; the present state of existence; the enjoyments and cares of the present life; course of life; customs and practices of men; people in general; in Scrip, sometimes, the Roman empire; a large and definite tract of country; the whole human race: the ungodly; very much or a great deal, as, a "world of good"; time, as, "world without end": world'ly, a. d., relating to this life; devoted to this life and its enjoyments; secular; temporal; bent on gain; human; world lines, n. -fines, the quality of being addicted to gain and temporal enjoyments; world'ling, n. one devoted to the world and its pleasures; worldy-minded, a, devoted to gain and the pleasures of this life, and regardless of the future; worldly-mindedness, n. the state or quality of being engressed with the gains and pleasation whatever; exactly: in the wall of no gain shifts; New World, the continent of America, as distinguished from Europe, Asia, and Africa, which are called the Old World.

WORD, n. werm IAS. warm; Ger. warm; L. vermin, to worsh

called the tha worth.

worm, n. werm (AS, wyrm; Ger. wurm; L. vermis,
a worm: Dut, wremelen, to creep: Dan. wrimle, to
swarm: old Eng. wrim, a worm), any long, small, creep-

ing animal entirely without feet, or with very short ones; the well-known, long, string-like creature that lives in the earth; a grub; a magget; flouratively, anything that gnaws or torments internally or one's conscience; a thing debased and despised; anything spiral or thrend-like, as the thread of a screw; in a still, the coil of pips longed among cold waternamed; a small worm-like ligament under the tongue of a dog: v. to work gradually and secretly; to undermine or expel by slow and secret means: worm-ing, imp. entering by insinuation; wormed, pp. wermad: wormy, a. webrait, relating to or abounding with worms: worm like, a. -lik, resembling a worm: worm-eaten, a. gnawed or pierced by worms; old; worthless: worm-powder, a medicine for expelling worms from the intestines: worm-shaped, a. in bot, more or less cylindrical and contorted: worm-wheel, a wheel having teeth formed to fit into the spiral spaces of a screw, so that the wheel may be turned by the screw: to worm one's self into, to enter gradually by arts and instinations: bilind- or slow-worm, a slugish small-like lizard common in Earope, living in

by arts and instinations: blind- or slow-worm, a sing-gish snail-like lizard common in Europe, living in holes in rocks, under stones, and in suchlike places. wormword, n. webmi-wood (AS. wormword, worm-wort-from being good against worms), a plant pos-sessing intensely bitter, tonic, and stimulating quali-ties—so called because it destroys worms.

ties—so called because it destroys worms.

worn, v. veörn, pp. of wear, which see.

worndl, n. veör-nit (a dim. from worm), the larva or
maggot of an insect found on the backs of cattle.

worry, v. veör-ri (imitative of the gurgling sound
made in the throat by a choking person: Dut. worghea, to strangle, to choke: Ger. wurgen, to choke:
Fris. vorigia, to rattle in the throat), to suffocate; to
mangle with the teeth; to harass with care or anxiety,
cute brutally; wor rying, inp. teasing; troubling;
harassing; wor ried, pp. -rid, fatigued; harassed:
worrier, n-rid-r, one who.

worse, a. veörs (Goth. vairs; Icel. verri; old H. Ger.

wirs, worse), used as the comparative of the adjective

worse, a wers (Goth, wairs; Icel, verri; old H. Ger.
vers, worse), used as the comparative of the adjective
bud; bad or ill in a greater degree; more depraved
and corrupt; ad, in a manner more evil or bad; n.
not the advantage; loss, as; "Judah was put to the
worse"; something less good, as, "he does not think
the worse of him for it"; worst, a werst, superl, degree of bad; bad or ill in the highest degree; n. the
most evil or calamitous state; the height, in an ill
sense; v. to get the advantage over in contest; to defeat; worsting, limp; worst'ed, pp. defeated; overthrown.

sense: v. to get the advantage over in contest; to deneat: worsting, inp.; worstied, p. defeated; overthrown.
worship, n. wer-ship (AS. weerthscipe, state of worth,
worship, n. wer-ship (AS. weerthscipe, state of softworship, n. wer-ship (AS. weerthscipe, state of softstate of; softserving, worth, price, honour, and ship,
state of; softstate of; softstate of; softstate of; softnegative worship on the state of the contest of softin address the spate; high honour or respect; mean
or address to honour highly so divine honours to;
religious service: worshipping, imp.; h. better
or adjust to honour highly so, divine honours to;
religious service: worshipping, imp.; h. better
or saying divine honours; treated with the highest
respect; worshippen, n. per, one who pays divine
honours to: worshipfing, in, per, one who pays divine
honours to: worshipfing, a. per, one who pays divine
honours to: worshipfing, a. per, one who pays divine
honours to: worshipfing, a. per, one who pays divine
honours to; worshipfing, a. per, one worshipfully, ad. di.

worsted, n. worsted or worsted.

worsted, n. worsted or worsted.

worsted, n. worsted or worsted.

wort, n. wert (AS. worst; leel. wirtr; Low Ger.

wort, Ger. warrae, wort, the decoction of barley of
wort, n. wert (AS. worst; leel. wirtr; Low Ger.

wort, n. wert (AS. worst; leel. wirtr; Low Ger.

wort, n. wert (AS. worst; leel. wirtr; Low Ger.

wort, n. wert (AS. worst; leel. wirtr; Low Ger.

wort, n. wert (AS. worst; leel. wirtr; Low Ger.

wort, n. wert on the worsted.

wort, n. wert of worsted.

wort, n. wert (old H. Ger. wurz, a herb, grass: Icel. urt, a plant: Goth. vaurts, a root), a plant; a herb; now used only in compound words, as colewort, liverwort.

worth, n. werth (AS. weerth, price, value: Goth. vairths, worth, price: Icel. werd, price, money), that quality of a thing which gives to it a value; price; rate; excellence; merit; usefulness; comparative importance; add, equal in value to; deserving of; having an estate or means to the value of: worthless, ad-2s, without value; without virue or moral excellence; degraded; worthlessly, ad. 4f: worthlessness,

n. -nės, the quality of being worthless; want of value, excellence, and the like; worthy, a. ee'-484, having worth or excellence; descring, in a good or had sense; meritorious; estimable; having qualities satistic: n. a man distinguished for estimable qualities; a man of valour; wor'thise, n. plu. -484s, men of eminent and estimable qualities; wor'thiy, al. 484. In a manner suited to; according to merit; justy; deservedly; wor'thiness, n. -nės, desert; merit; excellence.

wot, v. wot (see wit), the pt. of wit, to know; to be

would, v. wood (see will), the pt. of will; I wish or wished to: familiarly, wish to do, or to have; should wish: I wish or I pray, as, "would to God," I would there might be a law to restrain fools": a would be, waith variesaim to be.

there might be a law to restrain fools ": a would be, vainly professing to be. wound, n. wound (AS. wound; Icel. und, a wound; Goth. vounds, wounded), a cut or suchlike injury to be skin or flesh of an animal; any hurt or injury given by violence: v. to cut or rend the skin or flesh of animal; to hurt or injure by violence: wound; imp. hurting or injuring the skin or flesh in. but; injury: wound'ed, pp.: wound'er, n. dr, one who wounds.

wound, v. wolend (see wind 2), pt. of the verb wind.
woundli or woorall, n. word-li, a deadly possus
made in Guiana from several plants, and used to sol-

made in Guiana from several plants, and used to peson arrows.

wore, pt. wor, woven, pp. reoven, of wears, whice
see: wove-paper, a writing-paper with anniform surface, and not ribbed like laid-paper.

wrack, n. relk (led. rela, to cast, to drive; relate,
driftwood: F. wrac or varech, what is driven up br
the sea, sea-weed cast on the shore: connected with
wreath, a sea-plant, the stalks of which are terminsted
worstall, a sea-plant, the stalks of which are terminsted
manure; a selders—used for making kelp, and as a
manure; a selders—used for making kelp, and as a
manure; a selders—used, for making kelp, and as
collected for packing, and for stuffing matter
wraith, n. rdh, in Scot, the supposed apparition of
a person in his exact likeness, seen immediately below
death or a little after; an apparition; an unrelated

ath or a little after; an apparition; an

aperson in the exact ribon, an apparation apparation of a little after; an apparation; an unreal death or a little after; an apparation; an unreal manage, v. rdnyfgl (Dan. rangle, to rattle: lot. hrang, noise, disturbance: Norm. rangla, to wrangle, to dispute, a noisy quarrel: wrangling, imp. glisp, disputite angrily: n, the act of disputing or contending angrily: an altereation: wrangled, pp. rdnyfgld: wrangle, n. rgler, an angry disputation and the disputing or contending angrily: an altereation: wrangled, pp. rdnyfgld: wrangle, n. rgler, an angry disputant; in the University of Owner, and the others respectively. The disputation of the students who pass in the first disputation, and the others respectively. The disputation of a wrangle of the students o

i rêle (Icel. reka, to cast, to drive: F. wae, riven up by the sea: Dut. toracke, shipw Ger. torack, a poor contemptible creature: with serack), the ruins of a ship, caused driven on rocks, or on shore, by the viotempest, or suchlike causes; the spools is from a ship that has broken up at sea; ruction; the remains of anything broken ed: v. to ruin or destroy by dashing on rocks; to ruin; to suffer ruin: wreek fing, imp.; pp. rêkt, broken by being dashed on rocks; wreek r. n. -ér, on who plunders the on shore from a wrecked vessel; one when the same store the sake of plunder. . rên (A8 vernna; Ged. dreadhan, a wren), ell-known bird. n. rênsê (old Eng. werench, a trick, a sharp

means for the sake of plunder.

rén (AS verenna; Ged. dreadhan, a wren),
ell-known bird.

n. réns A(s) evenna; cale d. dreadhan, a wren),
ell-known bird.

n. réns A(old Eng. verench, a trick, a sharp
i runcken, to bend, to turn aside: Low Ger.

to move to and fro), a sudden or violent
sprain; a tool for forcibly turning iron
god ing, imp, weisting; to sprain; to dispp, rénshé, pulled with a twist.

rest (Fris, wrisse, to writhe, to twist: Dan.

wrest, to wrench: prov. Ger. riest, the
twist or extort by violence; to force from
itwisting; to distort; to turn from its nataing: n. distortion; violent pulling and
wresting, imp.: wrested, pp. distorted;
y wrester. n. e-r, one who wrests.

v. riess (AS. vorzetlian, to wrestle-from
to twist: Dut. varastelen, to wrestle conth versel), to contend by tugging and twistcher about; to struggle; to contend with;
f, imp. -ting, striving to throw down by
at wistings: n. the act of one who contests
of strength; an athletic exercise, in which
estrength; an athletic exercise, in whete
red with struggle; contention: wrestler,
e who contests with another in a trial of
endeavouring to throw an adversary by
and twisting him, or by tripping him up.
n. rich (AS. vorzeca, an exhe, a miserable
orthless degraded creature; one sunk in the
stress; an outcast; a person sunk in vice:
n. a. very miserable; unhappy; sunk in
verse; to no untappi.

v. rigid (Low Ger. veraggelu, to work a
very with the content of the

, v. rig-gl (Low Ger, urraggeln, to work a e by shaking to and fro: Eav. roglich, loose, Korm. rugage; Ban. roke, to rock or vaciliove the body to and fro with short turns; e body into a quick shifting motion; wrig-p. gling, moving the body to and fro with as: n. the act of one who wriggles wriggled, i. wrig gler, n. gler, one who wriggles. n. rit (AS. voyccan, to work; wgrata, a onnected with work), a workman; one ensome mechanical occupation; in Soci., a; used chiefly in compounds, as shipuright,

; used chiefly in compounds, as shipurright, v. ring (AS. vringan, to wring, to press: Low vgen, to twist: Dan. vringle; Ger. ringen, to wrest), to turn and strain forcibly; to twisting; to squeeze; to harass; to press same pain; to distort; to persecute with; to bend or strain out of its usual position; de twist: wringing, imp.: n. a twisting or; the act of pressing and twisting the hands h: wringed, pp. ringd, also wrung, pp. sided; pressed; extorted; wringin, n. er, wrings: to wring from, to obtain from by rother unfair means; to extort: to wring en off or separate by pressing and twisting; out, to force or squeeze out by twisting; th, in chipbuttaing, a bolt used to bend the plants the students and the wringing the wrings bolts. An of wood can be wringed to the twist, to rangle, to rattle; prov. Dan. eringle, to go the small ridge or furrow formed on a smooth reshrinking or contraction, chiefly applied to of the face; a crease; a fold or rumple in to contract into small ridges or furrows; to gh or uneven: wrinking, imp. klang, concoto, boy, 1001; pere, bidd; chast.

tracting into furrows or ridges; wrinkled, pp. ringi-kld; add. having wrinkles; wrinkly, a. kll, having a tendency to be wrinkled.

wrist, n. rist (Fris. wrivst; prov. Ger. riest, the wrist, a. k. wrestan, to twist; connected with wrest, which see, the joint on which the hand turns, and by which it is united to the arm: writs-band, the band or lower part of the sleeve of a garment which covers the wrist: wristleve in e.e., an elastic band on the writt, n. rid—see writs.

write, v. rid (lee) to rida, to write: Dan. riste, to score, to scratch: Sw. rita, to draw, to trace: Low Ger. riten, to draw, to tear), to form characters with a pen or suchlike on paper or other material; to express by means of forming letters end words; to impress durably; to compose or produce, as an author; to tell or communicate by a letter; to perform the act of tracing or marking letters or figures in order to represent sounds or ideas; to send a letter or letters; to combine ideas and express them on paper for the information of others; to style or call one's self: writing, imp. forming letters or figures with a pen: add, used or interest of the information of others; any written composition; a manuscript; a book or pamphlet: writings, n. pln legal instra; official papers, deeds, &c. wrote, pt. rof., did write: written, pp. ritin: add, expressed in letters or words; reduced to writing; writer, n. riter, an author; a clerk or amanuscrist; in Scot., a legal practitioner, holding nearly the same position as an autorney in England; a solicitor: writtership, n. the office or position of a writing written, nritten, and a legal rist. to enforce obedience to an order or sentence of a court of rwiting writing materials; writing-deak, a legal instr. to enforce obedience to an order or sentence of a court of rwiting writing materials; writing-deak, a sloping table for writing with; writing-wate, a populate case for holding writing materials; writing-deak, a sloping table for writing wit a, for a library, study, or chambers, and such like writen,

wrung, v. rung, pt. and pp. of the verb wring, which

wry, a. ri (a corrupt form of writhe: Dan. wrie, to wring or twist; wreden, half-sour: Dut. wreed, sour, harsh, twisted; turned to one side; crooked; per-verted; wry'ness, n. -nės, state of being distoried; wry-neck, a neck distorted or drawn to one side; name of a bird, so called from its habit of moving its head and neck in various directions: wry-necked, a. distorted; turned to one side, wralfentle, n. www.ff-n.t (after the Austrian metal-lurgist Wulfen), a mineral of a wax or orange-yellow

colour occurring in short prismatic or syramidal crystals; the molybdate of lead.

wurali, n. 100/rd.7, also worrari, n. 100/rd.7, sid.

curari, d.rd.rt, other spellings of wourali, with sex.

wyth.-dm, n. 100/rd.7, incl. (same as woith.-dm, sirving) of the elm, a native of Great Britains wyth.-base,

same as witch-hasel.

wyad, n. wind (AS. 100/sdos, to bind, to twist, in Scot., a lane or alley,

wyvern, n. 100/rd.7 (old F. 400/sdos, a viper; L. 400/sdos, a nake, a serpent), a fabulesse creature representing

a flying serpent, and so figured in coats of arms.

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Xanthian, a. sdnithi-dn, pert. to or brought from Kanthus.

xanthie, a. zin'thik (Gr. zanthos, yellow) tending towards a yellow colour; pert. to a certain heavy,

olly, fluid acid.

xanthidium, n. zdn-thid't-um, plu. xanthid'ia, -t-d
(new L.—from (f. zonihoz, yellow), a microscopic
plant, having a globular, flattened shape, and bristled
with spines, found fossil in fluit and hornstone; recent species possess a colouring matter of a deep yelcent species possess a colouring matter of a deep yel-

with spines, found toest in mint and normstone; re-cent species possess a colouring matter of a deep yel-lowish green.

**Examinine, in **zanithine, in **za

grains.
xanthophylline, n. zän thöf'ü lin (Gr. zanthos, yellow, and phullon, a leaf), the yellow colouring matter contained in the leaves of trees in autumn: xanthoph'. yllite, n. - M (Gr. Mhos, a stone), a mineral of a yel-lowish colour and foliated texture.

yams, 1. **stort, is stored, a mines at a your xamibans, a scale and foliated texture.

xamibans, a scale filts (Gr. scinlhos, yellow), applied to a variety of mankind, including individuals having brown, yellow, or red hair; in composition, xam'tho, -80, as a prefix.

xabac, n. scholk (Sp. scaleque: F. chebec), a small three-masted ressel used in the Mediterranean Sea.

xerasia, n. schols-de (Gr. scrossa, dryness-from scros, dry), in med., a disease of the scale characterised by dryness.

xerodams, n. schole-der-md (Gr. scros, dry, and derma, akin), in med., a disease of the scale characterised scholars, n. schole-der-md (Gr. scros, dry, and derma, akin), in med., a dry and parched state of the skin which in its severest form is known by the name of Cachiyoose, or fish-skin disease.

xerophagy, n. schold-drif (Gr. scros, dry, and phagein, to eat), the limitation of food to dry aliments.

xerophthaimis, n. zē'rōf-thāl'mi-ā (Gr. zeros, dry, and ophthaimos, the eye), in mecl., a dryness of the eye from effectioncy of the tears.

xiphoid, a. zif'ojd (Gr. ziphos, a sword, and cides, resemblance), in and., sword-shaped ensition; a term applied to the cartilage of the sternum.

xiphosure, n. zif'o-ŝe'rā (Gr. ziphos, a sword, and oura, a tail), a division of the crustaceans, in which the last segment of the body forms a long, shappointed weapon, as in the king-crab.

xylite, n. ziful (Gr. zulon, wood, and lithos, a store), a peculiar liquid found in pyroxylic spirit; a mineral ogical term for those varieties of amianthus which have a woolly-like texture, better known as mountainwood, rock-wood, &cc.

ogical term for those varieties of annantius whose a woolly-like texture, better known as mountained, rock-toood, &c.

xylo, xtil (fir. xulon, wood), a prefix in compound world denoting relation to wood, or that wood enter hat the composition: xylocar pix, a. skirypix (fir. xulon, yood), a prefix in compound world denoting relation to wood, or that wood enter hat wood;

xylography, n. xt-logiral-yi (fir. rephe, I write), the act or art of cutting figures or designs, in wood;

xylography, n. xt-logiral-yi (fir. rephe, I write), the act or art of cutting figures or designs, better to done in wood-engraving; xylographic, a. xt-log-rd-yi (gr. relation), resemblance), a white explosive compound made by the action of strong mirris acid as starch or woody fibre—related to gun-cotton, but still d-yi (fir. phagein, to eat), wood-caters; xylophagas, p. plu. ydaz, insects whose larvae devour the wood of the trees in which they are hatched; xylophagous, a. gals, eating or feeding on wood; xylophagous, a. gals, eating or feeding on on one of xylophagous, a. gals, a. gals

y was used as a prefix by many old writers, without, however, increasing or modifying the meaning of the word; it has the sound of a, as in y-clad, beltad, clad: y-drad, beltad, drad: y sound of a proposed of a theodolite, and the like-y-drad, beltad, clad: y-drad, clad: a light ship fit to give clade from their form for the class of the telescope of a theodolite, and the like-y-drad, clad: a light ship fit to give class of the fit of the fit of the class of the fit of

-dood*i, a ludicrous name applied to North Americans; a tune or melody of the United States, yanolite, n. ydn*o-tit, a mineral, one of the garnet family; same as carintie.

yandy seek. In second the second seek and seek a yard'ed, pp.

yard, p., yarn (Icel, and Ger. garn; Dut. garn, yarn, n. yarn (Icel, and Ger. garn; Dut. garn, yarn, thread), wool spun into thread fit for the weaver; the thread spun loosely from such substances as cotton, flax, and hemp; one of the strands of a rope; among secures, a familiar term for a story spun ext by a sailor for the amusement of his measurates, who

by a factor or a series agers.

It is said then to opin a yers.

year-mat, n, yêr-nêl (Dan, fordnor's : Sw. fordnor, an earth-nut), the earth-nut; the pig-nut.

year-w, n, yêr-rê (AS, gear-ue), a composite plant having a strong dour and pungent taste; miltol.

mate, mat, far, law; mete, met, her; pine, pin; note, not, move;

n, n. ydt'd-gdn, a long Turkish dagger,

an, n. ydi'd-qdn, a long Turkish dagger, arved.

th as in cane-juice.

ydie, to rise in blisters which break into the as in cane-juice.

ydie (prov. Ger. gagen, to rock, to shake), to lor out of the line of her course, as a ship; mporary deviation of a ship from a direct rawing, imp.: yawed, pp. yaked.

ydie (African), the African name of a raspawa, n. plu. yakez, a certain contagious ommon in Africa and elsewhere, consisting ons somewhat resembling raspberries.

yake (African), the African name of a raspawa, n. plu. yakez, a certain contagious ommon in Africa and elsewhere, consisting ons somewhat resembling raspberries.

yake (Ass. yake), a light and rather narrow boat beoa ship, usually carrying four or six oars.

yaked (prov. Ger. joueths; Swiss, joulen, yaked, yaken, yak a time in which the sun, departing from the any fixed star, returns to the same position; grace, any year of the Christian era, called mins, usually contr. Into A.D.: year-book, a

grace, any year of the Christian era, called missia, usually contr. Into A.D.; year-book, a blished every year.

v. yern (leel. yiarm, dealrous; yirna, to deak to girn, said of a child becoming peevish mest desire of any object, to shiver or quiver dre or other emotion; to have a great desire ig towards an object or end; to feel great uneasiness from a longing desire towards, or to long; yearn'ing, imp. add, having longer: a strong emotions of desire, tenderness, or ate of being more digitally add.

In yels (Swiss, jact; Ger, gaschi, froth of beer: tr, the rustling of leaves, the scum on sour S. yiel, a blast of wind, yeastl, the froth in fing of new beer; the matter that separates puids during the vinous fermentation, the ing called top-yeast, and the deposit bottom-he preparation used for raising dough for barm: yeastly, a. d., also yestly, a. yest's, ag with yeast; frothy; foamy; yeastlness, the state of being yeasty or frothy; yeastlness, the state of being yeasty or frothy; yeastlness, the ore-enter the body of the beer; yeastly the received of the presence of the

Bohem. ziuty, yellow: Pol. zoity, yellow), the yellow part of an egg—more commonly written yolk.
yell.v. yel (AS. gyltan: Jed. gella, to yell, to shriek: Dut. ghillen, to creak, to scream: Ger. gellen, to tingle), to cry with a loud, sharp, disagreeable noise; to scream with agony or horror; to shriek hideously: n. a sharp, loud, hideous outery, as of agony or horror; a hideous scream: yelling, imp.: adl. uttering hideous outeries: n. the act of uttering hideous screams; the noise made: yelled, pp. yeld.
yellow, n. yellow (As. gelew; Ger. gell): Icel. guler; yellow, n. yellow (As. gelew; Ger. gell): Icel. guler; yellow, n. yellow (As. gelew; Ger. gell): Icel. guler; only noise of the property of the property

sird of N. America: yellow-quarts, impild and transparent rock-crystal of a lemon, golden, or wine-yellow colour.

yelp, v. welp (icel. gialfr, yelping of dogs, dashing of waves: F. giapfr, to yelp: AS. gealp, a loud sound, a clang), to utter a sharp or shrill bark, as a dog: n. a sharp shrill bark: yelping, imp: n. the continuous shrill barking of a dog: yelped, pp. yelpt.

yenite, n. ye'nit (in commemoration of the battle of Jena in 1806), a mineral of a black or brownish-black colour and sub-metallic lustre, consisting of a double silicate of line and iron, first obtained at Elba.

yecoman, n. yo'man (Goth, gavi; old H. Ger, geui; Ger, gau; Fris, goa, a district, a village, and man, a man: Fris. gaeman, a villagerl, a countryman; a man of small estate in land; a farmer; an inferior officer in the Queen's household; a seaman in a ship of war appointed to attend to the store-rooms; yee manly, ad. 4i; yee manly, n. -ri, the collective body of yeomen, or farmen; a haus upplied to embodied troope during the French war, chiefly at their own commen, and the consisted largely of farmers and country gentlemen—many yeomany regiments still exist and meet at stated times for drill; yeomak of the guard, a body-guard of the English sovereign, consisting of 100 men, armed and dressed as in the 16th century, yerk, v. yerk (another spelling of jerk, which see), to throw out or move with a spring; to lash; to strike: n. a sudden or quick thrust or medion: yerk'ng, imp; yerked, pp. yerkt.
yea, ad. yes (AS. gestran; Dut. gister: Ger, gestru, yesterday; l. hesternus, of yesterday), being mext before the present day; last; yes terday, n. -dd (AS. gestron-dizg, yesterday), the day last jast; the lady immediately before the present day; last; yes terday; a. don the day immediately before the present day; last; yes terday; on the last neight, yet, ad; yet AS. gast; w. -tho, yet, still. Gr. eti, yet, leade; yet fas gain; at this time; even; after all; hitherto; with a negative, not up to the present line; put before condiance; conf.

however.
yew, n. yó [AS. iw; Ger. eibe; F. if; W. yw; Sw.
id, the yew), a large evergreen tree belonging to the
coniferen: adj. relating to the yew; made of yew.
yield, v. yeld (AS. gyldan, to restore, to repay: Sw.
galda, to pay, to satisfy: Icel. gyldat, to pay: Got,
yildan, to require), to give or render back, as claimed
by right; to produce; to give in return; to exhibit;
to concede; to admit to be true; to submit; to give

way; to surrender: n. the amount produced; the return for labour, or as profit: yielding, imp. producing; conceding; surrendering; add, inclining to give way or comply; flexible: n. act of producing or paying back; act of surrendering; yield'ed, pp.; yieldingly, ad. it: to yield up the ghost, to expire. 'yoke, n. yok (Goth, juk; icel. ok; Ger. joch: F. joug, a yoke: Sans. yui, to Join: Gr. zugom, a yoke), a curved wooden collar by which a pair of oxen are Joined to gother for the purpose of drawing a plough or wagesti, placed over the paying the propose of the produce of the purpose of the paying and the paying water buckets of the paying the paying water buckets of the paying the pay

Ger. jung., young: Sans. juncan; L. juncais; W. icucar. young), being in the early part of life or of
growth; not long born; having little experience; icprovant; n. the offsyring of animals; younger, a. comjobr, young in a greater degree; youngist, a. superjobr, young in a greater degree; youngist, a. jobr,
somewhat young; youngiste, n. jobro, an animal in
the first part of life; young stee, n. sebr, a young person.
your, pron. plu. yor, also yours, yor (AS. coner,
of you, your—used as the gen. plu. of tha, thou, the
possessive plu. of thou; belonging to you; your is
used when prefixed to a noun or adjective, as, 'this is
your book'; and yours when the noun goes before,
or is understood, as, 'this book is yours'', yourself,
pron. self', plu. yourselves', seller' (your, and self, a
word added to you for the purpose of expressing distinction emphantically; a reciprocal pronoun.
youth, n. yolth (from young, which see, the part of
life before manhood, usually reckoned from It years
of age; the whole early part of life; a young person:
youthful, a. fibil, pert. to the early part of life;
suitable to the first part of life; fresh; vigorous as
in youth; youthfull, youthful,
ytirla, n. lift-d (from Fiterby, in Sweden, where
first found, one of the primitive earths; y'trium, a
dm, the metallic basis of the earth ythria, when purappearing as a fine white powder; yttre, ifed, a
prefix signifying that the compound contains ythria
as a consituent; yttrious, a. das, pert. to or containing
yttria.
Tule, n. you [life], jol.; Fin. joulu, the Christme

as a constituent; Yttrious, a.-ds, pert. to or containing yitria.
Yale, n. yall (leel, jot; Fin. joulu, the Christmas festival, a feast: AS, goola, yule: said to be connected with AS. hvioi; Icel. hjul, a wheel—that is, the turn of the year, the Christmas festival; Christmas: Yallog or -block, a large log of wood formerly put on the hearth at Christmas eve, and brought in with much сврешоцу.

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zaffre, n. záfffer (F. zafre; Sp. zafra; Ger. zaffer, zaffre: connected with sopphire, the impure oxide of cobalt, which, melted with silica and potash, and reduced to powder, becomes the powder-blue of com-

safire: connected with sapphire), the impure oxide of cobait, which, melted with silica and potash, and reduced to powder, becomes the powder-blue of connerce.

zambo, n. zdm-bb, the offspring of a negro and a mulatto; sometimes applied to the offspring of an Indian and a negro.

zamia, n. zdm-ld (I. and Gr. zamia, hurt, loss—alluding to the sterile appearance of the male fructification), a genus of very remarkable plants, nearly related tion), a genus of very remarkable plants, nearly related like pine-cones; zamita, n. pin sa mid-the general like pine-cones; zamita, n. pin sa mid-sa the general like pine-cones; zamita, n. pin sa mid-sa the condition in term for all fossil plants apparently allied to the existing zamia; zamia; zamia, zamia, the santostrobus, n. zd-mi-co-fich-obst teamia, apparently those of plants allied to the zamia.

zamy, n. zd-mi (zan, the name of John in some parts of Lombardy; F. zani, a buffoon), a silly-John; a foolish clown in a play; a merry-Andrew: za-fism, n. n. sz-fi (I. zelos; Gr. zelos emulation, jealousy; Il. zelo; F. zelos, great ardour in the pursuit or support of anything; enthusiasm; zaalot, n. zel-fid (Gr. zeloss), one who engages warmly and earnestly in any cause; one carried away by excess of zeal; zealous, a. a.s., warmly engaged in any pursuit or cause; very carriest; onthusiastic zealously, ad. 4; zealous.

zabu, n. zel-fid (Sp. zealous), and all produces and dark-brown colour, variously mixed.

zebu, n. zel-fid (Sp. zealous), and a samital of Africa, somewhat resembling an ass, but larger, and beautifully striped; zebra-wood, the wood of a tree of Brazil and Rio Janeiro, of an orange and dark-brown colour, variously mixed.

zebu, n. zel-fid (Formal and Rio Janeiro, of an orange and dark-brown colour, variously mixed.

zebu, n. zel-fid (Formal and Rio Janeiro, of an orange num darr, holding, in India, a fendatory or l

Zend, n. zēnd, the ane. Persian tongue—the language in which the Avesta is written: Zend-Avesta, zend-westd, the sacred book or scriptures of the ane. Ferreligion; properly the Avesta or sacred text, and the Zend or translation into a more intelligible language. zenth, n. zēn-tth (a. probable corruption of Arsent, quarter, region: Ar. zend-ar-retz; Turk, zend-tresst, the head region, the zenith, the top of the heavens; the point in the heavens directly over a heavens; the point in the heavens directly over a force of the translation of any subject referred by opposite, or that under the directly directly distance, the distance of a heavenly body from the zenith-distance, the distance of a heavenly body from

or culminating point of any subject referred to: remith-distance, the distance of a heavenly body from the zenith, zeolite, n. ze'o'-lit (Gr. zeo, I boil or bubble up, and lithos, a stone), an extensive family of minerals, so called from their frothing or inturnescing into a whittish spongy enamel under the blow-pipe; ze'olitic, a. atti-ki, pert. to or resembling seolite.

zephyr, n. ze'ye'c also zephyrus, n. dis (L. zephyrus), n. ze'ye'c (Ar. ze'ye') referred to zephyrus, n. dis (L. zephyrus), n. ze'ye'o (Ar. ze') or zero, a seed, a dot, the Arabic marking it by a dot and not by a circle: R. zeyero, naught), the neutral point between any sacessing and descending scale or series, generally represented by the mark o; the extreme point of depression; naught; nothing; the point of a graduated instat hich its scale commences.

zeet, n. ze'ze' (Ar. ze's, the inner skin of a walnutt ast added; rellas; flavour: v. to heighten the last or relish of: zesting, imp.: zest'ed, pp.
zegglodon, n. ze'ye'd-don (Gr. zeugle, a yoke, and ottons, a tooth—gen. odontos), a fossil mammal of he zigzag, a zig'-ze' (an attempt to represent the thing signified by the voice: Ger. zik-zuck: F. zigzag; Fotyzgoz), representing sharp movements abruphly checked; naving short sharp turns or angles: n. something that has short turns or angles, as a line, the stem of a plant, &c; plu, in mil., in the attack of a nucles: zigzaging, imp.: zigzaggd, pp. -dod. zinc, n. zingk (F. zinc, Ger., Sw., and Dan. rinc, there, pine; note, note, note, note, pine, pine; note, note, note, pine, pine; pine, pin

white colour, harder than lead, and much used as a substitute for it in the arts, in architecture, &c., in the form of plates, rolled sheets, and leaves; alloyed with copper it forms the well-known compound brass; spelter: v. to coat or cover with zine; zincking, imp. king: a process by which fron is coated with zinc zincked, pp. zingki: adj. coated with zinc zincked, pp. zingki: an zingki zinc zincked, pp. zingki zinc zincked, zingki zincy zincoid, a. dojid (Gr. cidos). like zinc; a term applied to the zincous plate in connection with a copper plate in a voltale circle, and denoting the positive pole zin'cous, a. kis, of or pert, to zinc; pert, to the positive pole of a galvanic battery: zin'cky, a. ki, pr. to or resembling zinc: zinckiferous, a. zingki; an zingki;

solisite, n. 20/61/2 (names a for Beron von Zois), a certain variety of augite spar of a yellowish or light-grey colour.

Zollverien, n. 20/fer-in (Ger. 20ll, duty, and vervin, mion, coalition), an agreement or union among the German states for commercial purposes.

Zone, n. 20n (L. 20na; Gr. 20na, a belt or girdle: It. 20na; F. 20ne), a icular belt or girdle; one of the five great divisions of the earth with respect to latitude and temperature, marked out by the two tropics and the polar circles, and respectively named the torrid zone, north temperature, one, south temperature zone, north frijd zone, and south frijd zone; in math., the portion of the surface of a sphere included between two parallel planes; a band or stripe running round any object; a band or area endreling anything; circumference: zoned, a. 20nd, having zones or concentric bands: zone less, a. 4cs, destitute of a zone: zonnan, n. 20/ner, or zonar, n. 20/ner, a girdle which Christians and Jews are obliged to wear in certain Eastern countries to distinguish them from Mohammedans: zon lat, n. 20/neil, a small zone or girdle.

Zoography, n. 20-6/fe/t/ (Gr. 200n, an animal, and forms and habits.

Zoolatry, n. 20-0/fe/t/f (Gr. 200n, an animal, and latreia, worship), animal-worship.

Zoology, n. 20-0/fe/t/f (Gr. 200n, an animal, and latreia, worship), animal-worship.

Zoology, n. 20-0/fe/t/f (Gr. 200n, an animal, and latreia, worship), animal-worship.

Zoology, n. 20-0/fe/t/f (Gr. 200n, an animal, and latreia, worship), animal-worship.

Zoology, n. 20-0/fe/t/f (Gr. 200n, an animal, and latreia, worship), animal-worship.

Zoology, n. 20-0/fe/t/f (Gr. 200n, an animal, and latreia, worship), animal-worship.

Zoology, n. 20-0/fe/t/f (Gr. 200n, an animal, and latreia, worship), animal-worship.

treats of the structure, habits, classification, &c., of all animals; the natural history of quadrupeds: zeo-logical, a z60-564-540, of or relating to zoology: zoologically, ad. -4: zoologist, n. -jist, one versed in the natural history of animals. zoonomy, n. z60-10-mt (Gr. zoon, an animal, and nomos, a law), the science which treats of the laws of

remos, a naw, the science which treats of the laws of organic life in animals. zoophagons, a zō-d̄-d̄-d̄-ḡd̄s (Gr. zoon, an animal, and phago, I eat), feeding or preying on other animals: zoophagon, a -gdn, applied to animals that feed on animal food.

animal seed.

animal sistery which treats of the structure, mode of growth, habits, &c., of plant-like substances, as sponges, corals, &c.

zoospores, n. zoi-5-spore (Gr. zoom, an animal, and spora, seed.), a name given to the active spores of certain alges or sea-weeds, which are apparently endowed with voluntary motion.

with voluntary motion

with voluntary motion. Zootomy, n. z-ō-6'ō-mt (Gr. zoon, an animal, and temno, I cuit, the branch of anatomical science which relates to the structure of animals in general; zootomical, a. z-ō-6'ō-6'mt-kal, pert. to zootomy: zootomica, n. z-ō-6'ō-mist, one who dissects the bodies of the lower

n. zi-ôti-o-mist, one who dissects the bodies of the lower animals.

Zoroaster, n. zōri-ô-ā-ŝ-ŝr, the great legislator and prophet of the anc. Bactrians, whose system of religion was the national faith of Persia, and is embodied in the Zend-Avesta: Zōroastrian, a. -th-dn. pert. to Zoroaster or his religious system. Zostera, n. zōslera, zōslera, n. zōslera, zōslera, n. zōslera, n. zōslera, zōslera, n. zōslera, zōslera, n. zōslera, n. zōslera, zōslera, zōslera, zōslera, a. kind of jacket.

of lacket

on jacket.

zounds, int. zownds (contr. of God's wounds), an old form of oath, expressive of anger or wonder.

zumboeruk, n. zim.bo'rūk, in the East, a small swivel-gun carried on the back of a camel, from which it is fire

it is fired. sumology—see zymology. sumology—see zymology—sumology—see zymology. sunderers, n. simider-ers (Ger.), tinder-ore; an ore of antimony occurring in soft, flexible, tinder-like masses, of a blackish-red colour. sygomatic, a. zigi-o-mattle (Gr. zugoun, to yoke together; zugon, a yoke), perk. to the zygoma, zi-gō-ma, a bony arch at the upper part of the side of the face;

a bony arch at the upper part or and sale on a remaining pert, to the cheek-bone.

zymology, n. st-möllöyi (Gr. sume, leaven, ferment, and logos, discourse), the doctrine of fermentation;

zymomieter, n. -s-ter, also zymosimeter, n. zimosimi-ter (Gr. sumosis, fermentation, and metron, a
measure), an instr. for ascertaining the degree of fermentation that has taken place in different fermenting

liquids. zymosis, n. zt-mdiesis (Gr. zumosis, fermentation; zymosis, fermented—from zumoš, I cause to ferments, in med., a morbid action, as of the blood, supposed to be caused by fermentation: zymotic, a. zt-mdiis, pert. to or caused by fermentation: zymotic, a. zt-mdiis, that large class of contagious diseases supposed to be caused by the reception into the system of a virus or poisonous principle, which acts like a ferment when diffused through the body; a term now used to designate the entire class of epidemic, endemic, and contagious diseases. gious disease

&, and (a ligature combining \epsilon and t of the L. ct. and; originally thus, &c), a character sometimes found as the last letter in some printed English alphabets, but very improperly, being a mere arbitrary sign; frequently used as a contraction for and, but generally in the phrases &c., &c Oc. &c., a contr. of the L. phrase et catera, &t self-tr.d, and so pronounced, meaning "and the rest," "and all others"; &c. means two or more things additional; its repetition, though commonly used to indicate that one or more additional could be mentioned, is therefore scarcely proper: & Co., a contr. for "and company," and so pronounced.

SUPPLEMENT.

Nots.—In the Supplement, and also in the List of Proper Names, the strong access are marked thus ("), and the weak access thus (').

n di-d-hi, the native name for Manilla

rs, n. db-de'rd (Gr. Abderites; L. Abderita,

Abders, n. db-dé-ril (Gr. Abderites; L. Abderites, inhabitant of Abdera), a town of ancient Trace-tose inhabitants were noted for their stupidity: blerite, n. db-de-rit, an inhabitant of Abdera; a upid person: Abder'itan, a. 4-din, stupid, ablogunesis, n. db-de-rijen' e-des (Gr. a, without; blos, e; generis, curgin, source), spontaneous generation, the opposite of sexual generation; the doctrine thich teaches the production of life or living beings ader certain physical conditions without the inter-mition of antecedent living forms.

bysmal, a d-bic'edd, pert to the greatest depths e abyss.

e abyse, recount current, n. a plain statement or bill of per-lars showing the Dr. and Cr. side of lusiness sections between two parties during a given

lie, a. do-65'th tore asid in Dick.), in peak, one of se two great groups into which the ignous rocks re divided, in which the silkus ranges from 50 to 80 er cent; the other being the buset, in which the blox is less, and the heavier bases, as magnesia,

note a see, and the newton mace, as magness, according, a depoint die, also acromise, n. (Gr. Brox, high, extreme; omos, a shoulder), the pro-cting or outer part or process of the scapula or nouther-thanks.

abler-blade, n. diffic-lers (Gr. ables, a ray), the mical property of light, as the sun's rays in tography: actinite, a. dis port to. rimenous, a plu distinct-nell'd, ac'timeno'en, n.

meson, n. plu. 60:000-0-05'd, ac'timeso'on, n. Or akine, a ray; sows, an unimal), that division enterains of which the sea-enemouses and corals

love, affection), an association retired from the world, living h

lit, mit, für bill; mit, mit, bir, pine, pin; mit, mit, mite;

amorphii, n. plu. & morf-1-1 (Gr. a, without; morphé, shape, form), things or creatures that have no regular or definite form.

morphi, shape, form), things or creatures that have no regular or definite form.

amortissement, n. d.möri'is-mång, also amortissement, a liquidation, a haritis-dis-shain (E. amortissement, a liquidation, a paying off—from amortis, to quench or deaden: l. mors, death), the reduction or paying off a public debt by means of a sinking fund; a sinking fund; as series between the dides, two; blastos, a sprout, a bud), in germinal ova, designating the intermediate series between the discoid or meroblastic, and the vestcular or holo-blastic—see consolastic, and the vestcular or holo-blastic—see consolastic, and the vestcular or holo-blastic—see consolastics, and see the consolastic of the consolastic of

annulose animals in which there are no jointed ap-pendages or limbs, as worms, leeches, &c. anbury, n. &n-bdr-f(AB. ampre, a crooked awelling vein), a soft tumour on animals; a warty sore on the bulbs of turnips discharging ichor: also am bury, a angalas, n. dn-ff-d-il, cangelius, (Gr. angelos, a messenger, an angel), in the Rom. Cuth. Ch., a prayer to the Virgin Mary beginning with the word angalas, a bell being rung morning, noon, and evening for its recitation.

recitation.

and the property of the property

anenymity, n. dn'on-im''i-ii (see anonymous in Dict.), the state of being without the name of the anthor or writer; the quality or state of being anonymous.

rezia, āniō-rēksilā (Gr.

amorexia, n. desid-relles"(-d. (Gr. on, without; oreset, a longing for, oager desire), want of appetite; also amerexy, n. desid-relles-i. ambelles, a. n. des-lel-led (Gr. onti, against, opposite; levides, the sun), opposite or over against the sun; another spalling, antiselies.

Auth-Hoesse, a. desid-relles (L. onti, before; Nicozi, Mica, c. dty of Asia Minor, at which the Nicone Creed was promulgated by a general council held starts, A.D. 326), anterior to the first council of

antennules, n. plu. dn.tôn'als, applied to the smaller pair of antennes or feelers in the crustaces—

nendium. n. anitë-pëni'di im (L. ante, before;

pendeo, I hang on), in Rom. Cuth. Ch., a covering for the front of the altar—red, purple, &c., according to the colour of the vestments for the mass of the

anthereseides, n. plu. dn'thér-ô-zôj' dês (anther, and Gr. soc, life, cidus, resemblance), the movable, impregnating corpuscles of the alge, mosses, and

ferms.
anthropometry, n. dn'thro-pôm'é-tri (Gr. onthropos, a man; metron, a measure), the art of measuring
the human body; the art of measuring the remains
of past races of men with the view of comparing
different races: anthropometric, a. etrik, pert. to
the art of measuring the human figure, or human

remains.

anthropopathism, n. dn:thro-pōp:'dth-tsm (Gr.
anthropot, a man; pathos, suffering, passion), the
doctrine which ascribes human passions to the
supreme Being: anthropopathic, a. -dth-ts, per.
to; subject to human passions.
which because blowing in directions opposite to the
trade-winds.
abhasia. n. Attach. Sir.

abhasia. n. Attach. Sir.

aphasia, n. d.faizht.a (Gr. aphasia, inability to spansa, n. a.ja-zni-a (cf. aphana, maniny vo peak from amazement or fear-from a, not, and phao, I speak), in med., loss of the cerebral faculty of speech; loss of the memory of words. apiculture, n. dipl-kill-fir (L. apis, a bee; cultura, a cultivating), rearing of bees for their honey and

wax.

apoda, n. plu. dp:0-dd, applied to those fishes
which have no ventral fine-see apodal.
aponeurosid, n. dp:0-di-de:-spaceuroses, plu.
-6-ses (Gr. aponeurosis, the end of a muscle—from
apo, from or at; and neuron, a nerve, a muscle), the
extremity of a muscle where it becomes a tendon;
the fibrous sheath of a muscle, or investment of a

part.

apostopesis, n. d. pös't-ö-pë'sis (Gr. and L. apostopėsis-from Gr. apo, from; stopad, I am silent), a
rhetorical device by which for emphasis, modesty, a
any other effect, a speaker abruptly breaks off.

apostema, n. d. pó-ö-tèm (L. and Gr. apostem, an
abacess), a swelling filled with purulent matter; an

abscas:
apperception, n. dp'per-sep''shin (ad and perception), perception that reflects upon itself; consciousness of our own thoughts.
arachnoid, a. dr-dk'nōjd (Gr. arachne, a spider's web; cidos, resemblance), applied to a
membrane of the brain; in bot, having fine hairs
so entangled as to resemble a coloveb: arachnida,
n. plu, dr-dk'ni-dd, also arachnidans, -ni-d-dn;
soci das, positik), a class
arachnoidats, comprising
arbores'cent, a. branched like a tree; having crystallisations disposed like the branches of a tree

arborescent, a branched like a tree; having crystallisations disposed like the branches of a tree; in moss-like aggregates like the frost-flowers on a window-name-see arbour and dendritie.

argentina, n. drijen-livad (L. argentum, silver), a genus of abdominal fahse belonging to the salmon family—so called from the silvery appearance of their scales.

Artic on drift (Section L. argent)

their scales.

arles, n. plu. dr'iz or dr'iz (Scotch: L. arrha: F. arrha; It. arra, carnest-money, a deposit), in Scot, a piece of money given for confirming a bargain, as in hiring a servant; carnest-money: arle, v. dr'i, to give a piece of money to confirm a largain: arling, imp. dr'iing: arled, pp. dr'id, hired by receiving

imp. driling: arised, pp. drid, hired by receiving arises. articulate (see article in Dict.) are now frequently known by the name arthropoda, n. dr-lhropoda (Gr. arthron, a joint; pous, a foot; podos, of a foot). articulatelya, n. plu. drilin-dak*.ida (Gr. artice, articulatelya, n. plu. drilin-dak*.ida (Gr. artice, ceven; daktulos, a finger, a toe), a division of the hoofed quadrupeds in which each foot has an even number of toes, as two or four. Aryan, a dri-dn or dri-dn (Bans. arya, one who ploughs or tills-from ar, to plough), a name applied to the Indo-European family of languages, which includes Sankrit, many dialects of India, Celtic, Latin, Greek, the Romance languages, German, Dutch, Danish, English, and Sciavonic. ascunal, a. d-aks*.id. (Gr. a, without; and sensual), having no distinct sex; applied to modes of reproduction in which the sexes are not concerned. asterna, n. doh*dr-d (Heb.), the word translated arthrony in the Oid Test, Scriptures, but it appears to have been only a pole of wood, or the stem of a pame, jog, shun, thing, there, sea!

tree, set upright on a circular altar as an object of worship—see phallus and lings in Supp.

asperges, in despérée (L. asperges, thou shalt sprinkle), the first word of prayer from Fsalm II., "Me, O Lord, with hyssop," &c., a formula sung in the kion, Cath. Oh. by the priests whilst sprinking holy water over the congregation, or over the sick; the instrument by which this is done consisting of a broad brush with a handle—see aspergil in Dict. assafetida—see asafetida—see asafetida see a

astrolatry, n. astroid-tri (Gr. astron, a star; latreia, worship), the worship of celestial bodies; star-worship, the worship of celestial bodies; star-worship, astute, a. (L. astutus, crafty, from L. astus, craft, cunning: may be connected with Gr. astu, a city, thus meaning one having the shrewdness and cunning of the city)—see Dict. astwing, in. attd-eign. (L. attaus, an ancestorfrom aus, a grandfather), the reappearance of any peculiarity or disease of a family in a generation after a period of attency.

In a period of a star of the sta

auld langsyne, n. awld'lang-sin' (Scot. auld, old; langsyne, time long past—from lang, long, and syne, then, time past), days that are long past; long, long

ago. aumbry, n. alem'ori, and aumry, n. alem'ri, other spellings of ambry (see Dict.), in a church or cather dral, a closet in the side of the wall by the altar, in which the sacred vessels were kept; constructed of different sizes in other parts of a sacred edifice, and

different sizes in other parts of a sacred edifice, and used for various purposes.

aurochs, n. plu. ale-roks (Ger. aurochs; L. urus; Gr. ouros, a wild buil), the bison or wild ox of Polad autochthon, n. ale-tok-thon (Gr. autochthon, from the soil itself, from autos, self, and chthon, earth, land), one supposed to spring from the soil he inhabits; an aboriginal; that which had its origin in a country; autoch thonal, a. -thôn-al, also autoch-thonous, a. -thôn-as, indigenous; aboriginal.

autophagi, n. plu. ale-tof-af; (Gr. autos, self; plago, i. e.d.), birds whose young can run about and obtain food for themselves as soon as they escape from the egy.

from the egg.

from the egg.

autotypography, n. aloito-it-pôg'râ-fi (Gr. autos, self; tupos, a type or figure; grapho, I write), a process of photographic printing in which an impression from a negative is produced by the action of light on a prepared film of gelatine combined with bichromate of potass, and afterwards mounted on paper or card-board, the picture being developed by washing away with water the coloured gelatine film which has not received the action of light: autotype, n. aloito-is, [Gr. autos and tupos), a picture or portrait printed according to this process.

aves, n. plu. dvežt. (L. avis, a bird), the class of birds, avid, a. dv-id (L. avidus, greedy), eager; greedy, avifauna, n. dv-i-fair-dir. dl. avis, a bird; Fournus, a god of the fields or woods), all the birds peculiar to a country or area.

a country or area.

avizandum, n. ávíl-zání'dům (mid. L. advisare; It.

avizandum, n. dvi-zdn'düm (mid. L. advisore, It. aviziare, to pay attention, to look at; L. ad, and visum, to see), in Scois žue, consideration, as in the phrase "to take to avizandum,"—that is, "the judge will take the matter into consideration after hearing parties, or without hearing them, of consent; used also in Engiand in the phrase, "O.A.V.,"—that is, "Curia avizari vult," "the court will consider." awanting, impo ra d-vioniting (AS, a, intensive; and wonting), denoting absence; missing, axodds, n. plu. aksodysi (Gr. zoon, an axie, a wheel; cidos, resemblance), a term applied to the curves described by the surfaces of a cylinder and a plane, when the former rolls on the latter, producing a succession of lines or axes of rotation; axoldsan, a &ks-öjd-è-dn, of or pert. to axolds.

ayah, n. āy'yā (Port. aya, a governess), the name given in India to a native female nurse or waiting-maid.

maid.

azalea, n. dz-dē-ē-d (Gr. azalēos, dry, parched—in allusion to the dry habitat of the plants—from aci, l dry or parch), a genus of plants, universally admired for their white, orange, purple, scarlet, and variegated flowers.

Aztec, a. n. dz-ick, one of the Aztecs, an early race of Mexico, inhabiting its great plateaux at the time of the Spanish invasion, and far advanced in the arts and civilisation.

baboo, rather babu, n. bā'bō (Hind. a child, a prince, a master), a title of respect among Bengales; any respectable Bengales; a Hindoo clerk. backwardation, n. bāk'sterā ā'shās (formed from Eng. backward), on the Stock Exchange, a sy-ment made, by a speculative seller, for carrying for-ward stock, shares, &c., to the next account 4g, the proper time.

stead of making a settlement, or giving delivery at the proper time. bacterium, n. bāk-tē'r-tām (Gr. bakteriom, a staff., a staff-shaped filament which appears in organic infusions after they have been exposed to the air. badian, n. bā'dī-tā, (an Indian name), aromatic capsules or seeds much used in the East for flavou-

bagass—see begass, baleen, n. bā-lēn' (L. balana, a whale), the henry plates which occupy the palate of the true or whale

bone whales, n. bdn-ddn-d (Sp. bandaña, a necke-chief; banda, a scarf, a ribbon), a silk or cotton had-kerchief, dyad of a bright uniform colour, in which patterns are brought out by discharging portions of the colour by chemical means. bandoline, n. bân-dô-lin (a probable compound ef Eng. band, and line), a muchaginous preparation for stiflening the hair, usually made from Irish or lo-

landic moss.

landic moss.

barge, n. bd-rdzh' (F. Barèges, a French waterisplace in the Pyrences), a fine, thin material for ladie dresses of silk and worsted, or of the latter and cotton: baregine, n. bd-rdzh-ên', a slimy, semi-organic substance, found in some hot springs of Barèges, base-ball, a game at ball, so mamed from isses or bounds which mark the circuit each player most bounds which mark the circuit each player most

bounds which mark the circuit each player mainake.

batic, a. \$\partial a_{i}\$ (see bare 2 in Dict.) in lithology insed in contradistinction to acidic: basicity, to be \$1.50. \text{the condition or state of the base or foundation of a thing of the presence of the presen

nater comp cut and crusner; anso spent bagas ass-baka, n. be'kā (Heb. bekā', half-part), in Bible, a half-sheka, n. plu. bēl'ēm-nit''-t-dē, an extind group of dibranchiate or shell-less cephalopods, con-prising the belemnites and their allies—see belem-nite.

bent, top of one's bent (see bent 1 in Dict.), to the very utmost that his inclination and bias would per-mit, as "he was fooled to the top of his bent." benzoline, n. bēn'zōl-in, same sense as benzek.

ise fruit is used as a preservé, and contains :id—see berberine. i, n. bérigés (see berg in Dict.), in S. Africa, a mountains.

mountains.

me, n. berinds, another, but incorrect, spelltracces—see Dict.

a, also birretts, n. ber-reita (it.), a square

g; a scholastic bonnet peculiar to ecclesidiswyers on the Continent and after its insteel made directly from cast-iron by expomolicum mass to a current of air in a revertransce, or in egg-shaped iron vessels lined

cday.
d. also bested, v., bē.siēd' (AS. be, to make;
see, position), to place in a position good or
ad, v. in sporting circles, to be got the best
sed, pp. and a placed; situated; treated:
seed, placed in a position hard to endure.
a. n. plu. bē.zdntr or bēs:dnts (from Byzanich see), gold coins; circles in gold reprehese coins.

iaces coms.

a, n. bd.zek' (F.), a French card-game.

a, n., also bheestie, n. bes'is (Pers. bhystie,
n heaven—from bhyst, heaven), in India, a
rrier; a water-yendor.

a n., also bheestle, n. besits (Fers. bhysis, n haven-from bhysis, heaven), in India, a rrier; a water-vendor.

h. n. bitski (I. bis, twice: F. cycle; Gr. circle), a sort of carriage consisting of two one before the other, and connected by a hich a single person, when seated astride on propel with great rapidity with his feet; ede: tricycle, n. triskle! (L. tris, three, and similar carriage having two wheels behind in front, propelled in the same way.

n. bitski's (from bladar in Hyderabed in and, an Indian alloy of copper, lead, and tin, many beautiful articles are manufactured.

aar, a. bitsmiss. the twofold thin plates or ppiled to the twofold thin plates or ppiled to the twofold layers or structures of be biastoderm—see scholerm.

bit (see bill 2 in Dict.), "proposed laws ther House of Parliament are called bills of are under consideration, and after they may agreed to by both Houses.

Bills only Acts after they have received the Royal

esis, n. bt'o-jén''è-sis (Gr. bios, life, and rigin, source), a term employed to express by which new species of animal life have duced; sexual generation. gous, a. b-f'-dg-sis (Gr. bios, life; phago, I led to plants that consume living organisms,

sed to plants that consume fiving organisms, sectivorous Venus fly-trap, life, and plasma, in the first of the first set of the first state of the first sta

a—see berretta. ·bēz (F.), a cold north wind which prevails orthern coasts of the Mediterranean—see the cold mountain wind of the Alps. · ah i bis-mil-la (Ar. In the name of God 1), an ion common among the Mohammedians, and black sheep, in a family, one guilty of bad and unlike the rest; black and white, and -that is, in black ink on white paper; see

e ferme, blanch ferm (F. blanche, feminine blanc, white: AS. feorm, what goes to sup-mid. L. firma, money, rent), a phrase denot-cknowledgment of vassalage by the pay-a sum of white money or silver, instead of -the amount forming a trifling or clusory:
abolition of ward-holding, all lands held of
were converted into blanck-holding.
black (F. black, cloyed—from blacer, to
slunt), rendered incapable, by excess, of fur-

yment

syment. my railway, divided into sections of iles, generally between stations, having at of each a signal and a connection with the elegraph, so worked that no train is allowed nto any one section till it is wholly clear; ween two successive trains there is no a interval of time, but an absolute interval

n. bord, in mining, the gallery or drift in a

coal-mine, which is cut across the face of the coal; hence the term "board and pillar working." boar, n. bôér or bôr (Dut.), a farmer, a Dutch settler in South Africa.

beet, in observe to do (cott), a infraet, a fractabeg-bean or buck-bean, n. (see beg in Diet.), one of
section to be markle or bried-north, n. a colltogethat be markle or bried-north, n. a collknown strong -scented shrub, growing in moistbeggy places.
beggy or begie, n. bō-ōt, on rallways, a small flat
waggon used by surfacemen for conveying small
quantities of material from point to point, and which
may be easily lifted off and put on the rails; may
have been so termed from the light low waggons enployed in filling up the track for the Manchester
and Liverpool Kallway over the Chat Moss or begbegg-negine, an engine which, instead of resting on
two wheels in front, rests and swivels on a bogey
having four wheels, so as to take curves better,
bogus, a. bō-ōta (Amer. slang), anything counterfett; spurious.

Dogus, a dogus (aliact samp, mysam, clit; spurious (aliact samples) felt; spurious (cr. bbits, a missile; a meteor; bolitos, of a missile; L. bbits, bolitie-from Gr. ballo, I throw), a fire-ball passing through the affollowed by a main of light; also bolites, n bb-lets, a fire-ball;

by a train of light; also bollide, n. bol-lid', a fire-ball; an aerollie.

bona fides, n. bol-nā fit-dēz or fē'dēz (L. bona, good; fides, faith), good faith; bona fide, boha fit-dē or fē'dē, in good faith, as "To give moral support to any bona fide attempts to redress bona fide ritevances,"—that is, "To give moral support to any attempts (in good faith) to redress grievances (in good faith) to redress grievances (in good faith).

tempts (in good faith) to redress grievances (in good faith)."

bonhomis, n. bön:óm-é (F. from bon, good), good nature; simplicity: bon-mot, n. böng-mo (F. good word), a jest; a joke: bons-mots, n. plu. böng-mo: bon-vivant, n. böng-ve-d-mg (F. good living), a ligh feeder or liver: bons-vivants, n. plu. böng-ve-d-dngs, good companions.

bonspiel, n. bön:spel (Belgic, bonne, a district; spel, play), a district curling-match—see curling.

book, the names of sizes of reac under sper.

both, the names of sizes of reac under sper.

bore, n. bör (see bore 2 in Dict.), the front of the tidal wave advancing up a river. In the river Hoogaly it is called the barh or flood; in the river Seine it is called barre: the name may be identical with Eng. bar, an impediment across a river, which the advancing tidal wave always creates; in the river of the same of the Agery or Equivalent of Sushana, or wild man of the woods—a name ap-plied to one of the tribes of South Africa, low in the scale of civilisation.

plied to one of the scale of civilisation

boss, n. bos (Dut. baas, master), a familiar slang word; an employer of workmen; a manager or super-intendent; a master.

word; an employer of workmen; a manager or super-intendent; a master, brachycephall, n. plu, brak%+sejf*al-t (Gr. brachus, short; kephale, the head), a short-headed ancient race of men in Britain; opposed to dolichocephall, the long-skulled races; brachycephalous, a. brak%+sejf* al-us, short-headed.

bradoon, n. brā-dōon', or bridoon, n. bri-dōon' (F. bridon, a snaffle-bridle, a brake), the snaffle and rein

bridon, a smalle-bridle, a brake), the snaffle and rein of a military bridle.

bradypodide, n. plu. bradit-podit-de (Gr. bradus, slow podes, feet), the family of edentata comprising the sloths: brad'ypus, n. pns, the sloth.

branchides, a branchidera, n. plu. brang-kt-fr-de (Gr. phero, i carry), a division of gasteropodous molluscin which the respiration is aquatic, and the respiratory organs are mostly in the form of distinct gills—see branchis.

brassart n. brats-fr, also brassard, n. brats-fr

tory organs are mostly in the form of distinct gilisses branchis.
brassart, n. brás'ert, also brassard, n. brás'ert,
fl. brassard, an armlet or bracelet—from bras, an
arm), in plate armour, the piece extending from the
elbow to the shoulder; an armlet or bracelet; a band
worn round the arm by the Geneva or Red-Cross
ambulance-men, or as a sign of mourning.
bratchet, n. brách'ét (Sp. braco, a pointer or
setter dog: F. brague; ter. bracke, a hunting dog),
a dog that follows the chase by scent; a female
dog; a term of reproach.
breaker, n. a small cash for water—used in boats
as balast, and to meet emergencies.
brehon, n. brés'n'it. breathamh), a judge; adj. a
term used in ancient times to designate the common
or unwritten laws of Ireland.
breasummer, n. brés'sim-mèr (breast, and sumton abut them them them of the server.

cow, boy, foot; pure, bud; chair, game, jog, shum, thing, there, seal,

mer—see summer 2), a beam of wood or from introduced into the external walls of a building to carry the wight of an upper structure—used princi-pally over shop-windows. Evetca, n. brite'sn, pethas frittany or Bretagne, in

brice-base, dreft d-brik (a word formed from brice-base) of de bric et de broc), old curiosity deste; articles of vertu; old and second-hand

eujecus, hridoon—see bradoon, brusqueries, plu. -ris. brusquerie, n. brusqueries, plu. -ris. [?], bluntenes; abruptness; gruffness; roughness: brusquely, ad. brubelid; in a rough and blunt manner. behonic, a. behonid, d. brubelid; per t. to the scrotilous swellings of the inguinal and axiliary glands, which are a general symptom of the malady—see bubb in

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bulker, n. bilker, a person whose duty it is to find the capacity of a ship or goods, in order to ascertain and fix the freight or shore dues—see bulk

in Dict.

bumper, n. bim-per (see bump in Dict.), is said to
be derived from F. au bon pers, "to the good father"

-vis., in memory of Pope Boniface, who, it is said,
instituted indulgences for drinking a cup after grace.
bundobust, n. bin-do-bist (Persian), in Indica, an
agreement; a bargain.

burnhastose, n. ber-ston, also burnlestone, n. berl'
ston (burr or birr, a word imitative of a rubbing
grating, or frittering sound—so named from the bite
or roughness of the stone: Ger. burren, to whirr, to
purr), a silicous or finity stone, largely used in the
manufacture of the finer millstones.

burne, n. bers (it. borac, a purse), an article used

manufacture of the finer millstones.

burse, n. bers (it. borea, a purse), an article used
by Rom. Cath. priests when saying mass, forming
part of the vestments, and contains the "corporal"
required for the celebration of mass—see corporal.
Burniform, a. bers't, follow (it. bursa, a purse;
forma, shape), shaped like a purse; sub-spherical.
Bushmens, in S. Africa, a dwarfed race of cave and

Bushamen, in Statement, and L. fero, bysalferous, a. bis-off-or-dis (bysals, and L. fero, I bear or carry), producing a bysals—see bysals.

cablegram, n. kab'l-gram (Eng. cable; and Gr. gramma, a letter), a message by means of electricity sent along a submarine telegraphic cable or wire; a telegram.

cabook, n. kā-böök (native name for the laterite of Ceylon), a brick-red clayey deposit prevailing over the greater part of India—see laterite in Dict.

ne greater part of India—see laterite in Dict. cacaine, n. kā kā'in (see cacao and cocca), the

cacaine, n. kā-kā/s (see caca) and coccas, une casential principle of cacae, s. seal—from cacher, cochet, n. kāskā (F. cachet, s. seal—from cacher, to conceal), a seal, as of a letter; a mark or character: lettre-de-cachet, n. kā/s-dā-kāskā (F. letter-of-cac), or sealed-letter), in French history, an arbitrary warrant of baulshment or imprisonment, formerly issued in the form of a letter, by the kings of Fran

France.
cachou, n. kish-6', cachous, n. plu. kish-6' (F.
cachou, a kind of rosin), a pharmaceutical term for
an extract used by smokers to sweeten their breath.
cad, n. kid (Scot. cad or caddie, one who gains a
livelihood by running errands; perhaps a familiar
corruption of Eng. cadet, which see), an omnibus conductor; a hanger-on shout rallways or stage-coaches;
one who would do a mean or base action; caddish,
a kdd'ish, vulgar; mean.

one who would do a mean or base action: caddish, a. kdd'sk, vulgar; mean.
cadre, n. kd'dr (F. cadre, a frame), a skeleton; a body wanting bone and sinew to make it effective; in mid., the frame or skeleton of a regiment, as after the Indian Mutiny when the sepoys of certain regiments mutinied, the officers and men, if any remained, were styled the cadres of them.
caducibranchiste, a. kd-dist-bring'it-id (L. cadrus, falling off and branchiste, applied to these amphibians in which the gills fall off before maturity is reached.

is reached. castum, n. settim (L. costus, bluish-grey), an alkaline metal of a white colour, first discovered in mineral water-so called from the bluish-grey lines produced by it in the spectrum. At the colour, but the set of the callus, hardened skin; the hard deposit on the fracture of a bone; in hort, the new formation over the end of a cutting before it puts out rootlets.

Calmus, a kdF:milk, applied to a tribe of Mongols in Tartary, camera, n. kdm:ér-d (L. comeru, a chamber), business conducted in a less formal way, as a House of Commons, is comera, a reflection or ministure of the thing or house: in camera, in a council chamber; in a private room, when matter not its for the egas court

camerlengo, n. kām'ēr-lēngi'gō (It. camerlengo, s. chamberlaiti), one of the highest officers of the Roman Court: a cardinal camerlengo, during a vacancy it the Holy See, takes charge of all the temporalities, and presides over the apostolic chamber or palace. campanile. n. kām'pā-n-tū or kām'pā-n-tū (it. camponile—from mid. h. campona, a belli, a beli tower, usually separated from the church; the upper part of a cupola. cancelli, n. plu. kān-sēt'lī or kān-tshēt'lē (L. cancelli, a lattice, railings), a fence of rafls in a church separating the priests from the people; the small latticed windows of the confessional separating the priest from the penitent; a place railed off for a choir, a tribunal, &c.—see cancel and chancel, is Dict.

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canker, n. (see Dict.; miner's provincial term), the othery matter deposited by ferruginous springs, the water being spoken of as canker-water.

cannelures, n. plu. hôth-ind-dure (F. cannelures, channel, a fluting), small groovings; longituding groovings on a pillar.

cannon, v. kön-nön (unascertained), to hit a ball so as to cause the striker's ball to rebound as to the third—a term in billiard-playing; cannon, a stroke thus played; can'noning, imp.; can'noned, pp. kön-nönd.

stroke thus played: can'noning, imp.: can'noned, pp. kdn:ndn.
canonical hours, particular parts of the day and inght set apart for prayer, being seven in number, and named respectively, matina, prime, tierce, set, nones, vespers, compline or completorium, as redied in the Roman Breviary.
cant. v. Kant (see Dict.), in politics, to use cutand-dried phrases without attaching any definite meaning to them; while to rant, rans (see Dict.), is to treat very little matters as if they were big ones.
cantalever, n. kdn.id.lev'er, also can'tiev'er (cant, an angle, and lever, the supporter of a rottimber), in arch., a projecting block or bracket for supporting, as under a balcony, or the cave of a house.

carafe, n. kā-rāf' (F. carafe; It. caraffa, a de-canter), a glass water-bottle or decanter for the table or toilet.

canter), a glass water-bottle or decanter for the table or toilet.

Caratte, n. kdr'd-4t (Rabbinical Hebrew, Kharsi, textual), one of a Jewish sect who reject the Cabla, the Talmud, and all traditions, holding to the boels of the ancient Canon alone.

card, n. kdr'd, as "on the card" (slang), noted for consideration, referring to the practice of bookmaker at races; quite possible.

carinate, n. plu. kdr'd-nd'të, applied to those birdin which the sternum is furnished with a media ridge or keel-see carinate.

carney, n. kdr'ni (h. carnosus, fleshy,—from corr. flesh—gen. carnist), a disease among horses, in which the mouth is so furred they cannot eat; lakugi soft hypocritical talk: v. to wheedle; to insinuse early self; car-asysing, imp.: add, wheedling; hawharter and the carnosus of the c

longing to the wrist.

cartography—see chartography in Supp.
catafalque, n. kelfd-fük [P. catafalque, lt. catafalque, n. kelfd-fük [P. catafalque, seaffold], in funeral solemnities, a temporary weoden structure decorated with paintings, de., to represent a tomb, and show the coffin.

Catalan, n. kelfd-füh, the language spoken in Catalonia and Valencia, in Spain; a kind of wine: adjor or from Catalonia.

catchment, n. kelfd-fühent, in engin., a space of ground where water may be caught and retained for use: catching-draina, drains across a declivity to

intercept surface water: catchment basin or area, an area or basin of water receiving running streams, but which itself has no outlet to the sea or ocean. causeuse, n. kö-de' [F.], a drawing-room casy-chair for two sitting side by side yet face to face. causey, n. ködös', a familiar contraction for causeway, which see in Dict. caveson, n. ködös'-sön, also cavezon, n. ködö-sön, and causeon, n. ködös-sön [F. cavezon, and caveson, n. niron instrument placed on the lip of horses: Sp. cabesón, a nose-band, a particular kind of nose-band plut upon an unruly horse to assist in breaking him in.

him in.

caviare, a. &fis-f-dr (see Dict.), something that
cannot be apprecisted or understood by the people;
this sense derived from the name applied to the
pickled ree of the sturgeon, esteemed a luxury by
the Russian nobility.

cavicornia, n. plu. &fav-f-kör'ni-d, also cav'icorna,
-katierna (L. cavus, hollow; cornu, a horn), the hollowhorned runinants, in which the horn consists of a
central bony core, surrounded by a horny sheath, as
in the ox.

in the ox.

cawas, n. kōio-ds'; properly khawas, n. kd-ods' (Ar.), in the East, an attendant; a measenger; a domestic; a grandee; a minister of state: another spelling is cavass, n. kd-vds', in Turkey, a police-

officer.

case and determine, in law, said of an estate or right granted during a certain period, when such comes to an end.

cecity, n. sēsē·fi (F. cēcitē: L. cœcitas, blindness; celebre, a sē·tēbre (F.), celebrated; famous. cell-wail, n. in physiology, the external membrane which encloses the germinal substance or cell cenoblarch, n. sēn-6-br-4rē (cenobite, and Gr. arche, government), the head or chief of a monastery, centro-clinal, a. sēn-fro-kii'nal, in geol, applied to strata dipping from a common centro—see centre centroids.

in Dict.

centroids, n. plu. sentroyds (L. centrum, the middle point: Gr. eidos, resemblance), the generating curves of such geometrical figures as cycloids and epicycloids.

cephalaspids, n. plu. sef-ā-lās: pl-dē-sec cephalaspids.

and epicycloids, n. plu. st/d-lds'pl-dd-sec cephalaspis.

cere, n. str (L. cera; old F. cera, wax), the naked space found at the base of the bill of some birds. carebration, n. str-db-rd'shall (L. cerburm, the brain), the action of the brain during any mental effort; unconscious cerebration, that activity of the brain alleged to produce intellectual or emotional results independent of any conscious effort of the mind-cerumen, n. str-d-men (L. cera, wax), the wax of the car secreted by ceruminous fands: ceruminous, a. str-dm'in-ds, of or belonging to the cerumen.

cessio benorum, stabl-l-b bon-dr'im (L. cessio, a goods), aurrender of goods or estate; a legal process and protection from imprisonment by his creditors, on making a full surrender of his goods or estate.

chalet, n. shd-id' or shdi'd (F., and Swiss), a summer hut on a mountain.

chapel of-case, a chapel or place of worship recetted in a parish or district to afford that accommodation for worship to parishioners which they cannot obtain in the parish church.

charge and discharge, in a financial statement, as by the cashier of a corporation, charge is a brief view of all the particulars of fncome, and discharge, a brief view of all the particulars of fncome, and discharge, a brief view of all the particulars of fncome, in the compared and balanced.

charityari, n. plu. shdird-vd're, or shdr-tw'dr-t(F.; really an imitative word having its origin in slang), a mock serende of discordant music with such accompaniments as tin-kettles, meant for the annoyance and insult of an obnoxious person; a celebrated French comic paper.

Activity, of the companiment is a strikettles, meant for the annoyance and mault of an obnoxious person; a celebrated French comic paper.

Activity, of the companiment is a strikettles, meant for the annoyance and mault of an obnoxious person; a celebrated French comic paper.

Activity, of the discordant music with such accompaniments as tin-kettles, meant for the annoyance and mault of an obnoxious person; a celebrated French comic p

the cartains managery and the same a cartains monastery, chartography, n. kdr-tbg-raft (Gr. chartes; L. charte, a leaf of paper; Gr. graphe, I write), the art of constructing maps or charts.

chartulary, n. chdr-th-th-th, same as cartulary, which see in Dict,

Charybdis, n. kū-rū-dis—see Seylla. chasuble, n. chdz-ū-bd, also ches ble and ches able (F. chasuble: old F. casute, mid. L. casute, a mantle), the upper or last vestment put on by the priest before celebrating mass, originally circular in form.

form.

chatelaine, n. shdf-ë-ldn (F. chatelaine, the lady of
the castle who wore the keys at her girdle), a chain
at a lady's waist-belt from which may be suspended
keys, scissors, watch, and other articles of personal

keys, scissors, watch, and other articles of personal convenience.
chauvinism, n. shōwin-tem (after Chauvin, as character in a French play of the Restoration who was always beasting of his exploits at the buttle of Jena, and sowing that he would one day avenge Waterloo), the temper which seeks to quarrel with one's neighbour in the spirit of a braggart; blustering, quarrelsome braggadoctic: chauvinist, n. shōwist, and politician, seeking to avenge some national disaster or defeat, chenille, n. shō-nēt' (F. a caterpillar), a soft loose cord of silk or worsted.
cheval-glass, n. shō-vāt'-qūts (P. cheval, a horse), a looking-glass, showing the full-length figure; a dressing-glass.

cheval-glass, n. she-vell-glass (F. Cheval, a horse), a dressing-glass, showing the full-length figure; a dressing-glass, chevet, n. she-vel (F. a holster, a bed-head), the termination of a church behind the high altar, when can be sheet the sheet of a semicircular or polygonal form; the choir.

Calgnon, n. shin-velow or she-hold, the theory of the choir of the pape of the half and the choir of the half and the sheet of the head—one of the half attached to the back of the head—one of the half attached a woman's head-dress.

Chimserids, n. plu. ki-mēri-dē (Gr. Chimaira, the Chimara, a fabulous animal that spouted fire), a family of cartilaginous fishes having the head furnished with appendages and the tail terminating in a point—sho called "king of the herrings": chimarold, a ki-mērioja (Gr. chica, appearance), relating the chimseride, or like them.

chittee, n. tshit-e, rather chitthi, contr. chit, n. shit (Hindustani), a short note, as between neighbours; a servant's written character.

chiamyphore, n. kimi-för, also chiamyphorus, n. kidmi-för-dis (Gr. chicas, phore), carry, as mall species of armadilio of S. Amer.—so called from its being covered with a scaly or bony coat of mall, contra, p. kiez-dis (Gr. chicas, grass, green).

from its being covered with a scaly or bony coat or chloredyne, n. kiô-rō-din (Gr. chioros, grass-green, and odune, pain), a medicine for the relief of internal pain, said to consist chiefly of a mixture of morphia, extract of Indian hemp, and oil of peppermint. choragus, n. kō-rd-gris, choragi, n. plu. kör-di'lik, choragus, in. kō-rd-gris, choragi, n. plu. kör-di'lik, choragus, the chorus; ago, I leadd, among anc. Greeks, one who superintended a musical or theatrical entertainment; one who paid the expenses of a chorus, or of such an exhibition, and entertained the performers: choragic, a. kō-rd-gris, belonging to, or in honour of, a choragis, as 'a choragis monument.' chorait, n. kōr-di-gris, chorait, n. kōr-di-gris, chorait, n. kōr-di-gris, chorait, n. kōr-di-gris, n. kōr-di-gris, a flute-player in the chorus), a short secret melody performed or sung in unison; a plain choral song in church music: chorait, a. kōr-di, of or belonging to the choir.

song in church music: choral, a kō'rdl, of or belonging to the choir.
chouse, v. chō'be (Turk. chicous, an interpreter—from one of them in 1609 attached to the Turkish merchants out of 24000), to cheat: to defraud; to swindle: chousing, imp: choused, pp. chō'ota, chousing, imp: choused, pp. chō'ota, chousing, imp: choused, pp. chō'ota, a police-office, in India, a watchman-from chauk, a police-office, in India, a watchman of house property or of land. chows, n. chō'ota, also chews, n. chō's (old F. chou, general name for coal), in Scot., coals of medium size as distinct from dross and large.

general name for coal), in Scot., coals of medium size as distinct from dross and large, chromo-lithograph, n. krómi-6-lithi-6-grdf (Gr. chroma, colour; Eng. lithograph), a lithograph print-ed in colours: chromo-xylograph, n. krómi-6-til-6-gráf (Gr. zulon, wood, cut-wood), a wood engraving print-ed in colours instead of black from an ordinary block —seen under zwis in Tiles.

ed in colours instead of black from an ordinary block— see under xylo in Dirtho-sfêr (Gr. chroma, colour; sphaira, a sphere), the outer cloudy envelope around the sun through which the light of the photosphere must pass.

chronograph, n. kronio-graf (Gr. chronos, time;

grapho, I write), same as chronogram; an astronomical instr. for noting the exact moment of the occurrence of a celestial phenomenon.

chryselephantine, a. kris*êl-ê/fan*irin (Gr. chrusos, gold; elephantine, a. kris*êl-ê/fan*irin (Gr. chrusos, gold; elephan, ivory), made of gold and ivory.

chryselephantine, a. kris*êl-ê/fan*irin (Gr. chrusos, gold; elephan, ivory), made of gold and ivory.

chryselephantine, a. kris*êl-ê/fan*irin (Gr. chrusos, gold; elephantine, a. kris*êl-ê/fan*irin (Gr. chrusos), made of gold and ivory.

chryselephantine, a. kris*êl-ê/fan*irin (Gr. chrusos), gold; elephantine, a. kris*êl-ê/fan*irin (Gr. chrusos, gold; elephantine, gold; eleh

cibory, n. stbö-rt, also elborium, n. st-bö-rt-sim (t. ciborium; f. r. kiborion, a drinking-cup made from the large pods of the Egyptian bean or lotus, and resembling its seed in form, in the Rom. Cath. Ch., the sacred vessel in which the host is kept, for lay communion or for the sick, being a large kind of covered challee with a dome-like covering or lid. ciciabeo, n. chô-chi-sb'-of (it.), the gallant of a married woman; a married lady's guardian in public, the private confidant, and supposed guardian of her husband's honour; ciciabeism, n. chô-chi-bè-tem, the system which assigns a male guardian to a married lady other than her husband. circum-central, in geol, applied to strata dipping circum-central, in geol, applied to strata dipping cibory, n. st:bo-rt, also ciborium, n. st-bo-rt-um (L.

lady other than her husband.
cfroum-central, in gool, applied to strata dipping to a common centre; bowl-shaped; cfroum-denudation, applied to mountain-masses left standing up, cithern, n. sikkern (Ger, cither and sitter; L. cithera, in sikkern (Ger, cither and sitter; L. cithera, in sikkern (Ger, cither also spelt cittern and gittern; guilar (Sp.) is from the same root. claqueur, n. kikkern (F. a clapper, one who applauds with the hands), in a theatre or public place of amusement, one of several hired to applaud a performer, or a performance, with the usual noisy demonstrations.

former, or a performance, with the usual most su-monstrations.

cleat, n. klet (a provincial word; apparently a cor-ruption of cleft), in coal-mining, the splitting or cleavage in the seam which is transverse to the

cleavage in the seam which is transverse to the bedding.

clerical error, klēr-t-kall er-ter, an unintentional error or omission made in the transcription of a deed or other written instrument; a venial or pardonable error. Note.—In the middle ages, L. clericus; Gr. klerikos; It. clerico, one of the clergy; whence F. clerge, was applied to the clergy, and they were the only educated class in the community. When education began to be diffused among the other classes, the name clericus was also applied to other classes, the name clericus was also applied to whence cleroid error; an ordinary or me a tries, slip or error of an educated man in a written composition.

sup or error or an educated man in a written composition.
clientele, in. kti-ën-tër (L. clientela, the condition of a client in reference to his patron: F. clientele), the state or condition of a client; the business of a professional man; the number of his jellents or patients.

patients.
close, n. klos (see close 1 in Dict.), in its original
meaning, was simply "a small, narrow, or limited
space," as, "He only rented a small close, enough to
keep one cow;" room indicated a still smaller space,
as on tombstones in some burial-grounds we have
such inscriptions—"2 rooms," "4 rooms," a room
meaning a space sufficient for an adult grave.
coach, v. koch (familiar slang), to prepare for an
examination by cramming: n. a special tutor who
assists in preparing for examinations: coached,
inp.: n. the cramming for an examination: coached,
in koch.

pp. köcht.

cob, n. köb, a building composition of clay and gravel, or clay and chopped straw—see cob in Dict.

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coccolite, n. kōk'kō-lit, also coccolith, n. kōk'ō-lith
(Gr. kokkos, a berry; lithos, a stone), in geol., a varlety of augite occurring in the iron-mines of Norway
and Sweden in granular or berry-like concretions;
minute oval or rounded bodies, found either free or
attached to the surface of coccospheres, probably of
vacostable origin.

attached to the surface of coccospheres, probably of vegetable origin, coccospheres, n. plu. kökkö-sfērz (Gr. kökkös, serry; sphaira, a sphere), spherical masses of saccode, enclosed in a delicate calcareous envelope, and bearing coccoliths upon their external surface; both coccospheres and coccoliths are regarded as lowly formed of the

coccogniers and coccomina has a regarder forms of life, coccyx, n. kôk'siks (Gr. kokkugos, of the cuckoo, imitation of its cry, a crest; kokkugos, of the cuckoo, the coccogx, the cuckoo; coccogs, of the cuckoo), the ter-

minal portion of the spinal column in man, commonly consisting of four rudimentary vertebre, so called from its resemblance to a cuckoo's beak or bill: coccygeal, a. kók-sij'é-di, connected with the cocyx: coccygeau, a. kók-sij'é-di, applied to a muscle consisting of a thin, flat, and triangular sheet of fleshy and tendinous fibres connected with the

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cocytes, n. kök'li-d (l. cochica, the shell of a small, the spiral cavity of the internal ear, codilla, n. köd'li-d (l. coulda, a tall), the cearse part of flax or hemp, called fore, sorted out by itself.

itself.

coelenterata, n. plu seli-ën-tër-di-d. (Gr. kolios, holow; enteron, a bowel or gut; entero. entrains, it soot, the sub-kingdom comprising the Hydroxa and Actinoxa, used instead of the old term Radiata; this sub-kingdom includes those animals which have a large internal or "somatic" cavity, and whose boile consist of two foundation membranes or layers, ore forming an integument, the other a lining, to the large internal cavity, casiometer, n. sel-om/et-er (L. cavium, the sky; formetron, a measure), an instrument used under the

metron, a measure), an instrument used under the sanction of the Board of Trade for marine examina-

sanction of the Board of Trade for marine examinations.

cologne, n. kōjm (Scot. coin: F. coin, a corner, a
corner; a corner-stone; a jutting angle; a wedgesee quoin.

coll or col, n. kōl (F. col: L. collum, the neck,
colley or collie, n. kol-ti (Gael. ch, a deg; cake,
colley or collie, n. kol-ti (Gael. ch, a deg; cake,
ciltile dog), in Scot., the shepherd's dog, of a peculiar
breed, and romarkable for its angacity.

colloid, n. a. kōl-tōjr (Gr. kolla, glue; cidea, resemblance), resembling glue or jelly; in chem., applied
to uncrystallisable liquids; in geal, applied to party
and control of the colloiden.

America, a bestele, kolloi-ridd (from Colorade, in
America), bestele, kolloi-ridd (from Colorade, in
Ame

pert. to, complement (see Dict.), the quantity required to make up any angle to 90 deg, or the quarter of a circle: supplement, the quantity required to make up any angle to 180 deg, or the half of a circle concept, n. the grasp of an object as the synthesis of all its constituent attributes or properties: co-eption, the act of the understanding bringing any given object or impression into the same class with any number of other objects or impressions, by means of some character or characters common to them all—see Dict. see Dict.

concha, n. köng'kā (L. a shell), the external ear by which sounds are collected and transmitted to the internal ear.

internal ear.

condone, v. kön-dön' (L. condono, I pardon-from
con, and dono, I give), to everlook the oftence of; to
forgive for a violation of the marriage-vow; sid
offences generally, but in law restricted to adulter,
and said of either husband or wife; condonation, n. kiedo-nd'skin, the act of pardoning; forgivenes, expressed or implied, on the part of the husband or
wife, for a violation of the marriage-vow; put forward as a legal defence against an action for divote
on the ground of adulters.

on the ground of adults: if, the power or quality of conducting or giving passage to—see conduct. conforting or giving passage to—see conduct. conforters, n. plu. kông/ytare (F. con/rer., a profesional companion), brothers of the same monaster; associates

associates.

conjunctiva, n. kön-jünkt-te-d (L. conjunctiva, fastening together—from con, together; jungs, l join, the fine sensitive membrane which covers the front of the eyeball, and lines the eyelids, conscience clause, an article in an Act or law, desiring wholly or partly with a religious topic, which specially relieves persons who object to engage or participate in religious acts there enjoined or named, from conscientious scruples, as in taking judicial caths, or having their children present during themes at apart for religious instruction at school, consensual, a kön-sön-shö-dl (con, and l. sensus, to discern by the senses), in pkys., a term applied to movements contrary to, or independent of, the will

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which arise from previous contrary movements, as in the contraction of the iris when the eye is voluntarily directed upwards; excited or caused by sensation: consensus, n. kön-kön-sis (h. consensus, agreement), unanimity; agreement; concord-see consent, consilience, n. kön-sil't-öns (as if from L. consilionfrom con, together, and sailo, i leap), the act of loaping together; concurrence; coincidence: consilient, a. t-öni, leaping together; concurring, contagium, n. kön-läjit-din; contagium, n. kön-läjit-din; contagium, n. kön-läjit-din; contagium, a touching, contact-from con, together; fango, I touch), the contraction of disease by contact with a diseased person, or by the inhalation or contact of the germs coming from such a body.

body.

contango, n. kön-idng-gö (a probable corruption of
contingent: Sp. contante, ready money: It. contante,
counting or reckoning), a sum of money, or a percentage, paid for accommodating a buyer in carrying
an engagement to pay money for speculative purchases of stock, over to next account-day—a stock
Exchange ten, kön-vik-shün (L. con, together; reho,
I carry, sectus, carried), the mode in which heat is
produgated through the body of a liquid; in contratrough a solid.

rearry, vecus, earned), the mode in which heat is propagated through the body of a liquid; in contradiatinction to conduction, the propagation of heat through a solid.

cope, v. köp. coup, v. köbp, in Scot. (Gael. copair, a buyer and seller: A8. ccap, sale, business; A8. ccapian; Dut. koopen; Ger. keuffen, to buy: Icol. kaupa, to sell), to buy and sell; it engage in petty trade or traffic, especially in cattle and horses: horse-couper or copen, n. kolpiër, in Scot, one who carries on an interior trade in horses: cope man, n. a merchant; a trader: copen, n. kolpiër, in Scot, one who carries on an interior trade in horses: cope man, n. a merchant; a trader: copen, n. kolpiër, in certain lead-mining districts, one who has bargained to obtain ore at a certain rate; the Scotch word chapman, meaning a petty travelling trader, has the same origin as copensan—copen or copen, n. kolpiër, in certain, n. man, meaning a petty travelling trader, has the same origin as copensan—copensan, n. kör-diim (i. coralium, red coral: the coralio), the hard structures deposited in, or by, the cissues of an actinoscon—commonly called coral: coralitie, n. kör-di-lit (Gr. lithos, a stone), the coralium or coral socreted by an actinoscon, which consists of a single polype; a mineral substance in the form of coral: cor allig' enouga, a. -lij'-anig (i. geno, I producing a coralium or coral.
Coznish, n. kör-nich, the inhabitants of Cornwall, or their dialect; adj. pert. to: Cornial-stone, the cord dialettically.

corrowner, and is still pronounced so vulgarly, demoting one who has principally to do with pleas of the crown, or those in which the king is concerned on the coron, or those in which the core and shall core of the coron.

It has been corrupted into "coroner" so as to adapt it to L. corona.

corporal (see corporal i in Dict.), an oblong piece of fine line no which the sacred host and chalice are placed during mass.

corral, n. körr,vir (fip.), an enclosure for cattle; a kraal: v. to put within an enclosure; to confine.

cerve, n. körry, or corf, n. körr/ (Dut. körf. Icel. körf., a basket), a vicker-basket for bringing coals from the working coal-face to the pit-mouth, used on account of its lightness. In the Orkney Islands we have "cubble" and "caste," round open baskets of straw-work for carrying loads on the back: crutve, a small circular enclosure," may also be connected; as also corvette, in the general sense of an open vessel.

vesseli.

con who makes and deals in fancy dresses.

cotter, n. kötter (a probable corruption of cutter),

a wedge-shaped piece of wood or other material employed to fasten the parts of a structure; a key—see

exists or occlewain, n. köks'sudn; but often exist, n. kök'sn (from cock, in the familiar slam sense of a petty chief: Eng. sucsin, a young man, a rustio), the steersman of a boat who has the command in the absence of an officer.

eran, n. krds (Gael. crusn, a barrel full of fresh herrings), the quantity of fresh herrings which will fill a barrel of the capacity of about 374 gallons.

cranks, n. plu. krdngks (see crank in Dict.), conceits by twisting or changing a word—see quip.
crapilous, a krdpi-lisi (L. crdpillous, drunken—from crdpula, excessive drinking), excessively drunk; sick from indulgence in liquor.
crassamentum, n. krds-ds-ment-lim (L. crassdmentum, dregs, grounds—from crassess, thick), the cloor thick red part of blood; dregs or sediment of a dust

fluid.

creche, n. krěth (F. crèche, a crib), a house for the
temporary accommodation of young children during
the time their mothers are at work; a cheap day
boarding-house for very young children and infants,
conducted from benevolent motives.

cremate, v. krė mat. to burn a dead body instead of interring it: crema'ting, imp.: crema'ted, pp.—see

of interring it: crema'ting, imp.: crema'ted, pp.—see cremation in Dict. croon, n. krôn (an imitative word—see crone in Dict.), alow continued mean; a plain simple melody: v. to make a continuous low noise; to sing in a low tone, or softly: croon'ing, imp.: crooned, pp. krônd, crore, n. (see Dict.), ten millions, not necessarily or rupes only.

or rupets only.

cryptogams, n. plu. krtp:tō-gāniz, or cryptogamia,
which see.

cryptogams, n. put. **rsy-to-gamte, or cryptogams, which see, which see, crystallomancy, n. *krist'dil-lö-mön'si (Gr. krustallox, rock-crystal; manteia, divination), an early sort of divination by means of translucent stones. Cude, a. &uf-lik (from Oufa, the city where it was most early in use), an Arabic alphabet so called. cult, n. kull-kii (al. cultus, worship), a particular form of worship, or religious bellet. Cumaea. a. &u-mö-da, pert. to Cumae, *kulmel, an anc. Italian town, renowned for its Sibyl. curia, h. *kull-tid (L. curia, the senate or senate-house), in anc. Rome, the senate or senate-house; the case of the courts and prelates of the empire; the Pope and his Council, or ex cathedra, as head of the Church; any ecclesiastical court or authority: curial, n. *kull-tid! (it. curiale, a lawyer), in Italy, a lawyer: Ad, of or belonging to the curia.

curling, n. *kill-tid (it. curiale, a lawyer), in Italy, a lawyer: &uf, of or belonging to the curia.

curling, h. ker-ling is aid to be a mere corruption of Ger. kura-voeit, a game, a Scotch game played with smooth stones on ice in winter—see curl in Dict, curtilage, n. ker-ling iold F. courtilage—from courtil, a courtyard), a house with its stables and farm-buildings surrounded by a piece of ground, the whole being included within the same fence; a house

whole being included within the same fence; a house and homestead.

cutcha, a. kick/a (Hind. kacha, raw), makeshift; temporary; doubtful; unsatisfactor; being thus opposed to pucka (Hind. pakka, ripe). Note.—A solidly-built house of stone or brick is a pucka house; but one made of mud and brick, or lath and plaster, is a cutcha affair. The permanent holder of an appointment is said to possess a pucka post; while his locum tenens would be holding a cutcha one; a metalled road is pucka; an unmade cross-country track is a cutcha radi. cutcha road.

cutcherry, n., also spelt kachchari, properly kach-ahri, n. kūl-chèr'rī (Hind.), the court of a magistrate

of any kind.

cutis, n. kü'tis (L. skin), the inferior vascular layer
of the skin, often called the cutis sera, the corium,
the derma, or the true skin, in contradistinction to

the cuticle or outer skin. , m contrains include or outer skin. , m contrains include or outer skin. , proposed the cuticle or outer skin. , the path traced out by a point in the circumference of a circle rolling upon a straight line, as the path described by a null in the rim of a railway-carriage wheel running along in the rim of a railway-carriage wheel running along

in the rim of a railway-carriage wheel running along a straight line.

Cymry, n. kini'ri, the Welsh: Oym'rie, a. n. -rik, one of the Celtic family of languages called Welsh. cystoidea, n. plu. six-thi'/die.d. Gr. cidos, appearance)—see cystideae under cyst.

czarevna, n. adr. èv.-dd, the wife or consort of the czarovich; one of the daughters of the czarovich; one of the daughters of the czarovich; chekk, the native name of the Bohemians; the language spoken in Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia, and by the Slovaks of North Hungary; also spelt Tsech.

dagobs, n. $ddg^i\bar{c}b\bar{d}$, in the East, a hemispherical dome of earth or stone with a small cross erection on its top called a tee, of Buddhist origin. dalmatic, n. ddi-mditk, also dalmatics, n. 4-kA(said to be a dress originally worn in Dalmatia), in excless, a vestment worn by the deacon in the colour proper to the office.

daitonism, n. dailettön-tem (after the chemist Dailon, who was so affected), colour-blindness—see colour. dative, a dd-tin—see executor dative, datum line, dai-tim (L. datium, given), the line or level to which it is usual to refer all heights as a fixed standard—that in this country being the medium tideleval as Lieu-see. dium tide-level at Liverpool.

dium tide-level at Liverpool.

dauk, n. dolok, a provincial term for a stratum of
tough sandy clay.

davenport, n. dav-en-port (said to be after the
Countess of Devonport), a lady's drawing-room writing-table with drawers underneath.

dawk, n. dolok (Hind. dolok, in India, a method of
transit; a letter or packet post; a parcel delivery:
constant awk (Hind. longs, a small two-wheel carry,
carry, a carriage or carr), a mailcarry.

decerniture, n. de sérn:i-tur (see decern in Dict.), in Scots law, a decree or sentence of a court. deen or din, n. dén (Ar. din), in India, faith; re-ligion; used as a Mohammedan war-cry to rally the

defervescence, n. def'fér.vēs''sēns (L. defervesco, I cool down—from de, and ferveo, I am hot), cessation of ebullition; the act or state of growing cool; loss

of heat.

delimitation, n. delimitation of a country cool; loss
loss limitation, the boundary-line of a country; the
fixing the boundaries of a country, or countries, especially when a rearrangement of territory is to be
effected.

demonetise, v. de-munie-tiz (L. de, down; n the mint, money), to deprive of value as a medium of currency, as a coin; to change the standard of curthe finit, noney), to depirte or value as a reasonal currency from one denomination to another, as from silver to gold, or from gold to silver; demonstisation, n. 44-45 shifts, the act of depiving of value: restore to the control of the control o

rever and Theumausm which is an excess the demic in tropical regions, depressant, n. de-prés-dnt (see depress in Dict.), remedial agents that repress the circulation of the blood and contractility of the heart, desiatine, n. des-d-d-r, s. Russian measure of area, desiatine, n. des-d-d-r, s. Russian measure of area,

104 desiatines=a square verst, and 3 versts=2 Eng-lish miles.

desinence, n. dés'i-nëns (L. desinens, leaving off, desisting—from de, and sinens, letting, giving leave: It desinente), termination; end; close: des'inent,

It. destinente), termination; end; close; destinens, a. .nént, ending; lowermost.

desmidie, n. plu. dés-midi-é (Gr. desmos, a chain; tidos, appearance), minute fresh-water planta, arranged in chain-like form, of a green colour, and without a silicious epidermis: desmidian, n. 4-dm, one of the desmidia-see diatoma.

detenu, n. détén-d. (F. détenu, detained), a prisoner: detenue, n. plu. déténue, a prisoner:

detenus, n. plu. détén-dz. prisoners.
detenus, n. plu. détén-dz. prisoners.
deuterogenic, a. dútér-o-jén-ik (Gr. deuteros. second; genos, birth, race), in geol., applied to those
rocks which have been derived from the protogenic

rocks by mechanical actions.

deutoplasm, n. dai-to-plasm. (Gr. deuteros, second; plasma, what has been formed), in biol., the nutritive or food yolk as distinguished from the germinal or protoplasm

or protoplasm, development, as in 'Theory of Development' (see development in Dict.), the progressive advancement of life from its lowest types, as they first appeared on the earth, or are supposed to have first extated, up to those highest forms of life now existing on the earth, as contradistinguished from acts of direct creation; seedition.

as contrainstanguisace from acts of direct creation, evolution.
devitalise, v. dê-wî:dî-îs (L. de, down: Eng. widi-ise), to deprive of vitality or life, as a part of an animal body.
dewan, n. dê-wûn' (Pers. dîwdan), a tribunal; a royal court; a council of state; a minister of state; a staward.

dialect, n. in a country, one of the numerous varie-ties of local speech on which its classical or literary language has been founded: provincialism, a word, phrase, or mode of speech peculiar to a district or province—thus really forming part of a dislated—see

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diastema, n. di:da-të-md. (Gr. diostema, an interval), a gap or interval, especially between teeth: di-astem, n. dem, in anc. mussic, a simple interval, dibranchiate, n. di-brdinglat-di (Gr. dis, twicz, branchia, gills), one of an order of cephalopola, brillioning the cutile-fish, in which two gills are present: di branchia-ta, n. plu. 4d-di/d, the order.
didactics, n. plu. di-ddki-fits (see didactic in Dict.), a custile science of teaching; the precepts and rules of teaching; the best methods of systematic instruction, differential quantity (see differ in Dict.), a quantity indefinitely small: differentiate, v. in a diagnosis, to separate one disease from another by pointing out the difference.

dimetric, a. dim-ti-fit (Gr. dis, twice; metros, a

the difference.

dimetric, a. dim-žirik (Gr. dis, twice; metron, s
measure), said of crystals when they have use of
two kinds, the vertical being unequal to the lated
dimyary, n. dimi-t-ir-1 (Gr. dis, twice; mum, s
muscle), a bivalve molluse, in which the shell is
closed by two adduct or muscles.

closed by two adduct or rauscles, dingey, a dinger dinge

millifies marriage.
disafforest, v. dis'df-förs'èst (dis, and afforest), to reduce from the state and privileges of a forest, and make common ground.
discophora, n.plu. dis-kôf-ör-d (Gr. diskog, a quelt; phore, I carry), the meduse or jelly-fish, so called from their form; an order of leeches which possessed-band-incophenomics.

from their form; an order of leeches which possessucking-discs.
distal, a. dis-tal (a probable corruption of distant,
remote from the place of attachment, as the distal
extremity of a bone—the opposite extremity lein
the "end or proximal" by which the organism is
fixed, when attached at all.

Bives, a dis-2s atter the rich man in the parable.

a rich, miserly sinner.

doab, n. do'db or dob, a building composed of chil

pillars.

duffer, n. dofter (a mere corruption of dudde, a
hawker of cheap and flashy goods—from Scot. dusa
rag), a hawker of sham jewellery; a sham of sr

rigi, a hawker of sham jewellery; a sham or see kind; a slang term.

duffie or duffel, n. daffig (said to be se called from Duffel, in the Netherlands), a thick, carse woollen cloth with a rough nap; a sort of flame fel-dunlin, n. dan-lin (s. d. dune, a sand-beap; de-linne, a pool or lake), a species of sandpiper, a sel-occurring in vast flocks along our sandy shores, duplex, a. dai-pièks (h. duplex, twofold, dealle-

from duo, two; pilco, I fold), denoting the system of telegraphy which enables messages to be sent from both ends of the same wire at the same time dux, n. disk; Li. dux, a leader), in Bcot., the head or chief pupil of a class or division, in a public school. Dyaks, n. plu. di-dks, also Bajaks, n. plu. di-yaks, a people of Borneo, a large island of the East Indian Archipalson.

Ebionite, n. & bi.d.nif (Heb. ebjonim, the poor), a sect of Jewish Christians of the second century. They taught that Christ was an inspired messenger from God; that He was but a mere man, the son of Joseph and Mary; that the law of Moses was of uni-versal obligation; and that the authority of Paul was weak-badding.

voices obligation of the control of colour.

hinulate, a. ë-kin'd-kit, possessing spines -

valcante, or vulcanised India-rubber, from its dark solour.

solour.

chimalate, a. & kin's kill, possessing spines—see schimalate.

estedearm, n. &kio'derm (Gr. ektos, outside; derma, skin), in sool, the external integumentary layer of the colenterate, corresponding to the spidermis in man; the outer or upper layer of cells into which the blastoderm is divided after the completion of the segmenting process.

Edda, n. &idd. Eddas, plu. (Icel. edda, great-grandmother—vir., of Scandinavian poetry), the two religious or mythologic books of the old Scandinavians, the first containing the old mythic poems, the second, ancient mythology in the completion of the second, ancient mythology in the control of the completion of crustaces in which the eyes are seasile, and are not supported upon stalks.

ediscreak, a. &if' fir the life firens, bringing or carrying out, differents, gen.—from ef, out of ; fron, I bear or carry), in anat., conveying from or outwards; a stream bearing away the waters of a lake. eident (ed. disc., laborus; idea, labour), in Sod., diligent; steady; busy; continual; another spelling, idead or yrkand, 'life, down composed of the two words, elacidal, to sit, and bod, in composition, do, to be, in Wales, a congress of bards, minstrels, and literati.

electic an electicism—see electic.

Elohist, n. &i-hist (Heb. Eihim, a name of God, a sad of passages in the O. Text, soript.

Elexvir, n. &i-g'-der, a name given to works, chiefled, a name as distinguished from Indoord. to be, in Wales, a congress of bards, minstrels, and literati.

electic an electicism—see electic.

Elohist, n. &i-hist (Heb. Eihim, a name of God, an ame as distinguished from Indoord. to be listinguished from Indoord. The produce of the writers, who is supposed to have introduced the name Elohim into certain passages of the O. Text, notably those of the Pontateuch, rather than Jehocah as the name for God, a name as distinguished from Indoord. The produce of the writers, who is supposed to have introduced the name given to works, chiefl

process by which a thrombus or clot undergoes dis-integration into minute particles which are arrested in the capillary circulation; the insertion of days, months, or years into an account of time to produce regularity: embolic, a -bolik, and embolis mic, a--tes park, part, to: embolismic year, applied to the year in which additional months are required to fill but the lumar cycle. up the lunar cycle.

pear in which additional months are required to his part the hunar cycle.

emend, v. é-mênd (see emendation), to make corrections on a literary work, generally verbal.

emeute, n. à-mile (F. émeute, an uproar; L. e. and montes, a moving), a tunnituous mob; a seditious commocion.

commocion.

competica, n. èmishăn (L. émptio, purchase—from emocalia or encania, n. èm-ein-di (Gr. engheimin, a featival in honour of the dedication of a temple, statue, &c.—from en. ni; keinon, new), festivals held on the anniversaries of the founding of cities, and the consecration of churches; at Oxford and Combridge, ceremonies observed at the anniversary commondents of founders or benefators.

emdedatin, n. émid-étern (Gr. endon, within; dermocrations of founders or benefators.

ma, skin), in soot, the inner or lower of the two layers of cells into which the blastoderm is divided after the completion of the segmenting process: endodermic a. én:dō-dérmi'ik, of or belonging to the endoderm-see ectoderm.

endogamy, n. èn-dög-d-m; (Gr. endon, within; games, marriage), the practice of forbidding marriage

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gamos, marriage), the practice of forbidding marriage within a tribe.

endeakaleton, n. en'dō.sēli'ē.lôn (Gr. endon, with-in; sēleicon, a dry body), the internal or bony struc-ture of man and other animals, in contradistinction or esoskeleton, which is the outer and hardened cov-ering of such animals as the crab and lobster. enmesh, v. én.mēsh' (AS. cn, in—see mesh in Dict.), to onitap or entangie, as with the meshes of a

entrapt of emissiple, as what has been accessed to enters, or has entered; an applicant for admission. entropy, n. dn: lnd.pd; dissipation of energy; lose of mediunes—see entropying—from soon, an animal; llittle, i bring forth living animals—from soon, an animal; llittle, i bring forth; applied to diseases among the lower animals peculiar to a district.

esparch, n. dp: dn? (Gr. eparchos, the governor of a province or from ept, upon; dnch, rule, supreme power), the governor or prefect of a province: esparchy, n. dp: dn? k. t., upon; dnch, rule, supreme power), the governor or prefect of a province; esparchy, n. dp: dn? k. t. province or territory under a governor; a territory or district in Russia. epiphylleus, one of the cactus family; a genus of planta whose stems consist of feasty lobes or leat-like expansions; splendid flowering. Plants, so called in allusion to the flowers growing on the flat branches, which appealike leaves.

eponymous, a. d-ponth-mus (see eponym in Dict.),

nowers growing on the lat branches, which appear like leaves.

eponymous, a. \$\delta phin\text{like}\$ (see eponym in Dict.), giving one's name to a people, a country, and suchlike also eponymic, a. \$\delta phin\text{like}\$ (in same sense. Frato, n. \$\delta delta d

estancia, n. &s.tán.et.d. (Sp. a mansion), in S. Amer., an estate; a farm.

Esths, n. plu. &st., also Esthemians, &s.thônt.dns., a people on the Baltic coast allied to the Finns.

estnarine, a. &s.tân.dn.in, of or pert. to an estnary; formed in an estnary.

esurient, a. &s.tân.th.in (I. esuriens, desiring to eat, suffering hunger), desirous to eat; hungry: a one who is hungry; a greedy or avaricious man.

etna, n. &f.nd (after the volcano Enna), a familiar name for a water-boiler heated by spirit.

euchre, n. &f.er, a game of cards.

euchremerism, n. u.hændr.tem (Gr. Euceneros; L. Euceneros; a Greek writer, B.C. 315, who treated myths as dressed-up plain histories; the system of mythological interpretation which reduces the gods of old to the level of distinguished men, and the myths as founded on real histories: euchem erist, n. let, one who believes in or mathialms these views: exhemierist, n. let, one who believes in or mathialms these views: exhemierist (i. a. let. life, pert. terio, a turning our expusion. In letter shift (pert. terios, a turning our expusion. In letter shift (pert. terios, a turning to beld availation, n. (ase evolve in Dict.) the theory which availation, n. (ase evolve in Dict.) the theory which

trusion of organs from a cavity; the state of being turned back or outward.

evolution, n (see evolve in Dict.), the theory which maintains that the first created animals contained the germs of all future possible successors, successively included one within the other, and that generation is merely the act of unfolding the germ; the theory of Darwin, who maintains that every existing form of animal or plant life, even man himself, has been gradually produced or evolved during counties ages from one or two monads, or extremely minute arimments. animacules

examinate, a. &ks-dn't-mat (L. ex. anima, life, spirit), destitute of life; spiritless: v. to render desti-

tute of life or animation; to dishearten: exan'imat-

tute of life or animation; to disnearcen; examimation; imp.: examimated, pp. executable, a. ēpx-ik-ik-id-bijee exacute, capable of being accomplished; feasible: executor dative, ēpx-ēk-ik-ier (dative, given or assigned—from L. datus, given), in Sool., an officer or executor legally appointed to administer a deceased intestate's movable estate on behalf of all concerned: executor nominate, the person who had been appointed by deceased.

exhibit, n. (see Dict.), any article displayed to view, as in a cattle-show or industrial exhibition; a law term as in "havers and exhibits," signifying documents exhibited by a witness before a legal tribunal—see

exogamy, n. &ks-ög'd-mt (Gr. exo, without; gamos, marriage), the practice among savages of always marrying out of the tribe: exogamous, a. &ks-ög'd-müs, pert. to a tribal law among savages of always marrying from another tribe.

ing from another tribe.

Exon. &&&on. an inhabitant of Exeter in England; an officer of the yeoman of the royal guard in England: Exon. in-watting, an officer of the royal guard in special attendance on the court.

exploitation, **exploitation*; exploitation: exploitation of the felling of wood, the working of mines, and similar undertakings.

extradite, **v&&iradit* (see extradition in Dict.), to deliver up by one country to another, a subject of the latter who is a fugitive from justice, according to treaty and under certain formalities: extraditing, imp.; extradited, pp. 4th-8d.

imp.: ex tradited, pp. -dM-8d. extraneity, n. &&:tran-&A-ti (see extraneous), state of being foreign; state of being without or beyond a

thing.

factitive, a. fuk'it-fiv (L. factitum, to make or de-clare to be something—from facto, I do), applied to a verb in which the action expressed produces some chauge in the object, as, "He made the water wine." factor (see Dict.), an element in a computation; an agent in a result.

agent in a result.

**fake or falk, n. *fak (Scot. faik, a fold. a plait—see Dict.), the single coil of a rope or cable when the coils are laid on, or are close to each other; or as in the case of slate stones, whose leaves or layers rest upon each other, and can be easily separated; in Scot., a miner's term for *shale which splits up into layers: v. to coil loosely, so as to be ready for use, a line, a rope, or a cable; to fold or tuck up: *fak'ing, inp.: faked, pp. fakt.

*falderals, n. plu, fdl-de-rdls (Sp. faldilla, a little fold or skirt; *falderlla, a little lap), the small pieces made to ornament a fenale's dress, especially when loose and in excess; gewgaws; idle fancies or conceits.

ceits

loose and in excess; gewgaws; idle fancies or conceits,
fank, n. fink (Soot.), a sheep cot or pen; a coll of
rope: v. to put a sheep in a fold; to coll a rope:
fank'ing, imp.: fanked, pp. finkd.
Faroese, n. fia'rôe's, the language spoken in the
Faroe Islands.
fash, v. fask (old F. fascher; mod. F. fâcher, to vex,
to tease), Scot. to trouble; to vex; to tease: n. trouble,
vexation: fash'ing, imp.: fashed, pp. fiash't. to fash
one's thumb, to give one's self trouble, said to be in
allusion to the use of the thumb in making a bargain.
fearms, n. plu. farns (see therms), in Soot., intestines; guts, as of sheep.
foer or fier, v. fir (AS. fyrian, to make a furrow),
in Scot., to mark out the breadth of ridges with the
plough: feering, imp. and n.: feered, pp. fird.
fenseter., in firthesis - last feneter. n. fend's [F.
fenseter., in firthesis - last feneter. n. fend's [F.
fenseter., in firthesis - last feneter. n. fend's [F.
fenseter., in firthesis of a six and light; a
window: fensatration, n. firthesis of air and light; a
window: fensatration, n. firthesis of air and light; a
window: fensatration, n. firthesis of air and light; a
window: fensatration, or firthesis of air and light; a
firthe and arrangement of windows in a building.
Fenian, n. firthesis of a clan, used by Irish Fenians

and arrangement of windows in a building. Fenian, n. finitidn or féinidn (Gaelic and Erse, fine, a family, a tribe, a clan), used by Irish Fenians to signify the Irish as a nation pur excellence; name of a notorious secret and political society among the

fenugreek, n. fén'û-grêk (L. fenum, hay; Græcum, Greek), literally Greek hay, a plant whose seeds are emollient; the flour of its seeds used in fomentations

for horses and cattle, especially by the Arabs, feral, a. feral, wild; in a state of nature—see ferine in Dict.

Feringee, n. fer-ing-ge, but properly Furungee or

Parangi, n. fer-dng-gê (Pers. Farang, Europe: F. franc, free, a Frank), in the East, a Frank; a European or white man: adj. European; generally applied by natives to the Portuguese and other mixed races as

natives to the Portuguese and other mixed races as an insulting name. fernery, n. fernér-i, a place where ferns are grown or cultivated.

fettle, v. fettl (icel. fitta; Bav. fiseln. to make light movements with the fingers; prov. Sw. futtle, to fumble with the fingers, to set in order; to repair, to set about keenly: n. good condition; proper repair adj. well-adapted: fet tiling, imp. fetting: flaces, n. fe-aker (E. flacre), a hackney-coach man. flaces, n. fe-aker (R. flacre), betrothed: a person flacre, n. fe-dapted (R. flames), betrothed: a person flacre, n. fe-dapted (R. flames), betrothed: a person flacre.

mace, n. 16-uer (r. 1storet, a. mackney-coach; a hackney-coachman.
fiance, n. 16-uer) sat (F. fance), betrothed; a person affianced; feminine, fiances, 16-days sat.
fiance, n. 16-days (it. 1stasco, a flass; or bottle, a fallure), a fallure of any kind—perhaps, as compared.
fictive, a. 15-title (F. fictif. fictitious: L. fictus, invented), feigned; presented or ormeal: fictively, at.
di, in a pretended or feigned manner.
field-glass, n. fidit-jolds, a telescope; a binocle.
figaro, n. 16-9-10 (the horo of Beaumarchais's comedy who outwits every one), an intriguer; as adroit and unscrupulous person.
filicites, n. plut 15-title for fitti-stitle, fossil fems—see filices in Dict.
finger-and-toe, a diseased form of turnip-growth, in which the bulbs are divided into two or more forks.

finic, a. fin'ik, also finicking, a. fin'ik-ing (see finical in Dict.), affectedly nice; unduly particular; fastidions

Finnish, a. fin'ish, pert. to Finland, its language or

Finnish, a finish, pert. to finish, its images— its people.

firn, n. férn (Swiss), name for the slightly con-pacted snow of the higher Alps—see neve.

fier, v. fiér (Scot. fleyr, to make wry faces), to treat disrespectfully: fierring, imp.: feered, first flex, v. fiérs (L. fizzus, bent), in anat, to extend the leg upon the thigh, or upon the pelvis: fiering, imp. flexed, pp. fiérs.

fuke, v. fiós (a slang term at billiards), to play for one thing and get another: n. an unexpected advantage.

originalista, v. för-få-ntl''-åd (L. foria, out of doors; familiate, v. för-få-ntl''-åd (L. foria, out of doors; familia, a. family), to portion off a son with land in the lifetime of his father; to give up a legal title to any further share of paternal inheritance; to free from paternal authority; for isfamiliating, imp.: for isfamiliating, imp.: for isfamiliating, imp.: for isfamiliating inp.: for isfamiliati

foreshore, n. för'shör (fore, and shore), the fruis shore; the part of the beach or shore stretching between low and high water marks, or parts re-

cently so covered.

fours, as in "on all fours," that is, "on the hands and feet;" in the same position; on equal

freehand drawing, ordinary drawing and sketcing, as distinguished from mechanical and geometrical drawing with instruments. If graving with instruments frigate in Dict.), a bird belonging to southern latitudes, allied to the pelican, and possessed of great powers of flight.

Frisian, n. frizhi-dn, the language of Priesland, district on the N.W. coast of Holland.

frittillary, n. frizhi-dn's (L. frittillus, a dicebont a common showy garden-flower of the lily order, so named from the shape of its corolla. frore, a. fror, a. fror, a. fror, a. fror, a. frore, a. fror, a. frores, a. frores, the freeze; froren, pp. frozen: Dut. groot, freeze; frosty,

freeze; fraren, pp. seeser, tobruise; It. frusciar, frush, a. früsh fr. froisser, tobruise; It. frusciar, to frush or crush together; an imitative word easily broken or crushed; dry; crumbling; v. to bruise; to dash violently to pieces; frush ing, importante, pp. früsht, frushed, pp. früsht, frushed, pp. früsht or fül-stite; (see fucus in Diet.), a general term for fossil soa-woods.

erous, a. fd.siv-ör-üs (L. voro, I devour), liv-beding on sea-weeds. n. plu. fööts, see under matties. ar, n. fdi-mär, a species of petrel found in n. latitudes, valued for its down, feathers, and

hum, n. /ör/kü-köm, also fur'cula, n. -ki (L. /urcz, a fork), a forked or V-shaped bone in ast of a fowl; the merry-thought. ity, n. /ör/mö-ki, also furmenty, n. /ör/mö-ki also furmenty, also furmenty, n. /ör/mö-ki also furmen

se, gaddi, or guddee, n. güdide (Hind.), a rajahis

se, gaddi, or guddee, n. gudde(Hina.), arajan s; a cushion; a seat; n. plu. gdH:n-nd':set, that section of l birds of which the common barn-fowl is a example—see gallinaceous. where or gasmbir, n. gdm:0er, the Malay name stringent extract obtained from a cincionaplant of the Indian Archipelago; terra ja.

stic, a gdn-jet'th, port to the great river t, or connected with it; a family of languages, ster or gannister-beds, n. gdn'nls-ter, a s term for certain hard silicious strata in the rmation

rmation.

e or garl, n. går'd, often pronounced går'r'i, in India, any wheeled conveyance, such as a he, phaeton, and railway carriage.

h. n. gårth (Scot. garth; Welsh gardd, an ire), an enclosure; a yard; an enclosed garden; veg, a house and the land attached; a dam or veg, a reaction fish.

see, a house and the land attached; a dam or are for catching fish.

rae, n plu, gastered (Gr. gaster, the stomach), i forms of the simplest description, being a of the Gravius: Gastrata Theory, the theory endeavours to establish that all animals take size from a form of Gastrata Which proceeds rigin from a form of Gastruda, which proceed is to the more perfect forms by the mere enent and differentiation of the primitive layers a representing the persistent octoderm and

rala, n. gdsl-rd/d (a dim. formed from Gr., the stemach), a name applied to the develtal stage in various animals, in which the emphasias of two fundamental membranes, an

and an inner, enclosing a central cavity.
the, n. gosh (F.), "left" as opposed to "right";
r; awkward: gaucherie, n. gosh re or gosh er e,

he, n. gobb (F), "left" as opposed to "right"; rawkward; gaucherie, n. gobb're or gobb'er e, irdness; clumsiness. leamus, n. gobb'ed-dmis [L. gaudedmus, let slee), a rejoicing; a triumph; lekind, n. gob'ed-kind (W. gafoel, a holding, medl, a kindred, a clan: Ir. gabbail-cine), in awa e assoom in Kent, and some other parts of ingdom, by which land descended to all the nequal portions. Note.—May only be a corrupt give-ull-kin, or give-ull-cine. n. a dog that followed segme in ground.

IATS, n. go-marid (Heb. genara, tradition—hald gamar, to finish or complete), one of the irts of the Talmud of Jerosalem, the other being isolan; Gamara means, "a work brought to tion"; gemaric, a go-maride, per to. stical, a je-mitik-di (See Genesis in Dict.), same effic: genetically, ad. doll, in reference to the orr mode of production.

III, a jen-little (I gaucon-gentit—that is, a falconeit: L. gentities of a nation or family), hand; graceful; applied to a female falcon which has lead to the fall of the genetics of the penale of the penale

lection.

latry, n. jööld-irt (Gr. gc. the earth; latreia, sip), the worship of terrestrial objects.

rgian, a. jörjid-in, pert. to Georgia in Asia, or to f the United States so called; pert. to the reigns four Georges, kings of England.

mana, a. jörjid-in, nearly related—see german.

ontocracy, n. jörjön-tökrd-si (Gr. gerön, an nan; gerönös, of an old man; kradeð, I ruile, the government or influence of old men or

randive, n. jë-rtinidiv (see gerund), in Latin

verbs, the future passive participle: adj. pert. to or resembling a gerund; gerundlal: gerundlwiy, ad. 4s. gilly or gills, n. gills, gill; as, ladj. in Scol., a man or lad who a servant-man, a ladj, in Scol., a man or lad who attends on a sportsman, or who is employed in prostends on a sportsman, or who is employed in pro-

tecting game

attends on a sportsman, or who is employed in protecting game, n. glimér (connected with old Eng. gimmars, n. glimér, a twin or double ring, jointed hinges: 1. genelius, a twin, in Scot., a ewe in its second year, which has had its first lamb.

gittern, n. gittérin-see citatern.

gittern, n. gittérin-see citatern.

gittern, n. gittérin-see citatern.

gittern, n. gittérin-see citatern.

gidét-dètes, rather than gid-dét-dies, as in Dict., a genus of beautiful flowering bubs.

glaive or glave, n. gidav (F. glaive; I. gladius, a sword), a broadsword; a scimitar.

gjint, n. gliut, also glent, n. giènt (Scot.; but Gael, inn, the sky, a light), a glance or fash from; a sly glance; a smart or sudden stroke; v. to glance or lash from; gint'ing, inp.; glinted, p. glint'ed, globigerina, n. giôb-td-gèr-in' a (L. globus, a globe; gro, I carry), a genus of microscopic, calcareous, nany-celled organisms; fossil species abound in the chalk and tertilary formations, and many special salli awarm in modern seas.

still swarm in modern seas.
glycogen, n. glik'o-jėn (Gr. glukus, white; gennäo, I produce), a peculiar substance formed by the liver, and which may be converted into grape-sugar, or glucose: glycogenie, a. glik'o-jėn'ik, producing or claborating grape-sugar.
glyptolepis, n. glipi'o-it'pis or -tō'è-i (Gr. gluptos, carved, sculptured; tepis, a scale), in peol., a ganoid carved, sculptured; tepis, a scale), in peol., a med from the dellatidy-sculptured strise on its circular-shaped scales.

scales.

scales.

Scales and the delicately-sculptured striss on its circular-shaped gnaur, n. nolor, also knaur, n. nolor, and gnar or gnar, n. nolor, also knaur, n. nolor, and gnar or gora, n. nolor, the last the proper spelling (Dut. knairen, to grow! Sw. knords, to twist, to curi: connected with knarly, a hard knot in wood, a triangual or gore, n. nolor less gore 3 in wood, a triangual rice of the string of the string which is a triangular piece inserted into the body of a garment to widen and strengthen a part, a guessel is a triangular piece inserted into the body of a garment to widen and shoulder to permit the arm to have unrestrained movements—see guaset in Dict.

goffer, v. g6f/fer (old F. gauffrer, to adorn a garment with puffs: Scot, goupher, to puff), to pucker; to plait; to flute, as linen, lace, and the like; goffering, imp.: n. the operation of puckering or plaiting: gomeril, n. gómér-il, also gomral, n. gómér-il (Scot.), a stupid fellow: adj. foolish; nonsensical. gonophore, n. the generative buds or receptacles of the reproductive elements in the hydrozos—see Dict.

Dict.
grace-cup, in former times, the last cup of liquor
drunk before retiring to rest.
Grali (Roly), n. grdl (see Sangreal), an English
accommodation or translation of the old F. le SangReal; mid. L. Sanguis realie; Eng. the true blood.
granivorous, a. grdn-tv-5-rils (l. granum, a grain
or seed; over, I devour, living upon grains or other

or see

grass-widow (see widow in Dict.), in familiar slang, a woman living apart from her husband; a woman from whom her husband has run away, and

stang, a woman living apart from her husband; as woman from whom her husband has run away, and she knows not whether he be alive or dead.

greenback, n. græbided, in U.S. of Amer., one of the bank-notes issued by government—so called from the green colour of the devices predominating, grieve, n. grdv (AS. gergla, a governor—see reeve), a farm overseer; an overseer of any work.

ground-game, wild animals such as hares and rabbits, as distinguished from winged-game.

grue or groue, v. grd (Scot. : Ger. grauen, to dread, to fear; grausam, frightful, horrible: Dan. gruer, to fear: Gael, grith, a flerce look; graumach, sullen, golomy, in Scot., to shudder; to shiver; to be filled with terror: gruing, imp: grued, pp. grdd: gruesome or grounum, a. grdd:de-see gaddes.

guffaw n. gilf-fine (Scot. guffa or gu ft; Gael. gu fad, with length, a long bolsterous laugh; a loud burst of laughter.

gulch, n. gilch, in S. Africa a short ravine; a short deep bit of a torrent's bed when dry; a miniature callon.

gup, n. gap (Anglo-Indian slang), tattle; current rumours in bansars; topics of the time and place. gynockology, n. jind-kokip ji (Gr. yund, a woman; gunutkus, of a woman; kingo, discourse), the science which investigates the nature of the generative towers of women, and their diseases. of women, and their diseases.

powers of women, and their diseases.

habit and repute, in Scots line, whatever is generally received as matter of fact; known to be acting or living in a certain way, as, a person may be married by habit and repute, and the crime of their is aggravated by habit and repute.

had, in Adi, plu habis, Adiz (leel hittle, I cover or conceal), in Scot, the place where those that play at football or other games strike off; the act of driving a ball to the boundary, or reaching it; goals.

hallux, in Adi'da's Li, habitz, the great toe), the innermost of the five digits which compose the hind foot of a vertebrate animal; the great toe), the innermost of the five digits which compose the hind foot of a vertebrate animal; the great toe. Paumed, a castrated sheep: Bax hammel, in hinder from doing: Scot. hammel, in continuous, is constructed from the digits where animals disabled or mutilated are kept, a home), in Scot, an open shed or court for cattle; yove. Eng., a shed or hovel for cattle; a frame of wood for the cattle to eat straw out of.

handleap, v. Ada-dickap, to weigh or bear down

prov. Eng., a shed of hovel for cattle; a fraine of wood for the cattle to eat straw out of.

handicap, v. Auhridskalp, to weigh or bear down by a weight; to place on such a footing as to have an equal chance; han dicappen, ... hop-er, one who settles the conditions so as to equalise the chances of success. hark or harp, v. [hough back, the waggoner's cry to make horses back: hark or harp is a corruption of houp, in a metaphorical sense, as if harping on an old string), to return to an old subject or story; to cling to one leading idea, and constantly talk of it; connected by Dr Mackay with Gael, oir bheart, is eliding or prevailing idea—see harp in Dick.

Harlequin, n. isaid to be derived from Seand, heltequin or helicquina, the Hell-queen, or famous helia or Hell, the goddess of death, whence Eng. hell—see harlequin and hell in Dick.) handings, n. holical (see haul in Dick.), the act of pulling or dragging, as to a steaming.

the dues passed to the possessor of documents and the producers of them: havers, n. plu. hde*ers (have, to possess) in Scote line, those who have the possession or custody of documents necessary to be produced in the conduct of litigation; a holder: exhibits, n. plu. egs. hb/ste (L. exhibitam, to show or display), the writs and documents produced by a

haver.

hebete, a. hébiét (L. hebes, dull, blunt—gen. hebetis;
F. hébété, stupid), dull; stupid; doltish: n. a duli,
sluggish, obtuse person: hebetude, n. hébié-tüd, dull-

ness; stupidity; obtuseness, heer or hier, n. hēr (Scot.), the sixth part of a hesp or hank of yarn.

hesp or hank of yarn hallograph. In the sun; provided in the sun; propho I writeh a sun telegraph; a photograph. In héi-ti-fu (fir heitos, the sun; trupho I writeh a sun telegraph; a photograph, heito-futp (fir heitos, the sun; tupos, type, form), a sun-picture or photograph, heiminthod, a héi-minth-dho; (fir heitor, heimins, worm; eidos, resemblance), worm-shaped; vermiform, hetairism, heh-ti-furie (fir heitor, a mistress, a courtesan), communal marriage; concubinage. heterogenedis, n. héi-fr-o-feiri-fest (fir heitors, another; genesis, origin, source), the doctrine that certain organisms are capable of giving origin to thers totally different from themselves, and which show no tendency to revert to the parent form.

tailly different from themselves, and which show no tendency to revert to the parent form. heteromorphic, a. heteromorphic, a. heteromorphic, a. heteromorphic, a. heteromorphic, a. heterof of the first factor of the heterof of the heterof, another; morphe, formi, differing in form or shape. heterophagi, n. plu. heterof, 21 (Gr. heteros, another; phapo, I est, applied to birds that are born in a hebless condition, and require to be fed by the parents for a longer or shorter period. hibiscus, n. h.b.lis.kiss (l. hibiscum, Gr. hibiskos, the marsh-mallow), a genus of very handsome plants with large and showy flowers.

Himyaric, a. htm-ydr/fk, or Himyaritic, a. him-ydr-fk it Himyaric, a. htm-ydr/fk, or Himyaritic, a. him-ydr-fk or Himyaritic, a. him-ydr-fk or the head of the head

hirsel, n. hèrs'él, or hirdsel, n. hèrd'ell (Scot. old Swed. haer, an army; saella, to assemble), in Sot, a multitude; a throng; a flock of sheep. heckey, n. hôk's [a probable corruption of hec-day, a holday anciently in England to celebrate the expulsion of the Danes), a game played with a ball and a club with a curve at one end; the game in Sot.

called shinty.
hoek, n. hô'êk (Dut. hoek, an angle or corner), in

neek, n. noëk (Dut. noëk, an angle or corner), in S. Africa, a valley like an embrasure in a mountain-chain; a tortuous or twisting mountain-glen-holoblastic, a. holi-blastick (Gr. holes, whole; blastos, a sprout, a bud), designating the vesicular series in germinal ova; having ova emirely germinal—see meroblastic.

-sce merconseste.
holophotal, a hō-tōf-ō-tāt (Gr. holos, whole; phos, light-gen, photos), applied to reflectors which through back the ray of light in one unbroken mass without perceptible loss.
holophrase, n. hōt-ō-fraz (Gr. holos, the whole;

perceptible loss.
holophrase, n. höl-6-frdz (Gr. holos, the whole;
holophrase, 1 tell), in any language, a whole phrase, of
long number of syllables, employed to express simple
idea, which in English is expressed by one word;
holophrastic, a. höl-6-frds-ide, applied to thee
languages which have numerous syllables in a single
word, often as many's a fourteen.

Ide spalling for

holpen, v. holipa, in Scrip., an old spelling for helped.

homeosoic, a. hōm'ê-ō-26''U: (Gr. homeos, similar; 20c. life), applied to zones or latitudes, both of sea and land, which are characterised by the same forms

and land, which are characterised by the same forms of life.

homotaxis, n. homi-6-take*ise (Gr. homos, similar; acris, arrangement, position), in geod, a term applied to stratia occupying the same place or position in the stratified systems, but which may, or may not, be contemporaneous: homotaxicous, a. homi-6-take*i-dl, same sense, hook, as on one's out-hook (see hook in Ditt.), on one's own account; for one's self and not with others, hook, as on one's out-hook (see hook in Ditt.), on one's own account; for one's self and not with others, hook, and the expression arose from the practices of the North American fishermen, in entering upon engagements with owners of fishing craft; (1) a crew would bargain for half the net value of the fishing, and receive share-and-share allike; or, (2) each one of the crew would bargain to receive half of the net value of his own individual exertions, and then a fasherman was said "to fish upon his own hook."

horn, to put to the horn, in Boots low, to denouse as a rebel, an outlaw, or a fugitive from justice—so called from the formality of blowing a horn; to charge to pay a dobt, or perform an act under a decree.

hornbeam, n. hallornibem (see bear

hornbeam, n. holorn-bem, (see beam—so named from the character of its wood), a tree having a white hard, and heavy wood, forming a very useful hedge plant; a North Amer. tree having a smooth grey bark, and a white hard wood, also called *ron-wood. hornise, v. hôrn-te' (so named atter the inventor, Mr Horn), to pave or causeway a footpath with chips or splinters of such hard rocks as greenstone or grantice; hornising, imp.: n. the art of paving footpaths with stone-chips: hornised, p. hôrn-teofit horse-coper, cooper, or couper (see under coof).

horse-coper, cooper, or couper (see under cope) horse-play, rough and frollesome play attends with boisterous noise -horse being a recognise Eng. prefix to denote something large and coars as "horse-radish." under cope

hout, n. holet (Dut.), in S. Africa, wood : hout berg,

hout, n. holet (but.), in S. Africa, wood: hout berg, a timbered mountain.

hurl, n. hêrl (Scot., connected with whirl, which see, and hurl, in Diet, i, in Scot., a drive in a conveyance or cart: v. to drive or drag a small handhalie; to be driven in a conveyance: hurley, n. hêr'il, a small two-wheeled machine that can be driven with the hands; a hand-cart.

hydraform, a. hê'drd-follows (hydro, and L. forms, shape), resembling the common fresh-water polysin form.

hydrogenous a. hedrolidends (for hador water).

in form. hydrogenous, a. ht.drigien. is (Cr. hudor, water; genndo, I produce), formed by water; in geol, applied to rocks formed by water, in opposition to progenous, those formed by fire.
hypersthemia, n. ht.per-sthemi-d (Gr. huper, abow, in excess; sthemos, strength), excessive energy of the organic powers amounting to disease: hypersthema, a. sthemic, of or belonging to: hypersthem, n. ht. per-sthem, the name of a mineral or rock.

notism, n. htp/not-tens (see hypnotic in Dict.), sep into which extremely impressible persons rown by measurerism; the measurer is sleep. Phiast, n. htp.0-blast (R. htp.0-thust (R. htp.0-thust (R. htp.0-thust (B. htp.0-thust of blastoderm; a body, or thick discoid, near the bustoderm; a body, or thick discoid, near the bottom of the sor hollow of the perisperm in the seed of the sea: hypoblastic, a. blast-the, for pert, to. zglossal, a. hi-po-ylos'-sat (Gr. hupo, under; the tongue,) pert, to the minth pair of nerves, sl beneath the tongue.

ostome, n. hi-pos'-60-me (Gr. hupo, under; mouth), the upper lip or labium of certain cea.

someter, n. hip-som: et-er (see hypson an instrument for measuring heights.

yot, n. is/foot, the name given to the narrow of ice which forms every winter along boreal, rising to a height of 20 or 30 feet above sea and stretching in breadth from 120 to 130 feet. omachy, a #6on-6m² 464 (Gr. ekon, an image; a fight), strong hostility to images and pless objects of worship or reverence.

is objects of worship or reverence.

"A (see Dich, a scion or son, originally always ood sense, as in Heury VIII.'s reign, prince it is called "that goodly impy VIII.'s reign, prince it is called "that goodly imp cannions, is nipse keil in the pecunion, it is not pecunion, it, who want of money, proof in pecunion "try, n. the want of money, arfectible, a imple-reletivible (see imperfect, that can improved: imperfectible "try, n. 4-bit"-is, the of being unable to be made perfect, osthume, n. im-postium, the common but incorpelling of aposteme, which see in Supp. ption, n. in-spishim, beginning; commence-see inceptive.

peting or aposterne, which see in supp. petion, n. in-septisha, beginning; commence—see inceptive.

emake, v. in-krê-mât (I. in, into: cremo, I to burn a dead body instead of interring it: making, imp., in cremated, pp., -mati-dei: in-stead of interring them.

see, a. fin-kirl (I. incusseum, to strike or dead instead of interring them.

see, a. fin-kirl (I. incusseum, to strike or dead in the comment of the

, a. -ode, composed of two unequal pieces or actions, a. in-früktid-is (L. in, not; and fructit), not producing fruit; untruitful. alant, a. in-hallent (see inhals in Dict.), used haling; inhalant, n. dant, an instrument from any vapour may be inhaled. In the second of the second o

thoughtless.

kitates of medicine, the science of physiology of basis of medicine.

srmediary, a twitt-medi-ter-t (see intermede, th.), intervening: n. an intervening agent.

srn, v. in-tern (I. internus, interior, inward), tor safe keeping in the interior of a place or xy; to imprison: interning, imp.: interned, ternd, placed for safe keeping in the interior; isomed.

sernuncial, a. in'lér-nún'shál, pert. to an inter-lo—see Dict. arpellation, n. in têr'pêl-lá'shûn, any point

rpellation, n. in ter pël la shun, any point in the course of a debate; inter pellate, v.

-idit, to break in upon, or interrupt a debate, by raising another question: interpellating, imp.; interpellated, pp.—see Dict. interpenetrate, v. interpenetrate, v. interpenetrate, interpenetrate visitin, or between substances, so as nearly to effect union; to influence widely and deeply: interpenetrating, imp.; interpenetrated, pp. in terpenetration, or .trd?-kala, the act of penetrating deeply within or between; an influence deeply effected and widely felt.

interspace, n. initer-spas (inter, and space), a space

felt.
interspace, n. in:ler.spds (inter, and space), a space
between other things.
interriew, v. in:ler.vii' (an Americanism), to visit
a high personage, a literary character, or one who
has become famous or notorious, for the purpose of
obtaining correct information of incidents in life, or
of particular transactions: interviewing, imp.: interviewed, pp. void.
Irade, n. roid.

the "Ithuriel spear."

jäger, n. yö'yö' (Ger.), a hunter; a sportsman.

Japhettan, a. jö', ö'shi-dan aiso Taphette, a. jö', jö't

k, pert, to the languages of the descendants of Japhette, the eldest son of Noah.

Jehad, rather Jihad, n. jö', höd' (Arab.), in the East,
a war waged by Mussulmans against infidels or
idolaters; a religious war.

Jehovik, t. n. jö', hö'etsi (see Jehovah in Dict., and
Elohist), one who maintains that the vowel-points of

Jehovah express the true pronunciation of that word;
the writers, or one of them, who is supposed to have
introduced the Jehovistic passages of the Old Test.,
particularly in the Pentateuch: Jehovistic, a. jö', hö

si'', i'e, reliating to Jehovah as the name of God; denoting certain passages in the Old Test, where Jehovah occurs as the name of the Supreme Being.

Jentacular, a. jön-lük-ül-r' (L. jentaculum, a break

sat taken immediately on getting up), applied to a

breakfast taken immediately on getting up), applied to a

breakfast taken immediately on getting up), applied to a

breakfast taken immediately on getting up), applied to a

breakfast taken immediately on getting up), applied to a

breakfast taken ju pro-pointecular, applied to what is

before getting up.

jerk, v. jörk, Peruvian, charqui, prepared dried

meat), to cut and dry beef in the sun—see Dict.

Jute, n. jöd, a native of Jutland in Deumark; pro
bably only another form of Goth. Jutland was

kainozoic—see cainozoic.

kainozoic—see cainozoic.
Kalmuc, another spelling of Calmuc.
kangaroo, n. kāng-ār-ō (a native Australian name
signifying literally, "I don't understand," said to
the English when asked the name of the animal,
which was mistaken as the animal's name, and applied by the English accordingly, a herbivorous,
pouched quadruped, peculiar to Australia, whose
tlesh is eaten, and its skin formed into a soft durable
shoe-leather.
khawasa, n. kducdz', also spelt cawass (Hind.), a

shoe-leather.

khawass, n. kd. icds', also spelt cawass (Hind.), a functionary; a grandee; a minister of state.

Khedive, n. kéd-év, a title applied to the Viceroy of Egypt, who exercises a kingly and nearly independent authority.

Khidmatgar, n. kdd-māttgār (Ar.—from kidmat, service; gār, a doer or agend, in India, a table manservant, often contracted into kit.

Libe, n. kit W. cib, a vessel, hnskl, a chap or Libe, n. kit da vessel, haskl, a chap or cardend or chapped in the skin by cold; having chilbidins. blains

kinetic, a. kin-čt'ik (Gr. kinčtikos, movable—from kineč, I move, I set in motion), active as opposed to

latent: kineties, n. plu. kin-tříks, the theory which teaches that bodies, such as the gaseous, consist of molecules always in motion at a very high rate of

molecules always in Bacson as a veg man-velocity.

kish, a kish, a substance resembling plumbago produced in iron smelting furnaces; a workman's name for graphite scales.

kittiwake, a kitti-wake, a well-known species of guil—so named from its peculiar call.

kitp, a kitp (but,), in S. Africa, a stone: klip sprut, sproit (but.) a stony stream.

kleef, a kicp (but.) kop, a crevice), in S. Africa, a glen; a gorpe or valley closed at highest end.

kasar, noter, another spelling of gnaar, which

See.

Raickerbockers, n. plu. nik/ker-bök/'ers (so called after bedrick Knickerbocker, the imaginary author of a humorous factitious history of New York, written by Washington Irving: Ger. knicker, a niggard; bock, à he-goat, a box), trouser sitting ioosely on the high and ending at the knee, as worn in North Germany and Holland. Rohl-rabl, n. kol-rabl (a supposed corruption of caulo-rapa, a cabbage-turnip: Ger. kohl, cabbage), a variety of kale or cabbage-turnip: Ger. kohl, cabbage), a variety of kale or cabbage-turnip: Ger. kohl, cabbage), a kop (but.), in S. Africa, a hill; a headland: kopiie, n. kop/ii. a little hill; krans kop, krans (but.), a precipitous hill.

labarum, n. lab'dr-dm (L. labdrum; Gr. labdrön), a Roman military standard of later times, richly ornamented, and bearing the efflay of the general; the standard borne before the Emperor Constantine after his conversion to Christianity.

lablum, n. lab'd-dm (L. a lip), the lower lip of articulate animals: labrum, n. lab'd-dm (L. a lip), the upper lip of articulate animals.

Landsturm, n. lab'd-drom (Ger. Land, land, country, and Sturm, storm, nlam's, labrum, labrum, of the people of the people for war, the last reserve.

Landsturn, n. lanc-storm (Ger. Land, land, country, and Sturm, storm, alarm.) in Prussia, a general large of the people for war, the last reserve.

Landwehr, n. lânt-êdr (Ger. Land, land, country, and Wehr, defence), in Russia and Germany, the militia; the national guard.

lapillus, n. lâ-pli-lis, lapilli, n. plu. -li (L. lapillus, a little stone-from lapilla, a stone), small stones, such as are thrown from burning mountains during an aruntion.

ruption.

Lapps, n. plu, laps, the inhabitants of Lapland.

latrine, n. latrine (L. latrina, a. privy: F. latrines),
necessary convenience; a water-closet; a privy.

laveer, v. la.eer (Det. laveren), to tack: laveer.

a necessary convenience; a water-closet; a privy. I aveer, v. d. ver (Det. duveren), to tack: laveer, viag. n. d. ver'sng, tacking, law, n. lofe (AS. Maru or hlaw, a heap, a small hill), in Scot., any round topped hill standing out boildy from those around it; also called a lowe, especially in Derbyshire. law-burrows, n. plu. lolio-bdr-row (law, and AS. borg or borh, a pledge), a process in Scotch law by which one person compels another, from whom apprehends violence, to find security to keep the peace.

apprenents violence, to that security to acopy suc-peace. Isech, n. the aquatic worm is so called because it is supposed to act as a healer—the name of a leech as applied to a physician is not taken from the blood-sucking worm, but the reverse. legitim, n. lejit'im (L. legitimus, pert, to law—from leg, law), in Scotch law, the portion of a movable estate to which children are entitled on the death of

estate to which children are entitled on the usual of their father. Call their father. Lettish, n. 1881th, the language of Courland, Ilvonia, and Riga.
Linga, n. 1810pd, the Hindu name for the Greek Phallox, represented by an upright pole or pillar. Hinks, n. plu. 1810s (Norse 184k, a ring: prov. Sw. yinks: [cel. 184k], as cook, a twist: Gel. Enken, to bend, to turn: Lith. 1810ks, bent), in Scot., the windings of a fiver—the radical image of the word seeming to be a crook or bending; the sch lands lying among to be a crook or bending; the sch lands lying among to be a crook or bending; the sady, fast ground on the scanness windings: the sandy, fast ground on the scanness windings and scanness with the scanness w

curis.

Hnoleum, n. Kn-Öl-ölm (the lin, in linseed; and L. eleum, oil—see lint and linen in Dict.), a new and popular material for floorcloths and artistic decorsions, made from a mixture of oxidised linseed-oil and ground cork, rolled out upon a canvas backing.

ing.

lith, n. lith (AS. lith, a limb, a joint: Gael, luth, a joint), in Scot., a joint; one of the natural divisions.

in any fruit or built, as the layers of an orange, or of an onion; one of the rings round the base of a cow's horn: v. to separate joints or layers; lith'ing, imp.; lithed, pp. litht, lithelotry, n. lith-65-bri (Gr. lithes, a stone; latreta, wurship), the worship of stones of particular

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shapes. litotes, n. li:16-tez (Gr. litotes, plainness, smallness litotes, n. 18:46-42: (Gr. 14totes, planmess, smallness -from ittos, plain, small, a figure of speech; a species of irony, in which less is expressed than what is intended, as "a citize of no mean city"—that is, a city of considerable or great importance. Hitterateur, n. 14:42-44: (F.), a literary man; one devoted to literature, whether man or woman.

Littlegon, n. 14:4-50 (familiar shang), the first university examination for undergraduates in their second year at Cambridge; the same, at Oxford.

Littonian, in the constant of the same, at Oxford.

N. E. of Livonian, in the constant of the same of t

N.E. of Livonia

N.E. of Livonia.

locative, a libbl-tiv isee locate in Dict.), in gramor, the case expressive of locality, or at a place-existing originally in all the Aryan languages.

lock-hospital, a libb-hospit-dl (probably connected with Dut. locken; lock, to shut, to fasten; Ab. for, a place shut in: F. loquet, the latch of a doorl, as institution for the treatment of venereal diseases.

loricata, n. plu. lof-t-kld-tig, those reptiles which, like the crocodile, have bony plates developed in their skin; lorica, n. lo-t-kld, applied to the practive case with which certain infusoria are providedness loricate.

low or lowe—see law. Low Sunday, a popular name for the Sunday next

after Easter.
luculent, a. 16:ku-lent (L. luculentus, full of lightfrom lux, light), clear; transparent: luculently, ad.

lumachello, n. löm'd-chëllö, lumachelli, n. plu-chël'll (lt.), a variety of marble full of fossi shells displaying beautiful iridescent colours; fire-marble.

madrsportform, a. mdd-re-por-i-falierm (modre-pore, and L. forma, shape), perforated with small noises like a corn-see madre-pore. magnificat, n. mdg-mf-t-kdi (L. magnificat, magni-fics, extols—see magnify in Dict.), the inspired Rymn of the Bicssed Virgin Mary (Luke 1. 46-55), so named from the commencing word in the Latin Vulgate. maientic, a. md-yūf-tik, also maieutical, a. md-yūf-tik-dl (Gr. maieutikos, pert. to a midwife-from-maia, a midwife), assisting child-birth; hence assisting of facilitating production.

mains, n. plu mans (Norm. F. manse; mid. L. mansus, a residence: old Scot., manus, a massion, a palace—see manse), in Scot., the farm attached to a mansion house; a large farm with buildings of a

a mansion-neuss; a sage superior class.

Malagasses, a mdl'd-qds's's, belonging to Maisgascarr, a the language of Madagascar,
gascarr, a the language of Madagascar,
and other adjacent islands: adj. part, to: Malaya,

Malay n. mol-left, a native of Malay or Malaca, and other adjacent islands: adj. pert. to: Malayan, a. doldn. pert. to. Manchoo or Mantchoo, n. mani-cho', the language spoken in Manchooria, and at the court of China. maniton, n. molifitie (Goad. maith. having the matter, n. plu. molifitie (Goad. maith. having the moderately-sized herrings volend. having having the moderately-sized herrings voleng his in which here very small milits and roes; the quality of east-coast, Scotch-cured herrings, being young fab in which here sand milits are not distinctly developed. Note.—Pull are the first quality of east-coast, Scotch-cured herrings in which the roes and inlits are fully developed; spent fab are those that, having spawned, having the molitary of the competition of the manual terms of the manual terms of the molitary of the manual terms of the manual te

unlawful

uniawiul.

menu, n. mėn-iš', menus, n. plu. mėn-iš' (F.), a bili
of fare for table.

merced, n. mėr-išd (Sp. mercėd; I. merces, wages,
a reward), a reward or gift for services done.

mercoblastic, a. mėr-iš-blās''išt (Gr. merces, a. part;
blastos, a bud, applied to partially germinal ova, as
distinguished from holoblastic, which denotes ova
entirely germinal.

mesalliance, mės-dl-lid-dnys' (F. mėsalliance). the
Franch aralliance

entirely germinal mesalitance, méscilidance, (f. mésalliance), the French spelling of misalliance, which see mesoblast, n. mésciobidst (Gr. mesos, middle; blastos, a bud, a germ), the middle layer of the blastoderm.

mesoderm, n. mězí-ö-dérm (Gr. měsoc, middle; derma, skiu), the formation or development of an intermediate layer or layers of cells, derived from the two primitive blastodermic laminas in the higher ls up to man.

animals up to man, metastome, n. metastome, n. metastome, n. metastome, committee to metastome (Gr. meta, after; stomu, the mouth), the plate which closes the mouth posteriorly in crusang

the plate which closes the mouth posteriorly in crustaceaus.

metenomatosis, n. mět'én-som'd-tô''sis (Gr. mėta,
change; en, in; soma, a body, somalos, of a body),
the change or transmutation of the elements which
have formed one body into the substance of other
bodies, similar or dissimilar.

metic, n. mět'ik (Gr. metoikos, a settler, an alienfrom meta, change; oikos, a house: L. metacus, a
stranger), a sojourner; a resident strunger; an alienmiaul, v. mė-oio'i (an imitative word; F. miauler,
to mew), to cry as a cat: miauling, imp. mė-oio'ing,
crying as a cat: n. the cries or crying of a cat:
miauled, pp. mė-oiot'i.
microcephalous, a. micro's-ēf'à-tâs (Gr. mikros,
small; kephale, head), having a small or imperfectly
developed head or cranium.
microlithie, a. mikro'-ithi'ūk (Gr. mikros, small;
phone, a sound, an instr. for reproducing, and render,
a sound, an instr. for reproducing, and render,
ing with vastly increased and startling distinctness,
very nor the an inaudible sounds, at almost any
the stephone, a, the tick of a waton, and the bread
millard, n. millayd: F. millinger, i. mille a
millard, n. millayd: F. millinger, i. mille a

of a fly.

milliard, n. mil-ydr' [F. milliard; L. mille, a thousand, a thousand millions.

Mischna—see Mishna.

Miscrer, n. miz-0-re' [C. have mercy—from misereor, I have mercy—from misereor, I have mercy—from which commences with the word miserere, in Latin; a musical composition for the Sist Psalm.

mitral, a mil-rd' (see mitre in Dict.), having the form of a mitre; in anat. pert. to a cardiac valve—so named from its shape.

mollient, a. mol-it-ent [L. mollis, soft), serving to soften; assunging; molliently, ad. it—see emollient. Monera, n. plu. mon-er-6 (Gr. moneres, solliary, tery minute corpuscies forming the simplest living organisms.

organisms.

monoclinic, a mön-ö-klinik (Gr. monos, alone; kino, I bend), applied to a system of crystallisation in which the crystals have three unequal axes, two of which intersect each other at an oblique angle, and are cut by the third at right angles; also called monoclinohedric, a mön-ö-klin-ö-hödlirik (Gr. hedra, a seat)—see monoclinate in Dict.

monophyodont, n. mön-ö-fi-ö-dönt (Gr. monos, single; phw.o. I generate; odonies, teeth), a mammal which has only one set of teeth.

monopan or miwazzin n. mön-ö-klin (Gr. h. h. a Mw.

moouzzin or muwazzin, n. mô-êdz'în (Ar.), a Mus-Stalman crier to prayers from a minaret or elsewhere;

the call to prayer.

mortify, v. mör'ti-ft, in Scots law, to bequeath by
will lands or money for certain specific purposes,

megalithic, a. m&g'd-lith'ik (Gr. megas, great; lithos, a stone), formed of large stones.

menhir, n. m&m'-&r (Welsh meen, a stone; hir, high), a tall rude or sculptured stone of unknown antiquity, placed upright in the ground, and standing singly a placed upright in the ground, and standing singly in groups.

Memorites, n. m&m'-&r (Iafter Menno their founder, stements, n. m\mathra \text{int} if (after Nemno their founder, stements, n. m\ charitable bequests of a corporation-see also

moulin, n. mô'ling (F. moulin, a mill), a deep crack intersecting a glacier rivulet that has been formed into a shaft some hundreds of feet deep by the action of the water.

of the water, modifated, also moulvie, n. modifield or modified (Ar. masslavi), in India, a learned man; a Mussulman priest.

mufit, n. mufit, a familiar Anglo-Indian slang application of Eastern mufit, a doctor, signifying the civilian dress of an officer when off duty; undress; in Turkey, a priest of a higher grade.

mufi, n. mar or mar (AS. mor, waste land: Gael. mor, large, great), in Scot, a heath; a moor. Note.—In Scotch the u in muir is pronounced as the French u, or as oo in the Scotch pronunciation of soot: muirland, n. maridand, sterile land, or land unfit for cultivation. cultivation.

cultivation:
mulch, n. maltah (Low Ger. molech, soft through
decay: AS. molsnad, decayed: Manx mole, to roil,
half-rotten straw: v. to apply half-rotten straw or
leaves to protect the roots of trees and shrubs:
mulching, imp.: mulchinga, n. plu applications of
such to the soft: mulched, pp. maltah.
multiplepoinding, n. malti-tp-l-pind-'ing (old F.
multiple, manifold: AS. pyndam, to shut up: Ger.
p/anden, to distrain), a process in Scotch law by
which a person possessed of money or effects, which
are claimed by different payfus, obtains from the
ourt an authoritative arrangement for the equitable
division thereof among the different claimants.
mundle, n. main-ide, the name in Cornwall for the
iron-pyrites, or sulphur-ore, of commerce.
mungoos or mongoes, n. main-jobs, a manimal of the
civet kind, useful in India, &c., for destroying snakes
and vipers; the ichneumon.

and vipers; the ichneumon. munshi or moonshee, n. môn'shō—see moonshee in

Diet

mush, v. mush (old F. mouschett, spotted; mous-cheter, to cut with small cutis), to mlek or notch cloth; to cut or indent cloth with a stamp; mush's ing, inp.; n. the art or practice of notching or in-denting cloth; mushed, pp. misht, notched or indented as cloth.

dented as cloth.

musnud, n. műs'nűd (Ar.), a Mussulman throne or

cushion of state.

Mussulman, n. mös'ül-mdn: Mussulmans, n. plu.

mdn:—see Dict.

mutimn, n. mű-tizm (I. mutus: old F. mut, silent,

speechless), the condition of being unable to give

utterance to articulate sounds; the total want of

speech mycropile, a spelling of micropyle, which see, mystery or mystery plays, and miracle plays, a species of dramatic compositions having characters and scenes drawn from the Bible, which were performed in the middle ages; also representing the martyrdom of the saints: passion plays represented the sufferings of Christ between the Last Supper and His death; morality plays, about the time of the Reformation, plays much in vogue, which represented the claims of morality over vice, and drew the characters chiefly from allegorical personages.

nablocks, n. plu. ndb'löks, the name applied to rounded or nodular masses, like the flints in chalk, or the balls of iroustone in the coal-measures.

nach or nautch, n. naïoch (Sans.), a dance in India, performed by girls or women; an entertainment given by rich Hindus: nautch-wales, -todle' (Ar.

given by rich Hindus; nautch-wales, -todic* (Ar, todi, a scryant), a dancing-girl.

Nantes, Edict of, naints, an edict issued by Henry
IV, of France from Nantes in 1588, to secure to Protestants the free exercise of their religion, which
was repealed by Louis XIV, nearly a century later,
and led to widespread misery and great injury to
France.

nawy, n. ndv'vi, the presence of vv in the spelling of this word may be accounted for were it derived from nabbt or naabbt, a word said to be of Danish origin, and signifying neighbbour; Geel. nabbaid, neighbour; Icel. nabbi, a dwarf. Note.—In the sense of neighbour, the word is said to have been in common use by men from the island of Skys who worked on the carly railway and other press works.

by men from the island of Skye who worked on the early railway and other great works.

nesse, v. nés (old Ger. niesen.; Dut. niesen. to sneeze), the old spelling of niezes, which see: nessing, imp.: nessed, pp. nésd.

neolithic, a. né-ô-tith'ch (Gr. nose, new; lithos, a stone), belonging to the pollahed stone age of the early history of man.

news, n. né-od (F. névé; L. nie, snow—gen. nivis), the compressed snow or slush of Alpine height before ultimately condensed into the true ice of the citation.

glacier.

nexus, n. někš-ús (L.), connection; tie.

Nibelungen Lied, n. něb-él-něb, the "Lay of
the Nibelungen"—the most ancient existing monument of German eple poetry, forming the chief traditionary record of the romantie deeds and sentiments
of the German nation.

Niobe, n. ně-b-é, in anc. myth., the wife of
Amphion, who was struck dumb with grief when
her children were skin by Apollo and Artemis:
nlo blum, n. -bi-ūm, a metal supposed to be identical
with columbrium.

with columbium.

with columbium.

nisi prime (see Dict. nisi prims), in Eng. law, a trial before the judges of assize in lieu of a superior court at Westminster: decree nisi, an order for the dissolution of a marriage, which remains imperfect for six months, and is then made absolute, unless cause be shown then to the contrary.

Noachidze, n. plu. no-dki-i-dk (from Noah, and the patronymic termination dz, signifying descendants), the immediate families or tribes descended from Noah, or from Shem. Ham, and Jaabeth.

the immediate families or tribes descended from Nosh, or from Shem, Ham, and Japheth. nob, n. nob (an abbreviation of English noble in its general application to a person of the higher class; slang), a person of superior position in life; a person of low rank desirous of appearing as one of a higher position; a fop: nob by, a. bb, having the character of a nob; capital; neat; got up with care in matters of dress—see smob. Hones, n. plu, non (see Dict.), one of the divisions in the offices of the Church of Rome; devotions for the ninth hour.

netour, a. no-tôr' (F. notoire, well known), in Scot., notorious; persisted in against all warnings,

novation, n. no raishan (L. norus, new; novatio, newness: F. novation), in Eng. law, the substitution of a new obligation for another, which operates to the

of a new obligation for another, which operates to the extinction of the latter.

nuance, n. n@idnys (R.—from nuancer, to shade), a shadowing; a shading; a blending of colours.

nudge, v. nij (Low Ger. nutschen, to squeeze: Austrian, nussen, to thrust with the fist: Soot. guidge, to squeeze; to touch gently with the elbow or kmuckies, as a signa for attention or information: n. a gentle push with the elbow for information; ac, multipores, n. plu nutil number of marine plants resembling cornis by secreting lime on their surfaces, but having no pores like corals; hence the name.

obtemper, v. 60-tëmpiër (F. obtempërer, to obey in law: L. obtemperare, to comply with, to obey), to carry out, as the injunctions of an ecclesiastical court; to obey: obtemp ering, imp.: obtemp'ered,

pp. érd. octopoda, n. plu. ik-töp-5-dd, also octopods, n. plu. ik-tö-pöds (see octopod in Dict.), the order of cutile-fishes with eight arms attached to the head; also spelt octopus, n. ok-tō-pās, octopi, n. plu. ik-tō-pā, octoroon, n. ik-tō-pās, octopi, n. plu. ik-tō-pā, octoroon, n. ik-tō-pās, octopi, n. plu. ok-tō-pā, octoroon, n. ik-tō-pās, octopi, n. plu. ok-tō-pā, octoroon, n. ik-tō-pās, octopi, n. plu. ok-tō-pā, octoroon, n. ik-tō-pās, octopi, n. plu. ok-tō-pās, octoroon, n. ik-tō-pās, octopi, n. plu. of n. plu. octoping of a nusdevon, and a white person.

octoroon, in \$\text{\$\tilde{G}}\$ if \$(L, octo, eight)\$, the offspring of a quadroon and a white person.

odontoceti, n. plu. \$\tilde{\tilde{G}}\$ if \$(\tilde{G})\$; \$(I, Odontes, teeth)\$; \$ketos, a whale, the toothed whales, in contradistinction to the baisen or whalebone whales.

odontornithids, n. plu. \$\tilde{G}\$ if \$(\tilde{G})\$; \$(I, \tilde{G})\$ if \$(\tilde{G})\$; \$(I, \tilde{G})\$; \$(\tilde{G})\$; \$(I, \tilde{G})\$; \$(I, \

casophagus—see esophagus.

onique, n. on-to'-sn-t (G. on, being, onios, of being; genot, I generate, 1 produce; genos, birth, race; genetoe, born), the science of life or being; the individual history of the formation of animals are the substitutions of from their phylogenetic areas that the substitution of the substitution pert. to

oper cula"ta, n. plu. those gasteropods whose shell is closed by an operculum or horny valve—see oper-

ophiuroidea, n. plu. of the roy ded (Gr. ophis, a snake; oura, a tail; eidos, appearance), an order of echinoderms, including the brittle-stars and sand

stars. orginatic, a *ôr'fil-ds''tik* (see orgies in Dict.), per to Bacchus or his rites. or thogy-ndth-ds (Gr. orthog-acthous, a *ôr-thôg'ndth-ds* (Gr. orthog straight, erect; gradhoe, a jaw), possessing a skull in which the front of the head is in a line with the jaws, and does not recede backward from them; havings form of head to which the face is n a line with the

orsicula, n. plu. 6s-sk/4l-ld., also ossicles, n. pln. 6s-sk/4l-ld., also ossicles, n. pln. 6s-sk/4l-ld., cosscula, small bones—from or, a bone, any hard structures of small size, such as the calcaroous plates in the integrument of the star-lishes, or the small bones of the ex-sk/4l-ld. astronomy.

the small bones of the ear.

ostracoda, n. plu. os-trāk/ō-dd, also ostracoda,

os-trāk/ō-des (Gr. ostrakon, a shell; eidos, appeaance), an order of crustaceans enclosed in bivalve
shields; those which have a twofold crust resembling

the shell of a bivalve mollusc.

ostreaculture, n. ostreaculture, tillage), the artificial cultivation or

breeding of oysters.

ouvriers, n. plu. oovri-dz (F.), artificers; mechan-

ovariotomy, n. o-vār'4-ōt''o-mī (see ovary, in Dict. ovariotomy, n. o-vār'4-ōt''o-mī (see ovary, in Dict. or. tome, a cutting, a lopping), in anat., the operation of removing the ovaries.

paideutics, n. plu. pi-dui'itks (Gr. paideutikss, per to instruction—from paideut, I bring up a child-from pais, a child), the science or theory of instruc-tion; school management; the best methods of instructing children.

structing children, meal (Scot.)—see wheat, pairing or paring-meal (Scot.)—see wheat, palmocrystic, a. pallo-0-frets*fik (Gr. palaios, ancient; krauos, ice), the name given to the perpetually ice-covered region of the Arctic Ocean lying around the North Pole; applied to both the Arctic and Anarctic seas as perpetually covered with ice of un-

known ages. Pall, the sacred language of Buddhim, an Aryan tongue.

palmary, a pdlond-ri (see Dict. under palm 3, worthy of the palm as evidence of superiority or success, as in palmary instance, a pro-eminent browns.

palustral, a păl-ŭs-trāl, pert. to a bog or marsh-co paludal.

palustral, a pal-is-iral, pert, to a bog or manisee paludal.

pan, n. pān (Dut. pan, a frying-pan), in S. Arica, naturally circumscribed point of any size, containing fresh or salt water, or even only mud.

Pan-Anglican, Pan-Presbyterian (see pan 3 in Dict.), terms implying respectively an assembly of representatives holding the tenets and principle of the Episcopalians, or the Presbyterians, from all parts of the world.

pangenesis, n. pān-jēn-ē-sis (Gr. pan, all; genesis, right, pants of the body, resides in the blood, and reproduce itself; that the framework of the body testled is little size than a case enclosing such elements, and formed by their development: pangemetic, a pda-jēn-ē-li, pert, to pangenesis.

pantisocracy, n. pdn-fis-5ik'-vd-ē-si (Gr. possics, ill. soot, equal, i-vosics, to rule), the name applied to done, of the policy of an organism such element, in their younger lays, or an organism such element, in their younger lays, or an organism such element, in their younger lays, or a communist basis, or a consumistic heals, or a communistic heals of the body respectively.

basis, or a commonweath: pair tasocrax ic, a. .gra-ic, pert to. paper, n. pd:per (see Dict.), a sheet of paper is made of various sizes; but of whatever size, a sheet when folded

en folded once is called a folio—2 leaves; twice is called a quarto—4 leave

pur times is called an octavo—8 leaves; is times is called a duodectimo—12 leaves; ins times, an octodectimo—18 leaves; weive times, an octodectimo—18 leaves; weive times, a quarto-vigestimo—24 leaves; isteen times, a secundo-rigestimo—24 leaves; names in books usually appear in contracted s consisting of numerical values, followed by erminations of the Italian names—thus, 4to, 12mo, 18mo, 24mo, and 32mo—see separate words their more common names as to sizes

At a their more common and allo sizes - royal folio, measures about 20 in ×12½ in demy folio, measures about 20 in ×12½ in x 11½ in x 11½

demy quarto,
follocop q

crown octavo, foolscap octavo, 2mo (duodecimo) sizes-

2mo (duodecimo) sizes—
royal duodecimo, measures about 8½ in. ×5 in.
demy duodecimo, , 7½ in. ×4½ in.
Smo (octodecimo)
measures about 6½ in. ×4½ in.
There are also other varying sizes.

Amo (quarto-vigesimo measures about 5; in. x3; in.; besides other sizes.

32mo (secundo-trigesimo) measures about 5½ in.×3½ in.; besides other sizes.

.—By the application of these measurements to a inside the covers, a fair idea may be obtained he technical but common designations of the

i of books. n. pdr'd-klös, also parcloss, n. pdr'klös F. paracloss, an enclosed place: L. per, through, clausum, to shut), a screen separating a chapel i the body of the church. rathetic, a pdr'd-kloff tk (Gr. para, beside; thet-placed—see parathetis in Dick), placed in oppo-us as two or more nouns, singly or in a compound

As two or more nouns, singly or in a compound, as steam-engine, as steam-engine, as steam-engine, as steam-engine, as steam-engine, as play upon words. Then para, beside, along; onoma, a name, a play upon words, in which same words in different senses, or words similar like in sound, but different in signification, are in opposition; a pun; the assonance of words in a rent parts of a sontence; paronomastic, a pdri-mds*fix, consisting in a play upon words, arthian arrow, pdrith*dn, a shaft simed at an errary while pretending to fiy from or avoid him; pure derived from the habit of the ancient Parsis in war.

ns in war

as in war. as the property of the feat of the Pascha, the sover, Easter: Heb. Pesch, the feat of the Pascher, Easter: Fasch egg, a hard-boiled egg med or painted, used variously by the young at

ned or painted, used variously by the young at ter.

ass, n. pds (see pass in Dict.), a satisfactory exination gone through, as by a pupil in a school, ore an inspector; a university examination gone ough simply without being plucked,
assion plays—see under mystery plays.

athan, n. pdt.tdn', an Afighan; an Indian Mussuln of Afighan origin.

acah, v. pcch (a slang corruption of impeach), to orm against; to betray one's accomplice: peach', imp.: peached, pp. pcht.

ebbles, as in Scotch pebbles, a term applied by idaries to agates, cornelians, &c., from their octing abundantly in the amygdaloid trap-rocks of tland.

tiand.

seg (see peg in Dict.), a slang term meaning "a se of brandy and soda-water," derived from the liquor-tankards which were pegged up or down h pegs to indicate the quantity of liquor contained re or less; hence "to take down a peg" is to lower

the arrogance or conceit of a person in some signif-

leant way
penalogist, n. pē-nārō-jist (L. pænalis, penal—from
pena, punishment; Gr. logos, discourse: see penal
in Dict.), one who studies the various kinds of punshment as awarded to criminals, with the view to

ishment as awarded to criminals, with the view to their reformation.

pend, n. pênd (L. pendere; F. pendre, to hang: L. pendre, p. pênd (L. pendere), a rached entirace or passage through a block of buildings into an open lane or close, so called from the arches and ornaments hanging, as it were, from above—the hanging ornaments themselves being called pendants.

persennibranchiate, a. pêr-derst-brêng-Ks-dt (L. persennibranchiate), a. pêr-derst-brêng-Ks-dt (L. persennis perpetual) (G. brêngchia, gills), appiled to those amphibia in which the gills are retained throuch life.

through life.

pergameneous, a, pēr-pā-mē'nē-nēs (L. pergamena,
parchment), resembling parchment.

perigastrie, a, pēr-logās'trik (Gr. pēri, around;
gaster, stomach), applied to the cavity which surrounds the stomach and other viscera, corresponding
to the abdominal cavity of the higher animals,
perisome, n. pēr-loom (Gr. pēri, about; soma,
body), the corlaceous or calcareous integument of the

body, the connecous or calcaroous integument of the cellinderms. perissodactyla, n. plu. për-1s's0-ddk'tti-5 (Gr. per-tsoss, redundant, unequal; doktulos, a finger or toe), those hoofed quadrupeds which have an unequal number of toes, as distinguished from the artiodac-

perivisceral, a. pēr'i.vis' sēr-āl (Gr. peri, around; L. viscera, the internal organs), applied to the space

pernicketty, a. per-nik'l-ft (F. par, by, through; niquet, a trifle), in Scot., precise in trifles; very trim

in dress

names, a time, in Sov., piecise in times, very time peshito, n. pišhi-16 (Syriac), a cursive variety of the old Phoenician alphabet; a term used to designate the earliest Syriac version of the Scriptures. pessimism, n. piš-si-time (see pessimist in Dict.), the doctrines of those who teach that everything exists for the worst, and that there could not be a better; the opposite of optimism, petard, n. (see in Dict.); he is holst with his own petard, a man injured or destroyed by the very mine or time which he had prepared for another. phalius, n. fill'itis (Gr. phalius, the male organ), the emblem of the generative power in nature, carried in solemn procession in the Bacchie orgies; a genus of fungi having a disgusting and footif odour: phal'ile, a. 40c, pert, to the phalius, or to the indecent rifes connected with the orgies of Bacchies; pert, to the worship of the generative principle.

ciple.

phanerogams, n. plu. fdn.erio-gdms, plants which have conspicuous organs of reproduction, and hear true flowers—see phanerogamic.

phenogams, n. plu. fen.gdms (Gr. phdmos, open; gdmos, marriage), another name for phanerogams or flowering plants—see phanerogamic in Dict.

phlegmachid, a. flop-mick-to-gd, or phlegmachid, a. malt-opd (Gr. phlegmac, inflammation, and eidos, appearance), having the appearance of an inflammatory disease.

disease.

phonograph, n. (see Dict.), a remarkable instr.
which records articulate speech, or musical sounds,
on tinfoil, and reproduces them at any subsequent
period of time: phonogram, n. font-o-grain (Gr.
phone, sound: gramma, a letter), the articulate
speech, or musical sounds, as recorded by the phono-

graph,

phormium, n. for mt am (Gr. phormos, a mat made
of flags or rushes), a genus of plants, the leaves of
which furnish fine, silky, and very strong fibres;

wmen turnish nice, sitsy, and very strong fibres; New Zealandflax, phylloxers, n. pin. fulloks-er'.d (Gr. phullon, si leat'; zêros, dry, parched), an insect which infests the leaves and roots of the vine, forming leaf-galls, and causes much damage to the wine-producing countries

tries.

phylogeny, n. ft-töjièn-t (Gr. phulon, a stock, a race; gennoë, I generate, I produce; genetos, born), the race-history of man or animals; the race-history of an animal as obtained from its development; phylogenetic, a ft-töj-n-ti-tik, pert, to the race-history of an animal—see entology.

physiognomy, this word is now frequently pronounced fix-t-on-to-mi, which would, as far as pronounced fix-t-on-to-mi, which would, as far as pro-

nunciation is concerned, make it appear as derived from Gr. phusis, nature, and nomos, law—whereas the root-words are Gr. phusis, and gnomo, one who knows. In the Gr. word phusiognomonia, the judging of the character by the countenance, the g or Y is sounded, and certainly it ought to be sounded in the English derivative as in the Dict.—thus, fix-t-og'

nio-mi. piccaninny, n. pik-kā-nin'nt (Sp. pequeño, little, small), a negro baby or child. picketing or picketing, n. pik-kā-ting, in a trades-union, the practice of appointing a small body of their number to watch a shop or manufactory in which the union men are out on strike, in order to persuade.

union men are out on strike, in order to persuade, bribe, or coere non-union men, who may be working in it, to Join their union, or at least to cease working there—see picket and strike in Dict.

picquet, a spelling of piquet, which see, pitule, n. pid-al (i. pitula, a little ball—from pila, a ball), a small or diminutive pill—see pill—in pinnigrade, a, pin-in-grade (i. pinna, a feather or fin; gradior, I walk), denoting one of the group of the pinnigra'da, a, pi-in-id-di, moving on short feet that serve as paddles, including seals and walruses; finfooted. footed

footed.

pirrocco, n. pir-for-ōki-'kō (Brazilian), the term applied to the tidal bore of the Amazon.

piscina, n. pis-si-nd (it. piscina, a bathing-place:
L. piscina, a fish-pond—from piscis, a fish), a stone
basin in the form of a canopled niche, and supplied
with a drain-pipe, situated close beside the high altar,
used in the Rom. Cath. Ch. service to receive the
water that has washed the chalice after the celebra-

water that has washed the chalice after the constitution of mass. plangent, a. plānijēnt (L. plangens, striking or beating with a noise—gen. plangentis), dashing or beating, as a wave.
plebiscite, n. plēbi-stior-sti (F. plēbiscite; L. plēbiscitum, an ordinance or decree of the people—from L. plēbs, the common people—gen. plēbs, and scitum, a decree), a vote taken of the whole male inhabitants of a country or town, that are of age, on any matter submitted to them for their decision; a vote by universal suffrage.

versal suffrage. Plymouthies. n. plim-sith-it. "Plymouth brethren." a sect of Christians who maintain that the
Holy Spirit is ever-abiding with them, and that a
settled or man-made ministry is inconsistent with
the Gospel—so named from the town of Plymouth,
where they first appeared in any considerable numbers; but they simply style themselves brethren.
Plymouthim, n. tem, the doctrines of the sect.
pock-pudding, in Scot., a pudding generally of oatmeal, cooked in a cloth bag or covering; a glutton;
an opprobrious epithet applied by old Scotch writers
to Englishmen.

an opprounous epitates appared by to Englishmen.

podophthalmate, n. plu. pôdiôf-thâli'mā-tā (Gr. podes, feet; ophthalmos, the eye), the crustaces in which the eyes are borne at the end of long foot-

which the eyes are borne at the end of long foot-stakes, n. politikes (h. police, in Dict. police, in. politikes (h. police, the thumb), the innermost of the five normal digits of the anterior limb of the higher vertebrates; the thumb, in man. polic, n. polic (unascertained), a game resembling hockey, played on horseback, originating with the Munipoories, a tribe in N.E. India. polycystina, n. plu. polities titue, also polycystina, n. plu. polities titue (fr. polius, many; kusis, a bladder, a celli, an order of the Protozoa having foraminated silicious shells: polycystic, a. polities; titk, having many cells or small cavities; multi-locular. locular

locular, n. pōl-lji-ln-lam, or polygʻeny, n. -en-l-(see polygenous in Dict.), the theory which teaches that God created man in different grades, both in savagery and civilisation: polygʻenist, n. -en-lst. one who believes in the creation of man in different

grades.

polygyny, n. pol-tothent (Gr. polus, many; gues, a woman), the practice of having more wives than one at the same time; polygany; polygynist, n. 4-niat, one who has more than one wife at the same time; polygynous, a. 4-nia, pert, to at the same time; polygynous, a. 4-nia, pert, to at the same time; polygonymy, n. polit-on: 4-ni (Gr. polus, many; onuma or onoma, a name, the existence of different synonyms for the same object; polyonym, n. polit-onim, an object that has different synonyms by which it may be expressed.

porite, n. pō-rit (see pore 1 in Dict.), a species of coral having the surface covered with shallow and small cells; a fossil coral, a harbour), in Corneal, porth, n. pō-rib (l. portus, a harbour), in Corneal, a cove or creek of the sea, pot-holes, n. plu, pōf-hōiz, round caldron-shaped cavities or holes occurring in the channels of stream, and along the sea-shores, formed by the grinding active and the property of the control of the principal of the country of the property of the pour hard of the pour hard pour hard pour hard property of the property

and along the sea-shores, formed by the grinding action of loose stones.

pourparler, n. poin-pdrila (P. for to speak), a request for a consultation: pourparlers, n. plu. pôr-pdrilat, consultations preliminary to a treaty.

Prakrit, n. a. praidest, a group of languages formed from colloquial Sanscrit, to be distinguished from the written Sanscrit of the Vedas on the one hand, and the modern Sanscritic languages of India on the other; the Prakrit languages, of which Pall is one, now only exist in writing.

other; the Frakrit languages, of which Pall is one, now only exist in writing.

precis, n. prä-së or prä/së (F.), an abridged statement; an abstract.

pra-ses, n. prä-së or prä/së (F.), an abridged statement; an abstract.

pra-ses, n. prä-së or pra/së (I.), n. pra-se or president – from preciseo, los it, in Scot., one who presides over the deliberations of an organised seciety; a president; a chief; a chairman. Note.

This word is by no means to be regarded as a contraction of president. It is derived directly from the Latin prasses. Chairman is now the word generally employed.

remployed. chavrman is now the word generally employed. prevision, n. prē-vizh'ān (F. prévision, foresight-from L. pre, before; visus, seen), foreknowledge; foresight.

prime, a prim, (L. primus, first), first part; beginning: n. first canonical hour.
prime, as, "in his prime," a familiar phrase, denoting the period of full development of body, or from

ing the period of full development of body, of rom 25 to about father a corruption of Norm. F. prima-role; old Eng. pryme rolles, a primrose: mid. In primula veris: F. primavere, the first flower of spring, the earliest conspicuous flower of spring; a mane originally applied to the dalsy. prink, v. pringé (see prank), to dress for show; to put on stately airs: prinking, imp.; prinked, pp. B. William of the prince of the pri

pringle, probesides, n. plu. prob'6-sid'é-d, the order of mammals comprising the elephants—see probses, procedous, a. pr'o-s'é-dis, aiso proce 'lian, a. é-de (Gr. pro, before; koilos, hollow), applied to these vertebre which have a cup or cavity at the fore part, and a ball at the back; applied to certain animals which manifest this vertebral character.

prolative, n. prô-lâ-fre (see prolate in Dict.), in gram, an infinitive joined to verbs, &c., in order to extend the predication.

pro-legs, n. plu, the leg-like appendages of certain grubs or caterpillars.

pronouncement, n. prô-nôms'mènt (Sp. prenuspronouncement, n. prô-nôms'mènt (Sp. prenusprenouncement).

gruss or caterplians. pro-nolons/ment (Sp. pronun-ciamiento, pro-nolon/se-dun-len'to, a declaration), a proclamation; a formal announcement, protes, first, protagonist, n. pro-dojd-nist (Gr. protes, first, gomistes, an actor), a chief actor; one who takes the

agonistes, an actor, a case.
leading part.
leading part.
prothetic, a. pro-thetitik, for prosthetic—see prosprothetic, a. pro-thetitik, for prosthetic—see prosprothetic, a. pro-thetitik, for prosthetic—see prosprothesis protocol (see Dict.), literally, "glued the first," referring to public acts made up into a book by giving their leaves edge to edge; it is also used in the sense of "a friendly diplomatic document or minute of proceedings, signed by friendly powers in order to secure certain political ends peacefully," protogenes, n. pri-6d-pin-es (Gr. protos, first; genes, birth, race), a low form of the Monera, which served the protogenes, a pri-6d-pin-tik, in good, crystalline or protogenes, a pri-6d-pin-tik, in good, crystalline or gene, or those formed from them by mechanical actions.

Prove Provencal, u. pro-vangical, also Provencial, which in Dict. (F. and L. provincia, a province), of st from Provence.

from Provence.

provisorium, n. prôvi-sôr't-dim (L. provisor, a foreseer—pro, for; video, I see), a special arrangement or stipulation, as, "a provisorium of six months"—see provino in Dict.

proximal, a. prôts't-mall (L. proximus, next), toward or nearest; applied to the slowly growing, comparatively fixed, extremity of a limb, or of an organism; the opposite of distal.

publis, n. paibs (L. pubes, the signs of puberty—viz., the growth of hair), the share-bone; one of the

which enter into the composition of the pelvic of vertebrates; pubes, n. paibes, the middle of the hypogastric region; the down of plants; i, a. paible, of or connected with the pubes.—Although pubes is the correct Latin non-re, and pube the genitive, late Latin authors written pubes for pubes, and accordingly we find both pubes and pubis used in the non-

written publes for publes, and accordingly we find both publes and puble such in the nomica, it is, n. pūk'ā (Hind. pakka), substantial; permit; genuine; unmistakable. n. pūk'ā-ā (Hind. perm. n. pāg'ā-ā (Hind. perm. n. pāg'ā-ā (Hind. perm. n. pāg'ā-ā (Hind. perm. n. pāg'ā-ā (Hind. perm. n. pērm. perm. per

A. Roof (L.), as; in the character of; in that; be:
as "he did so not qud he was a priest, but
so was a nominee of the state."
advalantage, a knock-rob-ldm"in-er (L. quadas fourth part—from quaduor, four; lomeina, a
re layer, consisting of fourfold laminee or layers
lie of the blastoderm.

by, n. kwo or knod (Dan. quie), in Scot., the feof the ox, generally applied to the young,
lips and cranks, jests and concetts—see cranks
getps.

g. a suggested origin of this word gives it as a
le corruption of ques.—a common abbreviation
mettion.

section.

idal, a. rd'st-dl (see race 2 in Dict.), pert. to a or family of ancestors.

|, n. rdj (Sans.), in India, a government; rule; i; as the fing. rdj in India, the native rdj: Rajsraja, King of kings—see rajah.

man, n. rd'mist (i. a branch), a branch or subdon of a stem; each half or branch of the lower remandible of vertebrates.

ache, n. rdnsh or rdn'tshé (San.), a rude hut; ther spelling of rancho, which see.

ace or rani, n. rdns' (Sans.), in Hind., a queen or ress—see rannee in Dict.

tlocinatory, a. rash'd-6s't-na't'tr-1 (see Dict.), acterised by deductions from propositions, facts, comparisons; argumentative; ratiocinative, sy sienna—see terra in Dict.

butting, n. ve-bui-t'ing (see rebut in Dict.), in lag, an effort of strength and hazard by the sr in driving his stone towards the ter, in the of some benefit turning up for his side in hitting ralicitrate, v. rs-kall-si-trd (L. rc, back; calcitro, its with the heels. I kick—from calc, the heel, lick back; to express repugnance: recal'citration, n. drd'shân, a kicking back; repugs.

ne. tradescent, a. rē'krô-dēs''sēnt (L. recrudescens, ring raw again—from re, again; crudescens, be-ng raw or hard), growing raw or sore again: re-se cesses, n. -dēs'-sēns, the state of becoming sore

redaction, reddition, redeem, reddendum, redinteg-ration, redolent, redound, redundant. redd, n. réd (W. rhid, seed), in Scot., spawn; the place in a river where salmon or other fish deposit

redd, n. réd (W. rhid, seed), in Scot., spawn; the place in a river where salmon or other fish deposit their spawn.

rede, v. rêd (AS. rædan, to read, to interpret; ræd, counsel, advice), to counsel; to advise; to interpret, regeal, v. rêja'' (L. re, again; pēlu, frost), to freeza again; regealing, imp.: regealed, pp. rêjdd': regealation, n. rêjdd': rêshib, the act of reezing again; regealation, n. rêjdd': rêshib, the act of reezing again; regealation, n. rêjdd': rêshib, the act of reezing again; regnal, a. rêjrad' (see regnant in Dict.), pert. to he years a sovereign has reigned. Reichstag, n. rûc's'dg (Ger. reich, kingdom, realm; tagen, to assemble), in Ger., meeting of the states of the empire; the German parliament—see Reichsrath in Dict. In both the ch is guitural, remonetie, v. rêmanê-êtis (L. re, again, back; moneta, the minh, money), to restore payments in specie by law in commercial transactions instead of paper—that is, to make payments in paper voluntary which were formerly obligatory; to restore buillion as alone the standard money of account: remon etissalon, n. che d'oblain, the restoriam con chias as the standard money of account, instead of paper its fictitious representative only.

renaissance, n. rê-nd-sânge' (F. new birth—from re, ragain; nad:sance, birth), a term applied to the revolution effected in architecture, painting, and sculpture, in the pontificate of Leo X.; the revival of learning, and the general impulse given to the study of science; interature, and art, in the early part of the felicarium; resolution (see Dict.), in math., solution; a term

nteracure, and art, in the early part of the ichity.

resolution (see Dict.), in math, solution; a term
frequently used as the opposite of composition—as,
the resolution and composition of forces: in music,
the passing from a discord into a concord; the descent by a tone or a semitone of the discord heard.

scent by a tone or a semitone of the discord heard in the preceding harmony, as the mode requires. revet, v. *d-etf (see revetment in Dict.), in mil., to face with masonry or other material, as an embarkment: revet ting, imp. revetted, pp. *d-etf-éd-has, n. *rd-d-has, n. *rd-d-has,

turn in succession; the roll or list to be selected from by turn or in succession. rubric, n. (see Dict.), the rule of law; the authoritative direction; an explanation or direction. rule of, to detach or separate by a line of separation; to delete or deduct, as bad debts. ruling sider, in the Scotch Prest. Oh., a member of the lowest ecclesiastical court called a "kirk-session," and a layman, whose office is generally to assist the minister in the management of the secular and spiritual interests of the parish. rumen, n. roll-mên (h. the throat), the first cavity of the complex stomach of ruminants—often called the "paunch."

sacculi, n. plu. sāk al.; (L. sacculus, a little bag), any little cells or enclosures, as the sporangia en-closing the spores of the club-mosses; any minute investing membranes.

sahib, n. só-tb (Ar.), a gentleman, white or black; a white man: sahiba, n. só-tb-d, a lady; a mistress: mem-sahib, n. mēm-só-tb (Anglo-Indian), a white

lady.

saith, saath, or seth, n. side (icel. seid, the coal-fish), a coarse sca-fish; the coal-fish; "black jack"; the young fry are called sillide or sillock!; in the second year they are called cubts.

salve, v. sdiv (L. scivus, safe), to save a ship or goods from danger of any kind; to save goods from fine: salving, imp.; salved, pp. scivd—see salvage in Dicksyntales.

sanguinolent, a. sdn-gwin-0-lent (L. sanguin lentus, full of blood—from sanguis, blood; oler smelling), mingled with blood; tinged with blood.

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sans culottes, sång kā-löt' (F. without breeches), fellows without breeches; the Bevolutionist of France in the time of Louis XVI.; red-hot Bepublicans: sans culotterie, sång kā-lōt'rē, the French Bevolutionists as a body: sans culottist, n. sång kā-lōt'sē, a red-hot Republican; an extreme Revolutionist: sans culot timm, n. stæm, extreme Republicans

Japan.

Japan. sarcoids, n. plu. sâr'kōydz (Gr. sarz, flesh; eidos, appearance), the flesh-like particles which, in the aggregate, make up the body of the protozoa or lowest forms of life.

aggregate, mase up are body the processor lowest aggregate, mase up are body to the processor lowest forms of life.

Assensach.

Buglishman, the southern-men; a general name application, the southern-men; a general name application of the processor of the state of the south of

(Scot. scrannie, thin, wrinkled—from skrue, a thin, meagre person: Gael. sgrath, to peel or pare), thin; poor; meagre; miserable.

scratch, v. (see Dict.), to strike a horse's name out of the list of runners in a particular race: scratch-Ace, a nee where any horse may run without restriction; an informal ruce; a boat-race where the crews are drawn by lot, as at Combridge.

screen, n. plu. skrés (Scot. and prov. Eng.), in gool. a talus; accumulations of loose stones at the base of

a cliff or precipice.

a cliff or precipies.
screeve, v. skrév (Ger. schreiben; Dut. schryven.
old F. ecrivani, to write: F. écrivain, a writer; to
write; to mark or brand with lettens: screeving,
inp. skrée'ing; n. marking or branding with letters, as barrels by the Fishery Board; screeved, pp. skrevd.

skrèvd, scrimmage, n. skrim'dj, also scrummage, n. skrimidj (j. f. escarmoucke), an old spelling of skirmish, which see: in modern slamp, a general row or fight, scurvy-grass, this compound appears in old king, as scroody-pross, which may only be a corruption of leel. skarja-gras.—from skarja, a commorant—see that

seen. startu-grus-from skarf. a commerant—see Dict.

soys, n. st (probably connected with scythe, meaning the part cut out; F. scier, to saw); in Scot., the arm-hole of a coat, a vest, or a shirt, before the sleeve is sewed in.

sedilia, n. plu. st-divi-d (L. scille, a seat, a chair, seats; used in ecclesiastical language for certain seats in churches within the altar and rail seeds or grains of Paradise, the seeds of the plant Amonum Malegueta, or Malegueta Pepper, an aromatic carminative.

segging, n. stp-ing (Scot.), a disease in oats which stints the leaves and hardens the roots; in Scot., the act of falling down, or state of being sunt.

segment, v. ssp-mert (see Dict.), a divide into segments: segmenting, imp.: segment'ed, pp.

seigneury, n. stri-2-ir, plu. seign euries, -ris (F. scipneuric), same as seigniory; manorial power or authority—see seignior in Dict.

semi-faced, a schi-tiplest (L. sent, half; flexue, semi-faced, a schi-tiplest (L. sent, half; flexue,

semi-fiexed, a. sėm'i-fièkst (L. semi, half; fiexus, bent), half-bent.

bent), half-bent, señs/yōr (Sp.), lord; sir; gentleman: señor, n. fem. señ-yōr-(ś. lady; madann; mistress, sequacious, a sel-yōr-(ś. lady; madann; mistress, sequacious, a sel-yōr-(ś. lady; madann; mistress, gen. sequacious-from sequor, i follow), not moving on independently; following; logically consistent and rigorous: sequaciousmess, n. -nēs, also sequacity, n. sel-yōr-(ś. lady; set of following, serashier, p. sel-yōr-(ś. lady; serico, alika; Serea, sericulture, n. sel-yōr-(ś. lady; serico, alika; Serea, sericulture, n. sel-yōr-(ś. lady; serico, alika; Serea,

an old name of the Chinese—as silk first came from the East; L. cultura, culture), the breeding and trea-ment of silk-worms. settlor, n. settler, in law, a person who settles estates, either heritable or movable, by will or mar-riage-contract; or, in Scotland, by disposition mortis causd.

caust, n. sēks'tē' (L. sex, six), a division in the offices of the Church; devotions for the sixth hour. sexualise, v. sēks'-ād-is' (see sex 1 in Dict.), to distinguish into sexes; to personity.

shell-less, a sēt'-tēs (see shell in Dict.), appliet to certain modiuses void of shells.

Shiah, n. shi-ād, also Shiite, n. shi-tt'—see Shiites in Dict.; also see Sunnitas.

shikar, n. shi-kūr' (Fers.), in India, hunting; sport requiring firearms: shikaree, n. shi-kūr'd, a naive sportsmai: a sportsmai:

requiring firearms: hikaree, n. shi-kdr'é, a naive sportsman; a sportsman; a sportsman; a sportsman; a sportsman; a shirty, n. shin'ft (ir. shon, a club: Gael, sinty, shenyift, stretched, reached, applied to the ball reaching the goal), in Scot., an outdoor game, in which asl and clubs with crooked heads are employed, the object of each party being to drive the ball over their opponents had or boundary; an ivers, n. plu, (see shiver 1 in Dict.), the chips which arise from the dressings of building blocks; in gool, any loose sandy shale, sic, adv, sit (L. sic, so, thus), can this be correct; a word which, when placed within brackets immediately after a word or expression, indicates a difference of opinion, and expresses something between a doubt and a sneer.

doubt and a sneer n. plu. sidz!men (side and man), assist-

sidesmen, n. plu. sidz'n ants to the churchwarden sienna-see terra in Dict.

signatory, a signatorit (L. signator, a witness to a will by signing it—see sign in Dict.), relating to a scal, or signing a name: n. one who signs his name to a formal authoritative document, as, to an intertional treaty.

simmons or symmons, n. plu. simimons (Icel. sime, slender rope), in N. of Scot., ropes made of heath or heather.

or neather.

sinclogue, n. sin-0-lóg, also sinclogist, n. sin-6%fist (Ar. sin, for chin, the empire of China; sinia,
the Chinese; Gr. logos, a word, discourse), a phiologist of the Chinese language; one who devotes
himself to the scientific study of the Chinese ha-

siphon, n. sī-fôn (Gr. siphon, a hollow reed or tube), the respiratory tubes in the moliusca; tubes of different functions.

siraskier, n. st-rās-ki-ēr (Turkish), the minister of war of the Sublime Porte; a commander-in-chief: siraskierate, n. st-rās-ki-ēr-āt, the office of the siraskier.

sismograph, n. sis'mō-graf-see seismography in Dict

siver, n. stv'er (old F. essuy, dried: W. sych, dry; sychu, to dry: Gael. sigh, moisture: old Ger. suyveren, to cleanse: connected with Eng. sewer, which seek in Scot., a covered drain; a se Scot., a covered drain; a sewer; applied also to be grating and trap on a street drain, in which case

it might be derived from sières.

skald, skaldic—see scald: skalda, n. skūldā,
that part of the second Edda which treats of the art

that part of the second of poetry, skean-dhu, n. ské-án-dù (Gael, sgian-dubh, a black knife, a dagger-from agian, ské-án-, a knife; dubh, black; Irish), in Scot, a short dagger; a dirk; a knife which serves either for stabbing or carving (see

sken in Dict.)
skip, n. skip (Icel. skipa, to set in order), in the
Scotch game of curling, the last of his party or side
who plays; the captain or leader of his team: v. to
hurt the stone along the loc; to make a thin store
skim along the surface of water: skip ping, lmp:

skinped, pp. skipt.

Skraelings, n. plu. skra'llingz (Icel. meaning, dwarfs) a name given by the old Norsemen to the Esquimaux

ay or slaie, n. sld, a weaver's reed-see sley and sleid

aleid.
slither, v. slith'er, or slidder, v. slith'er (Dut.
sledderen, to slip, to slidde: W. lithr, a slip, a slitel
see slide and glide in Dict.), to move smoothly into
or over; to slide.
smirch, v. smerch, also smurch (Icel, suprise, dark
nesse, suprise, to darken; connected with ssurky).

to blacken; to dirty; to soil: smirching, imp.: smirched, pp. smerchi.
sodality, n. sci-ddi'-18 (old F. sodalitis; L. sodalitas, fellowahip—from L. sodalits, a mate, a fellow), a fellowahip; a fraternity; a brotherhood.
Softa—see Sophat.
solum, n. sci-tim (L. solum, a floor or pavement, bottom of a ditch), a roadway or street; the bed of a

stream,
Somaj, n. sō-mdj', as in Brahmo-Somaj (Hind.
Somaj, a church or assembly), a sect recently sprung
up among the natives of Hindostan, who profess a
pure theism, and exercise a system of electicism in
regard to Christiantry, and other religious faiths:
Brahmo, brd.md', prefixed, indicates its monotheistic character

cmaracter.

somits, n. sö-mit (Gr. soma, a body), a single segment in the body of an articulate animal.

sooterkin, n. söt-er-kin (prov. Ger. suitern, to boil gently; kin, little), a species of false birth, fabled to have been produced by Dutch women from sitting so much over stoves; a proposal or scheme absurd and internestication.

impracticable.

Sophta or Softa, n. sōftā (said to be from Pers. suchieh or softhat, nurt with fire—from the supposition that they were similarly burning with the thirst for knowledge), the young men of the Turkish race in Constantinople and throughout Turkey, who, as the superior race, are, without exception, engaged in professional studies for offices in the Church, the law, the army, or the State; often restricted to students of the Koran.

Space, v. said [Inc.]

dents of the Koran.

spae, v. spa (icel. spa; Dan. spaaer, to foretell, to prophesy), in Scot., to foretell; to forebode: spae', ing. imp.: a. the act of foretelling; telling fortunes: spaed, pp. spad: spae-wife, a woman who falsely professes to tell fortunes by certain signs.

spate or spait, n. spat (Gael. speid, a mountain torrent in flood, an overflow; speid, great speed), in Scot., a sudden heavy flood, especially in mountain rivulets, caused by heavy rainfalls; a heavy rainfall; a sudden inundation.

spents. In blu. speid: — see under matties.

a studen inundation,
spents, n. plu. spėntz—seo under matties,
sphagnum, n. sfūgʻnūm (Gr. and L. sphagnos, a
kind of moss), a kind of moss found in bogs at all
seasons, having spirally imbricated leaves of a singularly whitish colour, and clustered branches:
sphagnous, a. sfūgʻnūs, pert. to bog-moss called
sphagnum.

sphagnum.
sphanocsphalus, n. sfāni-5-slf'id-ids (Gr. sphen, a
wedge; kephale, the head), in anal., a malformation
of the head by which the upper part of the cranium
has a wedge-like appearance.
spiagel-sizen, n. spē'gdl-si-fe (Ger. spiegel, very
bright; eisen, iron), a peculiar make of cast-iron,
so called from its shining or specular crystalline
fracture.
spiel, n. spēl (Ger. spiel; Belgic spel, play), a game
at curiline.

at curling.

spoke in his wheel, to put a (see spoke 2 in Dict.),

at curling. spoks in his wheel, to put a (see spoke 2 in Dict.), to impede; to hinder.

sponge, to throw up the (see sponge in Dict.), to yield the contest; to give up the struggle. Note.—A familiar slang phrase derived from the practice of throwing up one of the sponges that had been employed to wipe the blood from a combatant's face during a prise-fight, in token that he yielded. spongea, a sponge, the division of the protozoa called sponges.

spue, v. spd, a common spelling of spew, which see: spwing, imp.; spued, pp. spdd.

squamats, n. plu, shoud-md/did (in. squama, a scale), the division of reptiles in which the integument develope horny scales.

stabas mater, std/dd md/dr (in. stddat, stood; md/dr, the mother), a famous Latin hymn of the 18th century, whose theme is Mary at the cross, beginning with these two words (see statistics in Dict.), one stilled in a knowledge of the facts reparding the condition of a nation, de.; a statistician tead, stdd, as in stead (Dut. stace: Sw. stdd. prop. stay, support: ical stodat, a wall: connected with stay), in place; in support: in assistance: to perform duties due from another: to stand in good stead, to render effectual assistance; to give good service or assistance.

stadding or stedding, n. stdd/ing (see stead in copo, to stay in the stay of th

Dict.: Sw. stadig, standing in its place; stadd, situated), in Scot., a farmhouse and offices; a homestead.

stead.

stocchiology, n. stik'd-6i''ō-ji (Gr. stoicheion, a first element; logos, speech), a treatise on the elements or proximate principles which compose a body: stocch'-tolog' (cal, a. -kij'''.k'-dl, of or pert. to the elementary substances.

substances, storm-stayed, hindered or delayed in a journey from the necessity of remaining under shelter from the inclemency of the weather.

stratiform, a stratif-follerm [L. stratum, a layer, a covering; forma, shape, applied to rock-masses, whether aqueous or igneous, having more or less a stratified a superprise.

Styr, h. sides (see Stygma in Dich.), a river in the infermal regions; hell.

sub-calca reous, a. (sub, a less or inferior degree, an imperfect state), somewhat calcareous; sub-cen-tral, a. nearly central; not quite central; sub-pe-dun culate, a. supported upon a very short stem; sub-ses sile, a. nearly sessile, or nearly without a stalk.

succentor, n. sük-sēnitēr (mid. L. succentor—from L. sub, under or lower; cantor, a singer—from cano, I sing), in a church choir or concert, one who sings the bass or lowest harmonised part; in cathedral

churches, the precentor's deputy.

sucrose, n. shô'krôs (F. sucre, sugar), cane-sugar, and also that obtained from beet, turnip, maple, &c.,

and also said to obtained from glucose.

sulphur-ore, the commercial term for iron-pyrites, because sulphur and sulphuric acid are obtained from it.

sum-total, n., sums-total, plu, the whole amount of several totals added together. Sunderbunds, n. sun-der bunds, the alluvial tract

sunderounds, n. sun-acr-ounds, the alluvial tract embraced by the mouths of the Ganges. surfrappe, a. ser-frajepa [F. sur, upon; frappe, struck), struck upon; indelibly impressed. survival, n. ser-velvol (F. sur, L. super, over, above; L. vivo, I live), in archaol, any habit, usage, or be-lief remaining from ancient times, whose origin is

often unknown, or imperfectly known. suscitate, v. sus:si-tat (L. suscitatum, to rouse up suscitation, to rouse up-from six for sid, under, and cito, I rouse; it, sus-citare: F. susciter), to rouse; to call into life and action: sus citating, imp.: sus'citated, pp.: sus'-cita'tion, n. to shim, the act of calling into life and

scatter Sustentation Fund, in the Free Ch. of Scot., a central fund, collected from every member and church within the body, from which each clergyman, in possession of a cure, is paid an equal sum, for his sustenance.

swimmerets, n. plu. swim mer-etz (swim, and dim. et), the limbs of crustaces which are adapted for

swink, v. swink (AS. swincan, to toil, to labour: Dut. swancken, to vibrate, to shake: Low Ger. swunk-

swined to and fro), to toll; to labour: swink'ing, inp.: swinked or swinkt, pp. swinkd. sybo, n. stibb, syboen, n. pil. stibbe (old F. cibe; L. copts, an onion). If Soci, a young onion before the bulb has been formed: also spet seibow, n. stibb, and

seden, n. se-bo. syllabarium, n. sil'id-bā''ri-ām, syl'laba''ria, n. plu. -ri-ā (mid. L.—from L. syllaba; Gr. sullabe, a syllable), catalogues of the primitive syllables of a language.

sylinder, categories of the sylinder, categories of the last of doctrinal errors condemned by Pope Pius IX. in his encyclical and other apostolic letters. symphenomena, n. plu. simife-nimiend (sym, and phenomena), natural sounds or appearances of a kind or character similar to others expressed or exhibited

by the same object: sym'phenom'enal, a. ndl, designating significant words imitative of natural sounds or phenomena.

syndicates n. similar less syndic in Dict.), a combotion of capitalists to promote a particular financiar, and the like, corresponding to the symbologue, same as sinologue.

sythe and stike, n. sith, other spellings of scythe, which see in Dict.

tabule, n. plu. tab'ū. ič, horizontal plates or floora some corais, across the cavity of the theca—see tabular

Tamil, n. tâm'il, a language of S. India and N

Tamil, n. tâmil, a language of S. India and N Cevlon.

Tammany ring, tâmimān-t ring (so named from the Tammany ring, tâmimān-t ring (so named from the Tammany Hall), in New York, Amer., a combination which, by extensive bribery and intrigue, secured the control of the elections in that city, and the management of the municipal revenues, which were unscrupiously plundered; any combination for similar purposes. timilar purposes. timilar purposes. timilar purposes. tamps of the timilar and the security profiles, chiefly used for carried malifest and the profiles of the Hindoo sacred books.

Tantras, n. plu. tāmirās, a division of the Hindoo sacred books. tapeism, n. tāmira, also red-tameism (see tape in

tapeism, n. tāp/tem, also red-tapeism (see tape in Dict.), formal routine; routine, as in a government office, carried to excess, often resulting in something absurd or ludicrous—so called from the red-tape em-

absurd or ludicrous—so called from the red-tape em-ployed in tying up papers and documents. tariff (see Dict.) Trench, on the study of words, says, that the true origin of the word is from Tari'a, the name of a promontory in the S. of Spain running out into the Stratts of Gibraitar, on which was a castle, from which, when Spain was in their posses-sion, the Moors issued and levied a fixed duty on the ranean, hence called the Tariff; a fixed scale of duties levied unon imports.

ranean, nence canied the Tarty, a fixed scale of duties levied upon imports.

Tarpeian, a. târ-pê'-d'n or -pê'dn, the name given to a rock, a part of the Capitoline at Rome, over which a certain class of criminals or prisoners were thrown, and so put to death—so called after Tarpela, the daughter of the governor of the citadel, who opened one of its gates to the enemy, and was crushed to death by their shields thrown upon her as they

tar'so-met'atar"sns, n. târ'so-, the single bone in the leg of birds, produced by the union and anchy-losis of the lower or distal portion of the tarsus with

loss of the lower or distal portion of the instals which the whole of the metatarsus—see metatarsus.

**Lazza, n. latt-za (i.i., an ornamental cup or vaso having a foot and handles, and a large, flat top.

**tee, n. le, the umbrella figure used as a fermination or finial to the Buddhists' topes; any pointed to or finial to the Buddhists' topes; any pointed

tion or finial to the Buddhists' topes; any pointed object.

tee. n. & (Ical. lia; Teut. tighen, to point out), a mark set up in playing at quoits; the nodule from which the ball is struck in golf; in curling, the mark in the ice towards which the stones are hurled—it is also called the kozes: to tee, as a ball, is to raise it slightly on a projecting bit of earth or turf before giving it he stroke in the direction wished. One exactly; done to a nicety, as in regard to food. tectotum, n. 16-16/16m, this ancient toy for playing games of chance has four sides, which exhibit respectively the letters A. D. N. T. The stake was awarded according to the letter that turned up after it ceased spinning: A. (L. aufer, take away), indicated to the successful player his authority to take away one from the stakes: D. (L. depone, lay or put down), indicated a forfeiture of a stake: N. (L. nithd., or nithium, nothing), indicated nothing gained or lost; this loss is traditionally handed down among boys in play, as when they shout out, in a game of marting." Lee, there is an agained nothing. "Nichol, nothing," the heavy layer of the whole), indicated a title to the whole stakes. From this last (letter and word, viz., T. totum), the toy is named.

manicum to the state of the sta

telson, n. tël'sön (Gr. telson, a limit), the last joint in the abdomen of crustacea; the tail-piece. Terachites, n. piu. tër-di-kite, the immediate de-secudants of Terah through Abraham, Nahor, and Haran, as the Israelites, the Ishmaelites, the Midian-ites, and the Ammonites.

ntes, and the ammonites.

terce, n. têrs (L. ter, thrice:
R. tierce, a third), in Scots law, a widow's terce is her
literent of one-third of the whole heritage in which
her husband was infeft; but she has no terce of superiorities, feu duties, leases, &c.: terced, a. terce,
vested in her ferce, as a widow: terce, equivalent to

beng donoer.

test, n. test (l. testa, a shell), the shell of the moltusca, hence sometimes called testacea: the calcareons case of echinoderms; the thick, leathery, outer

ous case of echinoderms; the thick, leathery, outer tunic in the tunicata.

theriodonts, n. plu. therit-6-dönte (Gr. therics, savage-from ther, a wild beast; there, of a wild beast; colous, a tooth; odontos, of a tooth), in ged, an extinct order of reptiles, in allusion to the mam-malian character of their teeth.

therms or thairms, n. plu. therms, also tharms, n. plu. therms (AS. thearm, an intestine, an entrall, in Scot., the intestines, as of a sheep; guits; prepared guits, as for musical strings: also spelt fearing, n. plu. thrid, v. thrid (od. fore, thrid; Scotch thrid, to

Scot., the intestines, as of a sheep; guts; prepared guts, as for musical strings: also spel fearms, n. plu. fernz or farms.
thrid, v. thrid (old Eng. thred.) Scotch thrid, to divide into three parts—see thread), to unravel; to make the pass through an intricate way; to slide through; to insert like a thread; thrid did, pp., thunderhead, n. thin-der-hed, a great mass of rounded cloud, often called a wool-pack, frequently seen floating in the atmosphere in the summer.
thurifar, n. thôr-t-far (see thuriferous in Dict.), a vessel of incense for incensing the priests and people; one who carries the censer containing incense.
tid, n. tid, 438. tid, time, season; tidan, to happen: Ger. zeit, time, season), in Scot., proper time; season; proper condition of soil for tillinge; humour.
tierce, n. têrs—see terce.
tiffany, n. tiffany to happen: Gen. zeit, time, season; thou mour.
tierce, n. têrs—see terce.
''w whilf of breath'—so called from its lightness, a kind of gause or very thin slik.
kind of gause or very thin slik.
kind of gause or very thin slik he yellow dye obtained from Englands and the placed on anything for hire, hence "to hire." a blate placed on anything for hire, hence "to hire."

tilde, n. til-de (Sana, p. a mark in Spanish words placed over the a to indigest that the year of tollowing is to were the a to indigest that the year of tollowing is to were the a to indigest that the year of tollowing is to were the a to indigest that the year of tollowing is to were the a to indigest that the year of tollowing is to were the a to indigest that the year of tollowing is to

for hire, hence "to hire." tilde, n. tWde (Sp.), a mark in Spanish words placed over the n to indicate that the vowel following is to be pronounced as if it had a y preceding it, as some n'yor.

time ous, a. ftimus (see time in Dict.), not too late; timely.

timely, tipstaff, n. tip-staff (see tip and staff), in Eng. a police-officer attending in a court of justice—so named from carrying a staff-of-office tipped or pointed with horn or iron; a constable, tocher, n. toker; but in Scotch the ch is guttural (Gael. tocher, a marriage portion; tacer; provision), is Scot, a marriage portion; a dowry: v. to give a dowry to: toch ering imp.: tocheren, p. tokeri, gutun a dowry to: toch ering a down a marriage portion; a down; v. toch ering imp.: tocheren, a marriage portion; a down; v. toch ering imp. a marriage of the staff of the s ortion.

tolbooth, n. töl'both (Gael, tol-dubh, black-hole), a

lall; a prison-house, top, top of his bent, as much as he could desire-see tops, in (6) (Sans. thupe), a monument raised over a Baddhist relic, sometimes in the form of a pagoda.

pagoda
tope, n. top (Hind. top), a grove or clump of tres.
tope or topi, n. to-pe' (from Portuguese), in fedia, a
solah topee, sold, a topee made of solda pith.
torak, n. torsk (Dan. torsk, a species of cod-sish,
torak, n. torsk (Dan. torsk, a species of cod-sish,
the hake-sish, a kind of cod with a hook-shaped law,
found in North British seas—see hake in Dict.)
totem, n. tolden (a corruption of adonton), among
Algonquin indians of North America, the name or
symbol of a tribe, usually a clan-anima; a term
among ethnologists to designate a clan-anima; a term
among ethnologists to designate a clan-anima; totemism, n. t-sm, the system of describing tribes or
families by the totem or animal whose name and symbol they bear.

bot they bear.

tottle, v. 164:1 (from tot, which see), to mark off
by tota, as in checking an account: n. the result of
the checking by tota of the several items of an ac-

count: tottling, imp. tötling: tottled, pp. tötlid, checked off by marks or tots.

transgangetic, a. trāns-gān-jēt-ik (L. trans, across, beyond; the river Ganges, the great river of Hindostan), connected with the countries beyond the Ganges; a term designating one of the large groups into which the Sporadic languages may be divided. Sporadic languages may be divided, beyond; lifter, a. letter, be express the words of one language in the equivalent, or nearly equivalent, alphabetic characters of another, as to express Arabic words in English letters,—thus we transliterate Arabic words when we spell them with English letters:—it'erating, imp.: -it'erated, pp. transmorgify, v. trāns-mög-ir-if, (familiar alang), to change into a different shape; to change into some other person or thing as if by magic:—mog 'rifying, imp.: mog 'rified, pp. -ftd. transmog' rifica' tton, n. &d'-shên, the act or state of being transmorpified. transmormal, a. trāns-nōr-māl (L. truns, across, beyond: Eng. normal), expressing something in excess of the normal in character.

cess of the normal or usual state, or beyond it; not normal in character.

trap, n. trdp (see Dict.), the familiar name for a carriage, on springs, of any kind.

trape, v. trdp, and traipse, v. trdps (old Eng. and prov. Eng.: Gael. traip or draip, a drab, a slut), to trail along in an untidy manner: trapes, n. trdps, an idle sluttish woman: trapesing, a. n. trdps/ing, gadding or gossiping about, generally applied to slatternly girls and women.

trapezium, n. (see Dict.), a bar fastened to the ends of two suspended ropes on which various feats of agility are performed—so named from the two ropes, the bar, and ceiling forming the four straight lines.

ines.

trek, v. trek (Dut. trek, draught; trekken, to draw
or pull), in S. Africa, to march; to travel as an
emigrant on land: n. a journey or march: voortrekker, n. vor-treker (Dut. voor, before), a pioneer;

trekker, n. vor-trekker (Dut. voor, before), a pioneer; an emigrant; a first settler.

tremolo, n. trémö-ló (It.—see tremor in Dict.), a tremollo; a shaking, tricksy, a triksi (see trick in Dict.), very artful; full of tricks; elegantly quaint.

triclinic, a tri-klin-ik (Gr. fris, thrice; klino, I holine), having three unequal axes intersecting at oblique angles, applied to a system of crystallisation; inclining or bending in three different directions: also called triclin'ohed"ric, a. -o-héd"rik (Gr. hedru, a seat).

a seat), tricycle—see bicycle in Supp. trilaminar, a. tri-ldmin.er (l. tris, three; lamina, a plate, a leaf), consisting of threefold laminæ or layers of cells, as of the blastoderm, trolley, n. trolley (see troll 1 in Dict.), a kind of truck for carrying rallway material, which can be

truck for carrying railway material, which can be titled over by removing pins which statch it to the frame; a large, flat, heavy cart without sides, troupe, n. trol [6], a company; a band; a troop, tranacy, n. tro-dn-si, the act of playing truant—see transt.

tubicola, n. plu, fla-blk-6-16 [1. tuba, a tube; colo, 1 inhabit, the order of annelids which construct a tubular case in which they protect themselves: tabler sloss, a. -3-45s, inhabiting a tube.

tundras, n. tin-drds, swampy, peaty tracks in the north of Siberia.

north of Siberia.

tundras, n. tin-dirds, swampy, peaty tracks in the morth of Shoria.

Turanian, a. n. tin-di-ni-dir (an inhabitant of Turkestan), a term designating every language neither Aryan nor Semitic: Alatyan, the Tatars of Siberia calling themselves Alatys; Sporadic, as said of scattered languages; or Allophylian—that is, spoken by other different tribes—have been suggested as better terms for designating the vast number of human languages, completely and fundamentally different, now termed Turanian.

tweeds, n. theds (see Dict., a corruption of tweels or twills, which such cloths were originally called), a kind of woollen stuffs first manufactured in towns in the S. of Scotland, and notably by those on the river Tweed, and in its valley, named tweeds accidentally, which name was to once adopted.

Tyocon, n. (see Dict.), formerly the executive ruler of Japan, who paid homage to the priest-king called the Mirado, but the latter alone now reigns. Note.—This correction on the text is necessitated from the changes which have occurred in the government of Japan.

typhoon (see Dict.), this word is said to be a mere sailor's corruption of the Chinese 162-76mg, signify-ing a great wind. tythe, n. 1424 (another spelling of tithe, see Dict.), to tax to the amount of a tenth; to take or select a

ungulata, n. plu "ing'gd-ld"ti, also un'gulatas, -ldis, the order of mammals including the hoofed quadrupeds—see ungulatas.

uttar and pan (rose-water and betel-leaves), atr (Arab), and pan (Sans.), leaves of piper betel.

vail, n. val (same as veil, which see), that which hides or conceals; a curtain; a separating screen.
varvicite, n. vdr'vi-st (after Warwick in U.S.), an

varience, in varies, alter wavek in 0.5.5, an ore of manganese.

Vaticanism, n. vat'i-kan-tem (see Vatican in Dict.), the Papal system of rule and religious obligations; a system of faith which is alleged to be more political

ayacem of much which is alleged to be more political than religious; Ultramontanism. validination, n. vd.fis'i-nd'ahin, prediction; pro-percy: vaticina ter, n. -nd'ter, a prophet—see validide.

vaticide.

veld, n. felt (Dut. veld, a field), in S. Africa, the
unenclosed country, whether farms or unclaimed
land, as distinguished from enclosures, gardens, &c.;
bushveld, thorns or lowlands: low-wooded lands;
highveld, plains above the allitude of thorns: lowveld, n. 160-felt, thornveld; the level where thorns
grow, below the great plateau; thornveld, n. a low
veld.

veld. vendue, n. vén.da' (old F. vendue, sold, a sale— from vendue, to sell), a colonial term for a public sale to the highest bidder; an auction. vennel, n. vén.nél, venall, n. vén.dá (old F. venalle, mod. F. venelle, a lane, a narow street: prov. Eng. ginnel, a narrow way between walls), in Scot., a lane or narrow street.

vermes, n. plu. ee-mes (L. vermis, a worm), worms; used in the same sense as anarthropoda. vere a. vere (F.), spirit; energy; mental excite-ment out thuslasm.

ment or enthusiasm.

vidimus, n. vidi-mās (L. vidimus, we have seen, we view), a view; an abstract or summary of documents, accounts, and suchlike.

Vikings (icle. viking, the species of plundering by the old Norse; vikings, the persons engaged in it—from vik, a bay or creek,—see Dict.

vilipend, v. viii-pēnd (L. vilipendo, I depreciate or espise—from vikis, paltry, vile, and pendo, I weigh or value), to despise; to contemn; to depreciate in a paltry way: vilipend'ing, imp.: vilipend'ed, pp. viperina, n. plu. vi-pēr-t-nd, a group of snakes—see viper.

see viper.
vivaria, n. plu. vi vā'ri d (see vivarium in Dict.),
reservoirs or enclosures for preserving living beings;

fish-ponds

fish-ponds. visit of fery, n. fld (Dut. vist, a marsh; vist, a rill, a brook, in S. Africa, a marsh; a swamp; any lodgment of surface-water; a reedy, wet hollow; the stream which drains a marsh. vrsisemblanes, n. vrsisdang-bidangs" (F.), the appearance of truth. vugh, also vugg, n. vog (F. vuide: Prov. F. voig, void, empty: connected with Eng. void), in mining, a cavity or vacant space in a lode or metalliferous vein.

Wallachs, n. pin. wdil'ldks (Sclav. vlach, foreign, strange: Ger. wälsch; AS. wealh—the names given by surrounding nations to foreigners and colonists, and the countries inhabited by them), the natives of Wallachia, the descendants of Roman and foreign colonists: Wallachian, a. wdildikt-dn, of or pert. an inhabitant.

wallah, as in competition wallah (Ar. wallaw, fellow), in India, a civil servant selected by competi-

fellow), in India, a civil servant selected by competi-tive examination.

Walloon, n. totl-loon' (Dut. Walen; L. Galit, Gauls),
a native of that part of Flanders lying between the
Scheldt and Lys: adj. of or pert. to.
wastrel, n. tods: trigl (prov. Eng.; dlm. from Eng.
toaste, which seel, any waste thing or substance;
that which may be thrown away or rejected as uscless or imperfect; applied to children growing up in
gnorance, or being trained up to crime: wastrels,
n. plu. waste substances; street Arabs or neglected
children.

welk, v. welk (Ger. but. welken; Dut. welken, to fade, to decay; Fin. welkid, white), to fade; to decay; to wither; to shorten: welk ing, imp.; welked, pp. welkid, faded; shortened.
wend, n. wend (see wend in Dict.), a large extent of ground; a circuit.
wheat, n. hee'd (see Dict.); wheat-grains, after being cleaned, are ground, the produce thus formed being termed wheat-meal. 1. bran, is the outer husks of the wheat-grains, and is first separated from the wheat-meal by slifting; 2. sharps, also called common-thirds or pollards, are slifted out of the bran by hrushing or sleving, and are simply the finer portions of the wheat-husks or bran; 3. seconds or middlings, are slifted from the wheat-meal after the bran; 4. common flour or overheads, and pairing; meal or fine-thirds, are two qualities obtained by regrinding the seconds, and slifting; 5 fine flour, is the produce obtained after such separations; 6. boilting, the sifting processes through which wheat-meal is first made to pass—hence wheat-meal is termed unboiled flour, and in America, chop.

ing processes through which whose mean in the many to pass—hence wheat-meal is termed unboiled flour, and in America, chop.

and in America, chop.

whitom, and havi-low (AS. huitom; Dut. wijten, sometime, formerly), formerly; once; long ago,

wicking, in wicking, in curiting, an ingenious master-stroke by which a stone is sent in an oblique direction so as to hit the winner's stone, and drive

it from the tee, the former often replacing the latter, and so becoming the winner in turn; also called in-ringing.

Fyerba, n. yer'ba (Sp. yerba; L. herba, a herb), the name for maté or Paraguayan tea. Yoni, n. yô'ns, the Hindoo name for the female power in nature, represented by an oval.

Zealots, n. pl. zervits (see zeal in Dict.), a Jewish sect

sect.

senglodontids, n. plu. suiglō dōn': 'fi-de, an extinct
family of cetaceans in which the molar teeth are twofanged—see senglodon.

sengma, n. suigma (Gr. and L. sengma, a band, a
yoke—from Gr. sengmum, i yoke or link together), s
figure of speech in which two nouns are joined to a
verb suiting only one of the nouns, but suggreting
another verb suitable to the other noun: sengmatic,
a suigmatic, of or pert. to.

Zingari, n. plu. sing-gar-t (Gipsy tongue), the
Gipsics.

capaies, interj. zööks (contracted from by Get's looks), an old form of oath. soolits, n. zööt-t (Gr. zöön, an animal; lithos, a stone), a general term for any petrified or fossil animal; zöötkide, a zöö-Mhrvik, of or perk to.

mate, mat, far, law; mête, mêt hêr; pine, pin; note, not, move.

APPENDIX

PREFIXES.

refix is a significant particle placed before a word, or a root, in order to modify its meaning. As the constituent part of a word, a prefix can be readily separated The prefixes, fully explained, will be found in the body of the work in regular alphabetical order.

POSTFIXES.

ostfix is a significant particle placed after a word, or a root, to modify its meaning. Note. - There are many postfixes or terminations which are not significant, but simply paragogical—that is, they are letters or syllables without meaning, and merely serve to lengthen the words. The postfixes are placed in groups according to their signification, but are, at the same time, for the convenience of reference, arranged in strict alphabetical order, cross-references being made to the heading under which they will be found. The language from which they are derived, with the particular form in which they occur in that language, as far as can be ascertained, is placed after each, or after the heading of a group when such differs in its origin from the others. In the examples given, the root-parts of the words are printed in black type, and the postfixes in italics. The meanings given are so literal as to include fully the meanings of the postfixes.

e, also thie and ile (L. termination bills, able), 1 form adjectives, and signify "able to be"; be; capacity or worthiness, in a passive sense: ples-curable, able to be cured; blamable, fit to med: audible, able to be heard; visible, able to heard; visible, able to a cured; audible, able to heard; visible, able to he

sn: ductile, capable of being drawn out; fragile, broken.

(Gr. akws), also al, an, ane, ar, ary, ic, ical, id, ne, ory, ch, ese, ish, which form adjectives, and y "of"; like; pert. to: examples—cardiac, to the heart: celestial, pert. to the hearens; il, pert. to spring; human and humane, like republican, pert, to a republic; Prussian, pert. to astonomy, both abody: literary, pert. to learning; pecuniory, to money: angelic, pert. to angels; gigantic, giant: astronomical, pert. to astronomy; both appearance; for the sease consolatory, tender, pert. to merchandise: canine, pert. dog; marine, pert. to merchandise: canine, pert. dog; marine, pert. to merchandise: canine, pert. dog; marine, pert. to fisher pert. to sishmese, pert. to sishmese, pert. to fishmese, pert. pert. pert. pert.

tinuance, state of being carried on; repentance, state of repenting; mendicancy, state of begging; freedom, state of being free; martyrdom, state of being anartyr; diligence, quality of being diligent; sacendency, state of heing a lidow; barsening the property of the pr

modest.

Gr. akos), also ate, dom, ric, ship, which form nouns, and signify "rank"; office; jurisdiction; dominion: examples—curacy, the office of a curate; papacy, the office of the Pope: protectorate, the jurisdiction of a protector; pontificate, the jurisdiction of the Pope: dukadom, the rank of a duke; kingdom, the dominions of a king; bishopyric, the office of a bishop; clerkship, the office of a clerk; professorship, the office of a professor.

adm, the same as idm, which see.

age : F. age; state of being—see under say 1.

age : F. age—from 1. age), also ion, ston, or tion,
ment, ure, which form neums, and signify "act of";
thing done: examples—marriage, the act of marrying; passeap, the act of passing; union, the act of
uniting; admissions, the act of admitting; impaction,
the act of be-king into: concealment, the act of hidimportance, the act of cheating; departure, the act of
leaving.

the at of looking into; concealment, the act of hidney; elopement, the act of running away secretly; imposture, the act of cheating; departure, the act of feaving.

age if, age—from L. ago), also ry, signifying "persons or things collectively"; examples—assemblage, a collection of persons; folloge, the whole body of leaves; gastry, the whole body of gentlemen; peasanty, the whole body of the country people.

al L. div., pert. to—see under ac. an or anne it. anus or and, pert. to—see under ac. an or anne it. anus or and, pert. to—see under ac. an it. anus, also and, ar, ard, ary, aster, ate, see, ear, eat, ar, ie, ist, fits or yis, two or fif, or, story or who is one how; examples—equestrion, one who rades on horseback; antediluvium, one who arise on horseback; antediluvium, one who arise on horseback; antediluvium, one who arise should be agong, one who begs: singagard, one who arise idle or lary; drunkard, one who drinks intoxicants to excess: contemporary, one who lives at the same time; lapidary, one who cuts practice, one who its off to excess: contemporary, one who seeks shorter, or to whom it is given; patenter, one who holds a patent: anxitiser, one who rebels arising our discountried authority; planer, one who rebels arising constituted authority; planer, one who studies; pathers, or discountried authority; planer, one who studies; pathers, or discountried authority; planer, one who studies; pathers, or discountried authority; planer, one who staken prisoner; relative, one who is a native of the country; equipment, one who is a skilled in the our of diseases of the eyes; botanic, one who is skilled in a knowledge of plants; favourite, one who is skilled in a knowledge of plants; favourite, one who is skilled in a knowledge of plants; favourite, one who is skilled in a knowledge of plants; favourite, one who is skilled in a knowledge of plants; favourite, one who is skilled in a knowledge of plants; favourite, one who is a candidate with others for an office, many and any it can be act and any it can be

that carries on war; pendent, being in a state that hangs down.

As it. arisi, perk to—see under as, ar (AS), one who—see under as, ard (AS), one who—see under as, art suchter form of ord—see an), one who, as braggart, one who is vain and boasting.

Ary it. arisis), part to—see under as; ary, one who—see under as;

see in the transplant of the see inner as; any, one was the see in the see in

father; alimony, that which is allowed for food: ter-ritory, the district of country belonging to; direc-ory, that which or those who direct.

ritory, the district of country belonging to; sixedory, that which or those who direct.

amm (Gr. 4mos), state of being—see under any L

aster (F. 4mos), state of being—see under any L

aster (F. 4mos), state of being—see under any L

aster (F. 4mos), state of being—see under any L

aster (L ark), one who—see under any 2mos, y

aster (L arks), also find seen full of "; shundthere is considered sealers, full of right parameters of the seen full of posion; values, full of posion; values, full of posion; where, full of posion; where is the full of posion; where is the

to make deep: qualify, to make fit: fortify, to make strong: emballish, to make benutiful; publish, a make public: fertifier, to make fruitful; spaingle, to make a spoingy.

ate (L. atus., in chem., a postfix which, substituted in the name of an acid ending in t., expresses a verbination of that acid with a saidable base. —as sitter efficient, that is, a combination of sitric acid with the saidable base as with the saidable base also the saidable base as with the saidable base silver.

calli, also calls (R. L. L. culus), little; a diminutive fermination, as the said of is, ea, that is, a cor ort, ling, eak, yor is, which form forms, and fightly "little;"; diministron: since the said of the sai

ese under classes; s. etc., dim. terminations, inteen (43.), which forms adjectives, and significmaste of 'i belonging to: examples—earthen, neiof earth; guiden, made of gold; healthen, belonging is
those not knowing the true God.
en (43.), to make—see under six 3.
en also R and me (43.), the sign of the pp. of may
verb, as in waven, share, horne,
en (43.), little—see under cla.
en (43.), a plu termination, as in exem, hist
endidates.
gene also energy.

ence, also ency (L. ens, being—gen. entis), state of being—see under acy L. ens (L.), belonging to—an terrene, belonging 3 the earth.

y(AS.), place where—see under ary 2.
and s (AS. and L.), terminations of the plu. of
s, as foxes, birds: added to form the third pers.

pres. of a verb, as goes, bids.

pent forming adjectives, and escence forming is (L. escens), growing; becoming; examples—consecut, growing in health; convalescence, the state rowing in health; putrescent, becoming putrid; escence, the state of becoming putrid; escence at (L. escence). L. escue, it.e., forming the second putrid is escentially the escence of the escene of the escent of

- in the the extravgant style of a grotto-see loneary.

 s [F], a termination indicating a noun fem.—as ", mas.; tigress, fem.

 [AS], a termination indicating the superl. de-of adjectives, as smallest: the termination of second pers. sing. pres. of a verb, as in extest, best: often contracted into st, as in blost, canst.

 (AS, et: It. etta: F. ette), dim. termination—see

(AS. et. It. etta: F. ette), dim. termination—see et als.

h (AS.), a termination of the third pers. sing. pres. verb. as in cometh, goth—not now in use.

l (AS.), abundance—see under ate 2.

(i. facer. to make; flert, to be made), to make—under ate 3.

d. of which hood is another spelling (AS.; Ger. hett, state), forming nouns, and signifying te? nature: examples—Godhead, the nature of maddenhead, the state of a maiden.

od (AS.), state of being—see under acy 1.

(ii. tss), in botanical terms, a postfix which is the titles of classes and orders: lous, the terstions of the adjectives formed from them—as orgynia, monogratious.

stons of the adjectives formed from them—as oxymic, memogrations.

is (i.), able—see under able.
also ical (i. écus), pert. to—see under ac.
(i. écus: Gr. ékos), in certain chemical terms, stir denoting the acid containing most oxygen, a more than one is formed—as mitric, sulphuric;

n more than one is formed—as aftric, sulphuric; th. and phys., a termination expressing the connot of being sectice—see ode.
(L. écas), one who—see under ary 3.
(Gr. éta), shing which—see under ary 3.
(Gr. éta), also ism, ry, ure, which form nouns, signify "things relating to," as to an art or see; the practice, system, doctrines, or peculiar-of: examples—optics, things relating to the see of seeing; mathematics, things relating to the see of magnitudes: Calvinism, the doctrines alvin; patriotism, the conduct of a patriot; sort, things relating to the art of a cook; agriculture, gs relating to the art of a ferround; sculp; things relating to the art of this ground; sculp; things relating to the art of chiselling or carvon stone.

(L. idus), pert. to—see under ac. a—see under idæ.

a-see under tize.

a, also adas and ides (Gr. ides), a postfix signify"descent"; a postfix in many scientific terms, deng "a family or group exhibiting some points of
mess"—as canaide, the dog family, including dogs,
s, and wolves: ida is only a corruption of ida.
is (Gr. etdos, resemblance), in chem., a postfix
he terms oxygen, chlorine, fluorine, and iodine,
it to indicate combinations with each other, or
h simple combustibles or metals, in proportions
forming an acid—as oxide of chlorine, chloride of
hur, iodide of iron, &c.
lean (L. ideus—from Gr. eidos, resemblance), relato that which bears resemblance—as arytenom, dr:i-theojidd-an, pert. to that which is aryted or funnel-shaped.
lea, as if eides (Gr. eidos, resemblance or likeness),
lea, as if eides (Gr. eidos, resemblance or likeness),

les, as if eides (Gr. eidos, resemblance or liker cientific terms, a postfix preceded by o, denoting semblance or likeness, to an object "indicated by word to which it is joined—as alkaloides, dicaddes, substances having a likeness or resemblance likaloide.

alrajoids.

iss.—see under ids.

is (AS), little—see under ele.

f(F), a form of ive, one who—see under an.

is (L. ids), pert. to—see under ac.

is (L. ids), a cont. of ids), able—see under able.

s, a termination of Heb. nouns plu., as charubim.

as (R., &c.), a fem. termination, as in Czarina.

as (L. fesse), pert. to—see under ac.

ine (L.), a fein, termination, as in heroine, ing (AS.), the termination of the imp, of verbs, ion (L. to-gen, foris), act of—see under age 2. ion (L. to-gen, foris), act of—see under age 2. ique (F. ique: L. iques), through grown above. ique (F. ique: L. iques), through grown and ique, belonging to what is ancient.
ise, also ize (Gr. izo), to make—see under ate 3. ish (AS.), also like, ly, which form adjectives, and signity "like"; becoming: examples—boyish, like a boy; foolish, like a fool: gentlemanitie, like a gentleman; warfiek, becoming a brother; friendly, becoming a friend.
ish (AS.), little; somewhat: examples—brownish; a little brown; brackish, somewhat salt; feverish, somewhat affected with tever.

little brown; brackish, son somewhat affected with fever.

iah (AS.), pert. to—see under ac. iah (L. ilis), to make—see under ate 3. iak (Gr. iskos), little, as in asterisk, a little star,

ism, also asm (Gr. ismos), state of being-see under

imm, also asm (Gr. ismos), state of being—see under acy 1.
ism (Gr. ismos), things relating to—see under iss.
ist (Gr. istes), one who—see under an.
ite (L. istes), in chem., a postfix which, added to
the name of an acid ending in ous, expresses combination of that acid with a salifiable base—as sulphife
of potash, that is, a combination of sulphurous acid
with the base potash.
ite (L. itse; Gr. itse), one who—see under an: that
ite (L. itse; Gr. itse), one who—see under an: that
for foods in appetite, that which creates the desire
for food. Ithese a stone, in geal, a contraction of

ite (Gr. lithos, a stone), in geol., a contraction of lite, meaning "stone" or "resembling stone"—as in quartzite, granular quartz; ammonite, a certain fossil shell.

itis (Gr. iemi, I discharge, I urge against), in med., a postix in Gr. names of organs, signifying inflam-mation of the organ indicated, as in cardiffs, inflam-mation of the heart.

mation of the organ indicated, as in cardiffe, inflammation of the heart.

ity (L. titas—gen. titatis), state, condition, or quality of being—see under any 1.

ive (L. titas—gen. titatis), state, condition, or quality of being—see under set.

ive (L. titas—gen. titatis), state, condition, or quality of the state of

one,
ly (from like), like—see under ish 1.
ly (AS.), manner—see under ways.
ment (L. mentum: F. ment), state of being—see

ment (I. mentum: F. menu, state or come under acy 1. ment (I. mentum), the thing which—see under acy 3. mony (I. montum), state of being—see under acy 1: the thing which—see under acy 3. most (AS.) a termination indicating the superl. degree—as hindmost, furthest behind; immost, furthest

ness (AS. nes: Ger. niss), state, condition, or quality of being—see under acy 1.
ock (AS.), little—see under cle.

ock (AS.), little—see under ele.
ods (Gr. odes, excess or fulness), a postfix in medical terms signifying an "unexcited condition"—as
tetanode, tetanus without excitability, as distinguished
from tetanic, denoting the excited state of tetanus,
odes (Gr. odes, excess or fulness), a postfix in scientific terms denoting "plenty or fulness."
acious (Gr. odes, a house or family), in bot., a
postfix denoting the arrangement of stamens and
pistils in flowers—as monaccious, possessing two kinds
of unisexual flowers on the same individual.

M IGr. cidos, appeara

id to... soting "like abling a sph m, also one a, large: es and ees, which form nouns
urge: examples—million, a large
me, a large deep-toned instr. of ti
lalloon, a large ball.
ort, one who—see man.
L. ortens).

er (L. ort, one who—see under at.
ery (i. orisem), pert. to —see under at.
ery (i. orisem), pert. to —see under at.
ery (i. orisem), pert. to —see under at.
ery (i. orisem), the thing which—see under ary 3.
ese (i. oese), full of—see under at.
ese (i. oese), full of—see under at.
ese (i. oese), full of—see under at.
ese (i. oese), in of—see under at.
ese (i. oese)

mitric acid—see is 2
re (F., a nother form of er, as in meagre,
red (AS. renden, state or condition; those who:
limifred, those who are kin, or related by blood,
rie (AS. ric, power), rank, jurisdiction, or office—
see under any 2; relating to—see under see
ry (AS.), things relating to—see under see
ry (AS.) place where—see under any 2; persons or
things collectively—see under any 2; persons or
things collectively—see under any 2; persons or
things collectively—see under any 3.

—see under AS, state of being—see under sey 1.
se (AS.), to make: contr. from iss, as in cleanae, to
make clean.

same (AS. scipe, form, state), rank, jurisdiction, or lice—see acy 2: state of being—see under acy 1.

n the sen of Thomas; Job

in. 8 (AS. entre of intre, fem. termi termination of mount, as in so . « mirest, & sweet

s or fysi, tex to be added

ty or ity (L. fade), state of being—see m ty (AS. fig; Ger. rig, in the sense o nto), ten to be multiplied into, as in see ee under aty l se of multipli

ure (L. ura), state of being-act of, or the thing done-ace relating to see water under acy 1: the

n (AS. wis: Ger. wiss), <u>n</u> rm and when the was tiver. Wisel, manner; exam-crementer, in a cross manner; Ethersie, in like er: lengthroup, in the direction of its length, S., manner; examples—homestig, in an hoses er; candidly, in a candid manner; justly, in a namer.

y (AS.), little—

y (AS.), little—see under cle.
y, also sy (AS. ig), full of—see under ste 2.
y (L and Gr. is), state, condition or quality of being

APPENDIX II.

A LIST OF COMMON ABBREVIATIONS OF WORDS USED IN WRITING AND PRINTING.

Note.—The Abbreviations used in this work, of which an Alphabetical List is given at the beginning of the Dictionary, are not here repeated.

A 1, first class—see Dictionary,
a or as (Gr. ana—see and in Dictionary), in med., of
each the same quantity.
A B., Bachelor of Arts—see Dictionary.
A D., (L. anno Domins), in the year of our Lord.
ad ilb., or ad libit. (L. ad libitum), at pleasure.
A. At. (L. artium magister), Master of Arts.
A. M. (L. anno mundi), in the year of the world.
anon, anonymous.
A. R. A., Associate of the Royal Academy.
A. R. B. A., Associate of the Royal Scottish Academy.

eny.

A.B.S. (L. antiquariorum regiæ societatis socius),
Fellow of the Royal Society of Antiquaries.

A.B. (L. (L. anno unbis conditæ, or anno ab urbe conditæ), in the year of, or from the building of the city, viz., Rome.

Bachelor of Al ... chelor of Arts—see A.B. in Dictionary. R.C., before Christ.
R.C.L., Bachelor of Civil Law.
R.D., Bachelor of Divinity.
R.LL., also LL. B., Bachelor of Laws.
R.E., Bachelor of Science.
R.S.L., Botanical Society of London.

C. (L. centum), a hundred. Cantab. (L. Cantabrigiensis), of Cambridge.

Cantab. (L. Cantabrigiensia), of Cambridge. Cantuar, Canterbury, cap. (L. caput, the head), chapter: cap., capital: ab., a capital letter; caps., capital letters. C.E., Companion of the Bath. C.E., Clvil Engineer, cent (L. centum), a hundred. ct. (L. centum), a hundred.

chap., chapter. con. (L. contra), against; in opposition.

cos., cosine.
C.S.I., Companion of the Star of India.

cres., crescendo. crim. con., criminal conversation; adultery. ct., cent; also (L. centum), a hundred.

curt, current—that is, in this period of time, as month, year, or century. cwt. (c. for L. centum, a hundred; wt. for Eng. weight), a hundredweight.

D.C. (It. da capo), in music, again; from the begin-

ing. L. Doctor of Civil or Canon Law.

D. D. (L. divinitatis dector). Doctor of Divinity.

D. G. (L. Pei gratid). by the grace of God: (L. Dec gratics), thanks to God.

gratics), thanks to God.

do. or Do., the same—see ditte in Dictionary.
doz., dozen.
Dr., doctor; debtor.
D.S. (it. dad segno), from the sign.
D.S. (b. dad segno).
Dunelin., Durham.
D.V. (i. Deo volente), God willing.
dwk. (i. denarius, a silver coin, a penny; and first
and last letters of Eng. weight), pennyweight.

Ebor. (L. Ebordcum), York.
E.O., Established Church: F.C., Free Church.
Ed., editor.
E.K., error excepted.
e.g. (L. exempti gratid, for the sake of example), for example; for instance.
E.I., East Indies; East India.
E.I.O., East India Company: E.I.O.S., East India Company's Service.
E. Long., east longitude.
E. M. S., east-north-east.
E.S. E., east-south-east.
Esc. or Esqr., Esquire.
etc. (L. et extern), &c.; and others; and so forth.
et seq. (L. et sequentia), and the following.
ex., example; exception: ex, "out of," as a cargo ex Maria—see ex in Dictionary.
exch., exchequer; exchange.

exch., exchequer; exchange. Exon. (L. Exonia), Exeter.

f. feminine; farthing or farthings; foot or feet.
Fahr., Fahrenheit.
far., farriery; farthing.
F.A.S., Fellow of the Society of Arts.
F.A.S., Fellow of the Antiquarian Society, Edin-

burgh.
F.B.S.E., Fellow of the Botanical Society of Edin-

burgh. F.C.—see E.C.

F.D. (Io. fidei defensor), Defender of the Faith.
F.E.I.S., Fellow of the Educational Institute of Scot-

land.
F.E.S., Fellow of the Entomological Society; Fellow of the Ethnological Society.
F.G.S., Fellow of the Geological Society,
F.H.S., Fellow of the Horticultural Society.
F.H.S., Fellow of the Horticultural Society.
F.M.S., Fellow of the Linnean Society.
F.M., field-marshal.
fo., fol., folio.
F.E.B., Follow of the Philological Society.
F.E.B., Follow of the Philological Society.
F.E.B.S., Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society.
F.E.G.P., Fellow of the Royal College of Preceptors, or of Physicians. or of Physicians.
F.R.C.P.E., Fellow of the Royal College of Physici-

ans

R. Cdinburgh.

F. R. C. S., Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.

F. R. C. S. E., Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons,

Edinburgh.
F.R.C.S.I., Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons,

P.R.C.S.L., Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, London

London.
F. R. G. S., Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society.
F. R. S. E., Fellow of the Royal Society,
F. R. S. E., Fellow of the Royal Society,
F. R. S. L., Fellow of the Royal Society of Literature.
F. R. S. L., Fellow of the Society of Art, or of Antiquaries: F. S. A., Seot., an F. S. A. of Socitand.
T. T. Cot of rote.
F. T. C. D., Fellow of the Loclogical Academy.
F. Z. A., Fellow of the Zoological Academy.

G.A., General Assembly. G.C.B., Knight Grand Cross of the Bath.

G.P.O., General Post-Office. gtt. (L. gutta or gutta), a drop or drops.

H.B.C., Hudson Bay Company, H.E.I.C., Honourable East India Company, H.G., Horse Guards, hld., hogshead; hogsheads, H.I.E., His (or Her) Imperial Highness, H.M.S., Her (or His) Majesty's steamer, ship, or

service. H.R.H., His (or Her) Royal Highness. H.S.S. (L. historiæ societatis socius), Fellow of the Historical Society.

ib., ibid. (L. ibidem), in the same place.
id. (L. idem), the same.
ie. (L. ide est), that is.
I.H.S. (L. Iesus Hominum Salvator), Jesus the
Saylour of Men.

Saviour of Men.
incog. (i. incopnito), unknown.
in lim. (i. in limine), at the outset,
in loc. (i. in loco), in its place.
inst., instant—that is, the present month—see under
curt. in Dictionary.
in trans. (i. in fransitis), on the passage.
In U.U., three letters being identical in sound with
three letters being identical in sound with
the control of the passage.
I towe you, —written as a simple
acknowledgment for money lent, followed by sum and
structure. Ir., Ireland; Irish.
1.q. (L. idem quod), the same as.

J.P., Justice of the Peace.

K.C.B., Knight Commander of the Bath (Great

Britain).

K.G., Knight of the Garter (Great Britain).

K.G.C., Knight of the Grand Cross (Great Britain).

K.G.C., Knight of the Grand Cross (Great Britain).

K.G.C., Knight of the Grand Cross of the Bath (Great Britain).

Knt., knight.
K.P., Knight of St Patrick (Ireland).
Kt. or Knt., knight.
K.T., Knight of the Thistle (Scotland).
K.S.E., Knight of the Star of the East.

L. or lb. (L. libra), a pound in weight.
L.A.C., Licentiate of the Apothecaries' Company.
lat., latitude, N. or S.

int., intitude, N. or S.
1b.—see [It. legato], smoothly.
L. G., Life Guards.
1ib. (L. tiber), a book
1ib. (L. tiber), a balance,
1ib. (L. tiber), a balance,
1ib. (L. tiber), a book
1ib. (L. tiber), a balance,
1ib. (L. tiber), a book
1ib. (L. tiber), a balance,
1ib. (L. tiber), a book
1ib. (L.

alter, as ss. 6u.

M. (L. mülle), a thousand.
M.A. (L. magister artium), Master of Arts, an academic title.
M. O.S., Madras Civil Service.
M. D. (L. medicinez, of medicine, doctor, doctor), Doctor of Medicine.
M. E., Mining Engineer.
M. E., Mining Engineer.
M. E., Member of Niss.
M. M. (F. Mademoiselle), Miss.
M. M. M. (F. Monsieur), Mr.; Sir.
M. P. J., Member of Parliament.
M. P. S., Member of the Fhilological Society; Member of the Framaceutical Society.
M. R. A. S., Member of the Royal Asiatio Society;
Member of the Royal Academy of Science.
M. R. C. F., Member of the Royal College of Preceptors, or of Physicians.
M. S. C. S., Member of the Royal Golege of Surgeons.
M. S. C. S., Member of the Royal Golege of Surgeons.
M. R. C. S., Member of the Royal Golege of Surgeons.

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medio tutissimus ibis (L.), you will go most subb
         ipso facto (L.), in the fact itself.
ira faror brown est (L.), anger is a short madness.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                       in a middle c
                                                                                                                                                                                                                              a magne course.

In impact (i.), I being judge; in my opinion, memento mori (i.), remestaber death, mens agitat molem (i.), mind moves matter, mens sana in corpore sano (i.), a sound mind in a
        jacta est alea (L.), taget de les cast.
je ne sais quoi (F.). I know not what.
jet deau (F.), a jet of water.
jet de motis (F.), a play of spirit; a witticism.
jeu de motis (F.), a play of spirit; a witticism.
jubilate Deo (L.), be joyfni in the Lord.
judicium Dei (L.), the judgment of God.
Jupiter tonans (L.), by puter the thunderer.
jure divine (L.), by divine law.
jure humano (L.), by human law.
jus canonicum (L.), canon law.
jus civile (L.), civil law.
jus divinum (L.), divine law.
jus quittim (L.), the law of nations.
juste milieu (F.), the golden mean.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                        sound body.

mens sibi conscia recti (L.), a mind conscious of rectitude.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                        rectitude.

meo periculo (L.), at my own risk.

mealliance (F.), improper association; marriage
with one of lower station.

meum et tuum (L.), mine and thine.

mirable diett (L.), wonderful to be told.

mirable visu (L.), wonderful to be seen.

mise en seene (F.), the getting up for the size,

or the putting in preparation for it.

modus operand (L.), the meanner of operation.

molila tempora fandi (L.), times lavourable for

steaking.
           labore et homere (L.), by labour and honour.
labor ipse voluptas (L.), labour itself is a pleasure.
labor commis vincit (L.), labour conquers everything.
laisses fairs (F.), let alone; suffer to have its own
                                                                                                                                                                                                                         speaking.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                peaking.
mon ami (F.), my friend.
mon cher (F.), my dear—mase.
more majorum (L.), after the manner of our m-
                                                                                                                                                                                                                           cestors.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                               more suo (L.), in his own way,
motu proprio (L.), of his own accord,
multum in parvo (L.), much in little,
mundus vuit decipi (L.), the world wishes to be do-
                 apsus calami (L.), a slip of the pen: lap'sus lin-
m, a slip of the tongue: lap'sus memorim, a slip of
    glass, heavy or like memory, large style properties (L.), the domestic and household gods of the anc. Romans, latet anguls in herbs (L.), a snake lies hid in the
                                                                                                                                                                                                                               mutatis mutandis (L.), the necessary changes being
     laudari a viro laudato (L.), to be praised by a man
   laudari a viro laudato (L.), to be praised by a man
who is bimself praised.
Favenir (F.), the future.
lauz Deo (L.), praise to God.
le beau monde (F.), the fashionable world.
le bon temps viendra (F.), the good time will come.
le grand monarque (F.), the great monarch—ap-
plied to Louis XIV. of France.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                               natale solum (L.), natal soil.
necessitas non habet legem (L.), necessity has no
                                                                                                                                                                                                                        iaw.

nee (F.), born; family or maiden name,
ne exeat (L.), let him not depart,
ne front crede (L.), trust not to appearance,
nemine contradicente (L.), no one speaking in oppo-
sition; without opposition,
nemine dissentiente (L.), no one dissenting; with-
            le pas (F.), precedence in place or rank.
le roi le veut (F.), the king wills it.
less majeste (F.), high treason.
le tout ensemble (F.), all together.
lettre de cachet (F.), a scaled letter; a royal war-
                                                                                                                                                                                                                         out opposition
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               no me impune lacessit (L.), no one provokes me
                                                                                                                                                                                                                           with impunity
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 ne plus ultra (L.), nothing further; the utternost
                                                                                                                                                                                                                       ne pius uitra (L.), nothing further; the uiternest point.

ne quid detrimenti respublica capitat (L.), lest the republic or state receive any detriment, ne autor uitra crepidam (L.), let not the sinemakra go beyond his last.

nihil ad rem (L.), notworder at nothing, and the state of the point, and supplied the state of the state
           lettre de marque (F.), a letter of marque or reprisal.
lex non scripta (L.), the unwritten law.
lex scripta (L.), the written law; the statute law.
lex stalionis (L.), the law of retaliation.
liberum arbitrium (L.), free-will.
lims labor (L.), the labour of the file; the slow
                                                                                                                                                                                                                         point
   polishing of a literary composition.

lingua Franca (it.), the Frank tongue; the mixed language spoken by Europeans in the East.

lis sub judice (it.), a lawsuit before a judge; a case
    not yet decided.

lite pendente (L.), the lawsuit hanging; during the
   ilterascripts manet (I.), the written letter remains.
loci communes (I.), common places.
locum tenens (I.), one holding the place; a deputy
or substitute.
                           s standi (L.), a place for standing; a right to
                                                                                                                                                                                                                        none episcopari (L.), I do not wish to be made bishop, nom de plume (F.), an assumed title, as by a literary person.
    interfere.
           locus pentitenties (L.), place for repentance.
lusus natures (L.), a sport or freak of nature.
ma chere (F.), my dear—fem.
ma fois (F.), upon my faith.
magna est veritas et prævalebt (L.), truth is great,
and 't will prevail.
magnum bonum—see Dictionary under magnum.
magnum opus (L.), a great work:
maintien (F.), deportment; carriage,
maison de sante (F.), a private hospital.
maitere drotel (F.), a house-steward,
maitere drotel (F.), a house-steward,
mails de (F.), in Hilliand; treacherously,
mal a propos (F.), lilliand; treacherously,
malagre nous (F.), in spite of us,
manibus pedibusque (L.), with hands and feet;
with might and main.
manu propria (L.), with one's own hand.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 nom de guerre (F.), an assumed name; a travelling
                                                                                                                                                                                                                         title.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                               non compos mentis (L.), not sound of mind.

non constat (L.), it does not appear,

non ens (L.), not being: nonentity,

non liquet (L.), it is not clear—applied to one we
                                                                                                                                                                                                                         decided in mind
                                                                                                                                                                                                                               non mi ricordo (It.), I do not remember,
non multa, sed multum (L.), not many things, but
                                                                                                                                                                                                                         much
                                                                                                                                                                                                                         non obstante (L.), not standing over against; not withstanding.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                               ithstanding.

non prosequitur (L.), he does not prosecute.

non sequitur (L.), it does not follow; an unwarranted
                                                                                                                                                                                                                         conclusion
         mann propria (L.), with one's own hand,
materfamilias (L.), the mother of a family,
mauvais honte (F.), false shame,
manyais sujet (F.), a bad subject; a worthless
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                nosce teipsum (L.), know thyself,
noscitur e sociis (L.), he is known by his compan-
                                                                                                                                                                                                                         ions.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                        nota bene, usually contracted into N.B. (L.), mark
well; notice particularly.
Notre Dame (F.), Our Lady—name of various cathe-
duals in France.
          maximus in minimis (L.), very great in trifling
things.
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APPENDIX III.

N ALPHABETICAL LIST OF PHRASES, WORDS, AND QUOTATIONS, FROM THE LATIN. FRENCH, AND OTHER LANGUAGES, WITH THEIR SIGNIFICATION.

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a bas (F.), down; down with,
ab extra (L.), from without,
ab intio (i.b.), from the beginning,
ab intra (I.), from within,
ab origine (I.), from the beginning,
ab ove (I.), from the egg; from the beginning,
ab eve (I.), from the egg; from the beginning,
ab eve (I.), from the egg; from the beginning,
ab urbe condita (I.), from the founding of the city
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           men'tum baculinum (L.), the argument of the cudgel;
an appeal to force.
arriere pensee (F.), after-thought; mental reserva-
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   ion.

are est celare artem (L.), true art is to conceal art.
ars longs, vita brevis (L.), art is long, life is short.
aud alteram (L.), hear the other side,
au fatt (F.), well instructed; expert.
au fond (F.), at the bottom.
au pis aller (F.), at the worst.
aura spopularis (L.), the gale of popular favour.
aura spotuaris (L.), the golden mean.
aura spotus (F.), delte ulli we meet again,
aut amas aut odit muller (L.), a woman either loves
r hates.
               a compte (F.), on account; in part payment.
ad aperturam (L.), at the opening; as the book
             reng
               ad captandum vulgus (L.), to catch the rabble.
ad cundem (L.), to the same degree—gradum being
         nderstood.
ad extremum (L.), to the extreme,
ad finem (L.), to the end.
ad Graces Calendas (L.), at the Greek Calends;
ever, as the Greeks had no Calends,
ad infinitum (L.), to infinity,
ad interim (L.), in the meanwhile,
a discretion (F.), at discretion; without restriction,
ad libitum (L.), to pleasure,
ad literam (L.), to the tetter; letter for letter,
ad modum (L.), after the manner of,
ad nauseam (L.), to disgust,
ad referendum (L.), to be further considered,
ad rem (L.), to the point; to the purpose.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       and also sate shifts (L), a woman enther loves and Ossar aut nullus (L), either Cessar or nobody, auto da fe (Port.), an act of faith, a name in Sp. and Port, given to the burning of Jews and heretics on account of their religious tenets.

au troisieme (F), on the third floor, aut vincers aut more (L), either to conquer or die. aux armes (F), to arms. avant coursur (F), a forerunner: the usual Eng. form is awant courier—see Dictionary, avant propos (F), preliminary matter; preface, avec permission (F), by consent. a verbis ad verbera (L), from words to blows. a vincule matrimonii (L), from the tie of marriage, a volonte (F), at pleasure.

a votre sante (F), to your health.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           or hat
     ad nauseam (L.), to disgust.

ad referendum (L.), to be further considered.
ad rem (L.), to the point; to the purpose.
ad unum omnes (L.), all to one; all to a man.
ad valorem (L.), according to the value.
ad vitam aut culpam (L.), for life or for fault; in
cot., a phrase used to indicate the legal permanency
of an appointment, and that the holder can only be
lamissed for misconduct.
seque animo (L.), with an equable mind,
setatis sus (L.), of his or her age,
affaire of amour (F.), a love affair,
affaired a cour, (F.), a love affair,
affaired cour, (F.), an affair of the heart.
a fortiori (L.), with stronger reason.
a is canspame (F.), in the country,
a is Prancaise (F.), after the French mode.
a I amode (F.), according to the custom; in fashion.
alore fammam (L.), to feed the finme.
al resco (R.) in the open the cool.
along (F.), let us go; come on
alma mater (L.)—see Dictionary,
alter go (L.), another self,
alter idem (L.), another precisely similar,
amende honorable (F.), satisfactory apology; rep-
aration.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      bas bleu, (F.), a blue-stocking; a literary woman.
beau ideal (F.): beau monde (F.)—see beau in Dic-
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      beaux esprits (F.), gay spirits; men of wit.
beaux yeux (F.), handsome eyes; attractive looks,
bel esprit (F.), a brilliant mind; a person of wit or
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      bella: horrida bella! (L.) wars! horrid wars!
ben trovata (It.), well found; a happy invention,
bete noire (F.), a black beast; a bugbear,
bienseance (F.), civility; decorum,
billet doux (F.)—see Dictionary,
bis dat qui cito dat (L.), he gives twice who gives
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           quickly.
blase (F.), surfeited; rendered incapable by excess
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         blase (F.), surfeited; rendered incapable by excess of further enjoyment.

bon ami (F.), good friend.

bon bon (F.), a sweetment.

bon gre mai gre (F.), willing or unwilling.

bonhomie, (F.), good day; good morning.

bonne (F.), good day; good morning.

bonne (F.), a nurse or governess.

bonne et belle (F.), good and handsome,

bonne (F.), good evening.

bond (F.), good syeing.

bond (F.), good syeing.

bond (F.), good syeing.
amende honorable (F.), satisfactory apology; reparation.

a mensa et thore (L.), from board and bed.
amor partize (L.) love of country.
amour propre (F.), self-love; vanity.
ancien regime (F.), ancient order of things.
anglice (L.), in English.
anno extaits suse (L.), in the year of this or her age.
anno Domini (L.), in the year of the world.
anno mundi, (L.), in the year of the world.
anno mindli, (L.), the wonderful year.
ante meridiem (L.), before noon.
a outrance (F.), to the outmost; to the death.
apperent (L.)—see Dictionary.
a posteriori (L.)—see Dictionary.
a proferi (L.)—see Dictionary.
argumentum ad hominem (L.)—see Dictionary.
argumentum ad fignorantia (L.), an argument founded on an opponent's ignorance of facts; ar gu-
     aration.
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cedant arms togs (L.), let arms yield to the gownthat is, let military authority yield to the civil power,
ce n'est que le premier pas qui coute (F.), it is only
the first step which is difficult.
centum (L.), a hundred.
certiorari—see Dictionary,
c'est a dire (F.), that is to say,
chacun a son gout (F.), every one to his taste,
chef (F.), the head; the leading person or part; often
applied to a tastlion (F.), a major.
the de cuisine (F.), a major.
thef de cuisine (F.), a head cook,
chef de cuisine (F.), a head cook,
chef de cuisine (F.), a leading (F.), a cheption
the discourse (F.), a major.
chef de cuisine (F.), a cook,
chef de cuisine (F.), a cook,
chef de cuisine (F.), a cook,
chef de cuisine (F.), a major.
chef de cuisine (F.), a think, therefore I exist.
colubrem in sins fovere (L.), to cherlah a serpent in
comme il fant (F.), as it should be desagrement (F.), something disagreeable, desideratum—see Dictionary under desiderate, desunt catera (L.), the other things are wanting; the remainder is wanting, de trop (F.), too much, or too many; not wanted, dies irs (L.), the day of wrath, dies non (L.), in lawe, a day on which judges do not bleu defend le dreit (F), God defends the right.
Dieu defend le dreit (F), God and my right.
Dieu st mon dreit (F), God and my right.
Dieu et mon dreit (F), God and my right.
dignus vindee nodus (L), a knot worthy to be untied by such an avenger, or by such hands.
dil penntes (L), household gods; diff imajores (L),
the greater gods; diff iminores (L), the lesser gods.
disjects membra (L), scattered limbs or remains.
distingue (F), distinguished; emiment.
distrat (L), absent in thought.
divide et impera (L), divide and rule.
dolce far niente (ft.), sweet doing-nothing; sweet
idleness. idleness.
double entendre (F.), correct spelling double entente (F.), double meaning; a play on words in which the word or phrase is susceptible of more than nes bosoni.
comme if faut (F.), as it should be,
compagnon de vorage (F.), a travelling companion.
compos mentis (L.), of sound mind.
compler rendu (F.), account rendered; report.
comte (F.), count: comtesse, counterss. which the word or parase is susceptible or more man one meaning.

dramatis persons (L.), the characters or persons represented in a drama.

dulce domum (L.), sweet home; homewards.

dulce est desipers in loco (I.), it is pleasant to jest
or be merry at the proper time.

dulce et decorum est pro patria mori (L.), it is
sweet and becoming to die for one's country.

dum spiro, spero (L.), while I breathe, I hope.

dum vivimus, vivamus (L.), while we live, let us live. commerce [F.], outs: commerce pounters. con amore (It.), with love or great pleasure; earnestly. con commode (It.), at a convenient rate, conditio sine qua non (L.), a necessary condition. confirer (F.), a brother of the same monastery; an asociate.
conge d'elire (F.), leave to elect.
conquisecat in pace (L.), may he rest in peace,
conseil d'eamile (F.), a family consultation.
conseil d'eata (F.), a council of state; a privy council.
constantia et virtute (L.), by constancy and virtue,
consustedo pro lage servatur (L.), custom is obgred as law. can de Cologne, can de vie—see Dictionary.

ecce homo (i...), behold the man—applied to a picture
representing our Lord given up to the Jews by Pilate,
or wearing a crown of thorns.
editio princeps (i...), the first edition.
egalite (F.), equality.
go et rex meus (i...), I and my king.
el dorado (Sp.), the golden land.
emigre (F.), an emigrant.
empressement (F.), ardour; zeal.
en arriere (F.), in the rear; behind.
en a tetendant (F.), forward.
en deshabille (F.), in undress.
en echelon (F.), in steps; like stairs.
en famille (F.), in a domestic state.
enfans perdus (F.), lost children; in mil., the forlorn-hope. contra bonos mores (L.), against good manners. coram nobis (L.), before us. coram non judice (L.), before one not the proper fudge. Judge.

corps de garde (F.), the company of men who watch
in a guard-room; the guard-room itself.

corps diplomatique (F.), a diplomatic body.

corpus Christi (L.), Christs body.

corpus delicti (L.), the body, substance, or foundation of the offence. on of the onence.

corrigenda—see Dictionary.

couleur de rose (F.), rose-colour; an aspect of beauty en famille (F.), in a domestic state, enfans perdus (F.), lost children; in mil., the for lorn-hope.
en grand tenue (F.), in full dress.
en masse (F.), in a body.
en rapactal (F.), in passing; by the way.
en rapport (F.), in relation; in connection.
en regle (F.), in order; according to rules.
en route (F.), on the way.
en suite (F.), in company.
entente cordiale (F.), evidence of cordial goodwill exchanged by the sovereigns or heads of two states.
entout (F.), in all, wholly.
entere, entremets, entrepot, entresol—see Distingry under entree.
entre nous (F.), between ourselves, entre nous (F.), a narrow contracted mind, esprit borne (F.), a narrow contracted mind, esprit de corps—see Dictionary, esse quam vider (L.), to be, rather than to seem, esto perpetua (L.), let it be perpetual; let it endure for ever,
et catera—see Dictionary,
et hoc genus omne (L.), and everything of the kind, et sequenties (L.), and so of the rest. ctiveness. and attractiveness.

coup detait, coup de grace, coup de main, coup

coul, coup de solell—see Dictionary,

coute qu'il coute (F.), let it cost what it may.

creduid rea amor est (L.), love is a credulous affair.

crimen lesse majestatis (L.), the crime of injuring

aljesty; high treason.

cui bono ? (L.), for whose benefit is it! what good will it do? cul de saccul de sac—see Dictionary. cum grano salis (L.), with a grain of salt; with some allowance cum privilegio (L.), with privilege. currente calamo (L.), with a running or rapid pen. custos rotulorum (L.), the keeper of the rolls. da capo (it.), from the beginning.
de bonne grace (F.), with good grace; willingly.
de die in diem (i.), from day to day.
de facto (i.), from the fact; really.
desage (F.), easy and unconstrained.
Dei gratis (i.), by the grace of God.
desage (F.), desay and unconstrained.
Dei gratis (i.), by the grace of God.
desage (F.), a meat breakfast,
desage (F.), a meat breakfast,
delenda est Carthago (i.), Carthage must be biotted
it or destroyed. nt or destroyed.

de mortus nil nisi bonum (L.), let nothing but good
said of the dead.

de millo milli fit (L.), of nothing, nothing is made,
de novo (L.), answ; over again from the beginning.
Beg gratias (L.), thanks to God.
Beg layante (L.), with God's help.
Beg, non fortuna (L.), from God, not from fortune.
Beg volente (L.), God willing; by God's will: usually
strated into D. Y.

- Trobunds (L.), att of the depths.

- Inther reasort (F.), a last resource. et sic de cæteris (L.), and so of the rest. et tu, Brute! (L.) and thou also, Brutus!—said of one from whom such conduct would not have been cpecies. (Gr.), I have found it—see Dictionary, ex adverso (L.), from the opposite side. ex animo (L.), with the soul; heartily, ex capite (L.), from the head; from memory, ex cathedra—see Dictionary.

ex cathedra—see Dictionary.
exceptio probat regulam (L.), the exception proves
the rule.

APPENDIX IV.

OMPLETE LIST OF SCRIPTURE PROPER NAMES, WITH THE WHOLE PROPER NAMES FOUND IN THE APOCRYPHA; ALSO, A SELECTION OF COMMON, HISTORICAL, AND CLASSICAL NAMES, PHONETICALLY RESPELT FOR PRONUNCIATION.

.—The Scripture Names have been taken afresh from the Common English Version. In placing the accents, and dividing the words into syllables, the authority of Smart and Dr Smith has been chiefly followed. A few names not found must be sought for in the Dictionary. Where there are two or more accents placed on a word or its respelling, the strong accent is marked thus ("), and the weak accents thus (:). The marks (-), ('), (^) over the vowels do not refer to quantity as in Greek or Latin, but merely indicate the quality of the sounds to be given to the vowels: see note above scheme of phonotypes.

r, a:d-lar. m, a:rön: Aa'ron-s, -tis. nc, ab'ā-kük. Idon, a-bād'dön. Iins, ab'ā-dī''as. tha, a bag tha. rim, ab'a rim. L. ab'ba. L. ab'da. abidě-ěl. sel, db:d& &l, l, db:dl, lel, db:dl, els, db:dl, els, db:dl, on, db:dl: Abel-Beth-sachah, -bdh-ma'd: Abel-ceramin, sel: -mim: Abel-Maim, d'im: Abel-Maim, d'im: Abel-Meh-n, -mi-ho-d: Abel-seraim, -mis-rai-mo iraim, miz-ra'im or z: Abel - Shittim, it'stm. lard, āb'&lard. reromby, Mhier. um-os. rnethy, db'êr-nêth-i. g, d'bêz. arus, db'gar-üs. d'bi. arus, do gar-ma.
d'bh.
h or Ablah, d-bl'd
ilbon, d'bl'd'bdn.
sasph, d-bl'd-bdn.
sasph, d-bl'd-bdn.
sasph, d-bl'd-bdn.
hal'bd.
hal'd-dhdn.
hal'd-dhdn.
hal'd-dhdn.
hal'd-dhdn.
hal'd-dhdn.
sasr, d-bl'd-sir: Ablfritas, -rils.
pall, d'bl'd-dl.
hall, dbl'd-dl.

Abijah, d-bijd, or Abijam, jdm.

Abila, dbi-i-da, or Abilene, db-i-lene.
Abimael, d-bimi-d-l.
Abimelen, db-i-lene.
Abimael, d-bimi-d-l.
Abimelen, db-i-lene.
Abinoam, d-bini-d-lk.
Abinoam, d-bini-d-lk.
Abinoam, d-bini-d-lk.
Abisha, dbi-s-di-lk.
Abisha, dbi-s-di-lk.
Abisha, dbi-s-di-lk.
Abisha, dbi-s-di-lk.
Abisha, dbi-s-lk-d.
Abishu, dbi-s-lk-d.
Abishu, dbi-s-lk-d.
Abituh, dbi-s-lk-d.
Abituh, dbi-t-da.
Adamah, dd-d-md.
Adamah Abubus, a-bū-būs. Abydos, ā-bū-būs. Acatan, a-ka-tan. Accad, ak-kad. Accaron, ak-ka-rön. Accho, ak-ko. Aceldama, a-sel-da-mä. Achaia, a-kl-a or -ka-l-a. Achaicus, a-ka-i-kūs. Achan, a-kān, or Achar, a-kār. Achaz, aikaz. Achbor, ak:bor. Acheron, ak'er-ön. Achiacharus, a'kt-ak''arūs.
Achilas, ā-kū'ās.
Achilles, ā-kū'lēz.
Achim, ā'kim.
Achior, ā'ki-ōr.
Achish, ā'kish.
Achitob, ā-ki'lōb.

Adbeel, ddiden.
Addan, addan,
Addan, addar.
Add, adda.
Adda, Adda.
Addon, addar.
Addon, addas.
Adin, addin.
Adina, addina.
Adana, ala adma.
Admah, admah.
Admah, admah.
Adna, ala addanh.
Adnah.
Ad zěk. Adonijah, dd'o ni 'jd. Adonikam, dd'o ni 'kdm. Adoniram, ad'o ni 'rdm. Adonis, a.doinis,

Adonisedec, d.doint.ze: Adoram, d-dô'rd. Adoram, d-dô'rd. Adoram, d-dô'rdm. Adoram, d-dô'rdm. Adrammelech, d-dram: Adrammelech, d-drammelech, meldek.
Adramyttium, dd-rammelech, d-drammelech, dd-rammelech, dd-rammele Agadus, 6-864. Aschylus, 6-864. Asopus, 6-864. Agadus, 69-6-56. Agadus, 69-6-56. Agadus, 69-6-56. Agag, 6-969: A'gagite, Agamemnon, ag:a-mēm:" non. Agar, a:gár. Agarenes, ág·ā-rēnz. Agathocles, ă-gāihio-klēz. Agassis, ā-gāsisiz or āg-ā-sē. ā·sē. Agee, ā·jē·ē. Ageeus, āṇ-gē·ās. Agricola, ā·grik·ō·lā. Agrippa, ā·grip·pā. Agur, ā·gēr. Ahab, ā·hāb. Aharah, a'hār-ā or hār' Aharel, ā'hār-ā!, Ahasai, a'hās-a''i or ā-hās-ā-ī. Ahasbai, a'hās-ba''1. Ahasuerus, a-hās-v. d rūs. Ahava, a:hā·vā or ā·hā:

mate, mat, fár, law; mête, mêt, hèr; pine, pin; note, not, move.

rath

lek.

da,

kūs. Anem, ainem.

Annas, aninas. Annuus, an'nú-ús. Anos, a'nôs. Anseim, an'sēlm.

nis.

Anaiah, dn-tid.

Ahaz, d'hdz. Ahazai, d-hdz'd-l. Ahaziah, d'hdz't'd, Ahban, d'bdn. Aher, d'her. Ahi, d'hd. Antona, cootas,
Aher, cher,
Ahi, cher,
Ahia, cher,
Ahi Ahumai, a'hū-mā''t or Ahuzam, ā-hū'zām. Ahuzzath, a-hūz'zāth. Ai, a:t. Aiah, a:t:a, also Ajah, aija. Aiath, a t'ath. Aija, a-tija. Aijalon or Ajalon, ajia-Aijeleth Shahar, 198leth sha'har.
Ain, a'in.
Airus, a-t-rüs,
Ajah, d-jd.
Ajax, a'jdls.
Akan, a'hdls.
Akbar, ak'bdr.
Akbar, ak'bdr.
Akkub, ak'kdb,
Akrabbim, a'hdd-din.
Aladdin, d'id-did.
Alamellech, d-lam'-më-luk. Alamoth, dl-a-moth. Alaric, al'a-rik. Alava, al'd-va. Albert, al'bert. Albion, al'bi-o Albuquerque, al: bū-kėrk. Alcibiades, al: si-bi-a-Alcibiades, austron under dez. Alcimus, di'si-más. Alcyone, di'si-one. Alema, di's-má. Alembert, d'long-bér' Alembert, d'long-bér' Alembert, d'long-bér' Aleph, al'ef. lepn, dief,
lexander, diegranii
der; Al'exan'dria,
drid (as a classical
name pron. diegrandri'd): Al'exan' Alexander drians: -dnz: exan'dra, -drd. Algernon, al'jer non. Aliah, alita.

Alleluia, al'12-16''yd. Allobroges, al-16b'rō-jēz. Allom, al'16m. Allon, al'16n. Allon-bachuth, al'16nbāk'ūth, lmodad, at'mō-dād. Almon, dl'mon. Almon-diblathaim, al mon-dib-la-tha" im.
Alnathan, al-na-than.
Aloth, al-ioth.
Alpha, al-ia.
Alphaus or Alpheus, al-Alpheus or Alpheus, di-fé-ds.
Alpheus, di-fon'zo.
Altaneus, di-ta-ki-da.
Altaneus, di-ta-ki-da.
Altaneus, di-ta-ki-da.
Alush, di-ta-ki-da.
Alvan, di-ta-da.
Alvan, di-van.
Amad, d-madd.
Amadatha, d-madd'd-thd.,
also Amad athus, -th-tis.
Amal, d-mad athus, -th-tis. Amal, a.mat.
Amalek, am:a-lēk: Amalekite, a-mal'ē-kit:
Amal ekites, -kits. Aman, d'mam. Aman, d'man. Amana, am'a-na. Amariah, am'a-ri'd. Amarias, dm'd-ri'as. Amasa, dm'd-sd, or d-ma'sd. maisd. dmid-sai'i, or d-misid-i, dmid-sai'i, or d-misid-i, dmid-sai'd. Amashai, dmid-sai'd. Amashai, dmid-sai'd. Amatheis, d-mdithe-is. Amatheis, dmid-this. Amazhai, dmid-tai'd. Amazhain dmid-zai'd. Amaziah, dm'd.zu'd. Amazones, d-mcz-6-nez. Ambrosius, dm-bro'zi-us: Ambrose, dm'bro'z. Amelia, d-mc'ld-d. Ami, d-ml. Aminadab, d-mind-ddb. Amittal, d-mit'd-L. Ammah, dm'ind. Ammah, dm/md.
Ammidod, am/mid-öy,
also Ammidoi, dm/mid-öy,
also Ammidoi, dm/mid-öy.
Amminel, dm/mi-hūd,
or dm/miAmminadab, dm/mi-hūd,
ddb, also Ammin'adib,
-ddb, also Ammin'adib, -dih Ammi-nadab. amimima"dah. Ammi-shaddai, dmimi-shad-dai'i or shad-da. Ammizabad, am-miz-dbad. bdd. mmon, am'mön: Am'-monite, n. masc. -tt: Am'monites, -tt's: Am'monitess, -tt'ds, n. fem. fem.
Amnon, dm'nōn,
Amok, d'mōk,
Amok, d'mōk.
Amorite, dm'ōr-tl: Am'orites, -tls.
Amos, d'mōs.
Amos, d'mōs.
Amphipolis, dm-ftp'o-lis.
Amphipolis, dm-ft'ri-ōn. Amplias, am'pil'as,
Amram, am'pil'as,
Amram, am'ram: Am'ramites, lis,
Amraphel, am'ra-fel,
Amzi, am'rt.
Anab, a'nab.

Aphrah, dfrd. Aphrodite, dfrd-dfu. Aphrae, dfrek. Apis, dfpte. Apollodorus, dfptk Apollodorus, dfptk Anacreon, dn-ak'rë-on. Anael, dn-a-el. Anah, dina. Anaharath, dn-a-ha an'a-ha: &-pol-lo-Anaiah, dn.4.d. Anak, dn.dk; Anakims, dn.d.kimz. Anamim, dn.d.mim. Anammelech, d.ndmimē. dő'rik. Apollonia, épülő'si d. pollonius, dp'öl-l6" al-Ap iek.
Anan, d'ndn.
Anani, d'nd'nt.
Ananiah, dn'd-ni'd.
Ananiah, dn'd-ni'd.
Ananiah, d'nd'i-d.
Anath, d'ndth.
Anathoth, d'n'd-thôth Apollophanes, apid logdente.
Apollos, depôlilos: also Apollos, depôlilos. Apollos, depôlilos.
Apollyon, depôlilos.
Applayon, depôlilos.
Applayon, depôlilos.
Applais, defid.
Applas, defid.
Applas, defid.
Applas, defid.
Aquila, delatid.
Aquila, delatid.
Aquilania, delatid. Anaxagoras, an-aks-ag" Anaximander, dn-dks-i-Anaximines, aniaks-Anaximines, directoristics, di 05.4 Ar, ar. Ara, a'rd. Arab, a'rdb. Arabah, ar'd-bd. Arabattine, di dr'd-bat" Andromeda, an-dromie-Arabia, d-ra'bi-d: Ara-bian, -dn: Arabian, -dns. Andronicus, andro-nt Arad, dirad: Aradia, Anem, dinem.
Anen, dinen.
Aner, diner.
Anethothite, dinethite,
dn-et-o-thit, and Antothite, dn-io-thit.
Angalina, dn-io-life,
dn-et-o-thit. -1/ -ti.
Aradus, dr'd-däs,
Arah, d'rd.
Aram, d'rdm: A'ram
it'ess, -ti'ès.
Aram-naharaim, d'rimnd'id-rid'iss.
Aram-sobah, d'rim-ei' taute, dnisoliki. Angelina, dnijelii'nd. Angil, dngigli. Aniam, dnisoliki. Aniam, dnisoliki. Anna, dnisoliki. Annas, dnisoliki. M Aran, airan. Aran, 6-7dn.
Ararat, 6-4-nt.
Ararath, 6-4-nth.
Aranah, 6-7d-nth.
Aranah, 6-7d-nth.
Arba, 6-7d-nth.
Arba, 6-7d-nth.
Arba, 6-7d-th.
Arba, 6-7d-th.
Arbath, 6-7d-th.
Arcadus, 6-7d-th. Anthony, an'to-ni. Antigonus, an'tig'o-nis. Antilibanus, an'ti-lib''anás.
Antioch, dnítř-ök.
Antiochia, dnítř-öki'á:
An'tiochi'ans. kl' ans.
Antiochis, dnítř-ökis.
Antiochus, dnítř-ókis.
Antipater, dnítř-dkis.
Antipater, dnítř-dkir.
Antipatris, dnítř-dkir. Arcadia, ār-kā-di-a. Arcadius, ār-kā-di-ās. Archelaus, ār-kā-di-ās. Archi, ār-ki- Archite. -kti: Archites, kti. Archimedes, ār-ki-mē Antoinette, antoy-net". Antonia, an-to-ni-a. Antoninus, an-to-ni-17.00 Archippus, år kip pås Arcturus, årk-tü-rüs Ard, ård: Ard ites, ilt Ardath, år-dalh. Antony, antoni. Antothijah, antothi: Ardon, ár dón. Areli, ár él 1: Arelites, ja. Antothite, ān'tōth-it. Antothite, dn:föth-ft. Anus, d:nüb. Anus, d:nüs. Apame, dp:d-mē. Apelles, d-pēl·lēz. Apharsachites, d-fār'sd-kits. Apharsathchites, a-far: sath-kits or af-ar-sath: ktts. Argos, dripde. Argus, dripde. Arladne, driiddint. Arlarathes, driiddi ktts.
Apharattes, d.fdr.sits.
Aphek, d.fdk.
Aphekah, d.fdk.d. or df.
Apherem, d.fdr.d-md.
Apherra, d.fdr.d-md.
Aphin, d.ft.d.
Aphik, d.ft.d. Aridai, d-rid-a-l. Aridaia, d-rid-a-l. Aridatha, a-rid-a-lid. Ariah, ar-1-a.

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prescriptum (L.), a thing prescribed.
preux chevalier (F.), a brave knight.
prima facie (L.), on the first view.
primam mobile (L.), the mainspring,
principia, non homines (L.), principles, not men.
principia, non homines (L.), principles, not men.
principia, botat (L.), resist the first beginnings.
pro aris et focis (L.), for our altars and fresides,
probatum est (L.), it is proved.
pro bono publico (L.), for the public good.
pro decon (L.), for an arisen statement.
pro decon (L.), for the statement.
pro fanum vulgua (L.), the profane vulgar.
pro forma (L.), for the sake of form.
pro hac vice (L.), for this time or occasion.
pro prompt (L.), for for same!
projet de loi (F.), a legislative bill.
pro memoria (L.), for our country.
propaganda fade (L.), for extending the faith.
pro rata (L.), in proportion.
pro rese, grege, et lege (L.), for the king, the
eople, and the law.
pro tempore (L.), for the time being.
Punica fides (L.), for so much.
pro tempore (L.), for the time being.
Punica fides (L.), forey a word denotting inquiry.
nous verrons (F.), we shall see.
novus home (L.), a new man; one who has raised
himself from obscurity.
nudum pactum (L.), a mere agreement, unconfined
 by writing.

null secundus (L.), second to none.

nunc aut nunquam (L.), now or never.

nunquam non paratus (L.), never unprepared.
           obiter dictum (L.), a thing said by the way, or in
obiter dictum (i.i.), a summy second passing, obsta principlis (L.), resist the first beginnings, obsta principlis (L.), resist the first beginnings, odi profanum (L.), I loathe the common odium theologicum (L.), the hatred of theologians, officiae gentium (L.), the workshop of the world, omne ignotum pro magnifice (L.), everything unknown is thought to be magnificent, omne solum forti patria (L.), every soll to a brack the country.
  man is his country.
omnia bona bonis (L.), all things with the good are
            omnia vincit amor (L.), love conquers all things.
on connait l'ami au besoin (F.), a friend is known
  in time of need
          1 time of need.
on dit (F.), they say: a flying rumour.
onus probandi (L.), the burden of proving.
opers pretium est (L.), it is worth while.
optimates (L.), of the first rank.
ora pro nobis (L.), pray for us.
cer rotundo (L.), with round full voice.
O! si sic omnis (L.), (), if all things so! O that he
al always done or spoken thus!
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         quare (L.), query; a word denoting inquiry.
quam diu se bene gesserit (L.), during good behav-
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         quantum meruit (L.), as much as he deserved.
quantum sufficit (L.), as much as is sufficient; a suf-
            ad always done or spoken thus!

O tempora! O mores! (L.) O the times! O the man-
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             quantum sufficit (L.), as much as is sufficient; a sufficient quantity;
quasi (L.), as it; in a manner,
quelque chose (F. something), a trifle; a kickahaw,
quid mme? (L.) what now? a newsmonger,
quid pro quo (L.) one thing for another,
quid gride? (L.) why do you laugh!
and tride? (E.) who goes there! on the qui vive, on
the
  ners! otium cum dignitate (L.), ease with dignity; digni-
  fled leisur
            otium sine dignitate (L.), ease without dignity.
ouvriers (F.), operatives; workmen.
           pace tua (L.), with your consent.
pallida mors (L.), pale death.
palmam qui meruit ferat (L.), let him who has won
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               quod erat demonstrandum (L.), which was to be proved or demonstrated.
 palmam
it bear the
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                proved or demonstrated.
quod erat faciendum (L.), which was to be done,
quod wide (L.), which see,
quondam (L.), that was formerly; former,
quos Deus wilt perdere, prius dementat (L.), those
whom God wishes to destroy, He first makes mad.
quot homines, tot sententis (L.), so many men, so
          bear the palm.

par excellence (F.), by way of eminence,
pari passu (L.), with equal pace; together.

pass (R.), action; step; precedence.
passim (L.), everywhere; all through,
pater noster (L.), Our Father—a term applied to the
ord's Prayer: pater patries, the father of his country,
patres conscripti (L.), conscript fathers; the anc.
                                                              alm
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                many minds
patres conscripti (L.), conscript fathers; the anc. Roman senttors.

pax in bello (L.), peace in war.
peccavi (L.), in ave sinned.
penetralia (L.), secret recesses.
per annum (L.), by the year.
per centum, (L.), usually contracted per cent, by
the hundred; each hundred.
per cente (it.), upon account.
per contra (L.), by the opposite; contrariwise.
per diem (L.), by the day; daily,
per fas et mefas (L.), through right and wrong.
per gradua (L.), through right and wrong.
per gradua (L.), through steps; step by step.
periculum in mora (L.), danger in delay.
per se (L.), by itself.
personnel (F.), the persons employed in any service,
as distinguished from the materiel—see Dictionary.
petit (F.), small.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       rara avis (L.), a rare bird; a prodigy.
rechaufie (F.), heated again, as food; stale; old.
reductio ad absurdum (L.), a reducing to an absur-
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            reductio ad absurdum (i.e.), a reductio ad dity.

re infecta (i.e.), the business being unfinished.
religio loci (i.e.), the religious spirit of the place.
rem acu tetigisti (i.e.), you have touched the thing
with a needle; exactly.
remaissance (F.), revival, as of letters or art.
rentes (F.), funds bearing interest; stocks.
requiescat in pace (i.e.), may he rest in peace.
res angusta domi (i.e.), narrow circumstances at
home; poverty.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               res angusta domi (L.), narrow circumstances at home; powert miser (L.), a suffering person is sacred. res gestes (L.), exploits. respice finem (L.), look to the end. resurgam (L.), I shall rise again. revenous a nos montons (F.), let us return to our subject.
            s distinguished from the materict—see Dictionary, petit (F), small.

petitid principii (L), a begging of the question.

petit mairre (F), a small master; a fop; a beau.

pinxit (L), he painted it.

pis aller (F), the last or worst shift.

plebs (L), the common people.

pleno jure (L), with full authority.

poeta nascitur, non fit (L), the poet is born, not
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         re vera (L.), in the true matter; in truth.
robe de chambre (F.), a dressing-gown, or morning
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                gown.
rust colum (L.), let the heavens fall,
russ de guerre (F.), a stratagem of war.
rus in urbe (L.), the country in town.
point d'appui (F.), point of support; prop.
pons asinorum (L.), the bridge of the asses—a name
given to the 5th proposition of the 1st brok of Euclid.
populus vult decipi (L.), people wish to be deceived,
posse comitatus (L.), the power of the county,
goste restante (F.), to remain till called for—applied
to letters in a post-office.
post mortem (L.), after death.
post oblitum (L.), after death.
pour passer le temps (F.), to pass away the time,
pour prendre conge (F.), to take leave,
premonitus premunitus (L.), forewarned, fore-
armed.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       sal Atticum (L.), Attic salt—that is, wit.
salvo jure (L.), saving the right.
sanctum sanctorum (L.), the holy of holies.
sang froid (F.), cold blood: coolness.
sans ceremonie (F.), without ceremony.
sans facon (F.), without form or trouble.
sans peur et sans reproche (F.), without fear and
vithout reproach.
sartor resartus (L.), the tailor mended.
satis verborum (L.), enough of words.
sauve quit peut (F.), save himself who can.
secundum artem (L.), according to art or rule; sci-
mitfically.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  entifically.
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Barzillai, bár zü'ld-t.
Bassloth, bás'd-löth.
Bassama, bás'kd-md.
Bashan, bás'kd-md.
Bashan, bás'kd-nd.
shán-havoth-jair, bá'
shán-ha'oth-já-ér.
Bashemath, bás'-é-máth.
Basmath, bás'-é-máth.
Bassa bás'-á-Bassa, bds sd. Bastai, bds td t. Bath-rabbim, háth váb! mus. Beelzebub, bê-êl:28-büb. Beer, beier. Beera, beierd. Beerah, beierd. Beer-eilm, beiereitim. Beer-alim, befor d'lim, Beerl, bifd-t Beerl, bifd-t Beerl, bifd-tol, befor la-hi'-roji Bseroth, befor dith. Beerheba, be-trisha-ba or befor-haf-ba Bseatherah, befok-for-al Beethoven, botto-ton, Behmoth, befihe-moth, Bal, bel. Behemoth, be'he-moth.
Bel, bel.
Bels of Belah, be'ld: Belaites, be'ld-its.
Belemus, be'ld-mis.
Belge, bel'jd.
Bellal, be'ld-dl.
Bellal, be'ld-dl.
Bellal, be'ld-dl.
Bellerophon, be'ld-fo'.
fon. Jon.
Bellini, běl·lě'në.
Belmaim, běl'mě-im.
Belmen, běl'měn.
Belsharzar, běl·shůz'zér.
Beltesharzar, běl·tě-shůz'.

Beltennam, correction ser.

Ben, bën, Benaiah, bë-ni'd.

Ben-ammi, bën-dm'mi.

Ben-berak, bën-bi-ë-rdk.

Benedict, bën-ë-dik.

Benglaskan, bën'ë-jd''d-Schreibung den heideld.
Benhadad, ben heideld.
Benhadal, ben heideld.
Benhann, ben heimel heine heiden heine Bethmeon, běth-më-ön. Bethnimrah, běth-nim-ră Bethoron, běth-ö-rön or Bethpalet, beth-patiet. Bethpazzez, beth-pazzez.

běth:

Berachah, bêr'a-ka. Berachiah, bêr'a-ku a. Beraiah, bêrt'a. Bernald, beried.

Bernalde, beried.

Bernalde, beirong-that

Bernalde, beirong-that

Bernalde, beried.

Bernalde, beried.

Bernalde, beried.

Bernice, beirt.

Beried, beirt.

Beried, beried.

Beried, beried.

Beried, beried.

Beried, beried.

Beried, beried.

Beried, beried.

Bernice, beried. bē. Beroth, beroth: Be'roth-Berotha, be ro-tha, and Berothah, be ro-thai, be ro-thai, be ro-thai, Berothai, be see thai, be seed thai.

Besode iah, be seed thai. Besor, be sor. Bessus, be sais. Betah, be ta. Betane, bet a.ne. Beten, be ten. Betane, bet-d-ne.
Beten, beith.
Beth, beth.
Beth, beth.
Bethabara, beth-db-dr-d.
Bethanath, beth-d-noth.
Bethanoth, beth-d-noth.
Bethany, beth-d-not.
Betharabah, beth-dr-dbā.

Betharam, bēth-a'rām

Betharbel, bēth-âr'bēl.

Bethaven, bāth-â'rēn.

Bethazmaveth, bēth-āz'

mā-vēth or bēth-āzmā"vēth. Beth-baal-meon, bēth:baal-me'in.
Bethbarah, beth-ba'ra.
Bethbasi, beth-ba'st.
Bethbrei, beth-bir'e-t.
Bethcar, beth-kar. Bethdagon, beth-da-gon. Bethdiblathaim, bethdib'la-tha''im. albia-ina vm.
Bethel, bēthiēt: Betl
elite, -it.
Bethemek, bēth-ē'mēk.
Bether, bē'ther.
Bethesda, bē-thēz-dā.
Bethezel, bē-thēzel. bethiel; Beth'-Bethgader, beth-ga:der. Bethgamul, beth-ga:mül, or beth! Bethhaccerem, beth-hāk-ser-em or beth-hāk-se: rēm.
Bethharan, bēth-hāi-rān.
Bethholah, bēth-hōg-ld.
Bethhoron, bēth-hōg-ld.
Bethhoron, bēth-hōg-ld.
Bethjeshimoth, bēth-jāshi-mōth, also Bethjeshmoth, bēth-jās-h-mōth.
Bethlebaoth, bēth-kēb-āmth. öth.

Bethlehem, bēth'iē-ēm:
Bethlehem - Ephratah,
bēth'iē-ēm-ēf'rā-tā.

Bethlehem - Judah, bēth'
iē-ēm-jō''dā.

Bethlehem-Judah, bēth'
iē-ēm-jō''dā.

Bethlmaachah, bēth-mā'
-ā.kā ā-kā. Bethmarcaboth, běth.

782 Bethpeor, beth pelor or beth:

Bethphage, beth:fū-je or

beth:faj.

Bethphalet, beth:fē-je de

Bethphalet, beth:fē-je de

Bethrapha, bēth:rā-fū.

Bethrapha, bēth:sā-mū.

Bethsamos, bēth:sā-mū.

Bethsham, bēth:shā-nalao Bethsham, bēth:shā-nalao Bethshem, bēth:shā-mēsh or bēth:

Bethshemiet, bēth-shē-mēsh or bēth:shē-mī.

Bethshemite, bēth-shē-mēsh or bēth:shē-mī. lt. Bethshittah, beth-shitta, Bethanittah, beth-shiftd, or beth: Bethsura, beth-shörrä. Bethappuah, beth-töp: pñ.a. or beth:täp:pñ'a. Bethuel, beth-äd. Bethuel, beth-äd. Bethulia, beth-üd. Bethzur, bêth'zêr. Betolius, bêth'zêr. Betomasthem, bêt'û-mûs: thêm, or Bet'omes''-tham. von.

Bildad, bil'dåd.

Bileam, bil'e-dm.

Bilgah, bil-gd.

Bilhan, bil-dh.

Bilhan, bil-dh.

Bilhan, bil-dh.

Birnal, bin-dd.

Birnal, bin-dd.

Birnal, ber-dd-vith.

Bishlam, bish-idm.

Bilhan, bish-idm.

Bithin, bi-th-d.

Bithin, bi-th-d.

Bithin, bi-th-d.

Bithynia, bi-th-d.

Bithynia, bi-th-d.

Bizina, bis-th-d.

Bizina, bis-th-d.

Bizina, bis-th-d.

Bizina, bis-th-d.

Bizina, bis-th-d.

Bizina, bis-bi-dh-d.

Bizina, bis-bi-dh-d. Bildad, bil'dad. bloo'men-Dak-Boadicea, bo'd-di-se'a. Boanices, bo'd-di-se''(d. Boanerge, bo'd-ner''jez. Boczs, bo'dz. Boccas, bo'k-kde. Boccas, bo'k-kde. Boccas, bo'k-kde. Boccas, bo'k-di-se''(d. Boccas, bo'hde. Bonan, bo'hde. Bohan, bö'hön.
Bonaparte, bö'nd pärt or
bö'nä-pärtää.
Boniface, bön'i-fäs.
Booz, bö'ö:
Borgas, bör'i-d.
Borghes, bör-gä'-d.
Borith, bö'rith.
Bosoch, bö-käth.
Bosoch, bö-köth.
Bosoch, bö-sör.
Booze, bö-sör.
Boroze, bö-sör.
Boroze, bö-sör.
Boroze, bö-sör.

Bozkath, böz'kath. Bozrah, böz'rd. Brennus, brên'nüs. Brigantes, bri-gan'lêz. Briseis, bri-sê'is. Brisannia, bri-tāninid:
Britannia, bri-tāninid:
Britannicus, -ni-tās.
Brutus, brōtis.
Bubastes, bū-bāstēs.
Bucephalus, bū-sēf-ādis.
Bukhih, būk-ki.
Bukhih, būk-ki-d.
Bul, bōōl. Bul, book.
Bulmer, bookwer.
Bunah, buknd.
Bunni, buknd.
Bunni, buknd.
Busiris, bukndi.
Buz, bukni.
Buz, bukni.
Buz, bukni.
Buz, bukni.
Byzantium, bi-canishi. Cabbon, kāb'bön. Cabul, kā'būl. Caddis, kād'dīs, Cades, kā'dēz. Cades-barne, kā'dēz-būr Cadmiel, kād mī či. Cadmus, kād mūs. Cæsar, sē zār. Cæsarea, sēzid-rē'ā: Cæsarea Philippi, fil-Casarea Philippi, fliipipi.
Caiaphas, ki-a-fds.
Cain, kan.
Cainan, ki-nan.
Cainan, ki-nan.
Caiah, kai-la.
Calah, kai-la.
Calah, kai-la.
Calchas, kai-kds.
Calchas, kai-kds.
Calchas, ki-lb.
Caledonia, kai-da'-ni-a.
Calchas, kai-la-da'-ni-a.
Calchas, kai-la-da'-ni-a.
Calchas, kai-la-da'-ni-a.
Calchas, kai-la-da'-ni-a.
Caligula, kai-la-da'-ni-a.
Caligula, kai-la-da'-ni-a.
Caligula, kai-la-da'-ni-a.
Caligula, kai-la-da'-ni-a.
Caligula, kai-la-da'-ni-a.
Caligula, kai-la-da'-ni-a. nez. Calitas, kal'i-tas. Callimachus, kal-limid-Callimachus, kal-limid-kilis.
Calneh, kall-nd.
Calneh, kall-nd.
Calneh, kall-nd.
Calneh, kall-nd.
Calneh, kall-nd-rd.
Calneh, kall-nd-rd.
Calneh, kall-nd-rd.
Campus Martins, kins-pil-sendar's sh-lis.
Canna, kal-ndn.
Cana, kal-nd.
Cana, kal-nd.
Canananitish. a liluh, pert. to Cananitish. a liluh, pert. to Cananitish.
Calneh, kal-nd.
Canneh, can-nd.
Capernaum, kd-por-nd-dim.
Capernaum, kd-por-nd-dim. rim: -rimz. Caphar, kd: fdr: Caphar, salama, -dd!'d-md. Caphenatha, kd:fdrd-fdd. Caphtolium, kd:ftrd or kd: Caphtolium, kd:ftrd. Cappadocia, kūpipā dē" shi-d. Capres, kūpirē-d.

APPENDIX IV.

A COMPLETE LIST OF SCRIPTURE PROPER NAMES, WITH THE WHOLE PROPER NAMES FOUND IN THE APOCRYPHA; ALSO, A SELECTION OF COMMON, HISTORICAL, AND CLASSICAL NAMES, PHONETICALLY RESPELT FOR PRONUNCIATION.

Note.—The Scripture Names have been taken afresh from the Common English Version. In placing the accents; and dividing the words into syllables, the authority of Smart and Dr Smith has been chiefly followed. A few names not found must be sought for in the Dictionary. Where there are two or more accents placed on a word or its respelling, the strong accent is marked thus ('), and the weak accents thus ('). The marks (-), (-), (') over the vowels do not refer to quantity as in Greek or Latin, but merely indicate the quality of the sounds to be given to the vowels: see note above scheme of phonotypes.

Aalar, d'A.ldr.
Aaron, d'rôn: Aaronites, ties,
Abacuc, dò'd.k.ik.
Abacuc, dò'd.k.ik.
Abaddon, d-bad'don
Abadias, dò'd.d''ds.
Abagtha, d-bd'd''ds.
Abagtha, d-bd'd''ds.
Abatha, dò'd.d.
Abana, dò'd.d.
Abatha, dò'd.d.
Abatha, dò'd.d.
Abdes, dò'd.d.
A

Abijah, d-bijd, or Abijam, jdm.
Abila, abi-id, or Abilene, ab-i-id, or Abilene, ab-i-id, or Abilene, ab-i-id-id, or Abilene, ab-i-id-id, abim-i-id,
Abimelech, abim-i-id,
Abimada, abim-i-id,
Abinada, abim-i-id,
Abiram, abim-i-id,
Abiram, abim-i-id,
Abiram, abim-i-id,
Abishal, abi-i-id,
Abishal, abi-i-id,
Abishua, abi-i-id,
Abishua, abi-i-id,
Abishua, abi-i-id,
Abishua, abi-i-id,
Abimu, abi-i-id,
Abimu, abi-i-id,
Abi-id,
Acid,

Achmet, dk·mēt.
Achmetha, dk·mētha.
Achmetha, dk·mēthā.
Achmetha, dk·mēthā.
Achmetha, dk·mēthā.
Achmetha, dk·shāf.
Achmetha, dk·shāf.
Achmetha, dk·shāf.
Achmetha, dk·shāf.
Achmetha, dk·shāf.
Actopolia, dk·shōf.
Adadah, dd·dd.
Adadah, dd·dd.
Adadah, dd·dd.
Adalia, dd·dd.
Adalia, dd·dd.
Adam, dd·dd·md.
Adam, dd·dd·md.
Adam, dd·dd·md.
Adam, dd·dd·md.
Adamiam, dd·d-mi'rdm.
Adomiam, dd·d-mi'rdm.

Adonisedec, d.dómi.ze. delk.
delk.
delk.
dora, d.dórd.
Adoram, ddi-órd.
Adoram, ddi-órd.
Adoram, ddi-órd.
Adramelech, d.drdm.
Adramelech, d.drdm.
Adramelech, d.drdm.
Adramelech, d.drdm.
Adri.
didr.d.
Adri.
didr.d.
Adri.
didr.d.
Adri.
didr.d.
Adul.
didr.d.
deli.
didr.d.
deli.
didr.d.
deli.
didr.d.
deli.
didr.d.
deli.
didr.d.
deli.
deli

Ahasai, dhirid L Ahasai, dhirid L Ahasai, dhirid L Ahasai, dhirid Ahasai, dhirid Ahia, dhid Ahia, d Ahlab, a:lab.
Ahlai, a-lab: or a:ls.
Aboah, a-ho:a:
Ahoia, a-ho:la.
Ahoilab, a-ho:la-dh.
Ahollab, a-ho:la-dh.
Ahollabmah, a-ho:li-ba. mđ. Ahumai, a'ha-ma''i or Ahuzam, ā-hū'zām. Ahuzzath, ā-hūz'zāth. Ai, a'i. Aiah, a-i'a, also Ajah. aida. Aiath, a-tiath. Aija, a-tifa. Aijaion or Ajalon, ajia-Aijeleth Shahar, tijë-lëth shaihar. eth sha har. Ain, a'in. Airus, a t'rüs. Ajah, a'ja. Ajax, a'jaks. Akan, a'kan. Alan, d'édn. Akbar, dk'bêr. Akkub, dk'kûb. Akrabbim, d-krdb'bim. Aladdin, d-kid'din. Alameth, dl'd-mêth. Alammelech, d-lam'mê-Alamoth, al'a-moth. Alaric, al'a-rik. Alava, al'a-và. Albert, al'bert. Albion, dl'bi-on Albuquerque, al ba-kerk. Alcibiades, al si-bi'a Alcimus, al'st-mus. Alcimus, al'st-mus. Alcyone, al-st-o-ne. Alema, al'e-ma. Alembert, al-lony-ber' Alembert, al-em-eth or al'. Alenh, al-em-eth or al'. Aleph, al'ef. Alexander, lexander, dl'égr-an-dér: Al'exan'dria, -dri-d (as a classical name pron. al'égr-an-dri'a): Al'exan'-drians: -dnz: Al'al'egr-an" driva): Al'ex drians: -dnz: exan'dra, -drd. Algernon, dijer-non. Aliah, di'i-a. Alian, di'i-an,

780 Alleluis, dill-16"yd. Allobroges, al-166'rō-jēs. Allom, di-16m. Allon, di-16m. Allon, di-16m. Allon, di-16m. Allon, di-16m. Allon, di-16m. rath Almodad, as-m. Almon, allmön. Almon-diblathaim, lek. küs. Amasai, d d·mās·a·ī. ām:ā-sā:'i, or Amashai, am'a-sha''s. Amasiah, am'a-sti'a. Amashal, dm'd.shd'i.
Amasial, dm'd.sh'd.
Amasial, dmd'ist'd.
Amashal, dmd'ist'd.
Amathal, dm'd.th's.
Amathal, dm'd.th's.
Amathal, dm'd.th's.
Ambrosius, dm-bro's.
Ambrosius, dm-bro's.
Ambrosius, dm-bro's.
Amila, dm'id.
Amila, dm'id.
Amila, dm'id.
Amila, dm'id.
Ammah, dm'imi.
Ammah, dm'imi.
Ammildio, dm'imido'y,
also Ammidio, dm'imido'y.
Ammilel, dm'imi.
Ammilel, dm'imi. nűs. mminadab, dm-min'd-dab, also Ammin'adib, dih Ammi-nadab, nd'ddb.
Ammi-shaddai, dm'mt-shad-dai't or shad'dl.
Ammizabad, dm-mtrd-bdd. ām:mītrus bdd.
Ammon, ām'mön: Am'monite, n. masc. -tt:
Am'monites, -tt': čs, 4. THES. fem.
Amnon, dm'nōn,
Amok, d'mōk,
Amon, d'mōk.
Amorites, dm'ōr-ti: Am'orites, -tls.
Amos, d'mōs.
Amos, d'mōs.
Amphipolis, dm-ftp'o-lis.
Amphipolis, dm-ft'riōn. fem. Lits. kits. on. Amplias, am'pli-as, Amram, am'ram: Am'-ramites, 4ts. Amraphel, am'ra-fdl.

Anacreon, dn-akirê-bn. Anael, ania-êl. Anah, dind. Anaharath, ania-ha an'a-ha!" Anaiah, an-t-a. Anak, d'ndk; Anakims, dn'd-kimz. Anamim, dn'd-mim. Anammelech, d-ndm'mdlék.
Anan d'ndn.
Anani, d'ndn.
Ananiah, dn'd-nit'd.
Ananias, dn'd-nit'ds.
Ananias, dn'd-nit'ds.
Ananiel, d'ndn't-él.
Anath, d'ndth.
Anaxagoras, dn'dks-dg' Anaximander, an-aksitman der. Anaximines, an'aks imi'l-nez Anchises, an ki sez. Andres, an dra a. Andrew, an dra a. Androcius, an dro kias. Andromache, an drom Andromeda, an-dromie. Andronicus, an'dro-ni Androneus, kris.
Anem, d'ném.
Anen, d'ném.
Anen, d'ném.
Anen, d'ném.
Anen, d'ném.
Anet, d'ném.
Anetothite, and Antothite,
d'néf-d'hit, and Antothite,
Angelina, d'n'i-d'hit.
Angelina, d'n'i-d'hit.
Angil, angipil.
Aniam, d'n'i-d'm.
Anna, d'n'ind.
Annas, d'n'ind.
Annas, d'n'ind.
Annas, d'n'ind. Annas, dn-nds. Annus, dn-nd-ds. Anos, d-nds. Anselm, dn-td-nd. Anthony, dn-td-nd. Antigonus, dn-ttg-d-nds. Antilibanus, dn-tt-lib*'d-nds. nüs.
Antioch, än'tt-ök.
Antiochia, an'tt-öki''ä:
An'tiochi'ans, kti''än:
Antiochis, an-tio-kis.
Antiochus, an-tio-kis.
Antiochus, an-tio-kis.
Antipaser, an-tip-ä-ter.
Antipatris, an-tip-ä-ter. Antoinette, an'toy-net". Antonia, an-to-ni-a. Antoninus, an-t anito-nt" Antony, andont. Antothijah, andothis jā. Antothite, ān'iōth-tt. Anub, ā'nāb. Anus, ā'nās. Apame, āpā-mē. Apelles, ā-pā'iēz. Apharsachites, ā-fār'sā-Apharsathchites, a-far: kils.
Apharsites, d.fār'sīts.
Aphak, d.fēk.
Aphekah, d.fēk.d. or āf.
Apherma, d.fēr'emd.
Apherra, d.fēr'rā.
Aphiah, a.ft'd.
Aphik, d.ftk.

Aphrah, df-rd.
Aphrodite, df-ro-dt'it.
Aphses, df-ses.
Apis, d-pis.
Apollo, d-pot/to.
Apollodorus, d-pit/ti dő'rűs. Apollonia, dp'öl-lö'nl-Apollonius, apidilo"ni us. Apollophanes, ap-al-laf-Apollophanes, dp:d-iof: d-nez.
Apollos, d-pd:dos: also Apollon, d-pd:di-ion.
Apollyon, d-pd:di-ion.
Apppalm, dp:pd-im, or dp-pd-im, dr-fid-d.
Apphna, df-fid-d.
Apphna, df-fid-Apphna, df-fid-d.
Apphna, df-fid-d. Appii Forum, fo rum, Aquila, ak wi-la. Aquitania, di akiwi-tu! ni-d Ar, ar Arab, a'rdb. Arabah, ar'abd Arabattine, d ar a bal' ti-ne. Arabia, arabia: Arabian, bian, an: Arabians, Arad, airad: Aradite, na'ha-ra"im. Aram-zobah, a'ram-zi" bd.
Aran, dirdu.
Arant, dirdud.
Ararat, dirdud.
Ararath, dirdud.
Ararath, dirdud.
Ararath, dirdud.
Aranah, dirdud.
Arba, dirbud.
Arba, dirbud.
Arba, dirbud.
Arba, dirbud.
Arbath, dirbud. Arbuthnot, ar-buth not. Arcadia, ar-ka-di-a. Arcadia, dr. 46-di-d. Arcadias, dr. 46-di-ds. Archelaus, dr. 46-di-ds. Archi, dr. 48-di-ds. Archi, dr. 48-di-ds. Archimedes, dr. 48-di-de. Areopagite ári-op'ājik Ar eop'agu, gūs. Ares, ārēs. Aretas, āri-dās. Aretas, ari-dās. Argob, āri-gāb. Argonauta, āri-gā-nakild. -tts Argos, ar gos. Argus, ar gos. Ariadne, ar i ad ne. Ariarathes, ar i d ar 1-4-rd thez. Aridai, d-rid'd-1 Aridatha, d-rid'd-thd. Arich, dr'i-d.

Anab, a'nab.

Ariel, d'ri-ël. Arimathea or Arima-thea, dr'i-md-thë' d. Arioch, d'ri-ök. Arissi, d-ris-d-i Aristarchus, dr'is-târ'' ristides, åris ti'dez Aristippus, ariis:tipi pus. Aristobulus, ariis:to-bul Aristophanes, äristöfi dini ristotales, arits toti al-lez: Aristotle, arits Aristotaes, ur eo estado de la citata del citata de la citata del citata de la citata del citata de la citata arima. Arman, år nå. Arnan, år nån. Arnauld, år nö Arnauld, år nö Arnon, år non. Annon, drinon.
Arod, ivod: Arodi,
-rod: Arodites, -its.
Aroer, driod: Arodites, -its.
Arom, driom.
Arpad, driom.
Arpad, or fide.
Arphand, fid.
Arphand, fid.
Arphand, driom.
Arphand driom.
Arphand driom.
Arphand driom. Arisaces, ar sa sez ar sa sez. Areacide, ar sas i de. Areaceth, ar sa réth. Artabanus, ar ta i nue Artabazus, år'tä-bä''züz. Artaphernes, år'tä-fér'' Artaxerxes. ar:tak-Artemas, dr'iš·mäs. Artemis, dr'iš·mäs. Artemisia, dr'iš·mish'' Artemisia, Grit-mi.

*d. Aruboth, Grü-böth.

Arumah, drömd.

Arvad. drömd.

Arvad. drömd.

Arvad. drömd.

Arad. drömd.

Arad.

Arad. drömd.

Arad.

A Ar'-Asclapiodorus, ās-klē' pl-6-dū'vis. Asdrubal, ās-drvō-bāl. Ascas, ā-s-da. Ascas, ā-s-da. Ascas, ā-s-da. Ascar, ā-s-da. Ascar, ā-da. Ascar, ā-da. Ascar, ā-da. Ascar, ā-da. Ascar, ā-da. ña.118! -bē:ā. ahbel. āsh:bēl: Ash'-Anhbel, dahibel, Anh-belites, its. Anhchemas, dahided Anh-dahided, dahided Anh-dothites, its: Anh-dothites, its: Anh-doth pisgah, dahi doth pisgah, dahider, dahider; Anherites, its. Anhers, dahider;

Ashima, āsh'i mā . Ashkelon. āsh'kë lön, also As kelon and Ascaion.
Ashkenaz, āshikēnāz.
Ashnah, āshinā.
Ashpenaz, āshipēnāz.
Ashriel, āshiriel, also
Asiriel. Ashtaroth, āshitā-roth, also Asitaroth. Ashterathite, āshitē ashteroth - Karnaim, ashteroth kar'naim, Ashtoreth, ashtereth, Ashur, ashter: Ash ur-ites, its. Ashur, ash'er: Ash ur-tes, 4ts.
Ashvath, ash'vāth.
Asia, a'zh-ā.
Asibias, a'st-bt'ās.
Asibla, a'st-ēt.
Asipha, a'st-ft.
Askelon, a'sk-ft.
Asmoden, a'smō-dō'ds.
Asmah, āshnā.
Asmaha, a'smō-dō'ds. Asnappa, as nāp per. Asom, a som. Aspalathus, as palid thas. ās pāl'ā. thus. Aspasia, as-paizht-a. Aspatha, as-pa-tha or as-paitha. Asphaltites, as-fal-th: Asphar, ās:fûr. Asriel, ās:fri-ēl: As'riel-ites, -tls. Assabias, ās:sā-bī'ās. Assabimoth, ās-sābit-Assanias, ās'sā-nī''ās. Asshur, āsh'sher. Asshurim, ās-shô'rīm or ash! Assideans, űsést-dő'ánz Assir, űsésér. Assos, űsésős. Assos, dissos. Assurdasser. Assurdasser. Assyria, disserta Assyrian, dissertan, dissertan, dissertan, dissertans ans, distaroth, distaroth. Astarte, as-tar-te. Astath, as-tath. Astath, astath sht-us. Atharias, āth-ū-rt-as. Athenagoras, āth-ē-nāg-Athenagoras, athéiní ánz: Athenians, áthéiní ánz: Athens, áthéiní: Athe-næ, athéiní: Athe-næ, -ne. Athenoblus, áthéinói bi-is.
Athlai, āth-la-i.
Athos, ath-ös.
Atlantis, āt-lan-its. Atlantis, at lanitis. Atreus, aitre us, also ai

Atrides, a tri'déz. Atroth, at'rôth. Attal, at'ta-1. Attalia, at'ta-14'' a. Attalus, at'ta-14'' a. Attharates, at-thar'a-Baal-peor, ba'al-pë''or. Baal-perazim, ba'al-për'' a zim.

Baal - shalisha, ba'al shal''t-sha or -shal-i'' Attharates, téz or -a:téz. sha. Baal - tamar, ba:al-ta: tez or -a:tez. Attica, at:ti-kā, Attila, at:ti-lā. Audubon, o:doō-bōng' Auga, at:ji-d. Augustinus, aw:gūs-ti: nūs: Augustine, tip. Augustine augustine, tip. már. Baal-zebub, ba'ál-zē''būb. Baal-zephon, ba'ál-zē'' fon. Baana, also Baanah, ba: a-na Augustus, aw-gus tus. Auranus, aw-ra-nus. Baara, ba'a-ra. Baaselah, ba'a-si''d. Baasha, also Baashah, Baasha, a Aurelia, aw-ta-ta Aurelius, -ŭs. Auteas, aw-të-'ās, aw-reli-a: Basana, also Basanan, bd-d-sha.
Babel, bd-bd.
Babylon, bdb-k-lbn: Babylonian, -lb':nl-dn:
Bab-ylo'nish, -nlsh.
Baca, bd-kd.
Bacchides, bdk-kd-dz.
Bacchides, bdk-kd-dz.
Bacchus, bdk-kd-dz.
Bacchus, bdk-frish.
Bacchrish, bdk-frish.
Backrites, bdk-frish.
Backrites, bdk-frish.
Bagoa, bd-go-ds.
Bagoa, bd-go-ds.
Bagoa, bd-go-ds.
Babarumit bd-hd-rish.
tf or bd-hd-rish.
Baharumit bd-hd-rish.
Bahurim, bd-hd-rish. tt or bashā-rōs'mit.
Bahurin, ba.hū-rim.
Bajazet, baj-a-zet.
Bajith, baj-tth.
Bakbakkar, bak-bak-kar.
Bakbuk bak-bik.
Bakbuklah, bak-būk-s'd.
Balaam, bā-lām, or bā-lā-da-th. Azbazareth, az baz a. rěth. Azbuk, áz:bűk. Azekah, á-zé-kā or áz: Azel, a'zél. Azem, a'zém. ld-am.
Balac, ba'lak.
Baladan, bal'a-dan.
Balah, ba'la.
Balak, ba'lak. Azephurith, azie.fu rith. Azetas, a-zeitas. Azgad, azigad. Azia, a-zia. Aziei, a-zi-el. Aziza, a-zi-el. Aziza, a-zi-el or azi Baleares, bal·ĕ-a·ˈrēz, Baleares, bal·ĕ-mō, Balamo, bal·ā-mō, Baliol, ba·li-ol. Balnuus, bāl-nū'ūs. Balthasar, bāl-thā:sār or Azmaveth, az:ma-věth or az-ma:věth. bal Bamah, bāˈmā. Bamoth, bāˈmöth. Bamoth - baal, bāˈmöth-Azmon, dzimon. Aznoth-tabor dzinoth-taibor. da oor.
Azot dieor.
Azotus, dieorids.
Azriel, dieorids.
Azrielan, dieoridan.
Azulah, dieorda.
Azur, diedr.
Azur, diedr.
Azuran, dieorda or dieorda. Bannoth - Dani, ou moth-ba "ba". Ban ban. Bania, ban'a 4" ās, Bania, ba'nia. Bannus, ba'nia. Bannus, ba'nia. Bannus, ba'nia. Banas, ba'nia. Barabas, ba'ab'ab'a Barachel, bar'a-kel. Barachiah, bar'a-kel. ba!'al u'ran Azzah, az za Azzan, dz:zān. Azzur, dz:zēr. Baal, ba'dl. Baalah, ba'dl-d. Baalath, ba'al-ath. Baalath-beer, ba'dl-athsd.
Barbauld, bār:baŭeld.
Barbumite, bār-hā:mit.
Bariah, bār-hā:mit.
Barjasus, bār-jērzis.
Barjons, bār-jērzis.
Barnabas, bār-jārd.
Barnabas, bār-hā-bās.
Barnabas, bār-hā-bās.
Barnabas, bār-hā-bās.
Barnabas, bār-hā-bās.
Barnabas, bār-hā-bās.
Bartacus, bār-hā-bās.
Bartacus, bār-hā-hās.
Bartacus, bār-hā-hās.
Bartacus, bār-hā-hās. Beal-berith, baial-bei rith.
Baale, ba'd-lé.
Baal-gad, ba'd-lgad.
Baal-hamon, ba'dl-ha'' Baal - hanan, ba'al-ha" ndn. Baal-hazor, ba'dl-ha''zör. Baal-hermon, ba'dl-hèr' mŏn. Baali, baʻal-t ō-mai Baalim, ba'al-im. Baalis, ba'al-lis. Baal-meon, ba'al-mē''ön. Bartimæus or Bartime-us, bûr'ti-mê''ūs. Baruch, bû'rūk.

Barrillai, bhr. rtlld-1.
Basaloth, brissi-loth.
Bascams, backet-ind.
Bashan, balsht-ind.
Bashan, balsht-ind.
Bashan, balsht-ind.
Bashanath, balsht-math.
Basmath, balsht-math.
Bassa, balsht-ind.
Bath., balsht-ind.
Bath., balsht-ind.
Bath., balsht-ind.
Bath., balsht-ind. Bathsheba, also Bathshebah, lath-shriba. Bath-shua, bath-shGa. Bath-Zacharias, bath-zakia-ri as. zakid-ri-ds.
Baval, bavid-t.
Bazlith, baz-lath.
Bazlith, baz-lath.
Bazlith, be-a-lath.
Bealoth, be-a-loth.
Bean, be-an, Bean, he'dn.
Beaurice, he'dd-tris.
Beauclerc, he'kirk.
Beauharnais, historia".
Bebai, beh'dd-t or he'h til.
Becher, he'kir: Be cherites, -tis. ites, -t/s,
Bechorath, bê-k-) rath,
Bectlieth, bek-ti-têth,
Bedad, bê-dad,
Bedaih, be-di-G,
Bedaih, bê-di-G,
Bedeih, bê-di-G,
Bedeih, bê-di-G, Beelsarus, be-el-sa-rus. Beeltethmus, be-el-teth: mil Beelzebub, be-el-ze-bub. Beer, beier. Beera, beierd. Beerah, beierd. Beer-eilm, beier-ei'llm. Beer-elim, béér-érlim. Beerl, biér-4 Beer lahai-roi, béér-la-hii-roi, béér-la-hii-roi, béér-da-hii-roi, béér-da-hii-roi, béér-da-ba or béér-saki-ba Beesherah, béés-ki-ba Beesherah, béés-ki-ra Beethoven, bái-to-ra, Beheroth, bé/hé-moth, Bel, bél. Bel, bel. Bela or Belah, bella: Belaites, bé-la-its.
Belemus, bé-lé-müs.
Belgæ, bél-jé.
Belial, bé-li-al. Bellsarius, bell-saliri-us. Bellerophon, bel-ler-6-Jon.
Bellini, bël-le'në.
Belmaim, bël'më-im.
Belmen, bël'mën.
Belshazzar, bël-shūz'zër.
Belteshazzar, bël'shūz'zër.

Berachah, bêr'a-ka. Berachiah, b'r-a-ka. Beraiah, bê-ri'd. Beranger, ba'rōng-zha! Bera, bê-rê-k. Berechiah, bê-rê-k.t''a. Bered, be red. Berenice, ber i ni se. Beri, beri. Beriah, bert'a. Beriah, be ri'd. Beriites, be ri'its. Berites, be'rits. Berice, be'rits. Bernice, be'riitse. Berodach-baladan, ro'ddk-bal'-a-din be'r'oor Beroth, beroth: Be'roth-

Berotha, be rotha, and
Berothah, be rothal, and
Berothah, be rothal t.
Berzelus, berzelus.
Besai, be sat. Besodeiah, besio-dtia. Besor, be sor. Bessus, bes sus. Betah, be ta. Betah, bêttā.
Betane, bêttā.nē.
Betan, bēttēn.
Beth, bēth.
Bethanata, bēth.ābtār.ā.
Bethanath, bēth.ā-nāth.
Bethanoth, bēth.ā-nāth.
Betharbah, bēth-ār-ā.
Betharbah, bēth-ār-ā.

bd.
Betharam, bšth-d:rām
Betharbel, bšth-dr'bšt.
Bethaven, bšth-d:všn.
Bethazmaveth, bšth-dz:
mā-všth or bšth'dz-

d'veth. Beth-baal-meon, beth:baāl-mē'ēn. Bethbarah, bēth-bā'rā. Bethbasi, bēth-bā'st. Bethbirei, bēth-bā'st. Bethcar, bēth-kār. Bethdagon, bith-da'gon. Bethdiblathaim, beth-

Bethdiblathaim, beth-diblathaim, bethe-diblathaim. Bethel, beth-elite, it. Bethemek, bethe-emek, Bether, bethe-emek, Bethezel, bethe-dil. Bethezel, bethe-ga-der. Bethezel, beth-ga-der. Bethezel, beth-ga-der. Bethezel, beth-ga-der.

Bethhaccerem, běth hák: sêr-êm or běth hák-sê!

rēm.
Bethharan, bēth-hājrān.
Bethhoran, bēth-hōjrān.
Bethhoran, bēth-hōjrān.
Bethjeahimoth, bēth-jēsht-māth, also Bethjeai.
moth, bēth-jēsh-māth.
Bethlebaoth, bēth-tēsh-a

th. Chiesen, belli Te-en; both lebemite, -U. thiesem - Ephratah, belli Te-en; bellem - Judah, bethi thiesen, bith-to-mon. bethi-thiesen, beth-mothered, belli-mothered, belli-

beth. ah, beth-meion. ah, beth-nIm-rd beth-o'ron or

Bethpeor, beth-pefor or Bethshemesh, bêth shê: mêsh or bêth: Bethshemite, bêth shêm-

Bethshittah, beth-shif-ta, or beth:

or betaBethsura, běth-shôi-rū.
Bethtappuah, běth-tūpipū-ā, or běth-tūpipū-ā, or běth-tūpiBethuel, běth-iū-čl.
Bethuel, běth-iū-čl.
Bethulia, běth-iū-člběthoiběth-iū-člběthoiběth-iū-člběthoiběth-iū-čl-Bethzur, běthi zér. Betolius, bě toli ús. Betomasthem, bet'o-mast' them, or Bet'omes'-

tham.
Betonim, bet-6-nim.
Betulah, be-6-lid.
Betulah, be-6-lid.
Betulah, be-6-lid.
Betal, be-6-d.
Betaleel, bet-6-lid.
Betaleel, bet-6-lid.
Betaleel, bet-6-lid.
Betaleel, bet-fa-lid.
Betaleel, bet-fa-lid.
Betale, be-6-lid.
Bichin, bik-ft.
Bigthan, big-faba, and
Bigthan, big-faba, and
Bigthan, the-nd.
Bixai, big-fa-d.
Bixai, big-fa-d.
Bixai, by-fa-d.
Bixai, by-fa-d.

Bigyal, big-edBikath-avon, bik-ath-arvon.

Bilaad, bil-dad.
Bileam, bil-dam.
Bilgah, bil-gal.
Bilhan, bil-dah.
Bilhan, bil-dah.
Bilhan, bil-dah.
Bilhan, bil-dah.
Birnal, bin-dal.
Birnal, bin-dal.
Birnal, bin-dal.
Birnal, bir-dah.
Birnal, bir-dah.
Bishlam, bia-lam.
Bithia, bi-thia-da.
Bithron, bil-hia-da.
Bithron, bil-hia-da.
Bithron, bil-hia-da.
Birtha, bir-bih-dal.
Birtha, birthal-dal.
Birthal.
Bi

Blumenbach, blösimenblik.
Boadicea, bo'd-di-ee''i.
Boanerges, bo'd-ne'' jez.
Boaz, bo'dz.
Bocaz, bo'dz.
Bocaz, bo'dz.
Bochim, bok'ee''o.
Bochim, bok'ee''o.
Bochim, bo'shird.
Bootia, be'o'shird.
Bonan, bo'han-part or
bo'na'part of.
Bonan bo'na'part or
bo'na'part of.
Bonince, boi'e'-ds.
Boris, bo'e'-ds.
Boreaz, bo'e'-ds or bo'.
Borgia, bo'e'-da.
Borgia, bo'e'-da.
Borghese, bo'-ga'za.
Bosoz, bo'sor.
Bosoz, bo

Borkath, böz-küth.
Borrah, böz-rü.
Brennus, bren-nüt.
Brigantes, bri-gön-let.
Brigantes, bri-gön-let.
Britannics, bri-dön-let.
Britannics, bri-dön-let.
Britannics, bri-dön-let.
Britannics, bri-dön-let.
Bulantes, bü-bi-let.
Bulantes, bü-bi-let.
Bukkiah, bük-ki.
Bul, böl-ki.
Bul, böl-ki.
Bul, böl-ki.
Bul, böl-ki.
Bul, böl-ki.
Bul, böl-ki.
Bulwer, böl-ki-d. Bulwer, bookwer. Bunah, bü:nd. Bunni, būn:nt. Busiris, bû-si-it. Buz, bûz: Buz'ite, il. Buzi, bû'zi. Byzantium, bi-cûn'shi-

Cabbon, kāb'bön. Cabul, kā'bil. Caddis, kād'dis. Cades, kā'dēz. Cades-barne, kā'dēz-bār'

nē. cadmiel, kād mi ēl. Cadmus, kād mis. casar, sē zār. sērā: marca, strare'a: Casarca Philippi, fil-

Camarea Fampa, ju-ipipi. Caiaphas, kid-fas. Cain, kan. Cainan, kiinda. Caiah, kai'd. Calah, kai'd.

Calamolalus, son-mo-la-las.
Calchas, kail-bas.
Calcol, kail-bas.
Calcol, kail-bas.
Calcol, kail-bas.
Calcol, kail-bas.
Calcolist, kail-bas.
Caligula, kail-bas.
Caligula, kail-bas.
Ass. nės. Calitas, kalidas Callimachus, kaldinė

ontimes, del-limid-hiza chima, del-limid-hiza chima, dell'and. Calmo, kell'and. Calmo, kell'and. Calmo, kell'and. Calmon, kell'and. Campus Martius, bis-pus-mis'obt-is. Campus Martius, bis-pus-mis'obt-is. Cama, kell-and. Cana, kell-and.

pert. to Cansan. andace, kān'dd-si c -dd:st.

rdd'ed.
Cannas, kdn'ed.
Cannas, kdn'ed.
Cannas, kdn'ed.
Cannas, kdn'ed.
Cannas, kdn'ed.
Cannas, kdp'ed.
d'ed.
Caph. kdf.: Caphtoria, d'ef.
rim: Caph toria, d'ef.
Caph. kdf.: Caphtoria, d'ef.
Caphas, d'ef.
Caphas, kdf'ed.
Caphas, kdf'ed.
Caphins, kdf'ed.
Caphins, kdf'ed.

Caphira, kd-fi'rd or Mf. Capttolium, kdp-1-6-k-sim.

Cappad shi-d. docia, kap pi 💞 Capres, kapiri-i.

brê-ông:

ME:

Charybdis, kā-rīb-dīs. Chaseba, kās-ē-bā. Chateaubriand, shā-tō-Capricornus, käpiri köri nas. Carabasion, kār'ā bā'' si-ön. Caracalla, kar'a-kal''ilă. Caractacus, kā-rak-idbrê-ông: Chaucer, chaïc sêr, Chebar, kê-bûr. Chedoriaomer, kêd-ôr-lû: o-mêr or kê-dor la-Carcas, kār kās. Carchamis, kār kā mīs. Carchamish, kār kē 6'mėr. Chelai, kėlai. Chelcias, kėl'si-ds or kėlmish.
Careah, kd-rëd.
Caria, kd-rëd.
Caria, kd-rid.
Carine, kd-rid.
Carme, kd-rid.
Carme, kd-rid.
Carme, kd-rid.
Carme, kd-rid.
Carme, kd-rid.
Carme, kd-rid.
Carmi, kd-rid.
Carmine, kd-rid.
Carmine, kd-rid.
Carmine, kd-rid. sti-Chellians, kell-lik. Chelluh, kell-lik. Chelluh, kell-lik. Cheluh, ke-lik. Cheluh, ke-lik. Cheluhai, ke-lik-lik. Chemarina, ke-lik-lik. Chemarina, ke-lik-lik. Chemania, ke-lik-lik. Chemania, ke-lik-lik. Chemaria, ke-lik-lik. Chemaria, ke-lik-lik. Chemaria, ke-lik-lik. Chemaria, ke-lik-lik. Chemaria, ke-lik-lik. Carnion, karint-on or Caroline, kār'ō-ltn. Carpus, kār'pās. Carshena, kār-shē'nā or kdrigo, kdr.fhalyo; Carthago, kdr.fhalyo; Carthago, kdr.fhalyo; Carthago, kdr.fhalyo; Carlyhia, kdr.sfr.d., Casluhim, kdr.sfr.d., Casluhim, kdr.sfr.d., Casphor, kdr.sfr. Casphor, kdr.sfr. Cassander, kdr.sdr.der; Cassander, kdr.sdr.der; Cassanders, kdr.sdr.der; Cassanders, kdr.sdr.der; Cassanders, kdr.sdr.der; low'nus. Castor, kastor Castor, kastor. Catharine, kathā-rin. Cathua, kathā-d. Catilina, kath-lina: Catiline, kath-lin. Cato, kat o or kat to. Catullus, kat tal tus. Caucasus, kato kas us. Cecil, se sel or sis el. Cedron, se dron or ke Oction, seed of a seed of the color of the c Cer'are''a Philippi, fil-ipin.
Cetab, së'idb.
Chabris, kû-bris.
Chadias, kû-bris.
Chalcadon, kû-së-dön.
Chalcol, kûl-së-din.
Chalcol, kûl-së-d: Chal-de'an, -an; Chalde'ans,
-dnz Chaldees, kûl-dë-c Channan, kûn-ûn.
Channuneus, kûn-în-n-în-

Chephar-haammonal, kö-firhd-din'mö-nd't. Chephirah, kö-firhd. Cheran, kö-rö-n. Cheras, kö-rö-n. Cheras, kö-rö-n. Cherthims, kör-dih-ims: Cherith, kö-röh. Cheronesus, cher-sö-ne'-sile or kör-sö. Cheruh, kö-dih, a city: Chersonesus, Chersonessis or kersonessis. Chervo, heriso, a city; cheriso, an angel. Chessol, kérálo, a city; cheriso, an angel. Chessol, kérálon. Chessol, kérálon. Chessol, kérálon. Chessol, kérálon. Chessol, kérálon. Chessol, kérálon. Chessol, kérálon, kérálon. Chidab, királon, kérálon. Chidab, királon, kérálon. Chidab, királon, királon, királon, királon, chidab, királon, királon, chidab, királon, királon, chidab, királon, chidab, királon, also Chimham, also Chimham, királon, also Chimham, királon, also Chimham, als Chios, ki'os. Chiron, kt-rón. Chisleu, kts-ló. Chisleu, kts-ló. Chisloth-tabor, kts-lóth-Chisloth-tabor, kis'löth ta'bör. Chittim, kit'tim. Chiun, ki'ün. Choe, ki'ün. Choba, kö'bd. Choba, kö'bd-L. Chorashan, kö-rd'shdn; Chorasin, kö-rd'sho e ki'd Chozeba, kö-zé-ba or kö-Christ, kvist: Christian, krist-yán. Christiana, krist-i-di-nd and Christina, kris-tina. Christopher, kris'tő-fér. Chronicles, kris'ő-kke. Chryseis, kris'ő-lit. Chrysoprasus, kris'ő-lit. Chrysoprasus, kris'ő-jérő-süs. na. Chrysostomus, kri-sös: Chrysostomus, kri-sös' töm-nös.
Chub, küb.
Chub, küb.
Chub, küb.
Chun, kün.
Chushan-rish-d-thü' im.
Chush, kü-yi.
Chusa, kü-yi.
Chusa, kü-d.
Cicero, sis-e-o or kikCilicia, si-tish-t-ö.
Cimon, si/mön.

Cyaxares, st-āks'ā rēz. Cybele, stb'ê-lê. Cyclades, stk lā-dēz. Cincinnatus, sin'sin na" tus. Cingetorix, sin-jēt'ō-riks. Cingetoria, some Cinna, sin nd. Cinnaroth, sin në röth. Cirama, sir d-md or -d-Circe, sër së. Cyclades, atk lå die.
Cyclope, siklåpe; Cyclopes, siklåpe; Cyclopes, siklåpe;
Cydnus, sid-nus.
Cyptian, sipiridan;
Cyprian', sipiridan;
Cypria, si Cis, sis. Citims, sit'ime Clarence, klar-ëns. Clanda, klav-ëns. Clanda, klav-da: Clau-dia, di-ä: Clau-dius, di-üs: Clau-dius - Cedi de Olan dius Or-sar, séssir: Clau dius-Lysias, labit-de. Cleander, kis-in-der. Cleander, kis-in-der. Cleander, kis-in-der. Cleander, kis-in-de. Cleander, kis-in-de. Cleonas, kis-in-de. Cleopas, kis-in-de. Cleopas, kis-in-de. Cleopas, dis-in-de. Cleopas, dis-in-de. Cleopas, dis-in-de. Cleopas, dis-in-de. Cleopatra, kis-in-de. Cleopatra, kis-in-de. Cleopatra, kis-in-de. Cleopatra, kis-in-de. Cleopatra, kis-in-de. ans, -Cyrillus, st-rilliüs. Cyrus, st-rüs. Dabareh, dáb'á-ra. Dabbasheth, dáb-á-shéth or dáb-básh' Daberath, dab'é-ráth. Dabria, da bri d. Dabria, dd-brt-a.
Dacia, dd-krt-a.
Dacobi, dd-kd-bt.
Dacobi, dd-kd-bt.
Daddeus, dd-dd-iis.
Dadaus, dd-dd-iis.
Dagon, dd-gdn.
Daisan, dt-sdn.
Dalaiah, ddl-td.
Dalmanutha, ddl-mi-iis. Cnidus, nt dús. Codo-Syria, sé ló-str 't-à. Cœur-de-Lion, kèr dé-lé-Coult-de-Lion, ker-de-Lefong'iColchis, koli-chie;
Colchis, koli-chie;
Colchis, koli-chie;
Colchis, koli-chie;
Colchis, koli-chie;
Collians, koli-chie;
Collians, koli-chie;
Collians, koli-chie;
Collians, koli-chie;
Collians, koli-chie;
Commodus, komi-mi-da,
Connarian, koni-chie;
Connuclus, kom-pi-shi-da,
Coniculus, kom-pi-shi-da,
Coniculus, kon-sti-shi-da,
Constans, kon-sti-shi-da,
Con-stans, kon-sti-shi-da dallma. Dalmatia, dal-maisht-a. Dalphon, dali-fon. Damaris, dam'a-ris. Damascenes, Damascus, dd-mds:küs.
Damocles, ddm'd-klès.
Damon, dd-mön.
Dan, ddn: Dan'ites, -lts.
Daniel, dan'i-ël or dan' Dasiel, dan'i-èl or dai yél. Danjaan, dân-jal'dn. Dannah, dán'nd. Daphne, daf-ne. Daphnis, dáf-nis. Dara, dár'dd. Dardanus, dár'dd-nüs. Darius, dar-l'as. Darkon, dár-l'as. Darken, dár-l'as. Darken, dár-l'as. Darken, dár-l'as. fi'nds: Con stantine,
-ith.
Constantius, kôn-stân-ith.
Cos. kô-ôs.
Cos. kô-ôs.
Corpenicus, kō-per-ni-kō-rê.
Corte, kō-rê.
Corinna, kō-rin'nā.
Corinth, kō-ranth: Corinthian, kō-ranth-dn: Corinthus, -is.
Coriolanus, kō-rê-ō-idenūs or kōr.
Cornelius, kō-rê-lī-ās.
Corybantes, kō-rê-lī-ās.
Corybantes, kō-rê-lī-ās. Datiems, data-vad.
David, ddvid.
Debir, dd-bir.
Debora Or Deborah,
Debora Or Deborah,
Decapolis, dd-bird-bis.
Decapolis, dd-bird-bis.
Dedam, dd-dan.
Dedam, dd-dan.
Dehavites, dd-hiv-tis.
Dejhobus, dd-lf-bis.
Deixa, dd-bis.
Delos, dd-bis.
Delphi, dd-lf-lis.
Delphi, dd-lf-lis.
Delphin-lius, dd-lis.
Delphin-lius, dd-lis. Corybantes, köri-bön'
téz.
Cos, kös, also Co'os.
Cosam, kösám.
Cosroes, kösirő-öz.
Cotta, kötirő-öz.
Cotta, kötirő-öz.
Cox, köz: Cor'bl. -bl.
Crates, król-téz.
Crastpous, król-típ-pös.
Crascons, król-téz.
Crescons, król-téz.
Crete, król-tőz.
Crete, król-tőz.
Crete, król-tőz.
Crete, król-tőz.
Cretens, król-shi-ánz.
Crispus, król-shi-ánz.
Crispus, król-shi-ánz.
Crispus, król-shi-áz.
Crosus, król-shi-áz.
Cuma, kil-shi-áz.
Cuma, kil-shi-áz.
Cunh, kil-shi-de.
Cyamon, shi-mon. peipn, accept deli-firit-um; Delphin'ius, -ds. Demas, dé-més. Demets, dêm-é-tê. Demetrius, dê-mé-tri-üs. Democritus, dê-mok-ri-Demophon, de'mō fōn.
Demophon, de'mō fōn.
Demosthenes, de'mōs'
thēn-tz.
Derbe, de'r bē.
Descartes, da kārt'.
Descalon, da kā't-ōn.
Denal, de' kā'l.
Deuterenomy, da'tēr-ōn''
ō-mā.

Haradah, hdr'd-dd. Haran, hdirdin. Hararite, hdird-rit. Harbona or Harbonah, hdir-bo'nd or hdir. Hardicanute, hdir-dd-hdimarucanute, nar-di-na-nit".

Eareph, hd-ref.,

Eareph, hd-ref.,

Earcha, hd-ref.,

Earcha, hd-rhid.

Earhau, hd-rhid.

Earhau, hd-rhid.

Earhau, hd-rhid.

Eartph, hd-ref.

Karnepher, hdr-ne-fir or hdr-neffer.

Harod, hd-ref.

Earod, hd-ref.

Earod, hd-ref.

Earod, hd-ref.

Earod, hd-ref.

Earod, hd-ref. Haroel ro d. Harorite, haro-rit. Harosheth, haro-sheth Harosheth, hār-o-shelk or hār-o-Haroun-al-Raschid, hā-rūn-al-rāshid, Harsha, hār-shā. Harum, hār-am, harumaph, hār-ū-māf or hā-rōor his or hā-rē' Haruphita, hār'ū', fid. Haruz, hā'-rū'. Hasadiah, hās'ā-di'd. Hasanuah, hās'ā-rū''ā or hā-sh'u'hāsh'a hās'ā or hā-sh'u'hāsh'a hāsh'a bi'd. Hashabah, hāsh-db'rā. Hashabah, hāsh-db'rā. Hashabahah, hāsh-db'rā. Hashabahah, hāsh-db'rā. Hashbadana, hásh-bád: d-nd. Hashem, Alishim. Hashmonah, hüshimönd.
Hashub, hā'shidh.
Hashubah, hish-lībd.
Hashubah, hish-lībd.
Hashubah, hish-lībd.
Hashupha, hāshid-lībd.
Hashupha, hāshid-lībd.
Hasupha, hāshid-lībd.
Hasupha, hāshid-lībd.
Hasupha, hāshid-lībd.
Hashuba, hāshid-lībd.
Hathuba, hā'd-lībd.
Hathuba, hā'd-lībd. Hauran, Activiron. Havilah, Advii-id. Havoth-jair, hā-voth-Haydn, hā'dn. Hamel, hāz'd-H or hā' Hazaiah, hāzt'd. Hazar-addar, hā'nār-ād' dillo Harar-enan, ha pire nin. Hazar gaddah, Affair-pla dd. Hazar hatticon, hijair-4.38" #8 - RE" # Hazarmaveth, Adiair-mii celh Hazareth, Adiair-MA. Hazarethual, Adiair-shor Hazar-susah, Adiculr-80° 84. Hazar-susim, Adictir-AC Alm.

Haracon-tamar, hir ilnon-to mir.

Hazal-elponi, hā-cil-elpa-ni,
haracim, hā-ci-rim,
marroth, hā-ci-rith.

Hazeron-tamar, hāz'ē-zōn-tā'-mār. Haziel, hā'zi-dl. Hazo, hā'zō. Hazor, hā'zōr. Hebe, hā'bā. Heber, hā'bēr: He'ber-ites, -itē. Hebrew, hā'brō: He'-Hebrew, hê'brê: He'-brews, -brêz: He'-brewess, -b. brews, brow: Hebrews, brows, the browse, the hebron, hebron: Hebrews, the Hector, hebrohes, the Hector, hebrews, help help helbrews, help helbrews, help helbrews, help help helbrews, help helbrews, help helbrews, help helbrews, help helbrews, helbrews, help helbrews, helbre -lia. Helem, hëlëm. Helema, hëlënd: Hel'-enus, nuk. Heleph, hëlëf. Helez, hëlëz. Heli, hëli. Heli, he-h. Helias, hē-lī'ds. Heliodorus, hē'lī-ō-dō'' rils. Heliopolis, heli-op-o-Heliopolis, h&H-59 lis.
Helkath, h&H-56th.
Helkath, h&H-66th.
Helkath-harzurim, h&H-54th.
Helkath-harzurim, h&H-54th.
Helion, h&H-54th.
Helon, h&H-65th.
Helon, h&H-65th.
Helon, h&H-65th.
Heman, h-67th.
Heman, h-67th.
Heman, h-67th.
Hen, h-67th.
Hen, h-67th.
Hen, h-67th.
Hen, h-67th.
Hen, h-67th.
Hen, h-67th. hel Hen, hend. Henadad, hen ä-däd. Hengist, hengigist. Hengstenberg, he hěng! Hengstenberg, henge stim-berg, Henoch, henge Henrietta, hengeldent, Hapher, helger, Hayber-ites, six, Hephatbah, helgeldent, Herachies, helgeldent, Herachies, helgeldent, Herachies, helgeldent, Herachies, helgeldent, Herachies, helgeldent, Herachies, helgeldent, Herach, helgeldent, Herach, helgeldent, Herach, helgeldent, Herach, helgeldent, Herach, helgeldent, Hermaphroditus, wadf-ro-dt-tils. hir Hermas, her mis. Hermes, her mis. Hermione, her mis ne. Hermogenes, her mis de ndz.

Hermon, hêr'mōn: Her'monites, its.

Hero, hêr'nō.

Hero, hêr'nō.

Herodians, hêr'nōdi-dint:
Herodians, hêr'nōdi-dint.

Herodians, de: Herodion, do: Herodes,
hêr'nōdez.

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Herodotus, he-röd-ö-füz. Herschel, her-shel. Hesed, he-ded. Heshbon, hesh-bon. Heshoon, hesh-bon. Heshood, he-sh-ö-dis: Hesi-odus, he-sh-ö-dis: Hesi-odu, he-sh-ö-dis: Hesi-odu, he-sh-ö-dis: Hesi-Hesi-bon. Hesi-bon. Hormah, hör md. Horonaim, hör ö-nä 'im, Horonite, hör ön it: Hornovonatum, hör-ön-öl-öm, Horonitte, hör-ön-it: Hor-onittes, -ids. Hor-onittes, -ids. Hose-Hosaha, hör-öl-öl-Hoshaha, hör-öl-öl-Hoshaha, hör-öl-öl-Hotham, höl-hön. Hotham, höl-hön. Hotham, höl-hön. Hugo, höß-öl-öl-Hugo, höß-öl-öl-Hukok, höl-höß-Hukok, höl-höß-Hukok, höl-höß-Hukok, höl-höl-Hukok, höl-höl-Human, höm-öl-öl-Human, höm-öl-öl-Human, höm-öl-öl-Human, höm-öl-öl-Human, höm-öl-ölus. Heth, heth. Hethlon, h Heth. Atth.
Hethlon, htth/fon.
Hezekt, htt/s/H.
Hezekth, htt/s/H.
Hezekth, htt/s/H.
Hezen, htt/s/H.
Hezen, htt/s/H.
Hezen, htt/s/H.
Hezen, htt/s/H.
Hezen, htt/s/H.
Hezen, htt/s/H.
Hiddal, htd/ds/s/H.
Hiddal, htd/ds/s/H.
Hiddal, htd/ds/s/H.
Hiddal, htd/ds/s/H. htini.

Hupham, hulfilm: Huphamites, -ils.

Huppah, hilpipal.

Huppah, hilpipal.

Huppah, hilpipal.

Hupah, hilpipal.

Huram, hilpipal.

Huram, hilpipal.

Huram, hilpipal.

Huram, hilpipal.

Huram, hilpipal.

Hushah, hilpipal.

Hushah, hilpipal.

Hushah, hilpipal.

Hushah, hilpipal.

Hushah, hilpipal. Hiel, ht-et. Hierapolis, hterap'o-Hiereel, htereël. Hieremoth, htereë moth. Hierielus, htereë lûs. Hiermas, htereas. Hushai, hū chā'ā. Husham, hū'ahām. Hushathite, hō'ohāthit. Hushhim, hū'shīm. Huzhas, hō'ens. Huz, hōiz. Huzash, hōiz'aōb. Hyacinthus, hū'dain' thūs. Hieronymus, hteron's. Rieronymus, hVero-mile.
Riggalon, hig-pV-on.
Hilen, hV-or.
Hilen, hV-br.
Hilen, hV-br.
Hillel, hV-br.
Hillel, hV-br.
Hillel, hV-br.
Hipparchus, hip-kits.
Winnorgates, hip-polithüs.

Hydaspes, hi-dai/pe.

Hydaspes, hi-dai/pe.

Hydra, hi-dri.

Hymen, hi-mes.

Hymenwa, hi-mes.

Hymenwa, hi-mes.

Hyperborei, hi-perbil.

To i. hip-par Hippocrates, hip-pok-rdthe Hippolyte, hip-pol/4-te. Hirah, hi-nd. Hiram, hi-nd. Hiram, hi-nd-nds. Hirams, hi-nd-nds. Hispanis, his-pol-ni-d. Hittite, hil-til: Hittites, Hyrcanus, her-kürnüs. Hystaspes, his-tüs-pez. hystages, histories.

Dhain, 65-64-66.

Dheam, 65-64-66.

Dheam, 65-64-66.

Dheam, 65-64-66.

Drahlm, 65-66.

Drahlm, 65-66.

London, 65-66. Hithe, Afrit: Hivites, — etc., hirkish, hir-ki-di, Hirkish, hir-ki-di, Hirkish, hir-ki-di, Hobab, hobbes, hobe, ho Hivite, At vit: Hi vites, ume and and and and light ligh **公司** rim. Ijon, 156a. Ikkesh, 1865a. Bai, 1565a. Blon, 1745a, and Blun, 1-4m. arion, sci-ton, and trient
-1-dim.
Hyricum, of Rei-though
Illyricum, of Rei-though
Illyricum, of Rei-though
Immanuel, on-missel
Immer, to-mir.
Imman or Immah, to-mi
Imrah, dmird.
Imrah, dmird.
India, to-did.
Index, im-fr.
India, to-did.
Index, im-fr.
India, to-did.
Index, im-fr.
India, to-did. Horatius, hō-rū-chi-us. Horeb, hō-rēb. Horem, hō-rēm. Hored, Advisor, Horbacidesd, Advid-golfold. Horinoire. Horims, Advisor. Horite, Advis: Horites,

Ionia, i-ō'nĭ-ā. Iphedeiah, if e-dī"ā. Iphigenia, if i-jē-nī"ā. Ir, ér. Ira, i'rd. Irad, i'rdd. Iram, i'rám. Irenæus, 1:rē-nē:"üs. Irenæus, troid. Iri, iris. Irijah, trijd. Iris, iris. Irnahash, trinä-häsh. Iron, i'rön. Irpeel, ir pē čl. Irshemesh, ir shēm'ēsh. Iru, t'rō. Isaac, t'zāk. Isabella, iz'ā-bēl''lā, Isaiah, i-zī'ā or i-zā-Isalan, val.
Iscah, ts/kd.
Iscah, ts/kd.
Iscariot, ts/kdr/t-öt.
Isdael, ts/dd-el,
Ishbah, ts/k-bd.
Ishbak, ts/k-bdk.
Ishbi-benob, ts/k-l ish:bi-be: nöb. Ishbosheth, ísh-bö:shèth. Ishbosheth, ish-bö'shèth.
Ishl, ishi-ish;
Ishlah, ish-id;
Ishlah, ish-id;
Ishlah, ish-id;
Ishmal, ish-mā.
Ishmal, ish-mā.
Ishmal, ish-mā.
Ishmal, ish-mā.
Ishmali, ish-mā-ēl;
Ish-malite, -it: Ish-maelite, -it: Ish-maelite, -it: Ish-maelite, -it-ish-melite, -it-ish-melite Ishoa, ish'od.
Ishpan, ish'pān,
Ishbob, ish'ido.
Ishuah, ish'ū-d.
Ishuah, ish'ū-d.'
Ishui, ish'ū-i.
Ishui, ish'ū-i.
Ishui, ish'ū-i.
Ish, i'səls.
Ismachiah, ish'mā-kū'd.
Ismachiah, ish'mā-kū'd. Isis, ivis.
Ismachiah, isimä-kti'ä,
Ismael, isimä-di,
Ismael, isimä-di,
Ismael, isimä-di,
Ismael, isimä-di-di,
Ismael, isimä-di-di,
Ismael, isimä-di-di,
Ismael, isimä-di-di,
Ismael, isimä-di-di,
Ismael, isimä-di,
Issaela, isimä-di,
Issaela, isimä-di,
Issaela, isimä-di,
Issaela, isimä-di,
Istaela, Ithream, thire-am. Ithrite, thirit: Ith'rites, rits. Ittah - Kazin. #tta-ka: zin. Ittai, ii:tā-ī. Ittal, 67d.; Itures, tiure'd, Inlus, tiulis, Ivah, tivd. Ixlon, the tion, Isehar, tichdar: Iz-charites, its, Ishar, tichdar: Iz harites, Iz. -its. Tsrahlah, izirā hīt. Tsrahlte, izirā hīt. Izri, izirī. Jaakan, jā'ā kān.

Jaakobah, jā-āk:ō-bā or -kö'bd. Jaala or Jaalah, jā'ā-ld. Jaalam, jā'ā-lām. Jaanai, jā'ā-nā'ī. Jaare-oregim, jā'ār-ō-ŏr'' Jahas, já-ház.

Jahas, já-ház.

Jahas or Jahazah, já
Jahas or Jahazah, já
Jahaza or Jahazah, já
Jahazah, já-ház-al,

Jahazah, já-ház-al,

Jahazah, já-ház-al,

Jahazah, já-ház-al,

Jahada, já-dái

Jahdel, já-dái

Jahdel, já-dái

Jahazah, já-dái

Jahazah, já-dái

Jahzel, já-dai

James, jámen;

James, jámes,

James, jámes,

Janosh, já-nó-da

Janosh, já-nó-da

Janus, já-nó-da

Janus, já-nó-da

Janus, já-nó-da

Japhia o Japhiah, já-já-já-da Japhia or Japhiah, jajahat, jajahet, jajilet, jajilet, jajilet, Japhiet, jajileti, Japhiet, jajileti, Jareb, jajireb, Jareb, jajireb, Jareb, jajireb, Jareb, jajireb, Jareb, jajireb, Jareb, jajireb, jaj Jarimoth, jár'i-möth, Jarmuth, jár'műth.

Jehudi, jehūdā.

Jehudijah, jehūdūjā.

Jehudijah, jehūdūjā.

Jekuhai, jehūsh.

Jekakenai, jekāmei'ām.

Jekamean, jekāmei'ām.

Jekamean, jekāmei'ām.

Jekamean, jekāmei'ām.

Jekamean, jehūdūdān.

Jemnaa, jemūdā.

Jemnaa, jemūdā.

Jemnaa, jemūdā.

Jemhab, jemūdā.

Jephthab, jehūdā.

Jephthab, jehūdā.

Jephthab, jehūdā.

Jerahmeel, jenāmedi.

Jerahmeel, jerāmedi.

Jerahmeelites, its.

Jerahmeelites, its.

Jerahmelites, its.

J Jaroah, jű-rő-ű.
Jasael, jű-sű-él.
Jashen, jű-shén.
Jasher, jű-shén.
Jashoban jű-shó-bő-űm.
Jashuban jű-shó-bő-űm.
Jashubi-lehem, jűsh-ű-bi-lő-hém. Janub, Jashub, Jathub, Jashub, Jerubbaal, jerubba-at or bet Jerubbesheth, jerub-besh'eth. Jerus, jerus-al. Jerusalem, jerushah, jerusha or Jerushah, jerushah, jerushah, jerushah, jerushah, jerubba-Jedus, jeda.s.
Jecus, jedakr.
Jecus, jedakr.
Jeser, jedakr.
Jenes, jedakr.
Jenes, jedakr.
Jenes, jedakr.
Jehalelel, jehalik id.
Jehalelel, jehidak id.
Jehalelel, jehidak id.
Jehalelel, jehidak id.
Jehalel, jehidak id.
Jehidah, jehidak id.
Jehidah, jehidak id.
Jehidak id. û.shd. Jesniah, fê.sî'd. Jeshiah, fêsh'd. Jeshiah, jêsh'd.yd. Jeshiah, jêsh'd.yd. Jesher, fêshêr. Jeshiah, fêsh'd.db. Jeshiah, fêsh's.hd'a. Jeshiah, fêsh's.hd'a. Jeshoah, fêsh's.hd'd. Jeshoah, fêsh'd. Jeshoah, fêsh'd. ū-shā. u.d. Jeshurun, jösh'ü-rün. Jesish, jösid. Jesimiel, jösimi-t-tl. Jesse, jösisü-t. Jesu, jöziü-Jesu, jöziü-: Jes'uites, its. dán. Jehoahaz, jê hố a hắz. Jehoash, jê hố ásh. Jehohanan, jê hố há-Jesus, jes-un: Jes utes,
-its.
Jesusus, jes-urus.
Jesus, jes-urus.
Jethets, jethier.
Jethets, jethier.
Jethets, jethier.
Jethets, jethier.
Jethier, jethier.
Jethier, jethier.
Jeus, jeter.
Jesen, jeter.
Jezaniah, jeter-bet.
Jezenias, jeter-bet.
Jezelus, jeter-jeter, jeter-jeter,
-its. than. Jehoram, jē-hő-rűm. Jehoshabeath, jē-hősh-űbë''āth. Jehoshaphat, jē-hōsh'ā-Jehoshaphat, fö-hösh-a-fäll.
Jehosheba, fö-hösh-ö-d.
Jehosheba, siso Jehoshnah, fö-hösh-ü-d.
Jehovah, fö-hösh-ü-d.
Jehovah, fireh, fö-raJehovah, fireh, fö-raJehovah sisoJehovah sisoJehovah sisoJehovah sisoJehovah fö-hösJehovah fö-hösJeh -ils.
Jeziah, jézit-d.
Jeziah, jézit-d.
Jeziah, jézit-d.
Jeziah, jézit-d.
Jeziah, jézit-d.
Jezoar, jézit-d.
Jezrahiah, jézit-d.
Jezrahiah, jézit-d.
Jezreel, jézit-d.
Jezreel, jézit-d.
L. Jezreellt'-ess, -it'és,

Jibsam, fib'edm. Jidlaph, jid'ldf. Jimna or Jimnah, jim' nd: Jim'nites, nats. Jiphtah, fifta. Jiphthahel, fifthatil. Joanna, jo an na. Joannan, jo an nan. Joanh, jo a rio, Joanh, jo ash. Joanham, jo a tham. Joatham, jó á thám. Joazabdus, jó áz áb dás. Job. (//) Jobab, jöb. Jobab, jöbab. Jochebed, jö Johab, jöbüh.
Johabed. jökö-böd or
jökö-böd.
Jod. jöd.
Joelah, jöö-bid or jöi
Joezer, jöö-bö-bid.
Jojelah, jöö-bid.
Jogbahah, jöö-bid.
Joha, jöhü.
Johanan, jö-hä-nän or
jöi Johanan, jö-hä-nän or jö
Johanan, jö-hä-nän or jö
Johannes, jö-hän-näz.
Johan, jönJohan, jö-t-d-dat.
Johan, jö-t-d-dat.
Johan, jö-t-d-dam.
Johan, jö-t-d-dam.
Jokan, jö-t-d-dam.
Jokanan, jö-t-d-dam.
Jokanan, jö-t-d-dam.
Jokanan, jö-t-d-dam.
Jokanan, jö-t-d-dam.
Johanan, jö-t-d-dam.
Johanan, jö-t-d-dam.
Jonan, jö-t-d-d-dam.
Jonan, jö-t-d-dam.
Jonan, jö jönath-ellem-reko-ki Joppa, jöyipä. Joppa, jöyipä. Jorah, jördi. Joram, jördin. Jorian, jördin. Joriba, jördin. Joriba, jörl-bik. Jorim, jörlin. Jorkoan, jörkö-din. Josaphat, jösdifids. Josaphat, jösdifids. Josaphia, jösdifids. Jose, jálzá. Josedec, jázláldák. Josedec, Joze-dek,
Josedech, Joze-dek,
Joseph, Joze-dek,
Joseph, Joze-dek,
Joseph, Joze-fra,
Josephus, Joze-fra,
Josephus, Joze-fra,
Josephus, Joze-fra,
Josephus, Joze-fra,
Josephus, Jose-fra,
Jos sibil-a Josiphiah, jös'i-fi'd or

Jothah, 150:bd., also Jothah, 150:bd., also Jothah, 150:bd., also Jothahan, 150:bd., also Jothahan, 150:bd., also Jothahan, 150:bd., also Jothahan, 150:db., also Jothaha, 150:db., also Jothaha, 150:db., also Jothaha, 150:bd., also Jothaha, 150:bd., also Jothaha, 150:bd., also Jothaha, 150:db., also Jothahan, also Jothahan, 150:db., also Jothahan, 150:db., also Jothahan, 15 is-karii-ot. Jude, jod. Judges, jūjės. Judith, jūduth. Juel, jūd. Jugurtha, jūgerithā or Julia, jo-le-ina or jūsjer. Julia, jo-li-ā: Julianus, jo-li-ā:nus: Julian,-ān: Julia, jo-li-ās. Junia, jo-ni-ā. Junot, zhō-nō. Jupiter, jó-pi-tér. Jushab - hesed, jó-sháb-Justinianus, jūs-fin-4-d."nās. Justinus, jūs-ti-nās. Justus, jūs-tās. Jutenalis, jūs-vē-nā''lis: Ju'venalis, jūs-vē-nā''lis: Kabzeel, kűhízé-ék. Kadesh, kűidésh. Kadesh-Barnea, kűidéshne a Kadmiel, kādimi-ēt. Kadmonites, kādimontts. Kallai, källä-t or -lä: Kanah, kārād or da Kareah, kārēd. Karkaa, kārēkā or kāl Karkor, kārēkār. Karnaim, kārēnā or ndi Kartah, karida. Kattah, karidah. Kattah, karidah. Kedar, keidar. Kedemah, keidenda. Kedenah, keidendah. Kedeah, keidendah. Kehelahah, keiheli diha or keheluariha. Kellah, kë li-d. Kellah, kë li-d. Kelita, kë li-d. Kemuel, kë muël or kam: Kenath, kö'nán. Kenath, kö'náth. Kenaz, kö'náz. Kenezite, kèn'éz-it. Kenite, kèn'éz-it. Kenizzites, kinizzits. Kepler, kép^tlér. Keren-Happuch, kér^tén-Keren-Happuen, ker-en-häpi-yak. Kerloth, ker-loth. Keros, ker-loth. Keros, ker-lot. Ketta, ke-lot. Ketta, ke-lot. Ketta, ke-lot. Ketta, ke-lot. Kibroth-hattavah, ktb: roth-hattavah, ktb: roth-kattavah, ktb: -cd:

Kir-haraseth, ker-har-aeith. Kir-bareseth, kir-har-5 Kir-baresh, kêr-hii rêsh. Kir-beres, kêr-hê-rês. Kiriathaim, kêr'i-d-thii time the state of Kiriathiarius, her's ath: Kishion, kishi-don,
Kishon, kishion, kishion, kishion, kishion,
Kison, kishion,
Kithiish, kith-likh.
Kithiish, kith-likh.
Kitton, kithion,
Kithin, kithion,
Koa, ko-d.
Kohath, ko-hith: Ko-hathitas, -tts.
Kolalah, kol-l-d.
Koph, kol-d.
Korahites, -tts.
also Korathites, -tts.
also Korathites, kithion,
rith-lus. rath-us. Kore, körre. Korhites, körrhits. Kozsuth, kösh-shööt'. Koz, köz. Kushalah, kö-sht'd. Laadah, lái á dá. Laadan, lái á dán. Laban, lái bán. Landan, 16-6-da.

Landan, 16-6-da. Lasharon, la-shā'rön or -läsh: asthenes, las then ez. atin, lat in : Latinus, Lasthenes, vac Latin, látin: Lat látinás. Latium, látshiám. Latona, látöná. Lavinia, látviní-á. Lawrence, löriréns. Lazarus, láziá-rüs.

Loan, IVA Lohnna or Lohnnah, IV 4-164 d-nd. Lebanon, 186-5 ndn. Lebacth, 186-5 dth. Lebbens, 186-5-5 or 186 Lebonah, 18-5-5 or 186 Lecah, 18-5-5 Legion, 16-bit.
Legion, 16-bit.
Legion, 16-bit.
Lehabim, 16-bit.
Lehabim, 16-bit.
Leibnitz, 165-bit.
Leonard, 16-bit.
Lettus, 16-bit. Levi, 15 vi: Levite, vii: Levites, viis Leviathan, 15 vi-ā-thān Levis, 15 vis. Levitical, 15 vii 1-bil: Levitical, 15 vii Likhi, likhi. Linus, li-nüs. Linus, Nonda. Livia, Bio-Lab. Livius, -68: Livy, Reck. Loammi, lodmom. Lod. 16d. Lodebar, 16d&bår. Lossinus, 16m-5i-mās. Lorethus, 16m-5i-mās. Lorethus, 16m-5i-mās. Lot. 16t. Lotan, 16tdm. Lotan, 16tdm. Lotan, 16tdm. būs. Lozon, löstön. Lubim, löbim: Lubim, -bime -oime. Lucas, 10 kds. Lucilius, 10 sit i ds. Lucius, 10 shi ds. Lucretia, 10 kré. Lucretius, -us. ló-kréski-á: Lucre tina, -de.
Lud, 16d.
Lud, 16d.
Ludim, 16d.16m.
Luhth, 16d.
Luhth, 16th.
Luhe, 16t.
Luther, 16th.
Luther, 16th.
Lycoum, 1t se'cim.
Lycoum, 1t se'cim.
Lycoum, 1t se'cim.
Lycun, 1t se'cim.
Lydun, 1td't-d: Lydun, 1td't-d:
Lydun, 1td't-d: Lydun,
-dnz,
-dnz,
-dnz, dn -dnz. Lysander, fi-sánider. Lysanias, fi-sáinide. Lysanias, fishi-ds. Lysimachus, fi-sis kús. B.sim'ō Lystra, listra. Mascah, md'd-kd.
Maschah, md'd-kd.
Maschathi, md-dk'd-thi:
Maschathia, dhii:
Maschathitee, thiit.
Masdal, md'd-dd''i.
Masdal, md'd-dd''i.
Masdal, md'd-di'd.
Masi, md-d'i.

kidron, kidirön. Kinah, kiind. Kings, kings. Kir, ker.

Maalah-acrabbim, mädl-d-d-dröft bim. Maanah, mädn-ih. Maanah, mäd-rifh. Maanah, mäd-rifk. Maatah, mäd-rifa. Maatah, mäd-rifa. Maatah, mäd-rifa. Maanah, mäd-rifa. Macabees, mäd-rifa. Maaleh-acrabbim.mā'āl-Machbanai, māk bā nā i Machbana, māk bē nā Machi, mā ki. Machi, mā'ki. Machir, mā'kèr: Ma'-chirites, -tts. Machmas, māk'mās. Machmadebai, māk'nādē bā"i. Machpelah, måk-pëlä or måk: Macron, māk'rön. Madai, mā dā'i. Madiabun, mād'i ā būn. Madian, mā'di ān. Madmannah, mād'mān. nd.
Madmen, mād'mēn.
Madmenah, mād'mē-nd.
Madon, mād'mē-nd.
Madon, mād'mē-nd.
Manner, mē-di-dēr.
Macenas, mē-sē'nds.
Malus, mē'lās.
Magbish, māg'bish.
Magbish, māg'bish. măgidā lē:" Magdalene, nē.
Magdiel, māg'di-ēl.
Maged, mā'gėl.
Magi, mā'ji.
Magilan, mā'jēl'lān.
Magilado, mā'gd'dō.
Mago, mā'gō.
Mago, mā'gō.
Mago-misashib, mā'gŏrmis'sā'bib. Magpiash, māy pi-āsh. Mahalah, mā hā lā. Mahalaleel, mā hā l mă·hā:lā· lé-él. Mahalath, máthá-láth: Ma'halath - leannoth, ·lě·ăn:'nŏth. Mahali, mā:hā-lī. Mahanaim, mā mā:hā·nā:' Mahaneh-dan, mā'hā-nādán. Maharai, má'háth. Maharth, má'háth. Maharite, má'hávit. Maharioth, má'há'zi öth. Maher - shalai - hashbaz, má'hér - shál'ál - hásh' ilňn báz. Mahlah, má'ld. Mahli, má'li: Mah'lites, lite Mahlon, mA:lön. Mahlon, mailon.
Mahol, mailod.
Malaness, mi-anii-ds.
Maintenon, mingi-nong
or mailie-non,
Makaz, mailos.
Makaz, mailos.
Makakat, mailos.
Makakat, mailos.
Makakat, mailos. or mak: Makkedah, mäk-kë-da. Makkedah, mäk-kë-dd. Makeah, mäk-lë-dd. Malachi, mäk-d-ki. Malachi, mäk-d-ki. Malchiah, mäk-ki-d. Malchiah, mäk-ki-d. Malchiah, mäk-ki-d. Malchiah, mäk-ki-d: Mak-chiolites, -its.

Malchijah, mäl-kijd.
Malchiram, mäl-ki-räm.
Malchishus or Malchishush, mäl-ki-shö-ä.
Malchus, mäl-kis.
Malchus, mäl-kis.
brinsh ormal-bröngsk.
Malcia, mäl-kis.
Malloth, mäl-löth.
Malluch, mäl-löth.
Malluch, mäl-löth.
Mamaisa, mä-mi-ds.
Mamnitanaimus, mämmi-din-i-mäs. Mattaniah, māt tān-i''ā. Mattatha and Matta-thah, māt tā-thā. Mattathias, māt tā-thī!' Mattenai, măt'të-nā''i. Matthan, măt'thăn. Matthanias, māt'thān-i'' ās.
Matthat, māt'thāt.
Matthelas, māth ē'lās.
Matthew, māth thū.
Matthias, māth thūās.
Mattithiah, māt'ti thū'd. ní-tăn-î'mus. Maurice, mõr-ās. Mausolus, maŭv-sõ-lüs. Maxentius, mäks-ėn-shi-Mamre, mām'rē. Mamuchus, mām'ū'kūs. Manaen, mān'ā-èn. Manahath, mān'ā-hāth Maximianus, maks-im't-Manahethites. mā-nā! ā''nūs. Maximilian, māks'i-mil'' hèth-its. Manasseas, man-asise. i-an. ās. Maximinus, maks'i-mt" Manasseh, mā-nās-sā. nüs. maximus, māks'i-māk,
Maxarin, māz'ā-rēn',
Mazeipa, mā-zēp'pā.,
Mazeitias, māz'ā-rēn',
Mazitias, māz'ā-rōth,
Meah, mē'ā-ni,
Meah, mē'ā-ni,
Mecherathite, mck'ē-rāh,
Mecherathite, mck'ē-rāh-nā''i,
Mecherathite, mck'ē-rāh-nā''i,
Mecherathite, mck'ē-rāh-hō mc'ād-da,
Medan, mc'ād-da,
Meda, mc'ād-da,
Media, mc'ād-da,
Media, mc'ād-da,
Media, mc'ād-da,
Media, mc'ād-da, Manasses, ma-nas-sez : Manas sites, -sits. Maximus, māks 1-mūs. Manas sites, -sits.
Manes, mānēs.
Manetho, mānēthō.
Mani, mānīthās.
Manlius, mānīthās.
Manoch, mānīthās.
Macoch, mārāk. Maon, mã on : Ma'onites, -ita Mara or Marah, mārā. Maralah, mārā lā. Marathon, mārā thön. Marcellus, mār sēl lūs. Marcianus, mār shi ā! műs. nűs. Marcomanni, márkö-mán''ni. Marcus, márkűs. Mardocheus, márdő-kë' -dn.
Medici, mēdi-chē.
Medcia, mēi-cda.
Medcia, mēi-cda.
Megabazus, mēg-da-bāi'
zils; also Meg'a-bāi'
zils; also Meg'aby''rus,
bīi'zils
Megiddo, mē-gid-dō.
Mehetabeel, mē-hēt-dō-bāl.
Mehla, mē-hī-dā or mē:
Mehr, mē-hē-dā or mē: Mardonius, mar döini-us. Mareshah, ma reisha or mar: mar's mar'garet, mar'garet.
Marianne, mar'i-am'ne.
Marianne, mar-i-an'
Marianne, mar-i-an'
Marianne, mar-i-an'
Marinoth, mar'i-moth.
Marinoth, mar'i-moth.
Marina, ma'ri-as or Mehir, mê hêr. Meholathite, mê hôl áth-Mehujael, më-hû'ja-ël. Mehuman, më-hû'man or mar: Mark, mårk. Marlborough, maïel'b'rō. Marmoth, mår möth. Mehu'nims, mē-hū'nim : Mehu'nims, -nimz, or Maroth, mārroth. Mars, mārz: Mars-hill, mārz:hil. Mars, mars. me: Mejarkon, më jar kon. Mekonah, mëk o na. Melanchthon, më lang: thon. Melatiah, měl'd-ti''d. Melchi, měl'ki. Melchiah, měl-ki'd. Melchiah, mel-k-i'd.
Melchias, mel-k-i'd.
Melchias, mel-k-i'd.
Melchiaedee, also Melchizadek, mel-kt-i'd-dik.
Melchiahua, mel'kt-s-dik'd.
Melenger, mel'e-d'ger.
Melech, mel'kt-id.
Meleu, mel'kt-id.
Melzar, mel'e-dr.
Melzar, mel'e-dr.
Melm., men. Massias, mās-sitās. Mathanias, māth'ā-nī' Mem, mêm. Memmius Quintus, mêm: Mathanas, mā-thó-sā-lā.
Mathusala, mā-thó-sā-lā.
Matilda, mā-ti-dā.
Matred, mā-trēd or māt:
Matri, mā-trī or māt:
Mattan, māt-tān-d. mī-ūs kuvin'tūs. emnon, mēm'nŏn : Memnonium, mėm-nonii-ūm. Memphis, mėmifis. Memucan, mė-mūkān. Menahem, mėn d-hėm. Menan, mė'nān.

Menander, mê năn'dêr. Mendelssohn, mên'dêlson. Mene, mē'nē. Menelaus, mēn'ē lū''ūs. Menestheus, mē nēs thēson. Menestheus, md-nesithe-üs.
Ment, me'ni.
Mentor, mén'iör.
Meonoenim, md-ön'enim,
Meonothal, md-ön'e-önid.
Meonothal, md-ön'e-önid.
Mephath, md-ön'e-önid.
Mephibosheth, md-fa-äth or
md-fa-äth, md-fa-äth.
Merab, md-fa-id.
Meraish, md-fa-id.
Meraish, md-fa-id.
Merari, md-fa-id.
Merar im. Mercurius, mer kürl-üs: Mercury, mer kürl-Mered, me'red. Merend, mered. Merendth, meré-emôth. Mereshah, meré-sha. Meribah, merí-ba. Meribah-kadesh, merí-ba-ba-ka'desh. Merib-baal, mer:tb-ba" n1 Merodach, mê-rö-dāk or mêr': Mero'dach-bal'-adan, -bāl'ā-dān. Merom, mêirôm. Meronothite, mêirôniôthit. thit.
Meroz, mërëz.
Meruth, mërëth.
Messech, mërëk.
Mesha, mërshd.
Meshach, mërshdk.
Meshach, mërshdk.
Meshach, mërshëk.
Meshelemiah, mërshëkë mi'a. Meshezabeel, më-shëz-dbē-ēl. Meshilemith, mē-shiliëmith. Meshillemoth, më-shillëmoth, Meshobab, më shë bab. Meshullam, më shullam. Meshullemeth, më shull lë mëth or lëm ëth. Mesobaite, mēs ō bā it or mēs ō bā it. Mesopotamia, mēs ō pō tā 'mt ā. Messala, mēs sā'lū. Messiah, mēs sā'lū. Messias, mēs sī'd., also Meterus, mē tē'rūs. Meterus, mê-tê-rûs. Metheg-Ammah, mê-thêg-ăm'' mû. am ma. Methusael, më thố sã či. Methuselah, më thố sẽ là. Meunim, mê ữ nim or xviii.
Micaiah, mi-ki-d.
Michael, mi-kū.
Michael, mi-kūl.
Michael, mi-kūl.
Michaiah, mi-ki-d.
Michaiah, mi-ki-d.

Psychs, sild.

Prolemes, töld-me''s, also
Prolemes, töld-me''s, ...me''ds,
and Ptol'eme''us, ...me''ds,
ds: Ptol'ems''us, ...me'
ds: Ptol'ems''us, ...me'
ds: Ptol'ems', ...me'
ds: Ptol'ems', ...me'
ds: Ptol'ems', ...me'
pus and Pash, pe'd.
Pushus, peb'd-us.
Pushus, pub'd-us.
Pushus, pu''nds.
Pushus, pu''nds.
Pushus, pe''r purim, pe'rim.
Puroul, pet': Purim, pe'rim.
Pushus, pet': pe Psyche, st'hi. rås. Python, pithön.

Quartus, kwir'tils. Quintillus, kwin-til'lis. Quintus, kwin'sht-is. Quintus, Memmius, kwin'tils mem'mt-ils. Quirinus, kwi-rt'nas.

quirmus, kol-ri-nds.

Rasmah, rdi-d-md.

Rasmah, rdi-d-md.

Rasmasea, rd-d-mi-ez.

Rabbah, rdb-dd.

Rabbah, rdb-dd.

Rabbah, rdb-dd.

Rabbah, rdb-dd-d.

Rabbah, rdb-dd-dz.

Rabbanes, rdb-dd-dz.

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Rabbanes, rdb-dd-dz.

Rabbanes, rdb-dd-dz.

Rabbah, rdb-dd-dz.

Rabbah, rdb-dd-dz.

Rachah, rdb-dd-dz.

Rachah, rdb-dd-dz.

Rachah, rdb-dd-dz.

Rachah, rd-dd-dz.

Rachah, rd-dd-dz.

Rachah, rd-dd-dz.

Raddal, rdd-dd-dz.

Raddal, rdd-dd-dz. lagau, ra-ga'n or ra: Rages, rā'gēz. Raguel, rā'gēz. Raguel, rā'hāb. Rahab, rā'hāb. Rahan, rā'hām. Bahel, rā'hāl. Bakem, rā'kēm. Rakkath, rāk'kāth. Rakkon, rāk'kōn. Ram, rdm. Rama, also Ramah, rd: ma.
Ramath, rā'māth.
Ramathaim-zophim, rā':
math-ā''un-zō'fim.
Pamatham rā'imāth.im

Ramathem, rā'māth-ēm. Ramathite, rā'māth-ti. Ramath-lehi, rā'māth-Ramath-mispeh or mis-peh, rd'mdth-mtz'pd. Rameses, rd-me'ses or rdm'e-ses.

ramesee, rā-mēs'sē, Ramiah, rā-mī'ā. Ramoth, rā'mōth. Ramoth-gilead, rā'mōth-gil'è-ād.

güi'e ad. Ramses, rdm'et. Ramses, rdi'd. Rapha, rd'i'd. et. Raphan, rd'i'd. Raphon, rd'i'dn. Raphon, rd'i'dn. Ramses, rds'et. Ramses, rds'et. Ramsen, rd'etn'ed. Raymond, rd'mônd. Raymond, rd'mônd. Rams, rd'ste.

Reain, also Reainh, re-l'd. Reaumur, ra-o'mer or

rô'mêr.
Reba, rê'bê.
Rebecca, rê'bêk'kû.
Rebekah, rê'bêk'û.
Rechab, rê'kûb: Re'chab-

neemab, revato: se chabites, sis, or reke
Rechab, reika.
Regem, reika.
Regem, reika.
Regem, reika.
Regem, reika.
Reja.
Rehab.
Re

Rizman, rucipal. Rizman, ricipal. Rizmo, ritischo. Robespierre, röibes per. Robosam, röibölüm. Rochefoucauld, röshiföb-Roderick, rodier Ik. Rogelim, ró-gê-lim, Rogelim, ró-gê-lim, Rohgah, ró-gá. Roimus, ró-i-más. Romamti-ezer, ró-mám

Romany esser, ti-é'zér. Rome, rôm: Roman, rô: man: Ro'mans, -manz: Roma, rô:mā: Romu-lus, rôm'ā-lūs.

Roscius, rős'shi-üs, Rosenmuller, ró'zén-mil' lêr. Rosh, rösh.

Rousseau, roos-so'. Rowland, rolland. Roxana, róks-á-ná, Rubini, rób-be-né. Runjeet sing, rün'jet-

kunjee sang.
Rubicon, róʻbi-kön.
Rubicon, róʻbi-kön.
Rudolphus, ró-doif-füs.
Rufus, ró-füs.
Ruhamah, ró-hö'md.
Rupert, ró-pert.
Ruth, róth.

Sabacthani, sā'bāk-thāt'

nt.
Sabaet, sa-be't.
Sabaoth, sa-be'th.
Sabath, sa-ba'th.
Sabath, sab-ba't.
Sabates, sa-ba'te' as.
Sabatus, sab-ba'ths.
Sabathas, sab-ba'ths.
Sabbaheus, sab-ba'ths'

Sabbatheus, sdb-be-da.

Sabbeus, sdb-be-da.

Sabeans, sdb-be-da.

Sabeans, sd-be-dar.

Sabellius, sd-be-lik-da.

Sabi, sd-bi.

Sabina, sd-bi-nd.

Sabtan, sdb-ti-ka

Satacar, sdb-ti-ka

Sacar, sdb-ti-ka

Sacar,

el.

Badamias, såd'd-mt''äs.

Badas, såd'des.

Baddeus, såd-de'-äs.

Badduc, såd'-dik.

Badoc, såd'-dik.

Baguntum, så-gän'-täm.

Baint-Cyr, sång-ser'.

Bais sell-

Saint-Cyr, sing-ser, Sain, sd. ts.
Sain or Sainh, sd. td.
Sain of Sainh, sd. td.
Saindin, sd. td. din.
Sainnis, sd. td. sd. did.
Sainnis, sd. td. sd. did.
Sainh, sd. td. th. el.
Sainh, sd. td. th. el.
Sainh, sd. td. th.
Sainh, sd. td. th.
Sainh, sd. td. td.
Sainh, sd. td. td. Sallu, sal'ta. Sallu, sal-lū:mūs, Ballumus, sal-lū:mūs, Sallust, sal-lūs:ti-ūs, Ballustius, sal-lūs:ti-ūs, Salma, sal-mā, Salmanasar, sal-mān-ā';

Salma, salimd.
Salmanaar, salimdn-d'
sair.
Salmone, salimone, salimone, salimone, salimone,
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Salim

thra'shi-a. Sampsames, sampisa-

Samson, sāmison. Samuel, saminel. Sanabassar, sanidebai sār: Saniabas sarus, Sanabassar, sdu-d-ddf-sdr : Sanabar arus, sdr-ris. Sanash, sdu-d-sib. Sanballat, sdu-d-sib. Sanballat, sdu-dd-dd-Saphat, sd-fdt. Saphatias, sdf-df-ds. Saphatias, sdf-df-ds. Saphatias, sdf-ff-d. Saphatias, sdf-ff-d.

and Barai, serat of sairt. Sarabias, sdrid-birds. Saraias, sdrids. Saramel, sdrid-mil. Saraph, sdrid. Saraph, sdrid. nus.

Bardanapalus, sūr'dām d-pa''lūs.

Bardeus, sār-dē'ūs.

Bardine—see Dict. under

sard sardinia, sår-dinil-d. Sardis, sår-dis. Sardites, sår-dits. Sardius—see Dict. under

Sardius—see Dick under and.
Sarepta, sd-répild.
Sarepta, sd-répild.
Sargon, sdrépon.
Sarid, sdrépon.
Sarothie, sdrépild.
Sarothie, sdrépild.
Sarothie, sdrépild.
Sarothie, sdrépild.
Sarothie, sdrépild.
Sarsechim, sdrép kom.
Saruch, sdrépild.
Sassanidae, sdrépild.
Satan, sdrépild.
Sathraburane, subid-bürd-nèz.
Sathraburane, sdrépild.

Saturnus, satierals: Saturn, satierals: Satyri, satieral: Satyrs, satiers.

Saul, salel. Savaran, sdv:d-rds. Savias, sd-vt-ds. Savonarola, sd-von-d-rd-

Savusas.

Id.
Saxones, schrion-ir.
Saxons, schrion-ir.
Scandinavia, schridinavia, schr

st-thop's

Schin, shin. Schomberg, shomberg, schomberg, schomberg, schomberg, schomberg, schomberg, schomberg, schomberg, schomberg, schola, scho

Oliver, 50%-vér.
Olives, 50%-vér.
Olives, 50%-vét.
Olives, 50%-vét.
Olives, 50%-vét.
Olympas, 60%-víjus.
Olympas, 64m-víjus.
Olympas, 64m-víjus.
Omarus, 6-mérüs.
Omarus, 6-mérüs.
Omarus, 6-mérüs.
Omarus, 6-mérüs. Omega, oʻmė-ga. Omri, omirt. On, ôn. Onam, ô'năm. Onan, ô'năm. Onesimus, ôn-ês'i-müs. Onesiphorus, ôn'ê-sif''ôrūs.

oniars, ön/i-ā/'rēz.

onias, ö-ni-ās.

ono, ö-nō.

ophel, ō-fēz.

ophin, ō-fēz.

ophin, ō-fēz.

ophin, d-rū.

ophin, d-rū.

oreades, ō-rēd-dēz.

oreb, ō-rēb.

oren, ō-rēn. Orcades, or kit-dez.
Oreb, óreb.
Oreb, of-b.
Oren, of-èn.
Orestes, ō-rès'-lez.
Orestes, ō-rès'-lez.
Orestes, ō-rès'-lez.
Orestes, ō-rès'-lez.
Orestes, ō-rès'-lez.
Orestes, ō-rès'-lez.
Orene, or-t-lez.
Orene, ō-rès'-lez.
Orene, ō-rès'-lez.
Orene, ō-rès'-lez.
Orene, ō-rès'-lez.
Orene, ō-rès'-lez.
Orene, ō-s'-lez.
Orene, ō-s'-lez. Ossian, osnan or ossar-ān.
Othni, othini.
Othniel, othini-el.
Otho, othin.
Othonias, othini-el.
Ovidius, othini-as; Ovid.
Oxus, oksias. Ozem, ő zěm. Ozias, ő zi as. Oziel, ő:zi-él. Ozni,őz:nī: Oz'nites,-nits. Ozora, őz-ő:rű. Paarai, pā'ā-rā''s. Pacatians, pā kā'shi-ā'' Padan, pā'dān. Padan-aram, pā:dān-Padan-aram, po di'rūm. Padon, pā'dōn. Pagal, pā'gi-ēl. Pagali, pā'gi-ēl. Pagali, pān-yō'nē. Pahath-moab, pā pd:hath-Palmin, postyone Palmin, pastyone Palmin, postyone Palmin, pd. 20. Palmin, pd.

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Pantheum (L.), pān-thē úm: Pantheon (Gr.), -fon: Pantheon (Eng.), pān-thē-ón. Paoli, pā-d-de. Paplos, pā-fos. Paran, pā-rās. Paran, pā-rās. Paran, pā-rās. Parmashts, pār-māshtā. Parmenion, pār-māshtā. Parmasus, pār-mās-sūs or nād: nds' Parosh, pā'rōsh, Parshandatha, pār-shān' dā'-thā or -dā'-thā'. Parthenon, pār'-thā'-nōn. Parthians, pār'-thā'-dnz: Parthia, d. Paruah, pār'-ū-ā or pār-dā', Pasach, pā'sāk. Pascal, pās'kāl. Pasdammim, pas-dam: min.
Paseah, pd.sé.d.
Paseah, pd.sé.d.
Pashur, pd.sh.ér
Pasiphae, pd.sif.d.e.
Pasiphae, pd.sif.d.e.
Pasiphae, pd.sif.d.e.
Pasiphae, pd.sif.d.e.
Pathrusin, pd.sif.d.e.
Pathrusin, pd.sif.d.e.
Pathrusin, pd.sif.d.e.
Patrobas, pd.fr/ds.
Paulinus, polio-li-nis.
Paulinus, pd.fr/ds.
Paulinus, pd.fr/ds.
Paulinus, pd.fr/ds. mim. Pausanino, p. Pe, pê. Pe, pê. Pedahel, pêd'd-hēl. Pedahsur, pêd'd-zêr or pêd-d-zêr. Pedaiah, pêd-i-d. Pegasus, pêg-d-sûs — see Pegasun, pēgid-sūs — see Dict.
Pekah, pējid-sūs — see Dict.
Pekah, pējid.
Pekahin, pēkā-hī'ā.
Pekada, pēkād.
Pekada, pēlid.
Pelagin, pēlād-hī'ā.
Pelagin, pēlād-hī'ā.
Pelagin, pēlād-hī'ā.
Pelagin, pēlād-hī'ā.
Peleg, pēlād.
Peleg, pēlād.
Peleth, pēlād-hī'ā.
Peleth, pēlād.
Peleth, pēlād.
Peleth, pēlād.
Pelonite, pēlād.
Penades, pēladite.
Perades, pēlādite.
Pepin, pējāh. Peor, pê-ôr.
Pepin, pēp'in.
Perazim, pēr-id-zim.
Peres, pē-rēz.
Peresh, pē-rēzh.
Perez, pē-rēz.
Perez, Uzzah or Uzza, rerez-Uzzah or Uzza, pê/rēz-ūz'zd. Parga, pēr'gd. Pergamos, pēr'gd.mös, Perlander, pēr'i-dn''dēr. Perlade, pēr'i-klēz. Perlda, pē-ri'dd or pēr'

Perizzites, pērite zit; Per-izzites, cīts. Persophone, persoērā-ne, Persoepolis, pērsoērā-dis. Persous, pērsoērā-dis. Persis, pērisht-di: Perisi-ans, dnn. Persis, pērist-did or Peruda, pērisht-did or vilidē. estalozzi, pěs'tă-tět''sē. Pestalozzi, pês-us-us-es-Peter, pê-fr. Pethahiah, pêth-u-hi'a. Pethor, pê-thor. Pethae, pê-thai-et or pêth-Petrareh, pê-fra'er. Petrareh, pê-fra'er. Peulthai, pê-fi-tha''i. Phath-moab, fâ-ath-mô-'ab. Phasth-moab, fáid mór dh. Phacareth, fa har éilí. Phacareth, fa har éilí. Phacareth, fa har éilí. Phachas, fái-fhíon Phaisur, fái-fhíon Phaisur, fái-fhíon Phaisur, fáid da. Phalea, failí. Phallu, failí. fa-nuel, or Phanuel, fa-nu-es, or fan:
Pharacim, fâr'd-sim.
Pharach, fâr'd-sim.
Pharach, fâr'd-rach-ne'cho,
-ne'kō: Pha'rach-ne'cho,
-ne'kō: Pha'rach-ne'choh,
-ne'kō: Pha'rach-ne'choh, ni. Phares, fā-rēz. Pha'rez-ites, -its: also Phar-zites, fār-sits. Pharira, fār-ird. Pharises, fār-i-sēz. Pharnabazus, fār-ind-bā' rnarnabatta, yar-na-ba'
ziz.
Pharoah, fā'rōsh.
Pharpar, fā'rōdr.
Phaseah, fā'sō-ā or sō'
Phasela, fā'sō-ā or sō'
Phasela, fā'sō-ā sō'lī
Phaselar, fā'sō-ā'sō.
Phasiron, fā'sō-ā'rōn.
Phobe, fō'bō.
Phenica, fō-nish't-ā.
Pheresites, fō'rō-sis.
Pheresites, fō'rō-sis.
Pheresites, fō'rō-sis.
Pheresites, fō'rō-sis.
Phibaseh, fō'bō-ā'sbi.
Phibaseh, fō'bō-ā'sbi.
Phidas, fū'bō-ā'sbi.
Phidas, fū'd-ās or fi'
Philadelphia, fū'd-ā's or fi'
Philadelphia, fū'd-ā's or fi'
Philadelphia, fū'd-ā's or fi' Philadelphia, füc-dall' fid.dall' fid.dall' fid.dall' fid.dall' fillenon, fi-lérinon. Philesus, fi-lérinon. Philesus, fi-lérino. Philipp, fid.p. fid.p. fillipp jans, p-das. Philipp, fid.p. fid. fillipp jans, p-das. Philipp, fid. fillipp jans, p-das. Philipp, fid. fillipp jans, fid. fillipp jans, p-das. Philippid. fillippid. fill Phoenice, &c .- see Phenice. Phoenix, të niks. Phoros, foros.

Photius, fö'sht-üs.
Phrygia, frij't-ü.
Phud, fid.
Phud, fid.
Phurah, fü'rü.
Phut, fid.
Phut, fid.
Phuyah, fü'rö.
Physelius, ft-jöt'iös.
Phossth, pt-bös'öth.
Phahiroth, pi'hū ptha-ht röth.
Pilate, pilāt.
Pilash, pilādāsh.
Pileha, pilādāsh.
Piltai, pilādās.
Piltai, pilādās. Plinas, practical providerus:
Plinas, pinidarus,
Pindarus, pinidarus,
Pinon, pinida.
Piras, pirida.
Piras, pirida. ds.

potiphar, potis-far.

Potipharah, potis-far.

Potipharah, potis-far.

Prisorium, or Prastorium, pri-doi-t-dm.

Priamus, pri-doi-t-dm.

Priamus, pri-doi-t-dm.

Priadaux, pri-doi-t-far.

Priadaux, pri-doi-t-far.

Priadaux, pri-doi-t-far.

Priadaux, pri-doi-t-far.

Pri-doi-t-far.

Pri-doi-t-far.

Prisolian, pri-s-sti-d-far.

Prisolian, pri-s-sti-d-far. sht-ān, Priscilla, pris-stild. Probus, proi-būs. Prochorus, proi-to-rūs. Proclus, proi-köpit-ūs. Prometheus, pro-meithe-ūs or -meth-ūs. as or -methias.

Proserpina, prō-sériptnā: Proserpine, prōsér-ptn.

Proteus, protias.

Psammitichus, sām-mititikās: also PsammetiSostratus, sősítrű-tűs. Sotai, ső-tű:l-Soter, sőitér. Soult, sőölt, Southey, sőlothil. Southey, zoloth's.
Spain, spain,
Spanheim, spain/lim.
Sparta, spdr/ld: Spartacus, d/dis.
Sphinza, sfinks.
Sphinza, spe-nd'zā
Spohr, zpdr.
Stachys, stakts.
Stagira, std-lird: Stag'irlte-sec Dict.
Stanislans, stdn'is-ld'ūs.
Stentor, stdn'idrStephen, stdrnas
Stephen, stdrnas
Stephen, stdrnas Stephen, stë vn. Stoicks, stö iks. Strabo, strá: bō or stráb: 6. Straight, strát. Straight, strat.
Straight, strates, straight, strates,
Styn, stiks,
Suha, sü-d.
Suha, sü-bü-t.
Sucoth, sü-bü-t.
Sucoth, sü-bü-t.
Sucoth - Be' noth,
be' Suchathites, sukath-its. Sud, sūd. Sudias, sū'dl-ās. Sukklims, sūk'kl-īmz. Sulla, sūt'lā. Sur, sér. Surajah-Dowlah, sér-ű: Susanchites, so san-kits. Susanna, sō-zāninā. Susi, sō-sī: Su'sia''na, -ā:' ná Suwarrow, soo or ro. Swedenborg, swe sweiden. börg. Sychar, st'kår. Sychem, st'kèm; Sy'chem-ite, -tt. Syelus, stellus, Syene, st-ë-në. Symmachus, sim-ma-kus. Symmachus, simimā-kās. Syntyche, siniti-kās. Syracuse, siriā-kūs: Syri-acui sas, -kūi sā. Syria, siriā-i: Syriac, -āk: Syrian, -ān: Syria-Da-mas"cus, -āā mās' kās: Syria-ma' achah, māi sakā $\tilde{n}_{i}k\tilde{n}$ Syrophenician, střrô-fê-ntshřt-ān: Syrophe-nic'ia, -i-d. Syrtes, sér-têz, Taanach, tālā-nāk. Taanath-Shiloh, Taanath-Shiloh, tā
nāth-shiloh, tā
nāth-shiloh
Tabbaoth, tāb-bā-bth.
Tabbath, tāb-bā-th.
Tabeal, tāb-bē-tl.
Tabeel, tāb-bē-tl.
Tabeelhius, tā-bēl-tl-tus.
Taberah, tāb-i-thd.
Tabitha, tāb-i-thd. Tabor, tā'bōr. Tabrimon, tāb'rī-mōn. Tachmonite, tāk'mā Tacitus, tās l-tūs. tak mon Tadmor tād-mōr. Taglioni, tāl-yō-nē. Tahan, tā'hān; Ta'hanites, its.
Tahapanes, ta-hāp-ā-nēz,
Tahath, tā-hāth.
Tahpanhes, tā-pā-nēz.
Tahpenes, tā-pā-nēz.

Tahrea, táire-á. Tahtim-hodshi, táitimhod!'shi. Talitha-cumi, tal-1:thakūi mi.
Talleyrand, tūli i rānd.
Talmai, tūl mā i.
Talman, tal mā i.
Talma, tal mā i.
Talma, tāl mā i.
Talma, tāl mā i.
Taman, tā mā i.
Taman, tā mā i.
Taman, tā mā i.
Tammu, tām mā i.
Tammu, tām mā i.
Tanand, tā mā i.
Tanand, tā mā i.
Tanand, tā mā i.
Tanand i.
Tan kii!'mi Tanhumeth, tān hū'māth, Tanis, tān-is.
Tanis, tān-is.
Tanis tān-is.
Tanhath, tāi-fāth.
Taphath, tāi-fāth.
Taphan, tāp-pā'd.
Tarah, tān-ā-id.
Tarah, tān-ā-id.
Tarae, tān-bi-d.
Taree, tān-pē-i-d. Tarpeila, tān-pē-i-d. Tarpeila, tān-pē-i-d.
Tarpeila, tān-pē-i-d.
Tarpeila, tān-pē-i-d.
Tarpeila, tān-pē-i-d.
Tarpeilas, tān-pē-i-d.
Tarpeilas, tān-pē-i-d.
Tarpeilas, tān-pē-i-d. ús.
Tarshish, tár-shish.
Tarsus, tár-sús.
Tartak, tár-ták.
Tartak, tár-ták.
Tartak, tár-ták.
Tartah, tár-ták.
Tartah, tár-ták.
Tau, táb or tá-ä.
Tebah, té-bő.
Tebah, té-bő.
Tebah, té-bő.
Tebah, té-bő.
Tebah, té-bő.
Tebah, té-béth.
Tehaphnehes, té-hőf-nő-hé-Tekinnah, të hinind. Tekel, të kël. Tekoa, also Tekoah, të këta: Tekotte, -tt: Tekoʻltes, -tts. Telabib, tël-āʻbib. Telah, tella. Telaim, tella-im. Telassar, tê-las-sar. Telem, tê-lêm, Telemachus, tê-lêm-û-kûs. Telharesha, têl-hûr-ê-shû. Telharsa, tel-har-sa. Telmelah, tel-me-la. Tema, të man. Teman, të man: Te man-ite, -ti: Te manites, ite, -1/8. -tità.
Temani, tô:md-ni.
Temani, tô:md-ni.
Temani, tô:md-ni.
Terah, tô:nd-ni.
Terrini, tê:nd-ni.
Terrini, tê:nd-ni.
Tertullian, tê:nd-ni.
Tertullian, tê:da.
Tertullian, -ti-da.
Tertullian, -ti-da.
Tertullian, -ti-da.
Tertullian, -ti-da.
Tertullian, -ti-da.
Tertullian, -ti-da. Teth, itth.
Teucer, tülsér.
Teutones, tü-tön-ez: Teutons, dönz.
Tahadeus, thad-de-üs.
Thahash, thü-hade.
Thahash, thü-hade.
Thamah, thü-ma.
Thamar, thā-mār.
Thamartha, thā-mi-nd-thā. Thara, thaird. Thara, tharird. Tharshish, tharishish. Thassi, thasisi. Thebes, theba: The bee, Thebez, the bez.

klêz. Theocanus, the ō-kā''nūs. Theodoricus, the ō-dō-ri''. Theodoricus, the ō-dō-ri'kūs: Theod'oric, ō-rik. Theodosius, the ō-dō' shi-Theodotus, the od o tus. Theophilus, the of thus. Theras, the rds. Theresa, tê-rê-ză. Thermeleth, thêr-mê-lêth. Thermopyle, thêr-môp-i-that or -na'.
Thisbe, this be.
Thomas, tom as.
Thomas, tom as.
Thomas, the mos.
Thorwaldsen, tor wald-Thracia, thraisht-a. Thraseas, thra-se-ds. Throckmorton, ti throle Throckmorton, throckmorton, throckmorton, throckmorton, Thucydides, that skill-dez Thule, thille. Thummim, thille thill tüber: Tiberius Casar, it-beiridas sei seir. Tibhath, tübhath, tübhath. Tibni, tübr. Tibni, tübr. Tibni, tübr. Tidal, iideli. Tidal, iideli. Tiglath-pileser, tigʻidih-pileser, tigʻidih-pileser, tigʻidih-pileser, tigʻidih-pileser, tigʻidih-pileser, tilyath, tik-vath. Tilyath-pilneser, til'gʻath-pilneser, t Timeus, ti-me'ūs. Timna, also Timnah, tim rid.
Timnath, fimināth.
Timnath - Heres,
nāth-hē''rēz. tim: Timnath - Serah, tim: Timnite, timinit, Timon, timon, Timotheus, ti-mo Timotheus, it.moitheus. Timothy, itmiothi. Timur or Timour, te-mor Tiphsah, itissa. Tippoo Sahib, tipiosaith. Tipas, tirás.
Tirathites, tiráth-its.
Tirhakah, terihá-ka.
Tirhanah, terihá-na.
Tiria, tirá-á.
Tiria, tirá-á.
Tiria, tirá-á. -sha: Tirza, also Tirzah, tèriza. Tishbite, tishbit. Tissaphernes, tisisa-fèri Titanes, 11-14: tans, ti-tans. Titian, tishian. Titus, ti-tas. Tixite, ti-zit. tt-tainez: Ti-

Thelasar, thelia-sar. Thelersas, the ler-sas. Theman, the man. Themistocles, the mistic-Toah, to-d. Tob, töb. Tob-Adonijah, töb-adib-Tob-Adomjah,
nii'jd.
Tobiah, tō-bi'd.
Tobias, tō-bi'd.
Tobie, tō-bi'd.
Tobie, tō-bi'd.
Tobiel, tō-bi'd.
Tobijah, tō-bi'd.
Tobit, tō-bi'd. Tobit, 16:58t.
Tochen, 16:58t.
Tochen, 16:58t.
Todieben, 16:58t.
Togarmah, 16:98t.
Togarmah, 16:98t.
Togarmah, 16:98t.
Tolade, 16:16d.
Tolade, 16:16d.
Tolade, 16:16d.
Tolade, 16:16d.
Tophel, 16:78t.
Tophel, 16:78t.
Topheth, 16:78th.
Tormah, 16:78th.
Tormah, 16:78th.
Tormah, 16:78th.
Tormah, 16:78th. -chèli'le. Tou, tô-û. Trachonitis, trāk'ō-ni? fis.
Trajanus, trāji
Trajan, trājin
Tripolis, tripolis.
Triton, trūtān.
Troas, trōtās.
Troglodytæ, trō
tē. tie. trā jā nūs : tro-glod'itā.
Trogyllium, trōjil/li-im.
Troja, trōjā: Troy, trōj.
Troja, trōjā: Troy, trōj.
Trophimu, trōjā-imās.
Tryphon, trōjā-imās.
Tryphon, trōjā-imās.
Tryphosa, trōjā-imās.
Tryphosa, trōjā-imās.
Tubal, tā-imās.
Tubal, tā-imās.
Tubal, tā-imās.
Tullius, tāl-imās.
Tullius, tāl-imās.
Tullius, tāl-imās. Turenne, tū-rēn'. Tusculum, tūs'kū-lūm. Tychicus, tī-kt-kūs. Typhon, tī-fōn. Tyrannus, tī-rūn-nūs. Tyre, tir. Tyrus, tirüs, Tzaddi, zad'di, Ucal, 4'kāl. Ucal, 4'dī. Ulai, 4'dī-ī. Ulam, ū'lam, Ulla, 6i'ld. Ulia, di'ld.
Ulysses, d'lls'etz.
Umbria, dm'brid.
Ummah, dm'md.
Umni, dn'ni.
Upharain, d'fdr'sia.
Uphas, d'fdz.
Ur. dr. Dynamin, a Jaron.
Dynam, a Jaron.
Dynam, a Jaron.
Dr. ar.
Drama, a Jaron.
Dram Sec. 74. Uszi, fizien. Uszia, also Usziak, 42-zi-d. Usziel, 42-ci-d: Us'si-elites, 45.

Zabdens, cdb.db/ds.
Zabdi, zdb/ds.
Zabdi, zdb/ds.dl.
Zabdind, zdb/ds.dl.
Zabdind, zdb/ds.dl.
Zabdind, zdb/ds.dl/m.
Zaccast, zdb/db/ds.
Zacchens, zdb/db/ds.
Zacchur, zdb/db/ds.
Zacchur, zdk/db/ds.
Zachariah, zdk/d-ri/ds.
Zachary, zdb/dr-ri/ds.
Zachary, zdb/dr-ri/ds.
Zachary, zdb/dr.
Zadher, Zadher,
Zadher, zdh/dm.
Zaln, zdb/m.
Zaln, zdb/m.
Zaln, zdb/r. Zeboim, zebūdal, zebū Vajezatha, vā jēz ā thā. Valens, vā lēnz or vāl Valentine, val ēn tin. Valentinianus, val ēn tin: Ziddim, zīd'dim. Zidkijah, zīd'ki'jā. Zidon, zī'dōn. Zidonians, zī-dō'ni-ānz. Zidonians, 21-dő-ni Zif, zéf. Ziha, zéhd. Ziklag, záklág. Zilpah, zál-dá. Zilla, zál-dá. Zimnah, zám-nd. Zimnah, zám-nd. Zimna, zám-rdn. LA'nie va-lër:s-ä: กนัด Vandali, văn'dă-li: Van'-Vandan, van-dario,
dals.
Vandyke, van-dik'.
Vaniah, va-ni'd.
Varius, val-ni'd. or var'.
Vashni, vash'ni.
Vashti, vash'ti. Zed'eki'na, kii'ds. Zeeb, zéki. Zelak, zékik. Zelok, zékik. Zeloka, zékik. Zeloka, zékik. Zemarain, zéhid-rű'im. Zemarik, zéhid-rű'im. Zemarik, zéhid-rű'im. Zemarik, zéhid-rű'im. Zenas, zéhid or -nún'. Zenas, zéhids. Zimri, simiri.
Zim, sim,
Zin, siz,
Zin, siz,
Zin, siz,
Zion, siz,
Zion, siz,
Ziph, siz,
Ziph, siz,
Ziphins, siz,
Zippor, zippor,
Zipporah, siz,
Zipporah, Vau, vaib. Vaubon, vo.böng'. Vaubon, vö:nüs. Vespaianus, vös-paishi-a''nüs: Vespa'sian,-shi-Zain, ző-én,
Zair, ző-én,
Zainph, ző-lef,
Zainon, zél-mőn,
Zaimonah, zél-mőn,
Zaimonah, zél-mőnnd,
Zaimbis, zóm-bis,
Zambir, zóm-bis,
Zambir, zóm-bri,
Zamoth, zóm-bri,
Zamoth, zóm-bin,
Zamoth, zóm-bin,
Zamoth, zóm-bin, zema, ze-nan o -nan.
Zema, ze-nan o -nan.
Zema, ze-nas.
Zemobis, ze-no-bi-a.
Zephaniah, ze-na-bi-a.
Zephaniah, ze-na-ni-d.
Zephaniah, ze-na-ni-d.
Zephaniah, ze-na-ni-d.
Zepha, ze-na-ni-d.
Zepha, ze-na-ni-d.
Zena-ni-d. ze-na-ni-d.
Zerod, ze-na-ni-d. Zamzunimims, zdmirūmmims.
Zanoah, zd.nöid.
Zaphnath-Paaneah, zdfiZaphnath-Paaneah, zdfiZaphon, zdifim.
Zarace, zdifim.
Zarace, zdri-dež.
Zaraias, zdri-dež.
Zaraias, zdri-dež.
Zaraias, zdri-dež.
Zaraias, zdri-dež.
Zaraias, zdri-dež.
Zareah, zdri-dež.
Zareah, zdri-dež.
Zarephath, zdri-dežith.
Zareth-Shahar, zdri-dežithZareth-Shahar, zdri-dežithZareth-Shahar, zdri-dežith-Zithri, zithiri. Zithri, zithri.
Ziz, ziz.
Ziza, also Zizah, ziza.
Ziza, also Zizah, ziza.
Zoan, zoʻan.
Zoan, zoʻan.
Zoan, zoʻab.
Zoba, also Zobah, zoʻbd.
Zobabah, zoʻbb-bd.
Zohar, zoʻhar.
Zoheth, zoʻhdar.
Zoheth, zoʻhdar.
Zophah, zoʻal.
Zophah, zoʻal.
Zophah, zoʻal.
Zophah, zoʻal.
Zophah, zoʻrathites, zoʻrath.
Zorah, zoʻrai.
Zorathites, zoʻrair. Wallenstein, wŏl:lěn• stin. Walsingham, wölfsing-(m. Wellesley, wëlz:li. Wilhelmina, will'hël-mi:" Zarvich, 20/0-cuta, 20 Winifred, win'i frêd. Wyckliffe, wik'lif. Zorah, zőrá: Zorathites, zőrátháts. Zorath, att. Zoroshe, zőrát. Zoroshe, zőrát. Zoroshe, zőrősásítár. Zorosheh, zőrősásítár. Zorosheh, zőrősásítár. Zuhgilus, zwingigliás. Zuhgilus, zwingigliás. Zuph, zúr. Zur. zér. Zurishaddai, zűrt-sháddái. Zurishaddai, zűrt-sháddái. Zuzins, zűzinz. zert, zert. Zeror, zeror. Zeruah, zeroid or zerüd. Zeruah, zeroid or zerüd. Zeruah, zerüdi. Zethan, zerhan. Zethan, zerhan. Zethan, zerhan. Xanthippe, zdn.thip/pē. Xavier, zdv.t.ēr. Xenophon, z?n.ö.fön. Xerxes, zērks:ēz. Zaanan, zá'ā-nān. Zaanannim, zá'ā-nān'' Zethan, zethan. Zethar, zethar. Zeus, zetas or zóz, Zia, zita. Ziba, zitbd. Zibaon, ztbte.on. Zibia, also Zibiah, zibt Zaavan, za'a van. zahan, 20:0-van. Eabad, 20:0dd. Eabadains, 200:0-di:'(ds. Eabadains, 200:0-de:'(dnz. Zabbai, 200:0dd. Zabbud, 200:0ud. i.d. Zichri, zikiri. Zuzims, zičzimz,

cow, boy, foot; pure, bud; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, seal.

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magnanimous, a. mdg-ndn'i-müs (L. magnus, great; animus, soul, mind), elevated in soul or sentiment; not selfish: magnanimously, ad.; magnanim'ity, n. greatness of mind. magnate, n. magnade (F. magnads, grandees of Foland or Hungary), a noble or grandee; a lnan of rank and wealth.

malaria, n. mā-lā'rī-ā (It. male, ill, bat; aria, air), exhalations from marshy districts which produce fevers and ague: malariosa, a malcontent, n. māl'kōn-lēn! (It. malus, eril, and content), one discontented or dissatisde, particularly with political afairs. male, a. māl (F. mālu), relating to the sax

brevis (L), short; brief; brevio, I shorten:
abbreviate, ed. fion; abridge, ment; breviary; brevis; brief, 'y'; sembreve,
buffs (K), the wild ox: buff; buffs) buffs; buffs,
bulls (mid. L), bolls (It.), a seal; bulls (L),
a bubble; bull; bulle; bulletin; bull; or,
ev; bull; bullet; bulletin; bullion,
bunki (Icel.), a heap; bunch, y, iness; bunk,

caput (L.), the head—gen. capitis, of the head: cap becomes cip in composition, as in occiput, the back part of the head: capitana, having a head; capitalum, a small head; bi-cipital; cap; cap; cap; capital, ly, 'e., 'eis' capitalitation; capital; capitalitary, 'capitalitation; capitalic, con; captain, -capitalitation; occipital; precipite; precipitane; capitalitation; 'capitalitation, 'crip, 'crip, 'precipitation, 'nut, -anily'; precipitate, 'ly, 'con; precipitons, 'ly; recapitulate, 'on, 'cry.

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stature, n. sidi'ar, the height of any one standing: stat'ured, a. arrived at full stature: sta'tus, n. standing or

place.
statute, n. stat'at, a law: stat'utable,
a. made or being in conformity to

steer, v. stêr, to direct and govern the course of a ship by the helm: steering, n. isteering, n. the fore part of a ship: steer'er, n. steer, also stirk, n. stêrk, a young castrated male of the ox kind.

I.—Y at the end of a word, with consonant before it, is changed into i upon receiving a postix.

Examples.—happy, happier, happily, happiness: merry, merrier, merri-

est, merrily, merriment: spy, spies, spied: car-ry, carrier, carriage.

But—

(a) Y is retained before ing and ish, that i may not be doubled in the

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